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**Chippewa Indians, Minnesota. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking an appropriation to fulfill agreements with Chippewa Indians in Minnesota**

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CHIPPEWA INDIANS, MINNESOTA.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

*A communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking an appropriation to fulfill agreements with Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.*

JANUARY 20, 1888.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, January 18, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter of the 17th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject of the agreements negotiated under authority of the provisions of law contained in the act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., 44), with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, commonly known as the White Earth and Red Lake agreements, which were laid before Congress at its last session by the President, with recommendation by the Department for their ratification, all of which is more fully shown by the papers printed in the Senate Executive Document No. 115, Forty-ninth Congress, second session, copy herewith.

The law under which these agreements were negotiated provides that "no agreement shall take effect until ratified by Congress."

The Commissioner details in his letter some of the hindrances to the progress of the Indians concerned by their unsettled status, and urges that the ratification of these agreements receive early consideration by Congress. He also submits an approximate estimate of funds which he thinks should be appropriated at this time for the purposes specified in the agreements, viz:

Under the "White Earth Agreement:—"

For removal of Indians, construction of houses, providing subsistence, implements of husbandry, etc., making surveys for allotments of land, establishing schools, appraisal of lands, etc. ....	\$150, 000
For the first installment of \$150,000 for losses and damages sustained by the Indians in the construction of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, as per Article IV of supplemental part of White Earth agreement .....	75, 000

Total.....	225, 000
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## Under the "Red Lake Agreement:"

For survey, appraisalment, classification, and sale of the trust lands of the Red Lake Reservation, as per Article II.....	\$25,000
For building agency saw and grist mill, erecting dwelling-houses, purchase of furniture, implements of husbandry, etc., as per Article IX..	100,000
For establishment and maintenance of industrial and district schools, as per Article X.....	50,000
For employment of carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, and other artisans, and physicians, as per Article XI.....	7,500
For survey of out-boundaries of the diminished reservation, as per Article XV.....	3,500
Total .....	186,000
Grand total.....	411,000

By the terms of the agreements the money required to be expended thereunder for the purposes above indicated is to be reimbursed to the United States from proceeds of sales of ceded lands, except a portion of the sum required for the purposes of the first of the foregoing items, and all of that required for the purposes of the second item.

It is required by law (23 Stat., 254) that all estimates of appropriations and for deficiencies shall be transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury. This course is not pursued in this case for the reason that the agreements referred to have not yet been ratified by Congress, and the items of amounts required are submitted more properly by way of suggestions to and for the information of the proper committees which may now be engaged in framing the necessary legislation for their ratification.

I have the honor to recommend that the subject may have the early consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. VILAS,  
*Secretary.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, January 17, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to two pending agreements with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, made in pursuance of authority contained in the act of Congress approved May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., 44), by John V. Wright, Henry B. Whipple, and Charles F. Larabee, Commissioners on the part of the United States.

I refer to what are commonly known as the White Earth and Red Lake agreements, to the first of which the Indians on the White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winibigoshish, and White Oak Point Reservations, and the Gull River band are parties, and to the latter, the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, all in said State, and which agreements, together with the report of the Commission thereon, and other papers, were transmitted to Congress by the President on the 28th day of February, 1887, and form the subject-matter of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 115, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.

As the printed document referred to is more convenient for reference than written matter would be I inclose herewith two copies thereof, and refer to pages 15 and 21, where said agreements will be found.

I would earnestly recommend that the question of the ratification of these agreements may receive early consideration by Congress. I do not think I can place too much stress on the importance of a speedy de-

termination of this matter. The act under which the negotiations were conducted provides that no agreement shall take effect till ratified by Congress, and until final action is reached thereon no material progress can reasonably be expected among these Indians. They are left in doubt as to the purposes of the Government in their future management, and consequently are unsettled in their own purposes. Their agent has repeatedly urged the ratification of the agreement on behalf of the Indians, and at their solicitation.

With reference to the White Earth agreement, it has long been the declared purpose and earnest desire of this office to consolidate the widely separated and scattered tribes and bands throughout the State upon White Earth Reservation, which is in every way most admirably adapted to the purposes of Indian civilization, and large enough to meet all the future wants of the entire Chippewa Nation within the borders of the State.

The condition of some of these scattered bands is deplorable in the extreme, and unless something is done to arrest the rapid retrogression now going on amongst them, they will soon reach a condition of degradation from which it would be difficult to rescue them, if not indeed a hopeless task.

I feel it my duty to ask that the report of the Commission (pages 5 to 15, Senate document) may receive your careful perusal and attention. It gives a most painful account of the situation and surroundings of some of these scattered bands, and I do not think that the legislative branch of the Government would fail to take notice of a condition of affairs so shocking to the moral sense of an enlightened people if pressed upon its attention for remedial action.

The Red Lake agreement should also receive early consideration. The Indians are anxious to dispose of their surplus lands in order to obtain the means to give them a start in the pursuits of civilized life, and it is no more than right that they should have their desire gratified, and that they should receive the full value of the lands that may be so disposed of. The ratification of the agreement made with them would place about 2,000,000 acres of land on the market, embracing a vast timber zone of very great value; and it may not be improper to remark here that the only opposition to the ratification of the agreement is believed by the late Commissioners to come from the "pine ring," so called, which is said to control a large amount of timber land in said State, the value of which might possibly be affected if the Red Lake timber lands were put into the market.

The same opposition, directed against the White Earth agreement for the same reason, is aided and strengthened by the whisky men, who are loth to lose their altogether too numerous and profitable Indian customers, which they clearly see would be the ultimate result if the removal and consolidation should be effected. The Commissioners who negotiated the agreements foresaw that hostile effort would be directed against the ratification of their work by these parties, and gave timely warning accordingly.

The fact should not be overlooked that the White Earth agreement disposes of the claim for damages which the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, and the Chippewas of the Mississippi have against the Government for injuries and losses occasioned by the construction of dams and reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi River. The Government is bound by its sacred promises to pay these Indians for the damages thus occasioned (21 Stat., p. 481), and the Indians on their part are anxious and waiting for an early settlement. The benefits to the public derived from the construction of these dams and reservoirs

is almost incalculable, and I think the fact that a satisfactory and equitable award has finally been made, and agreed to by the Indians, furnishes an additional reason for the ratification of the pending agreement.

Inasmuch as the removal and consolidation of the numerous tribes and bands at White Earth must of necessity be conducted with great care and with no undue haste, and considering the great uncertainty as to what amount of preparation will be needed to make a fair beginning, in the construction of houses, in providing subsistence, implements, etc., in making surveys for allotments, in establishing schools, in the appraisement of the lands of the reservation to be abandoned, etc., it would be altogether impossible, and quite as unnecessary, to make anything more than an approximate estimate of funds required in the development and early progress of the work; but I am of the opinion that the amounts stated in the following estimate will be sufficient for all immediate requirements—say for the first year, and perhaps longer—in case the agreement shall be ratified and confirmed, as is hoped.

(The above remarks apply only to the first item of \$150,000; the amount estimated for losses resulting from the construction of dams and reservoirs is an exact estimate, as per Article IV of the supplemental part of the agreement.)

For carrying out, in part, the provisions of the agreement with the White Earth and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish and other Chippewa Indians (partial reimbursement to be made to the United States agreeably with the provisions of Article XIII of said agreement), \$150,000.

For the first installment of \$150,000 for losses and damages sustained by the Indians in the construction of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, as provided in Article IV of the supplemental part of said agreement, made at the old Leech Lake Agency, September 7, 1886, \$75,000; in all, \$225,000.

For the survey, appraisement, classification, and sale of the trust lands of the Red Lake Reservation, as provided in Article II of the Red Lake agreement (reimbursement to be made out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands, as provided in Article III of said agreement), \$25,000.

For carrying out the provisions of Article IX of said agreement (building agency, saw and grist mill, erecting dwelling-houses, purchase of articles, implements, etc.), to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the sale of trust lands, \$100,000.

For the establishment and maintenance of industrial and district schools, as provided in Article X of said agreement (reimbursable out of the proceeds of the sale of their lands), \$50,000.

For employment of necessary carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, and other artisans, and physicians (reimbursable out of the proceeds of the sale of their lands), \$7,500.

For the survey of the outboundaries of the diminished reservation, as provided in Article XV of said agreement (to be reimbursed out of the sale of their lands), \$3,500; in all, \$186,000.

I have the honor to recommend that copies of this report and accompanying paper be transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives, with request for the earliest possible consideration of the subject presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner.*

EXTRACTS FROM SENATE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT No. 115, FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSION,  
*Saint Paul, Minn., December 1, 1886.*

SIR: The commission appointed under authority of the act of Congress approved May 15, 1886, (Indian appropriation act) to negotiate with certain tribes and bands of Indians in the State of Minnesota, and in Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington Territories, have the honor to submit the following report of the negotiations had with the various bands of Chippewas in Minnesota (excepting the Bois Forte and Grand Portage bands), which is the extent of the work thus far accomplished.

Two separate and distinct agreements have been effected as the result of these negotiations: one with the Indians of the White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnebagoishish and White Oak Point Reservations, and the Gull River band, and the other with the Indians of the Red Lake Reservation.

These agreements will be found with this report.

The act of Congress above cited, makes provision as therein expressed, "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the several tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, for such modification of existing treaties with said Indians, and such change of their reservations as may be deemed desirable by said Indians, and the Secretary of the Interior, and as to what sum shall be a just and equitable liquidation of all claims which any of said tribes now have upon the Government. \* \* \* but no agreement made shall take effect until ratified by Congress."

The part omitted relates to the Indians in Dakota, Montana, and elsewhere.

In the special instructions issued for our guidance in this important work (dated July 27, 1886) you were pleased to observe that "the chief object to be accomplished is the removal and consolidation upon White Earth Reservation, in the northwestern part of the State, of the several tribes and bands (except the Red Lake Indians) now occupying several widely separated reservations in different parts of the State, as well as the scattered bands of non-reservation Indians belonging to one or the other of said tribes, and the cession to the United States of the abandoned reservation for a just and fair consideration."

It was proposed that the negotiations should include the Indians of Lake Winnebagoishish, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, White Oak Point, Mille Lacs, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Bois Forte, and Deer Creek Reservations; but it was deemed especially desirable, as stated in the instructions, to effect the removal and consolidation of the Indians belonging to the first five mentioned reservations.

The negotiations were to be extended to the Red Lake Indians also, not, however, with a view to their removal, but simply to obtain their consent to a reduction of their reservation, and, if possible, to the consolidation of the funds to be derived from the sale of their surplus lands with the funds of the various other bands.

The commissioners met in Saint Paul on the 3d day of August last, and having organized by the election of John V. Wright as chairman, and Charles F. Larrabee as secretary, entered at once upon the very delicate and important duties intrusted to them.

Having in view the removal and consolidation of all the Minnesota Chippewas on the



White Earth Reservation as the primary and most important object to be attained, it was deemed proper to commence the negotiations with the Indians residing upon that reservation, and accordingly the commission repaired to White Earth, arriving there on the 5th of August.

Agent Sheehan had been notified of the intended visit, and the Indians assembled in council on the afternoon of the same day.

It might be proper to state that the Indians had been aware of the existence of the law authorizing the negotiations for several weeks, and therefore were well prepared and anxiously awaiting the arrival of the commissioners, whose appointment had been widely published.

In past years the treaties with these and other Chippewa Indians have been made with a few of the chiefs and headmen only; in one instance but two being present; and, with the single exception of the Red Lake and Pembina treaty of 1863-'64, every treaty since 1854 has been made in Washington. Such has been the custom, and it has been a most fruitful source of discord and dissatisfaction on the part of the great body of the Indians.

In the present case the Indians were gathered in a general council, due notice having been sent abroad on the reservation.

All of the chiefs and headmen, so called, and nearly all, if not all, of the principal men of the reservation were present, making a large majority of the adult male members of the bands occupying the reservation.

The councils were continued from day to day until the 11th of August, when an agreement was concluded, embodying all of the provisions that had been discussed and agreed upon during the period mentioned. It was apparent from the beginning that the Indians generally were heartily in favor of the proposed plan of consolidation. They regarded it as necessary to their own safety and protection, and so expressed themselves on all occasions in private; but, as is always the case with Indians, they showed some little hesitancy at first in publicly declaring their views. A few of the mixed-bloods, actuated by purely selfish motives, and looking solely to their personal interests, offered some trivial objections, which, however, were not sustained by any considerable number of the Indians present.

The agreement was reduced to simple language and carefully explained, article by article, so that every Indian in the council fully understood it, and each one before signing made a formal declaration to that effect.

By the terms of the agreement, the unoccupied lands of the White Earth Reservation are thrown open for all of the tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; the Indians now occupying the reservation being first permitted to make selections for themselves. The quantity of land each Indian will be entitled to receive under the agreement is as follows: Each head of a family, 160 acres; each single person over eighteen years of age, 80 acres; each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 80 acres; each other person under eighteen years of age, 40 acres.

Every Indian will receive a patent, which shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of fifty years, and such further time as the President may direct, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or, in case of his death, of his heirs, according to the laws of Minnesota. At the expiration of the period mentioned, the land is to be conveyed to the allottee in fee, discharged of said trust, and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and a second patent will be issued accordingly. It is further provided that the laws of marriage, descent, and partition in force in said State shall apply thereto after the first patents therefor shall have been executed and delivered.

The Indians are to have the benefit of and be subject to the criminal laws of the State in all offenses the penalty for which is death or imprisonment in the State penitentiary.

The residue of lands, after all allotments have been made, is to be patented to the consolidated tribes in common, and held in trust, as in the case of individual allotments; and every child who may be born within the fifty years' limit is to have a tract of 40 acres.

Suitable provision is made for the support of the Indians removing to White Earth, to be continued until they are able to take care of themselves; but in no event to exceed two years.

Each head of a family, and each male Indian over eighteen years of age, when he becomes a permanent resident upon his individual allotment, will be provided with a comfortable hewed-log house, a cook-stove, a yoke of work oxen, a wagon, a plow, a cow, an ax, a spade, and other implements used in husbandry; and it is further stipulated that they shall each have 5 acres of land broken for them, and be furnished with seed for their first crop.

Industrial and district schools are to be established for the accommodation of all the Indian children on the reservation.

Additional carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, physicians, and clerks are to be employed, and in the employment of farmers, artisans, and laborers preference is in all cases to be given to Indians who may be found qualified for such positions.

To enable the Government to carry out these beneficent designs the Indians cede a large tract of land belonging to them (the Mississippi Chippewas), north of Leech Lake, which is to be sold upon what are believed to be the most advantageous terms. The lands are to be appraised, and sold in 40-acre tracts, upon sealed proposals, to the highest bidder for cash; the funds arising from such sales to be placed in the Treasury, and draw interest at 5 per cent., which will be expended annually for agricultural, mechanical, educational, and other purposes best calculated to promote the welfare and civilization of the Indians.

It is further agreed that whatever sums of money may be found to be due these Indians on account of former treaties or agreements shall be paid to them.

Proper indemnification is to be made for losses sustained in the construction by the Government of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

The expenses of the removal of the several tribes and bands, and their subsistence, together with the salaries of the additional carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, physicians, and clerks, are to be defrayed by the United States. All other expenses, of whatsoever character, are to be paid by the United States, and reimbursed out of the proceeds of the sale of the abandoned reservations.

The Pembina band of Chippewas, for whom a township of land was purchased within the limits of the White Earth Reservation by act of Congress approved March 3, 1873 (Stat., 18, p. 174), are incorporated with the consolidated bands, and are to share all the benefits of the consolidation equally with them; and, in turn, the consolidated bands are made equal owners in the Pembina Township, and in any claims the Pembinas may have against the United States on account of lands elsewhere.

The provisions of existing treaties, except as modified by the present agreement, are to remain in force.

There are certain other provisions intended to protect the persons and property and improve the moral condition of the Indians, but the foregoing are the main features of the agreement.

The agreement was executed and signed on the part of the Indians by the chiefs and head-men and principal men (including the mixed bloods) of the Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina bands residing on the reservation in the presence and in behalf of their respective bands, a large majority of whom were either present or had been during the progress of the negotiations. A copy of the agreement was left at the agency for the inspection of the Indians.

The White Earth Reservation is situated in the northwestern part of Minnesota, in the famous Lake Park region. It embraces an area of thirty six townships (796,762 acres), and is one of the most beautiful and productive bodies of land in the State. The reservation was set apart for the permanent home of the Mississippi Chippewas by the treaty of March 19, 1867 (Stat., 16, p. 719), as part of the consideration for a large and valuable tract of landed ceded to the Government.

The Indians now occupying the reservation have made rapid progress in civilization; they live in comfortable houses, cultivate the soil extensively, and are an orderly, law-abiding people. Indians who a few years ago were in the most pitiable condition of degradation and poverty have given up their wild life, exchanged the wigwam and blanket for comfortable houses and decent dress, and are a happy, well-to-do people. Their prosperous condition and example cannot fail to have a salutary influence upon the others whom it is proposed to settle in their midst.

From the White Earth Reservation the commission next proceeded to the Red Lake Reservation, 80 miles northward.

These Indians were alike prepared and anxious for our visit. For many months they had been living in a state of suspense and alarm on account of the continuous clamor of the whites to obtain possession of their unoccupied lands, and had but recently expressed a willingness and desire to part with a goodly portion of their reservation for a fair consideration. Councils were held with them from day to day, until the 23d of August, when an agreement was concluded equally satisfactory to themselves and the commission and other friends of the Indians present. Strong influence had been at work amongst them to prevent them from making any concessions in respect of their lands. These were finally overcome, however, by patient and continued effort.

The title by which the Red Lake Indians hold their reservation is that of original occupancy. They have never ceded, sold, or otherwise conveyed any portion of it to the United States. They therefore retain all the original Indian rights in the soil.

By the terms of the present agreement about two-thirds of the reservation, or an area estimated to contain over 2,000,000 acres, is ceded to the United States to be sold for the benefit of the Indians. The portion ceded embraces a vast timber zone, said to be of almost incalculable value. In spite of the efforts of the Indian Department, logging operations have been carried on from both sides of the international line, by which means the reservation has been despoiled of much valuable pine timber, without profit to the Indians. The arrangement entered into will put a stop to this theft.



The ceded lands are to be appraised and classified into timbered and untimbered lands, and sold accordingly. The timbered lands are to be sold in 40-acre tracts to the highest bidder for cash, and upon sealed bids to be duly invited by public advertisement. The agricultural lands may be sold in 160-acre tracts, one-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with 5 per cent. interest on deferred payments. The funds derived from the sale of the lands after paying all the expenses incident to; and necessary for, carrying out the provisions of the agreement, are to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Red Lake Indians, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, which is to be expended in their civilization and education, and in making improvements on their reservation, including the construction of bridges, wagon roads, &c.

In order to enable the United States to make good and valid title to any Indian to whom lands may hereafter be allotted on the diminished reserve, the same never having been ceded to the United States, the Indians, by this agreement, cede and convey the lands embraced within the diminished reservation for that special purpose, and for no other.

The Indians declined to take lands in severalty at present, but provision was made for individual allotments in the future, and for the issuance of patents with the ordinary restrictions as to alienation, conveyance, and contract, and also for the patenting of the residue after all have received allotments.

The Indians require some immediate help, and as it will be a year or two perhaps before any money is derived from the sale of their lands, it was agreed that the United States should advance \$100,000 to be expended in the building of an agency saw and grist-mill, and in the erection of comfortable houses, and the purchase of certain useful articles and implements for such as are in actual need of such assistance, but only for those who are found to be industrious.

Industrial and district schools are provided for, as in the case of the White Earth Indians.

Right of way is granted for the construction of railroads and public wagon-roads across the diminished reserve when, in the opinion of the President, the public interests demand it.

Free and undisputed navigation of Red Lake is secured, and purchasers of timbered lands, under the agreement, are to be permitted to pass unmolested through the reservation for the purpose of removing timber cut upon the ceded territory.

As with the White Earth Indians, the criminal laws of the State of Minnesota are extended over the reservation in certain offenses.

Past obligations of the Government, growing out of treaties or agreements, are to be settled.

The agreement was executed by the chiefs, headmen, and principal men, representing an overwhelming majority of the entire tribe.

The Red Lake Indians are a peaceable, law-abiding people. They are remarkably docile, and are distinguished for politeness in their intercourse with strangers and with one another. They have been quiet under frequent provocations, and deserve well of the Government and of their white neighbors.

May-dway-gun-o-mind, the principal chief, though a very old man, still retains his influence with the tribe, which he has always exercised for good. He claims that he never received but a small portion of the \$5,000 granted to him by the eighth article of the supplemental treaty of April 12, 1864; and in his statement he is supported by other Indians having a knowledge of the facts. He requests that Agent Sheehan, in whom he reposes great confidence, be directed to investigate and make special report of the case. We recommend that this request be granted.

From Red Lake the commission returned to White Earth, and from thence proceeded, by the way of Detroit and Brainerd, to the Leech Lake Reservation, which is 65 miles, by wagon-road, from the latter point.

The Leech Lake, together with the Cass Lake, and Winnebagoish Indians, constitute what is known as the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, who own, in common, three separate reservations, reserved and set apart for them by the second article of the treaty of February 22, 1855. (Stat., 10, p. 1165.)

There was a manifest error in the description of the boundary lines of the Leech Lake Reservation as given in the treaty aforesaid. It was subsequently corrected, however, by an executive order dated November 4, 1873; and in our negotiations with the Indians, the description given in the executive order was claimed and conceded to be the true boundary lines of the reservation. Furthermore, the boundary lines of the territory reserved by the Mississippi Chippewas north of the Leech Lake, by the treaty of 1867, conflict materially with the boundary lines of the Cass Lake and Lake Winnebagoish Reservations; but in as much as the present cession includes all of these tracts, the sale of which will result in equal benefit to all parties concerned, the existence of the conflict of lines spoken of is of no particular consequence. It only adds another good reason for the proposed consolidation.

On the 7th of September the Leech Lake Indians consented and agreed to the plan of consolidation as agreed upon with the White Earth Indians, and to remove and

settle upon the White Earth Reservation, relinquishing and ceding to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Lake Winnebagoishish Reservations, and also to the consolidation of the funds to be derived from the sale of the same as set forth in said agreement. A clause was added specifying the particular manner and terms upon which the lands are to be sold.

The commission examined into and made an award of damages for losses sustained by the Indians in the construction, by the Government, of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River. It was agreed that the United States should pay the sum of \$150,000 in full satisfaction for such losses, \$100,000 to be paid to the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands and \$50,000 to the Mississippi bands. This award was based upon personal inspection and inquiry as to the extent of damages sustained by the overflow, in which we were materially aided by the report of a commission appointed for the special purpose of assessing said damages. We refer to the commission composed of Messrs. Blakely, Marshall, and Gilfillan, whose report (dated November 30, 1883) may be found in H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 76, Forty-eighth Congress, first session.

The benefit to the public derived from the construction of these dams, which will be lasting, is incalculable, and the Indians are justly entitled to proper indemnification. We consider our award just and by no means excessive. The award to the Mississippi Chippewas is on account of the damages to their lands and timber. Neither will sell for as much as they would have brought but for the overflow of water resulting from the construction of the dams, and it is only fair that something like the difference in value should be made up to them.

The talks and councils with these Indians continued for nearly two weeks. The whole power of the opposition seemed to have been concentrated here. Messengers and written communications were sent to the Indians with a view to poisoning their minds against the commission and preventing them from consenting to the sale of their lands and removing to White Earth. Naturally these things excited more or less suspicion; but when all the provisions of the agreement had been carefully and patiently explained to them the great body of the Indians were enthusiastic in support of the propositions. The Indians are divided into what is known as the "Working party" and the "Smokers," the names being fairly indicative of their characteristics and tendencies. The "Working party" were fully sensible from the beginning of the great advantages offered by the plan of consolidation, while on the other hand the "Smokers" hesitated and raised objections. Wisely for their purposes the outside opposition had directed their efforts to the "Smokers," who for the most part are old, ignorant, and superstitious, and believers, or pretended believers, in the theory that the "Great Spirit" gave them their lands to "sit upon," and that to part with them would provoke his relentless wrath. They dress after the most pronounced Indian fashion, wear feathers, and paint their faces, whereas nearly all of the "Working party" dress in the costume of the whites. The former are ambitious to better their condition; the latter are thoroughly non-progressive.

Your commissioners were painfully sensible of the fact that their mission would be likely to prove a complete failure, if the Leech Lake Indians refused to give their consent to the agreement, and they were unwilling that the wise purposes of the Government looking to the higher advancement and happiness of six thousand or more Indians should be thwarted by a handful of degraded Indians, influenced by whisky-men, squaw-men, and emissaries of other interested parties. The working element was equally sensible of the danger, and it is largely due to their exertions that in the end more than two-thirds of the Indians present, or represented in council, were found to be on the side of the Government. Of the 1,150 Indians belonging on the reservation, 747 were parties to the agreement.

Leech Lake is decidedly a poor place for Indians. The arable land lies around the lake, and is accessible only by means of boats and canoes. They can never become a prosperous people there. They have a large amount of valuable timber on the reservation, from the sale of which they will be able to carry to White Earth a fair equivalent for what they are to receive there.

#### CASS LAKE AND LAKE WINNEBAGOISHISH.

From Leech Lake the commission proceeded to Raven's Point, on the north shore of Lake Winnebagoishish, where the Cass Lake and Lake Winnebagoishish bands of Pillagers had agreed to assemble, arriving there on the 11th of September.

The Indians of these two bands number about 400 souls. All of their chiefs, principal men and headmen, were present in the council, which was continued several days.

The same careful attention was given to the reading and explanations of the agreement by the commission. Full and free discussions were held, and, finally, both bands signed unanimously. Messengers had been sent ahead of us by the opposition, en-

treating the Indians not to sign, but they had no effect other than to create a little suspicion, which, in time, we were able to remove.

The meeting at Raven's Point ended the negotiations with the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands.

#### WHITE OAK POINT.

The White Oak Point Indians were next visited, the commissioners arriving there on the 19th of September.

These Indians belong to the Mississippi band, and are scattered about from White Oak Point to Aiken, on the Mississippi River. But a very few of them reside permanently on any reservation. They have become terribly demoralized by contact with low white men in the river towns, and in the lumber camps. There are a few praiseworthy exceptions, but as a whole they are the most degraded band in the State.

They eke out a scanty living by hunting, fishing, and picking berries during the warm weather, and in the winter sell their women in the lumber camps. It is a notorious fact that these poor degraded creatures make that their chief dependence a large part of the time. They move their wigwams within convenient distance of the lumber camps, and barter their wives and daughters as a means of obtaining a livelihood. It has become an established custom with them. It is not surprising, then, that the "braves" whom we met in council at this place were insolent in their behavior, and very decided in their opposition to removal. They evidently thought of the possibility of having to work if they consented, and they had learned an easier way to support themselves.

The old chief Way-mit-ig-o-zhence, or "Little Frenchman," who is the head chief of the band; Ke-way-din, another chief, and Charley Losh, an intelligent and industrious mixed-blood, were the only ones who from the beginning expressed approval of the propositions; but from the latter it was learned that many of the young men present desired to sign, but were deterred through fear of the leaders in opposition. The agreement was explained over and over again, and the most urgent appeals made to induce those in opposition to yield. Finally eight or ten young men came forward and signed, and others would undoubtedly have followed but for the whispering threats of the old men. Repeated opportunity was given them to sign, and in all eighteen signatures were obtained, representing ninety-six souls. While these do not constitute a majority of the Indians who are borne on the White Oak Point census rolls, they undoubtedly constitute a majority of all the Indians who reside on the reservation. Even if this were so, we have no hesitation in saying that it is the plain duty of the Government to remove the White Oak Point band, wherever they may be found, to the White Earth Reservation, willing or not willing. It would be a disgrace to the country to permit them to remain where they are, their condition being known. They do not own the reservation where they pretend to reside, it being an Executive-order reservation, set apart for temporary use. They have no resident agent or overseer; no physician, farmer, or other Government employé; no schools for their children, no farms, no houses, no cattle; in short, they are absolutely destitute of everything appertaining to civilized life, homeless and helpless, and this in the very heart of a great State teeming with wealth and prosperity.

On leaving White Oak Point we endeavored to see the Sandy Lake Indians, so called, a part of the White Oak Point band, but they were so scattered, hunting and rice gathering, that it was found impossible to reach them. Another effort was made later, but with the same result. It was learned, too, that they purposely kept away from their familiar haunts in order to avoid meeting the commission.

On reaching the railroad, the commission returned to Saint Paul, to communicate with the Department and make arrangements for meeting the Mille Lacs band.

Important private engagements compelled one of your commissioners (Bishop Whipple) to be absent for a time, but the work was continued by Messrs. Wright and Larabee.

It was expected that the Mille Lacs Indians would object to being removed to White Earth. It was known that repeated efforts had been made by the Government to induce them to consent to the removal, and that they had steadfastly refused. It was hoped, however, that generous offers and the bountiful provisions made for them by the terms of the agreement would induce them to yield.

The Indians were assembled on the west shore of the lake (Mille Lacs), at the Rum River outlet, on the 9th day of October. They were made fully acquainted with the action taken by the White Earth and other Indians, and the agreement was carefully read and explained to them, article by article. Every possible argument was used to influence their minds in favor of the movement, but they stubbornly refused to accept the propositions. They denied that they had ever ceded their reservation to the United States, and declared that they would never consent to remove therefrom. It was apparent from the beginning that they had come into council pledged to refuse all overtures conditioned upon their removal. They would not listen to advice nor entreaty, and we became convinced that no possible inducement would be sufficient

to change their minds. That they had been tampered with before our arrival was clearly evident. They had received their lessons from the outside, and had committed them to heart. They charged the Government with bad faith on former occasions, and were impatient to close the council. Their refusal was absolute and unqualified.\*

Returning to Brainerd on the 13th day of October, the commission proceeded on the 16th to Gull Lake, where the Indians, known as the Gull Lake band of Mississippi Chippewas, were met in council, the band being fully represented.

These Indians are poor, but industrious, and advanced somewhat in civilization.

The commission found but little difficulty in persuading them to accept the propositions presented, and every man in the council signed the agreement.

The Gulf River Indians have been heretofore enrolled with the White Oak Point Indians, and are counted in the census of those Indians. The number represented in the council was one hundred and fifty-five.

#### SECOND COUNCIL WITH THE MILLE LACS BAND.

Upon learning of the refusal of the Mille Lacs Indians to accept the provisions of the agreement, the honorable Secretary of the Interior sent the following communication to us by wire on the 23d of October:

#### ACTING COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

SIR: In view of all the facts connected with the Mille Lacs Indians and their reservation, the President hears with great surprise and disappointment that they have refused to give their consent to remove to the White Earth Reservation, where they would be beyond the reach of avaricious white men, and where they would have good homes with peace and plenty. If they persist in remaining on their old reservation they must do so at their own risk, and with the disapprobation of the Government.

It is the desire of the President that the commissioners explain fully to these Indians the condition of affairs; that they have ceded the lands of the Mille Lacs Reservation to the United States, and are permitted to remain there only so long as they shall not in any way interfere with or molest the persons or property of the whites. The President desires that the commission shall make another effort to induce these Indians to remove to White Earth, where all the Chippewas will be united in one happy and prosperous family. The commission should say to them that it is the earnest desire of the President that they remove to White Earth, and that their interest and that only prompts the Government in urging them to take this step. The Indians should give the matter most careful consideration, as the future welfare and happiness of themselves and children depend upon their decision in this matter.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,  
*Secretary.*

The Acting Commissioner, in transmitting the foregoing message, added the following:

"It is the wish of the President, Secretary, and Indian Office that the Indians consent to carry out the suggestions made in this communication of the Secretary, and that the commission use every practicable means to further this end.

"A. B. UPSHAW,  
*"Acting Commissioner."*

In obedience to these instructions the commission returned to Mille Lacs on the 3d day of November, Bishop Whipple having rejoined the commission.

Messengers had been sent as before to notify the Indians and the meeting took place at the farm house of Mr. Hans Jebe—a convenient point near the north line of the reservation—where preparations had been made to subsist the Indians and make them otherwise comfortable during the council.

The message from the Secretary of the Interior conveying the President's views and wishes was carefully read and explained in language which they fully understood. They had said in the first council held with them that if they could hear the Great Father say that they had actually ceded their reservation to the Government they might possibly believe that they had done so. Their attention was therefore particularly directed to the language of the message sent to them by the Great Father himself, viz: "That they have ceded the land of the Mille Lacs Reservation to the United States, and are permitted to remain there only so long as they shall not interfere with or molest the persons or property of the whites."

Every argument that could properly be presented was made use of to induce them to yield their consent, and in addition to the very bountiful provisions already con-

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\* See report of second council with Mille Lacs further on in this report.

tained in the agreement, a further offer of \$25,000, cash in hand, was made for their right of occupancy. They listened attentively and with apparent interest to all that was said and admitted the generosity of the terms offered and the sincerity of our motives. They had very little to say in reply, however, for the reason that they found it very difficult to frame excuses; but what they did say showed clearly that they had made up their minds beforehand and were determined not to yield their consent.

It was subsequently learned outside of the council that by a prearranged plan among themselves a minority only of the band had assembled at the second council, and that they had come pledged to take no action unless the whole band should be represented.

It is difficult to say who is most to blame for the strange conduct of the Indians, the living ghouls who fatten upon their misfortunes or the Indians themselves.

The Mille Lacs band proper, by which is meant those who make a pretense of residing on the old reservation, are for the most part an idle, shiftless, vagabond set. They have no fixed habitations anywhere, and but for the fish with which the lake abounds their women and children would starve to death. With the exception of three or four old log shanties there is not a house on the reservations. They live, summer and winter, in small and poorly constructed birch-bark wigwams. When furs were abundant they could no doubt make themselves very comfortable in these, but as it is now they must and do suffer intensely for many months in the year. To be sure this condition of things is self-imposed so far as the men are concerned, and if they were the only sufferers no objection need be raised; but when hundreds of helpless women and children are kept in a state of absolute barbarism, half starved, without shelter from the cold, or sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness, and this through the blind and willful action of a few superstitious, beggarly old chiefs and medicine men, who may or may not be in the power of the whisky men and lumber thieves, it matters not, it is high time for the Government to interpose its power and force obedience to its purposes. We believe these Indians can be saved, if timely attention is given to their case.

Of the entire Mille Lacs band, but twelve signed the agreement. Additional articles had been prepared in the case of the Mille Lacs, providing for relinquishment of their right of occupancy and the consideration (\$25,000), and it was to these that the signatures were affixed. Inasmuch as a sufficient number did not sign to make the agreement binding on the Mille Lacs, the additional articles were not made a part of the agreement. The Indians represented by the twelve signers (fifty) should be counted in making up the number of Mississippi Chippewas who actually entered into the agreement.

#### FOND DU LAC BAND.

On the return of the commission to Brainerd, after the second council with the Mille Lacs, a telegram was sent to Agent Gregory, of the La Pointe Agency, in Wisconsin, requesting him to assemble the Fond du Lac Indians at some convenient point on the railroad, not later than the 15th of November. For convenience the Fond du Lac Indians are attached to the La Pointe Agency.

In the mean time the commission (Bishop Whipple absent) proceeded to Aiken, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, with the expectation of meeting some of the Sandy Lake Indians, one of the small bands of Mississippi Chippewas, but only three or four could be found. Enough was learned, however, to convince us that they had been warned of our presence in the neighborhood, and had purposely avoided meeting us.

The few with whom we talked were under the influence of liquor at the time, and, as a matter of course, were opposed to going to White Earth.

On the 16th of November we met the Fond du Lac Indians on their reservation, at a point about 1 mile from Cloquet, a lumbering town on the Saint Louis River.

Contrary to our expectations, we found them in a very prosperous condition. They number about four hundred, not more than fifty of whom are full-bloods. They are well advanced in civilization, live in comfortable houses which they have built, without any material aid from the Government, are well dressed, polite, and for the most part understand and speak the English language. Their condition is in striking contrast with that of most of the Chippewas outside of the White Earth Reservation. They have pleasant relations with the people in the neighboring town of Cloquet, and find employment in the mills and lumber camps, for which they are well paid. They own twenty 2-horse, and twenty ox teams, and a few good cows. Many of them have selected individual allotments and have received patents therefor from the Government. Although a large part of their reservation is rocky and barren, they claim to have tillable land enough to meet their future wants. They have a very good school, with about twenty-five children in attendance.

Under these circumstances, we did not feel justified in urging, or even advising, their removal, either to White Earth or elsewhere, and under our instructions the question as to the advisability of undertaking their removal was left to our discretion,



We felt bound to offer them the opportunity, however, which we did, giving them the choice between White Earth and one of the reservations in Wisconsin, where their nearer kindred reside. If they desired to go to Wisconsin, we agreed to undertake arrangements for their removal and settlement on one of the four reservations belonging to the La Pointe Agency. The agreement with the White Earth and other Indians was fully explained to them.

They admitted that the offer was very tempting; but, believing that their prospects were good on their present reservation, which could hardly be denied, they decided not to remove.

From the Fond du Lac Reservation the commission proceeded to Duluth, *en route* to Grand Portage and Bois Fort Reservations; but, finding that navigation had closed on Lake Superior, and that it would be a very difficult matter to gather the Bois Fort Indians in council, it was decided to postpone the negotiations with these two bands for the present.

From Duluth the commission returned to Saint Paul in order to prepare their report upon the Chippewa negotiations, and make arrangements for visiting the western tribes.

In negotiating the agreements herewith presented, we have striven to the best of our ability to prepare the way for the speedy civilization of the Indians, and to give them the best possible protection for the future; but in doing so, we have not been unmindful of the rights and interests of white settlers, nor of our duty to the Government.

At every step of our negotiations we were met by the hatred and opposition of the whisky seller, who robs his victim of the support which properly belongs to his family; the men who live in adultery with Indian women; the covetous, who look with greedy eye upon the Indians' lands, and all who desire to use the Indian as a key to unlock the National Treasury. Their emissaries were sent everywhere in advance of us to poison the credulous minds of the Indians and prevent our making any agreement with them. In addition to this, it must be said that the Indians lack faith in the promises of the Government.

The Red Lake Indians complain that in 1847 they ceded a large tract of land for the settlement thereon of a certain friendly tribe of Indians in order that they might serve as a protection against the hostile Sioux; that having this object solely in view they sold the land for a nominal sum—about one and a half cents per acre; that, although the treat expressly declared the object to be as above stated, no Indians were ever removed to the ceded land, but, under a clause in the treaty of which they were wholly ignorant, it was opened to white settlement.

Other Indians claim that some of the provisions of the treaty of 1855 and other treaties have never been fulfilled.

We promised the Red Lake Indians that we would make mention of their grievance in our report and ask the Indian Department to examine into the matter. The Indians think they are entitled to some further remuneration for the lands ceded at the time mentioned.

As regards the other complaint spoken of, we have agreed that an examination of the books of the Indian Office shall be made, and that whatever sums of money shall be found to be justly due on account of former treaties or agreements with the Indians shall be paid to them. This is one of the conditions upon which the Indians were willing to make the agreements. The provision made is just and proper, and should be faithfully carried out.

A few of the intelligent mixed-bloods on the White Earth Reservation were very earnest in pressing upon our consideration certain reformatory measures which they thought would be of benefit to their people. We agreed to call the attention of the Government to their suggestions in our report. What they ask for is this:

- (1) "That the Indians shall have power to elect a magistrate, before whom all petty offenses against the laws and regulations of the Department shall be tried.
- (2) "That a council of administration, to be composed of the chief only, shall be appointed to confer with and assist the agent in regulating the industrial affairs of the agency.
- (3) "That all charges against individuals shall be investigated by some person to be selected by the chiefs in council and duly appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the accused to have the benefit of counsel.
- (4) "That in allotting lands to Indians, whenever there is an Indian competent, he shall be appointed to discharge that duty.
- (5) "That the council of administration shall have power to appoint three of their number to examine the accounts of their agent before they are transmitted to the seat of Government.
- (6) "That all produce required by the Government for the Indians shall be purchased from the Indians of the consolidated tribes at the market price."

In conclusion, it is hardly to be expected that the hostility which has followed us



thus far will terminate here. Already we hear threats of an intention to defeat our work in Congress, but it is scarcely possible that any such attempt would meet with success.

The sentiment of this State and the country at large, so far as we have been able to observe, is overwhelmingly in favor of the plans instituted in behalf of these people.

It should be stated that the opposition has been directed mainly against the White Earth agreement.

We have secured the consent of at least three-fourths of all the Mississippi Chippewas who reside within the limits of any reservation, and a majority of the entire tribe, if we include every Mississippi Chippewa Indian in Minnesota. The great body of the reservation Indians (of the Mississippi band) reside at White Earth, and the entire population of the reservation is represented in the agreement. There are but two other bands of Mississippi Chippewas—the White Oak Point band, which includes the Sandy Lake and Gull Lake Indians, and the Mille Lacs band, which includes the Snake River Indians. Not more than twenty families (one hundred souls) at the most make their homes on the White Oak Point Reservation, and of these we have a large majority represented in the agreement. The remainder are scattered all over the country from White Oak Point to Aiken. They have abandoned their tribal habits and associations, and seldom, if ever, set foot on the reservation. They roam about here and there wherever they can make or beg a living. The Gull Lake Indians, who are counted with this band, live nearly one hundred miles from the reservation. So with the Mille Lacs band; not more than two hundred of the entire band live on the Mille Lacs Reservation, and few of these live there permanently. They are scattered through the country south of the reservation, principally on Snake River, where they have lived so long as to become almost totally indifferent to their tribal interests, if, indeed, they can really be said to have any such interests.

The reservation Indians (referring to the Indians of White Earth and other permanently established reservations) are most deeply concerned in this matter, and their voice is certainly entitled to more weight than that of the scattered Indians. By preserving the tribal organization they preserve the tribal rights, which otherwise might become seriously impaired, and perhaps entirely lost sight of in the rush of affairs incident to the rapid growth which the country is undergoing. The scattered Indians take no part in the councils of the tribe nor share in the responsibilities which it is left to assume. They have no hand in shaping the destinies of the people, nor are they ever consulted in the ordinary business affairs of the tribe. Hence, it is folly to assume that they have the power to dictate in matters so deeply affecting the life, prosperity, and happiness of its members.

Referring again to the Leech Lake Indians, the signatures to the agreement with them represent more than two-thirds of the entire band, while the names affixed to the Cass Lake and Lake Winnebagoish agreements represent the whole population of those bands. It then only requires the approval of the Government to insure the success of the consolidation so far as these Indians are concerned.

A large majority of the White Oak Point Indians who reside on the reservation, have also consented, which should be sufficient to make the agreement binding so far as the White Oak Point band are concerned.

The Gull Lake band, who are enrolled with this band (White Oak Point), and number one hundred and fifty-five, were willing parties to the agreement.

As for the remainder of the White Oak Point band, now scattered through the woods north of and along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, they should be gathered together and placed upon the White Earth Reservation by compulsion, if necessary.

It would be mistaken leniency on the part of the Government to longer temporize with the Mille Lacs band. The clause in the treaty of 1863, giving them the privilege of remaining at Mille Lacs during good behavior, has certainly proved a curse rather than a blessing. Although the franchise was obtained as a reward for good conduct during the Sioux war which immediately preceded the treaty, it was evidently intended and expected that they would sooner or later remove to White Earth.

Through sheer perverseness, as illustrated in the present instance, they have repeatedly refused to remove, although urgent appeals and most generous offers have been made to them.

Their late refusal does not by any means defeat the purposes of the Department in respect of the consolidation. We have secured a majority without them, and at least *three-fourths* of all the reservation Indians of the Mississippi bands, and more than *two-thirds* of all the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.

The agreements are just and fair to the Indians concerned, and if ratified and faithfully carried out will prove a blessing to all the Chippewas of Minnesota.

We desire to express our thanks to Agent Sheehan, of the White Earth Agency, Father Aloysius and Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, missionaries at the same place, and also to

Governor Hubbard and Ex United States Senator Rice, for the valuable assistance they rendered us in these transactions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. V. WRIGHT,  
H. B. WHIPPLE,  
C. F. LARRABEE,  
*Commissioners.*

Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

### AGREEMENT WITH THE RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWAS,

*Concluded August 23, 1886, by John V. Wright, Henry B. Whipple, and Charles F. Larrabee, commissioners.*

This agreement, made pursuant to an item in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1886, by John V. Wright, Henry B. Whipple, and Charles F. Larrabee, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians, now residing on what is known as the Red Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, by their chiefs and headmen, whose names are hereto subscribed, they being duly authorized to act in the premises, witnesseth that—

#### ARTICLE I.

Whereas the said Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians have much more land than is required to meet their present or prospective wants; and whereas it is the policy of the Government to reduce to proper size existing reservations when entirely out of proportion to the number of Indians thereon with the consent of the Indians, and upon just and fair terms; and whereas said Indians have never ceded, sold, or otherwise conveyed to the United States any of the lands embraced within their present reservation, but retain all the original Indian rights therein; therefore, to carry out the policy above indicated and provide the Indians of said reservation with the means to become wholly self-supporting by the cultivation of the soil and in other pursuits of civilized life, and for the better education of their children, the said Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians do hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands embraced within said Red Lake Reservation, except so much thereof as is included within the following described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning at a point 1 mile due north of the most northerly point of Red Lake; thence due east to a point due north of a point 1 mile due east of the most easterly point of Red Lake; thence due south to a point due east of a point one-half of a mile south of where the old Government wagon road crosses Sandy River (or if said line should intersect the east line of the present reservation, then, in that case, it shall follow the present east boundary line to a point due east of a point one-half of a mile south of where the old Government wagon road crosses Sandy River; thence due west to the west boundary line of the present reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly and northeasterly to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning.

For the following uses and purposes and none other, that is to say, to enable the United States to sell and convey said lands, and make good title to the purchasers thereof, as hereinafter provided.

#### ARTICLE II.

The United States hereby agrees to accept said lands in trust as stipulated in the foregoing article, and to cause the same to be surveyed, appraised, and classified into timbered and untimbered lands; such appraisement and classification to be made by three competent commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians, and the said lands, when so surveyed, appraised, and classified, shall be sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than the appraised value thereof, in tracts or parcels not exceeding 40 acres each, to the highest bidder for cash; the sale of all

timbered lands to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by public advertisement: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of the lands classified as untimbered lands in tracts of 160 acres upon the following terms as to payment, that is to say, one-fourth of the price of said lands to become due and payable, in cash, at the date of sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 5 per centum per annum; but in case of default in either of said deferred payments, the person thus defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract he has purchased, and any payment or payments he may have made; and the sale of lands shall be continued, from time to time, until all the lands shall have been sold: *Provided*, That when purchasers of said lands shall have made full payment therefor, the United States shall make good and valid title to the same by patent:

#### ARTICLE III.

That the proceeds of the sale of lands as provided in the foregoing article, after paying all expenses incident to and necessary for carrying out the provisions of this agreement, and except as hereinafter (in Article IX) provided, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said band of Red Lake Chippewa Indians, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, which interest shall be expended annually, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of said Indians, for agricultural, mechanical, educational, and other purposes (including the construction of wagon-roads and bridges, on the reservation), which shall best promote the welfare and civilization of said Indians: *Provided*, That the wishes of said Indians shall be consulted and govern, as far as proper, in the expenditure of said interest money.

#### ARTICLE IV.

In order to enable the United States to make good and valid title by patent to the said Indians whenever lands shall be allotted to them in severalty upon the diminished reservation described in Article I of this agreement, as hereinafter provided, and to provide that the said diminished reserve shall be their inheritance forever, the said Indians do hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States, all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands embraced in said diminished reservation, for the above specified purposes and no other.

#### ARTICLE V.

It is further agreed that whenever in the opinion of the President the Indians upon the diminished reservation are sufficiently far advanced in civilization to receive allotments in severalty, the lands embraced within the said diminished reservation, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, shall, with their consent, be surveyed and allotted to the said Indians, in quantity as follows: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, 80 acres; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 80 acres; and to each other person under eighteen years of age, 40 acres: *Provided*, That all allotments made under the provisions of this agreement shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the chief of the band, and the white missionary of the church to which the child belongs, or the agent in charge, shall select for each orphan child: *And provided further*, That to improve the morals and protect the property of the Indians, hereafter no female of the Red Lake band of Chippewas, or other band of Indians residing on said diminished reservation, shall be allowed to marry any white man, unless before such marriage is solemnized said white man shall give such evidence of his good moral character, and character for industry, as shall satisfy the agent in charge of the reservation, the white missionary in charge of the church or mission on said reservation, and the chief of the band to which the female is attached, that he is a fit person to reside among the Indians; and any marriage contracted or claimed to have been contracted without such evidence shall not entitle the husband to reside on the reservation: *Provided further*, That no agent, male teacher, physician, interpreter, trader, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, or other artisan or employé (Indians excepted) shall be employed, appointed, licensed, or permitted to reside within the Red Lake Reservation (missionaries excepted) who shall not be married and have a family residing with him at his place of employment or trade within the agency.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Upon the approval of the allotments provided for in the preceding article by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the

allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of fifty years, and such further time as the President of the United States may direct, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indians to whom such allotments shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs, according to the laws of the State of Minnesota, and that at the expiration of said period, the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the laws of descent and partition in force in said State shall apply thereto, after the first patents therefor have been executed and delivered.

#### ARTICLE VII.

That the residue of lands within said diminished Red Lake Reservation, after allotments shall have been made to all Indians residing thereon, as in this agreement provided, shall be patented to the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians in common, which patent shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus patented for the period of fifty years, and such further time as the President of the United States may direct, in trust and for the sole use and benefit of said Indians, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indians, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That from the residue of lands thus patented to the said tribe in common, allotments shall be made and patented to each Red Lake Chippewa Indian child who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which it is provided that said lands shall be held in trust by the United States, in quantity and upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are provided in the preceding articles touching patents to allottees therein mentioned: *And provided further*, That these patents when issued shall override the patents authorized to be issued to the tribe aforesaid, and shall separate the individual allotments from the lands held in common, which proviso shall be incorporated in the patent issued to the tribe.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed that where there is not a sufficient quantity of timber upon any individual allotment made under this agreement, for necessary building and fencing purposes, and for fuel, the person to whom such allotment falls may, under the direction and supervision of the agent, take timber for said purposes from the unallotted lands held by the tribes in common.

#### ARTICLE IX.

To the end that all of the said Red Lake band of Chippewas may be advanced more rapidly in civilization, the United States hereby agrees to expend a sum of money, not to exceed \$100,000 (reimbursable out of the proceeds of the sale of their lands) in the building of an agency saw and grist mill, and in the erection of a comfortable house, and the purchase of 1 cook-stove, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 plow, 1 cow, 1 wagon, 1 ax, 1 hoe, 1 spade, 1 hand-rake, 1 scythe, 1 pitchfork, for each head of a family and each male Indian over eighteen years of age, and each widow without family, who shall be found industrious and in actual need of such assistance; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may expend out of said sum such amount for the comfort and civilization of the less needy, but industrious and deserving Indians of the tribe, as he may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE X.

Industrial and district schools shall be established for the education of all the Indian children on the Red Lake diminished reservation, for which necessary provision shall be made.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Necessary carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, and other artisans and physicians, shall be provided; and in the employment of said carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, and other artisans, preference shall in all cases be given to the Indians residing on the reservation who are well qualified for such positions. And in order to promote habits of industry amongst the Indians, it is agreed that the agent shall keep an account with each Indian, crediting him with all labor performed in clearing land, fencing the same, plowing, building houses, barns, and out-buildings, and in the transporta-

tion of supplies, or other work for the Government, and the said Indian shall be paid for the same in money out of the funds belonging to the tribe, or in such proper articles as he may elect to receive.

## ARTICLE XII.

It is hereby agreed that the right of way for the construction of railroads and public wagon roads across the Red Lake diminished reservation, shall be granted at such points as the President of the United States shall hereafter designate, when in his opinion the public interests required the construction of such roads: *Provided*, That full compensation shall be made to the parties entitled thereto for all damages arising from the construction of such roads, the amount of damages to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And free and unobstructed navigation of the lake known as Red Lake is also granted; and it is further agreed that purchasers of timbered lands under this agreement shall be permitted, under supervision of the agent, to pass unmolested through said reservation, for the purpose of removing timber cut on said lands.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Upon the ratification of this agreement, each and every Indian residing upon the Red Lake Reservation, shall have the benefit of and be subject to the criminal laws of the State of Minnesota, in all offenses the penalty of which is death or imprisonment in the State penitentiary; and said State shall not pass or enforce any law denying any Indian of said reservation the equal protection of the law.

## ARTICLE XIV.

It is further agreed that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, without unnecessary delay, cause an examination to be made of the books of his office, and whatever sums of money shall be found to be justly due to the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians on account of former treaties or agreements, shall be paid to the Indians entitled to receive the same.

## ARTICLE XV.

As soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement such portions of the boundaries of the diminished reservation as have not already been defined by survey shall be surveyed and plainly marked in a permanent and lasting manner, the expense of such survey to be paid out of the money authorized to be expended in Article IX of this agreement.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The provisions of existing treaties with the Red Lake Indians, parties hereto, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

All interlineations and erasures in this agreement were made, interpreted, understood, and agreed to before signing the same.

Dated and signed in open council, at the old Red Lake Agency, on the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota, August 23, 1886.

JNO. V. WRIGHT.	[SEAL.]
HENRY B. WHIPPLE.	[SEAL.]
CHARLES F. LARRABEE.	[SEAL.]

The foregoing articles of agreement, having been fully explained to us in open council, we the undersigned chiefs and headmen of Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians, residing on what is known as the Red Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at the old Red Lake Agency, in the State of Minnesota, this 23d day of August, 1886.

MAY-DWAY-GUN-O-MIRD (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
NAH-GON-E-GWON-ABE (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
MAYS-KOKONOV-AY (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
WAY-ME-TE-GO-ZHEENCE (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
AY-NUH-ME-AY-GE-SHIG (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
MAY-QUOM-ME-WAH-NICK (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
NUN-DUH-WUH-WINZ (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAH-DOE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
PUS-IN-AUS (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]

NAY-AY-TOW UB (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
WAIN-DING (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
O-KE-MAH-WUB (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KE-NEW-AINCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAY-BAY-GROON (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KE-CHE-BIN-AISHEEN (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAH-KE-ZHE-BAUSH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
NE-O-GE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAY-BAY-GAH-BOW (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
JOHN ENGLISH, headman.	[SEAL.]
ISH-QUAY-CUNE-IG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
NE-TOW-IG-E-BIN-AIS (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KOG-OONCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAH-WAISH-KAY-SHEENCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
TAY-BE-KEY-SHIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAH-WE-YAY-CUM-IG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAUB-ISH-KE-GUNZ-HE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
MAIS-KO-KE-SHIG-WAIB (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
JEE-KE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAY-BAY-OOS (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
JOHN BAPTISTE ROY (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KE-NO-ZHANCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
PIEREISH JOURDAN (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
SHAY-SHAY-WASH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
HENRY WENDING, headman.	[SEAL.]
WAIN-JE-MAH-DUB (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
NE-GOU-AH-QUOD (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAY-KE-MAH-WE-JE-WONG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
MAY-DWAY-GUA-SHE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
NAY-SAH-WUH-JE-WAIB (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAH-BISH-KAH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
O-MAH-YA-WE-GAH-BOW (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KE-BID-WAY-O-SAY (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KENEW (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
O-GUB-AY-AH-MAH-JE-WAIB (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
AY-UB-E-TUNG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
BEN-NAH-DO (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
O-MAH-YOU-E-KE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
NAH-GON-E-GAH-BOW (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH C. ROY, headman.	[SEAL.]
F. W. JOHNSON, headman.	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM SAYERS, headman.	[SEAL.]
SHAW-GO-SEE-KUNG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAY-ZHE-GWON-AY-AUSH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
MIS-AH-BAY (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KE-NEW-UB (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAH-GE-GAY-KE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
PE-CHE-GAUNCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAH-GE-GAY-BIN-AIS (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
TAY-TAH-CUM-O-SAY (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
ME-SHA-KE-GAH-BOW (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
ALEXANDER JOURDAN (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
FRANK GORNEAU (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAH-KO-WUSH-AINCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM JONDIAH, headman.	[SEAL.]
THOMAS GURNEAU, headman.	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM GURNEAU (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
ALEXIS JOURDAIN (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
BAZIL LAWRENCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
HENRY DEFAULT (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
AH-KE-WAN-ZEE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAH-BISH-KE-GWON-AY-AUSH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KE-CHE-GAH-SON (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAH-GE-GAY-NUNG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KE-NEW (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
O-SHIN-OW-E-KE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
AY-SH-QUAY-GHA-BOW (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
AMOS BIG BIRD, headman.	[SEAL.]
C. A. H. BEAULIEU, headman.	[SEAL.]



## CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

PAY-MOAY-BIN-AIS (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
ALEXANDER JOURDAN, Jr. (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
AH-SIN-E-WUA-CUMIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH NA-DO (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
FRANCIS JOURDAIN (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
SHE-MAH-GUN (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]

Attest:

ALOYSIUS, O. S. B., <i>Priest.</i>	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH A. GILFILLAN, <i>Missionary.</i>	[SEAL.]
JEREMIAH SHEEHAN, <i>P. M.</i>	[SEAL.]
T. J. SHEEHAN, <i>Agent.</i>	[SEAL.]
FRED. SMITH, <i>Interpreter.</i>	[SEAL.]
G. M. WING, <i>Clerk, Com.</i>	[SEAL.]

I hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was carefully interpreted and explained by me and was fully understood by the above-named chiefs and headmen before signing, and that the same was executed by said chiefs and headmen at the Old Red Lake Agency, on Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota, on the 23d day of August, 1886.

P. H. BEAULIEU,  
*U. S. Interpreter at White Earth Agency, Minnesota.*  
 JOHN BEAULIEU,  
*Special Interpreter.*

**AGREEMENT WITH WHITE EARTH AND PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH CHIPPEWAS.**

*Concluded August 11, 1886; September 7, 1886.*

This agreement made pursuant to an item in the act of Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1886, by John V. Wright, Henry B. Whipple, and Charles F. Larrabee, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Mississippi and other tribes or bands of Chippewa Indians now residing on the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, by their chiefs and headmen whose names are hereto subscribed, they being duly authorized to act in the premises, witnesseth that—

**ARTICLE 1.**

Whereas the Government of the United States, recognizing the long and continued friendship of the Chippewa Indians in said State, is desirous of providing for said Indians a permanent home where they may live after the manner of white men, and be protected in their rights of property, person, and life; and whereas it is the policy of the Government to remove to and consolidate on the said White Earth Reservation the various tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians now occupying separate reservations in different parts of said State, as follows, to wit: Winnebagoishish, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Mille Lacs, Fond du Lac, Bois Fort, and Grand Portage, as well as the White Oak Point, Sandy Lake, Snake River, and other scattered Indians belonging to said tribe not residing on any reservation, therefore to carry out such policy it is now agreed that the said tribes and scattered Indians shall be removed and settled on the lands of said White Earth Reservation as hereinafter provided.

**ARTICLE 11.**

Upon the removal of either of the tribes or bands named in the foregoing article, the Secretary of the Interior shall, either through the agent at the White Earth agency, or such other person or persons as he may designate, allot to each and every member of such tribe or band, from the unoccupied agricultural (and not pine) land on the White Earth Reservation, lands in severalty as follows: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, 80 acres; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 80 acres; and to each other person under eighteen years of age, 40 acres: *Provided*, That before any allotments shall be made to the Indians removed from other reservations, or to the scattered non-reservation Indians, allotments shall be made in like manner, and in quantity as above provided, to the Indians now occupying the White Earth Reservation, that is to say: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, 80 acres; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 80 acres; to each other person under eighteen years of age, 40 acres: *Provided*, That any Indian to whom a tract of land has been assigned and certificate issued, or who was entitled to receive the same, under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the

Mississippi, proclaimed April 18, 1867, and who has made improvements thereon, shall have the preference right to select the tract or tracts upon which his improvements are situated for allotment under the provisions of this agreement: *Provided further*, that any Indian who in good faith had at the date of this agreement begun the cultivation of land under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty aforesaid shall have one year from the date of the ratification of this agreement in which to fulfill the conditions therein specified as to cultivation, and the full quantity of land he would have been entitled to receive by virtue of the labor bestowed thereon shall be allotted to him: *Provided further*, That all allotments made under the provisions of this agreement shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the chief of the band and the white missionary of the church to which the child belongs shall select for each orphan child: *And provided further*, That to improve the morals and protect the property of the Indians, hereafter no female of the consolidated tribes shall be allowed to marry any white man, unless before said marriage is solemnized said white man shall give such evidence of his good moral character and character for industry as shall satisfy the agent in charge of the reservation, the white minister in charge of the parish or church on said reservation, and the chief of the band to which the female is attached, that he is a fit person to reside among the Indians. And any marriage contracted or claimed to have been contracted without such evidence shall not entitle the husband to reside on the reservation: *Provided further*, That no agent, male teacher, physician, interpreter, trader, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, or other artisan or employé, Indians excepted, shall be employed, appointed, licensed, or permitted to reside within the White Earth Reservation (missionaries excepted) who shall not be married and have a family residing with him at his place of employment or trade within the agency.

#### ARTICLE III.

Upon the approval of the allotments provided for in the preceding article by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patent shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of fifty years, and such further time as the President of the United States may direct, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indians to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State of Minnesota, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indians or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever. And if any conveyance shall be made of the land set apart and allotted, as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That the laws of marriage, descent, and partition in force in the said State, shall apply thereto after the first patents therefor have been executed and delivered.

#### ARTICLE IV.

That upon the completion of said allotments and patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of said consolidated tribes shall have the benefit of and be subject to the criminal laws of the State of Minnesota in all offenses the penalty for which is death or imprisonment in the State penitentiary; and said State shall not pass or enforce any law denying any Indian of said consolidated tribes the equal protection of the law.

#### ARTICLE V.

That the residue of lands within said White Earth Reservation, after all allotments have been made, as in this agreement provided, shall be patented to the said consolidated tribes in common, which patent shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus patented for the period of fifty years, and such further time as the President of the United States may direct, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the said consolidated tribes, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said consolidated tribes, in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge of incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That from the residue of lands thus patented to the said consolidated tribes in common, allotments shall be made and patented to each Chippewa Indian child who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which it is provided that said land shall be held in trust by the United States in quantity and upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are provided in the preceding articles touching patents to allottees therein mentioned: *And provided further*, That these patents, when issued,

shall override the patent authorized to be issued to the tribe as aforesaid, and shall separate the individual allotments from the lands held in common, which proviso shall be incorporated in the patent issued to the tribe.

#### ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that where there is not a sufficient quantity of timber on any individual allotment made under this agreement for necessary building and fencing purposes, and for fuel, the person to whom such allotment falls may, under the direction and supervision of the agent, take timber for said purposes from the unallotted lands held by the tribe in common.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Necessary provision shall be made for the retracing and remarking of the lines of the public survey, and for original surveys if needed, within said reservation, to enable the Indians to make their selections of tracts for allotments under this agreement.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

In consideration of the concessions herein made by the Indians of the White Earth Reservation, parties hereto, and to the end that the Indians to be removed and consolidated with them, and settled in their midst, shall not in any sense be an element of demoralization to them, or a burden upon their charity, the United States hereby agrees, in the case of all Indians removing to the White Earth Reservation as contemplated in this agreement, to provide for each family, and for each male Indian over eighteen years of age when he shall in good faith commence the cultivation of his individual allotment, with the intention of residing permanently thereon, a comfortable hewed-log house, 1 cook-stove, 1 yoke of work-oxen, 1 plow, 1 cow, 1 wagon, 1 axe, 1 hoe, 1 spade, 1 hand-rake, 1 scythe, and 1 pitchfork; and also to break 5 acres of land upon the individual allotments of such Indians, and furnish them seed for their first crop. The United States shall also provide the said Indians with subsistence, consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef, or in lieu thereof one-half pound of bacon; one-half pound of flour; one-half pound of corn; and for every hundred rations, 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans; or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves, but in no case to exceed two years. Rations shall in all cases be issued to the head of each separate family, and whenever schools shall have been provided by the Government for said Indians, no rations shall be issued for children between the ages of six and fourteen years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school.

Whenever the said Indians shall be located upon their individual allotment, rations shall be issued only to the persons and families of those persons who labor (the sick, aged, and infirm excepted), and, as an incentive to industrious habits, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that such persons be furnished in payment for labor such other necessary articles as are requisite for civilized life.

Industrial and district schools shall be established for the education of all the Indian children on the White Earth Reservation, for which necessary provision shall be made.

In order to successfully carry out the provisions of this article the United States shall furnish such carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, physicians, and clerks, in addition to those provided by existing treaties, as may be necessary to provide for the welfare of said Indians.

And, it is agreed, that in the employment of farmers, artisans, and laborers, preference shall in all cases be given to the Indians residing on the reservation who are well qualified for such positions.

And in order to equalize as far as possible the benefits resulting from the consolidation, it is further agreed that the United States shall expend a sum of money equal to the cost of the houses, cattle, and agricultural implements above enumerated which may be furnished the Indians from Leech Lake, Lake Winnebago, Bois Fort, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage Reservations only, in the erection of comfortable houses and the purchase of agricultural implements, work-cattle and cows, for such of the Indians now occupying the White Earth Reservation as may be found to be industrious and in need of such assistance.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The Chippewa Indians, parties hereto, do hereby relinquish and cede to the United States all their right, title, and interest, in and to the lands described in the first

clause of the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed April 18, 1867, and to all lands elsewhere outside the limits of the White Earth Reservation.

And it is agreed on the part of the United States and the Indians parties hereto, that the lands herein mentioned as described in the first clause of the first article of the treaty aforesaid shall (with the consent of the other Indians interested therein) be appraised by three competent commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians, and sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior at not less than the appraised value, in tracts or parcels not exceeding 40 acres each, to the highest bidder for cash; the sales to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by public advertisement; and should any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both land and improvements.

#### ARTICLE X.

All moneys arising from the sale of lands under the foregoing section, and from the sale of all the lands belonging to the Indians to be removed to the White Earth Reservation under this agreement, shall (with the consent of the other Indians interested) be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said consolidated tribes of Chippewa Indians, and draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be expended, annually, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for agricultural, mechanical, educational and other purposes which shall best promote the welfare and civilization of the Indians consolidated on the White Earth Reservation. Except as hereinafter provided. And it is agreed that the wishes of the Indians shall be consulted, and governed so far as proper in the expenditure of said interest money.

#### ARTICLE XI.

It is further agreed that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, without unnecessary delay, cause an examination to be made of the books of his Office, and whatever sums of money shall be found to be justly due to the Chippewas of the Mississippi on account of former treaties or agreements, shall be paid to the Indians entitled to receive the same.

#### ARTICLE XII.

It is further understood and agreed that whatever amount of money shall be awarded on account of damages arising from the construction of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, shall be paid in just proportion to the several tribes or bands of Chippewas entitled to receive the same.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

It is hereby understood and agreed that the cost of the removal of the several tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians to the White Earth Reservation, and their subsistence, together with the salaries of the additional carpenters, farmers, blacksmiths, physicians, and clerks, provided for in Article VIII of this agreement, shall be defrayed by the United States not to be reimbursed; and all other expenses incident to the carrying into effect of this agreement, shall be paid by the United States and reimbursed out of the proceeds derived from the sale of lands under this agreement.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

It is further agreed that the Pembina band of Chippewas, now occupying a township of land within the White Earth Reservation, which was purchased for them under authority of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, shall be incorporated with the consolidated tribes, and share equally in the benefits of this agreement, and be subject to all its conditions; and it is further agreed that whatever moneys said Pembina band shall hereafter receive for their right or interest in any unceded lands anywhere claimed by them, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States and become a part of the consolidated funds of said consolidated tribes; and their said township of land shall belong to and be a part of the White Earth Reservation.

#### ARTICLE XV.

The provisions of existing treaties with the Indians, parties hereto, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

All interlineations in this agreement were made, interpreted, understood, and agreed to before signing the same.

Dated and signed in open council, at White Earth Agency, Minnesota, August 11, 1886.

JNO. V. WRIGHT.  
HENRY B. WHIPPLE.  
CHARLES F. LARRABEE.

The foregoing articles of agreement, having been fully explained to us in open council, we the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Mississippi and other tribes and bands of Chippewa Indians of the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at White Earth Agency, in the State of Minnesota, this 11th day of August, 1886.

The following are chiefs of the Mississippi Band :

WAH-BON-AH-QUOT (his x mark).  
ME-ZHA-KE-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
IGNATIUS HOLE-IN-THE-DAY.  
MUN-E-DO-WAUB (his x mark).  
BAY-KIN-OW-AUSH (his x mark).  
O-JIB-WAY (his x mark).  
WAIN-JE-MAH-DUB (his x mark).  
TAY-CUM-E-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
SHAB-AUSH-KING (his x mark).  
KAY-ZHE-WAYWEDUNG (his x mark).  
NAY-TOW-AUSH (his x mark).  
SAY-CAS-E-GAY (his x mark).  
O-MUCK-UCK-ENCE (his x mark).  
MAH-JE-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
WAY-ME-GWANCE (his x mark).  
SONG-WAY-WAY (his x mark).

The following are headmen of the Mississippi band :

NEES-KE-GWOR (his x mark).  
KAH-GE-GAY-AUSH (his x mark).  
KAH-AH-GANSINDEBAY (his x mark).  
J. J. ENWEGAHBOWH.  
AH-ZHEDAY-KE-SHIGM (his x mark).  
MO-CUH-JE-WANCE (his x mark).  
O-DE-NE-GWOR (his x mark).  
SAY-GIT-TOONCE (his x mark).  
CLEMENT H. BEAULIEU (his x mark).  
JOHN COLEMAN.

[SEAL.]

*Mississippi mixed-bloods.*

JOHN BEAULIEU.  
JNO. G. MORRISON.  
P. H. BEAULIEU.  
THEO. H. BEAULIEU.  
ROBERT FAIRBANKS.  
H. D. MCARTHUR.  
BAZILLE H. BEAULIEU.  
ALICK ROY (his x mark).

*Otter Tail chiefs.*

KAY-DUG-EQUWON-AY-AUST (his x mark).  
NAY-TUM-ISH-KING (his x mark).  
AY-GAS (his x mark).

*Pembina chiefs.*

SHAY-SHAY-WAY-GE-SHIG (his x mark).  
KAH-GE-WAY-GE-SHIG, headman (his x mark).  
KAY-BAY-CUM-IGISH-KING, headman (his x mark).



NE-SHE-KAY-WE-GAHBOW, headman (his x mark).  
 NOW-AH-KE-GAH-BOW, headman (his x mark).  
 CHE-KOW-E-TAH-ANST, headman (his x mark).  
 AH-SHE-GAUNCE, headman (his x mark).  
 O-KUN-DE-CUN, headman (his x mark).  
 AH-BE-DUB, headman (his x mark).  
 CHARLES SAICE, headman (his x mark).  
 FRANK LAGUIER, headman (his x mark).  
 PAUL VILLEBRUN, headman (his x mark).  
 ANTOINE VILLEBRUN, headman (his x mark),  
 J. E. PERRAULT, headman.  
 LOUIS VIVIER, headman (his x mark).  
 JOSEPH BEAUPIE, headman (his x mark).

Attest:

T. J. SHEEHAN.  
 ALOYSIUS, O. S. B., *Priest*.  
 J. A. GILFILLAN, *Missionary*.  
 G. M. WING, *Clerk of Committee*.  
 CHAS. C. HOYT.

I hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was carefully interpreted and explained by me, and was fully understood by the above-named chiefs and headmen before signing, and that the same was executed by said chiefs and headmen at White Earth Agency, Minnesota, on the 11th day of August, 1886.

P. H. BEAULIEU, [SEAL.]  
*U. S. Interpreter at White Earth Agency, Minnesota.*  
 JOHN BEAULIEU, [SEAL.]  
*Special Interpreter.*

The foregoing agreement, made on the 11th day of August, 1886, with the Mississippi and other tribes or bands of Chippewa Indians residing on the White Earth Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, having been read and fully explained to us in open council, we, the chiefs and headmen of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands of Chippewa Indians, residing upon the Leech Lake, Lake Winnebagoishish, and Cass Lake Reservations, in said State, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained in any manner touching or affecting the said Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands of Chippewa Indians, and to the plan of consolidation in all its details, as therein set forth; and do further agree and promise to remove to and settle upon the unoccupied agricultural lands of the said White Earth Reservation, as contemplated and provided in said agreement, whenever after the ratification of the same the Secretary of the Interior shall so direct; and we do hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all our right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved and set apart for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands by the treaty of February 22, 1855, and particularly described in an Executive order dated November 4, 1873, as follows, to wit: "Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy River; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake, so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning"; being the present Leech Lake Reservation; and also to the two other separate tracts reserved and set apart for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands by the second article of said treaty; and we do also hereby agree to the sale of said lands as hereinafter provided.

We do further agree that the moneys arising from the sale of said lands shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to be used in the manner provided in Article X of said agreement.

#### ARTICLE II.

It is hereby agreed on the part of the United States that the lands described in the foregoing article shall be surveyed, appraised, and classified into timbered and un-timbered lands, such appraisement and classification to be made by three competent commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians, and the said lands, when so surveyed, appraised, and classified shall be sold under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than the appraised value thereof, to the highest bidder for cash; the sale of all timbered lands to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by public advertisement, and in tracts or parcels not exceeding forty acres each: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of the lands classified as untimbered lands in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres each, upon the following terms as to payment, to wit: one-fourth of the price of said lands to become due and payable in cash, at

the date of sale, and the balance thereof in three equal annual payments, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, but in case of default in either of said deferred payments, the person thus defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract he has purchased and any payment or payments he may have made, and should any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both land and improvements. The sale of lands shall be continued from time to time until all the lands shall have been sold: *Provided*, That when purchasers of said lands shall have made full payment therefor, the United States shall make good and valid title to the same by patent.

The cost of the survey, appraisement, and sale of said lands shall be paid by the United States and reimbursed out of the proceeds derived from the sale thereof.

### ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed on the part of the United States, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, without unnecessary delay, cause an examination to be made of the books of his office, and whatever sums of money shall be found to be justly due to the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewa Indians on account of former treaties or agreements shall be paid to the Indians entitled to receive the same.

### ARTICLE IV.

The United States hereby agrees to pay to the Chippewa Indians parties to this agreement the sum of \$150,000, in full satisfaction for losses and damages sustained by them in the construction of dams and reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River; \$100,000 of which sum shall be paid to the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands now residing on the Leech Lake, Lake Winnebagoish, and Cass Lake Reservations, and the remainder (\$50,000) to the Mississippi bands now residing on the White Earth, White Oak Point, and Mille Lacs Reservations, per capita, in cash, in two equal yearly installments.

### ARTICLE V.

It being the earnest desire of the Chippewa Indians to send a delegation of their people to Washington to consult upon matters which they believe to be for their future welfare, it is hereby agreed that a delegation of not less than twelve of their people shall be permitted to make such visit at the expense of the Government.

### ARTICLE VI.

The provisions of existing treaties with the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewa Indians parties hereto, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

All interlineations in this agreement were interpreted, understood, and agreed to before signing the same.

Dated and signed in open council at the old Leech Lake Agency, on the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota, September 7th, 1886

JOHN V. WRIGHT.	[SEAL.]
HENRY B. WHIPPLE.	[SEAL.]
CHARLES F. LARRABEE.	[SEAL.]

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at the old Leech Lake Agency, on the Leech Lake Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, this 7th day of September, 1886.

KAY-ME-WON-AUSH (his x mark), chief.  
 KAY-KIN-OW-AUSE-KING (his x mark), chief.  
 O-KE-MAH (his x mark), chief.  
 WAY-ZOU-EGWON-ABE (his x mark), chief.  
 O-ZOU-EKE-SHIG (his x mark), chief.  
 SHE-NOW-EKE-SHIG (his x mark), chief.  
 MIN-AH-QUAD (his x mark), chief.  
 TOM-BAY (his x mark), chief.  
 KAH-GUN-OW-AUB (his x mark), headman.  
 JEENG-WAH-NAH QUOD (his x mark), chief.

## CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

MAY-OW-AH-TAH-GAY (his x mark), chief.  
 MAY-DWA-CUMIGISH-KING (his x mark), headman.  
 SHEEN-BE-GO-GWON (his x mark), headman.  
 WAH-WE-YA KE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.  
 NAY-CHE-WAH-QUAH-UNG (his x mark), headman.  
 MUH-QUAH-NEE-GAUNCE (his x mark), headman.  
 OKE-MAG-WAH-JE-WAIB (his x mark), headman.  
 AH-KE-WAN-ZIE (his x mark), headman.  
 MAH-JE-GWON-ABE (his x mark), headman.  
 MAY-ZHA-KE-GWON-ABE (his x mark), headman.  
 MIN-O-KE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.  
 NAUZHE-E-NAY-GUAY (his x mark), headman.  
 NIM-DUH-O-NUB (his x mark), headman.  
 WILLIAM BUNGA.  
 PAY-ME-NE-BOW (his x mark).  
 KAY-DUG-E-BIN-AIS (his x mark).  
 SHAW-BO-AUNCE (his x mark), headman.  
 SHE-MAH-GUN-ISH (his x mark), headman.  
 PAUL AITKIN.  
 JAMES TAYLOR, Jr.  
 JOHN BUNGAS (his x mark).  
 KAY-BAY-AH-BUN-DUNG (his x mark).  
 PAY BAH-OOM-BEE (his x mark).  
 O-MO-DIE (his x mark).  
 JAMES BONGA.  
 JAMES TAYLOR.  
 GEORGE BONGA.  
 PAUL BELLENGER (his x mark).  
 GEORGE AITKINS.  
 NE-BID-AY-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
 JOSEPH BELLENGER (his x mark).  
 SHOW-UN-AH-NAH-QUOD (his x mark), headman.  
 PAISH-AH-CUM-IG (his x mark).  
 KO-TAH-MASH (his x mark).  
 AH-WISH-TO-YAH (his x mark).  
 SHOW-UN-E-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
 AH-NE-ME-KE-WONT (his x mark).  
 MUH-ZIN-E-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
 WE-SUG (his x mark), headman.  
 AH-WAH-SEE-SEE (his x mark).  
 OSH-KAH-UNGE (his x mark).  
 NAY-CHE-WUB-E-TUNG (his x mark).  
 O-JIB-WAINCE (his x mark).  
 O-BE-ZAN-E-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
 AUGUSTINE BELLENGER (his x mark).  
 WAY-ZON-E-KO-NY-AY (his x mark).  
 NAY-GON-WAY-WE-DUNG (his x mark).  
 JOSEPH WEAVER (his x mark).  
 FREDERICK WEAVER (his x mark).  
 MAYN-SE-DAISH-KUNG (his x mark).  
 EDWARD REESE.  
 NAY-TOW-E-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
 NE-GON-E-GWON-ABE (his x mark).  
 PE-DWA-WAY-KE-SHIG (his x mark).  
 O-MUD-IZ (his x mark).  
 KAY-ZHE-BAH-O-SAY (his x mark).  
 JIM PAY-TUMISH-KUNG.  
 GEORGE P. JOHNSON.  
 NUB-UN-AY-GAH-BOW (his x mark).  
 HENRY MARTIN.  
 PAH-BE-DWAWA-DUNG (his x mark), chief.  
 PETER RACHE (his x mark).  
 TAY-BISH-KO-YAUSH (his x mark).  
 FRANK SMITH.  
 MAY-DWA-GUN-O-NIND (his x mark).  
 PE-DWA-WAY-BIN-AIS (his x mark).  
 PIN-GUN (his x mark).  
 ZO-ZAY (his x mark).  
 KE-WOUS (his x mark).  
 KE-WE-TAH-GUH-BOW (his x mark).  
 DAY-WAN-E-MUK (his x mark.)

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

BESH-A-KUM-IG (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
GAWUSHKOSRICK (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
ENEWANUKIGABOW (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
DE-KAINCE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
KAY-GWAY-DUB-E-TUNG (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
AH-NAH-ME-AY-GAH-BOW (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]

Number of Indians represented by the thirteen chiefs who signed the agreement at Leech Lake, September 7, 1886.

Kay-me-now-aush .....	52
Kay-kin-ow-ans-e-kung .....	69
O-ke-mah .....	55
Way-zou-e-gwon-abe .....	47
O-jow-e-ke-shig .....	55
She-now-e-ke-shig .....	93
Min-ah-quod .....	64
Tom-bay .....	53
Jun-quah-nah-quod .....	75
May-ow-ah-tah-gay .....	32
Paw-be-dwah-ne-dung .....	65
May-dwa-cum-igesh-kung .....	30
Ah-ke-wan-zee .....	31

Total as shown by the rolls .....	721
Representing themselves .....	26

Total .....	747
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## Attest:

C. P. ALLEN, Physician and Overseer.	[SEAL.]
T. J. SHEEHAN, Agent.	[SEAL.]
J. A. GILFILLAN, Missionary.	[SEAL.]
ALOYSIUS, O. S. B., Priest.	[SEAL.]
JNO. G. MORRISON.	[SEAL.]
P. H. BEAULIEU, U. S. Interpreter.	[SEAL.]
G. M. WING, Clerk Com.	[SEAL.]

I hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was carefully interpreted and explained by me, and was fully understood by the above-named chiefs and headmen, at the old Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota, on the 7th day of September, 1886.

JOHN BEAULIEU,  
Special Interpreter.

Witness our hands and seals at Raven's Point, on Lake Winnebagoishish, in the State of Minnesota, this 16th day of September, 1886.

SHO-KAH-KE-SHIG (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
NAY-TAH-WEGAH-BOW (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
MAH-JE-AUN-E-QUABE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
MAH-JI-AUN-E-QUABE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
ANN-JI-GWON-ABE, (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
BAH-DWAY-WE-DUNG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
O-JIB-WAINCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
NAY-TOW-AUSH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
SAH-KE-KE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KOW-IT-AH-AUST (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
NAY-TUM-A-GE-GID (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
I-EEN-DUB (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
JAMES FISHER.	[SEAL.]
NAH-GON-UB (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
KAY-BAY-SKUNG (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
PAUL DEJEDON (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
BAPTISTE DEJEDON (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
WAY-MISH-O-ME-SING (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH DEJEDON (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
WAY-ZRU-ECO-NOYA (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
MAY-ZHA-KE-BIN-AIS (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
MAH-JE-HAH-BOW (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
IAH-BAINCE-ISH (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
WAY-KE-MAH-WAUN-GAY (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
MAY-GUOME-WUB (his x mark).	[SEAL.]

## CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

SHAY-WAUB-E-SKE-SKUNG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAY-GE-GAY-GAH-BOW (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
NAY-NI-E-GWON-ABE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
JIM (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
PAISH-E-GWON (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
AH-BE-TUP-AH-NAH-QUOW (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
OH-WAH-YA-GUAH-AUSH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
KAY-DUG-E-GWON-AYAUTH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
PE-QUAH-QUOD-OONCE (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAY-WE-YAH-WID (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
KOW-IT-AH-AUSH (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH WAKAZOO.	[SEAL.]
NAY-NAH-PEGE-SHIG-WABE (his x mark), head brave.	[SEAL.]
TE-BISH-KO-GE-SHIG (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
WAY-KE-MAH-WISH-KUNG (his x mark), head chief Cass Lake band.	[SEAL.]
MAH-JE-KE-SHIG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
WAH-WE-YA-CUM-IGISHKUNG (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
MAY-ZHA-KE-AUS-EGAY (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
MON-ZO MOO (his x mark), second chief Winnebagoish band.	[SEAL.]
NAY-WAY (his x mark), brave.	[SEAL.]
MAY-QUOM-E-WUB (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
MAY-MAH-JE-GWONABE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]

## Attest:

J. A. GILFILLAN, *Missionary.*  
 JOHN G. MORRISON.  
 G. M. WING, *Clerk Com.*  
 T. J. SHEEHAN, *Agent.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was carefully interpreted and explained by us, and was fully understood by the above named chiefs and headmen, at Raven's Point, on the north shore of Lake Winnebagoish, Minnesota, on the 16th day of September, 1886.

P. H. BEAULIEU, *U. S. Interpreter.*  
 JOHN BEAULIEU, *Special Interpreter.*

The foregoing articles of agreement with the Mississippi Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish, and other bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals, at White Oak Point, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Minnesota, this 21st day of September, 1886.

WAY-MIT-IGO-ZHENCE (his x mark), head chief.	[SEAL.]
KE-WAY-DIN (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
WAY-WE-ZHA-MUH-JE-WABE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
GEORGE FLAT (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
TE-BISH-CO-GWON (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
KE-CHE-WA-NUN-NE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
KAH-GOG-E-WE-GWON (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
NE-BIN-UD-ICK (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
I-AH-BE-DWAY-WE-DUNG (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
I-AH-SIN-O-WUB (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
CHARLES SASH (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
SAH-GUH-GE-WAY-GE-SHIG (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
WAH-BAH-SE-GAY (his x mark), headman.	[SEAL.]
ODE-NE-GUN (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH FLAT (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
CHARLES CHANETTE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
AH-ZHOWE-GWON (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
KAY-RAKE-WOUB (his x mark).	[SEAL.]

## Attest:

T. J. SHEEHAN, *Agent.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was carefully interpreted and explained by us, and was fully understood by the above-named chiefs and headmen, at White Oak Point, on the Mississippi River, Minnesota, on the 21st day of September, 1886.

P. H. BEAULIEU, *United States Interpreter.*  
 JOHN BEAULIEU, *Special Interpreter.*

The foregoing articles of agreement with the Mississippi Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish and other bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Gull Lake and Gull River bands of Mississippi Chippewas, do hereby consent to all the provisions and stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at Gull Lake, in the State of Minnesota, this 16th day of October, 1886.

O-DIN-E-GUN (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
CAPITAN (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
KAY-BAY-O-NUB (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
O-MY-UBE-TUNG (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
PE-KO-JEANCE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
PAY-KIN-OW-AUSH (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
WAH-DE-NAH (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]

By his three sons, Captain, Kay-bay-o-nub, and Pay-kin-ow-aush, by his direction, he being too old and infirm to be present in the council.

WAH-DE NAH (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
Q-NAY-SEE-GOOD (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
WAB-ON-EQUAY (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
O-MUD-IZ (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
TUH-WAH-AINCE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
AH-KE-WAN-ZIE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
O-BIN-WAY-WAY-AUSH (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
AH-BID-AUSH (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
QUAY-QUAY-CUB (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
CHE-WOUN (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
PETER ROY (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
PETER BRUNETTE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH ROY (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH BRUNETTE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
SHAY-NOW-ISH-KUNG (his x mark), chief.	[SEAL.]
MONZE (his x mark).	[SEAL.]
CHARLEY GRIN (October 24, Saint Paul, Minn.).	

Attest:

E. L. CONE,  
JOHN BISHOP.

I hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was carefully interpreted and explained by me, and was fully understood by the above-named chiefs and headmen, at Gull Lake, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of October, 1886.

JOHN BEAULIEU,  
*Special Interpreter.*

The following signatures were appended to a copy of the foregoing agreement.

The undersigned not having been present at the council, and the foregoing agreement having been read and explained to us, we fully approve the same and agree thereto.

Witness our hands and seals at Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota, upon the dates opposite our respective names:

MAY-MIS-QUON-O-WAY (his x mark), September 18, 1886.  
JOSEPH BUTCHER (his x mark), September 18, 1886.  
NO-DIN-AH-QUUM-ONCE (his x mark), chief, September 18, 1886.  
MAY-ON-E-GWAN-AH (his x mark), September 21, 1886.  
MUH-O-TUY (his x mark), September 21, 1886.  
MOSH-KIN-AY-GAH-BON (his x mark), September 21, 1886.  
PE-ZHEANCE (his x mark), September 21, 1886.  
KE-NAY-GE-ZHIIH (his x mark), October 7, 1886.  
AH-NU-E-GWAN-ABE (his x mark), October 7, 1886.  
SAH-GUN-DI-GAH-NI-NI-NE (his x mark), October 16, 1886.  
O-LEME-NAY-NAY-GE-ZHIIH (his x mark), October 25, 1886.  
KAY-ME-NUN-ISH-KUNG (his x mark), October 25, 1886.  
KE-TO-WAH-CUM-I-GWAH (his x mark), October 25, 1886.  
AH-NE-ME-KEANCE (his x mark), October 27, 1886.  
GEORGE G. REESE, November 4, 1886.  
NAY-TON-NE-WAY-OSH (his x mark), November 6, 1886.  
BAY-BAH-NE-GAH-NE (his x mark), November 8, 1886.  
CHAY-NUH-ISH-KUNG (his x mark), November 8, 1886.



## CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

FRANK COLOMBE (his x mark), November 12, 1886.

PETER BONGA (his x mark), December 21, 1886.

NO-DIN-AH-QUUN (his x mark), chief, December 21, 1886.

Witnesses as to all the foregoing written names.

C. P. ALLEN,

*Overseer.*

T. J. SHEEHAN,

*Agent.*

I certify on honor that I am acquainted with all the written names on the above supplementary agreement, and that they are Leech Lake Indians. The two chiefs, No-din-ah-quam-ance and No-din-ah-quam, represent and are at the head of two bands numbering in all seventy-one Indians, as appears from the rolls filed in the agency office.

P. H. BEAULIEU,

*United States Interpreter.*

LEECH LAKE, December 21, 1886.

The following signatures of Mille Lacs Indians to the foregoing agreements were obtained in second council with Mille Lacs band, November 4, 1886:

MA-IN-GOSH, second chief.

WA-GOOSH.

O-GE-MAH-GE-SHIG.

ME-ZHUCK-E-BIN-AIS.

TE-BISH-KO-BIN-AIS.

PUG-O-NAY-GE-SHIG.

KE-CHE-NO-DIN.

KE-CHA-KAW-WE-TAH-SAY.

O-ZHE-NE-NE.

KE-ZHIG-GWAY-SE-GOOD.

NAY-GWON-A-BEANCE.

NOW-NUCK-QUAY-GAH-BOW.

MA-IN-GOSH (his x mark), second chief.

WAH-GOOSH (his x mark).

O-GE-MAH-GE-SHIG (his x mark).

ME-ZHUCK-E-BIN-AIS (his x mark).

TE-BISH-KO-BIN-AIS (his x mark).

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

We, the undersigned Mille Lacs Indians, hereby authorize our relative and chief, Ma-in-gos, to sign our respective names for us to the agreement between the Northwest Indian Commission and the Chippewa Indians, of Minnesota, negotiations authorized by act of Congress approved May 15, 1886:

PUG-O-NAY-GE-SHIG (his x mark).

KE-CHE-NO-DIN (his x mark).

KE-CHA-KAW-WE-TAH-SAY (his x mark).

O-ZHE-NE-NE (his x mark).

KE-ZHIG-GWAY-SE-GOOD (his x mark).

NAY-GWON-A-BEANCE (his x mark).

NOW-WUCK-QUAY-GAH-BOW (his x mark).