going are other evidences of education being appreciated. There are comparatively few runaways. It is our aim to make the school home-like for the children. The new Course of Study arrived rather late, but it has been our aim to put it into effect as much as possible. By next year we hope to enter more fully into its details. Very practical and satisfactory results will no doubt be obtained by following this course of studies closely.

There have been 21 employees, 9 of whom were Indians or of Indian extraction. It seems evident that there is a great deal of difference between those who have been educated off the reservation and those who have passed their entire life on a reservation. The former are to all purposes as white employees; they have that full sense of responsibility which the latter seem not to have. Lack of vigilance over children, lack of promptness in reporting for duty, and allowing children to violate regulations with impunity are the faults to which the latter seem more liable. Excellent work has been done by all, and the services of Indian employees are very helpful.

From 15 to 20 children were transferred to nonreservation schools. The health condition of some of those who returned seems to be the cause of dissatisfaction. One sick returned student often discourages the parents from giving consent to others who might desire to go. However, the nonreservation schools have many reasons to be encouraged in their work. They certainly have reason to be proud of many of their students here on this reservation; this is especially the case with many of the students of Hampton and also many of those from Chilocco.

The boys at this school are taught such industries as the facilities we have allow. The boys receive instruction in carpentry, and do much of the general repairing. They are also taught gardening, the care of stock, baking, and general work. The result of the gardening depends very much on the season. This year the conditions have been more favorable than they have been for a number of years in the past.

Cooking, sewing in its different branches, as also cutting and fitting, laundry work, and general housework are taught theoretically as well as practically. The success in these lines of work has been very marked.

Although we are not furnished a teacher of music, still, by taking extra time, some employees have given instructions in music. The evening hour has been beneficially spent by following the instructions in the new course of studies. The information received by the pupils from the instructions of the agency physician, the industrial teacher, the matron, and other employees will be of more benefit to them in their future than the information they might have received during the regular old-time night school hour.

Repairs amounting to about $1,200 have put the school plant in good condition. A new water system is under construction and is about completed. It was something which has been needed for a long time.

We have at all times had the earnest support of the agent. If the school has been filled and the children regular in attendance, it is due to the orders of the agent carried into effect by the district farmers and the Indian police. I therefore desire to express my sincere thanks for the support at all times received from the agent.

Very respectfully,

Ewald C. Wittliff,
Superintendent.

(Through George H. Bingeminheimer, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL, SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE, MEXICAN KICKAPOO AND CITIZEN POTAWATOMI.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Shawnee, Okla., August 22, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Shawnee school and agency, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

I assumed charge of the work of this office October 1, 1901, succeeding Martin J. Bentley, ex-assistant special United States Indian agent in charge of the Mexican Kickapoo, including the band known as the Kicking Kickapoo, and the Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians, and taking the balance of the Absentee Shawnee Indians, known as the White Turkey Band, and all of the Citizen Band of Potawatomi from the Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., then in charge of Lee Patrick, late United States Indian agent.

Location.—The school and agency office is located 3 miles south of Shawnee and 3 miles north of Tecumseh, Potawatomie County, Okla. Shawnee is on the main line of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, recently purchased by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, and the new line of the Santa Fe Railroad system is in course of construction, and will pass through the back yard of the Shawnee school. This company has agreed to place a switch near the school plant in order that the freight for the school and office may be left at the school, thus avoiding the expense and trouble of freighting it from either of the towns mentioned. The allotments of the three tribes of Indians, coming under the jurisdiction of this office, are scattered over Lincoln, Potawatomi, Cleveland, and Oklahoma counties, being mostly located in Potawatomi and Cleveland counties.

Indians.—As no recent census of the Indians under this agency has been made, and as each of the Potawatomi tribe is badly scattered, I can only estimate the number
under this office by quoting from the reports of Agent Lee Patrick and Agent Martin J. Bentley for the year 1901, which reports would show the following number of Indians now under this office:

Absentee Shawnee .................................................. 687
White Turkey Band—
  Males over 18 years of age. .................................. 155
  Females over 14 years of age. ............................... 184
  Children between 6 and 16 years. ........................... 150
  Big Jim Band (as per Bentley report). ...................... 184
Citizen Potawatomi .............................................. 1,686
  Males over 18 .................................................. 641
  Females over 14 ............................................... 658
  Children between 6 and 16 years ........................... 423
Mexican Kickapoo, including Kicking Band .................... 247

Total population ................................................. 2,620

The White Turkey Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians are for the most part, intelligent and susceptible of a fair degree of education. The act of Congress authorizing them to sell a part (or in case of nonresidence all) of their allotments, together with the leasing of their land, has, however, brought them to a worse condition at the present time than when they were in before the allotments were made. Prior to the allotment of their lands almost every head of a family owned a good herd of horses and cattle and some hogs, and cultivated a field, while generally small, yet large enough to supply the needs of their families and their stock. They earned every cent they received and were in a prosperous condition generally, the drinking habit being almost unknown to them. The advent of leasing their lands and consequent “getting something for nothing,” as they put it, and the subsequent act of Congress authorizing them to sell their land, has placed them in a very bad condition. The act provides that they must retain 80 acres of their original allotment unless they be nonresidents of Oklahoma Territory, and it is the last clause of this sentence (unless they be nonresidents of Oklahoma Territory), which was purposely designed by the politicians securing the enactment of the law, that is making paupers of these Indians as fast as they are able to become nonresidents and “lawfully” dispose of all of their allotment.

Perhaps one-tenth of the Indians selling their lands use their money derived from such sale partially as was intended and hoped by the Department when the law was passed; but there can be no question but that the other nine-tenths drink and gamble an equal percentage of their money away, and where it was intended and hoped by the Department to build up 10 comfortable Indian homes by the sale of this land, 9 fairly comfortable homes have been broken up and ruined by the use of this deed money in gambling and drinking whisky. If this land must be sold, the disposition of the money derived from such sale should be regulated by the Department, and I urge the matter for your investigation.

The Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians still refuses to accept their allotments, and are instilled with the idea of going to Mexico, where, as they are informed by interested parties, they can live as Indians in the full sense of the word, and not be bothered by sending their children to school or contenting themselves to live on a small tract of land, and where they can drink whisky as they please without being followed and watched by United States officers. This Mexico idea among these Indians, as well as the Kickapoo, is backed locally by ex-Assistant Special Indian Agent Martin J. Bentley, who has shown much activity in his efforts to make my administration of the affairs of this office a failure. The idea has the support of other people also, all of whom, in my estimation, are actively interested wholly for selfish ends. The land they would leave here is rich, well located, and valuable. I have visited the place in Mexico where they expect to locate and know it to be a barren, dry, hot country, covered for most part with cactus and mesquite brush, and very sparsely inhabited by human beings; for the simple reason that they can not maintain a livelihood there.

The Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians are scattered through nearly every State in the Union, only about one-half of the whole number residing upon their allotments in this Territory. They are intermarried with the whites until many of them appear as white people. The same conditions prevail among members of this tribe having a predominating amount of Indian blood as do among the Shawnee with reference to the leasing and sale of their allotments. There is quite a number who are largely white, and should be given full title to their land and become full-fledged citizens.
I see no reason for the Government being to any further expense with those having less than an eighth Indian blood, of which there is quite a number among the Potawatomi tribe.

The Mexican Kickapoo, including the Kicking Band of Kickapoo, are, with the exception of a few of the Big Jim Shawnee Indians, the only type of the "old-time" Indians left on this reservation. As a tribe they still adhere to every old custom possible, most of them wearing long hair and Indian dress in whole or in part. Like the Big Jim Band of Shawnee Indians they have had the idea of going to Mexico kept before them until the majority of the Kicking Band, and part of the other band, are anxious to go. This idea is urged and kept before them by their ex-assistant special Indian agent, before mentioned, and for the good of all concerned. I have urged in other communications that they be either authorized to go or requested to stay, and the matter finally settled. While they are in this unsettled condition no progress can be made with them.

Parties interested in buying or leasing their land encourage their feasts and dances, as well as those of the Shawnee, by contributing beer or other eatables, or money, for such occasions, hoping to gain their good will by so doing.

The liquor traffic is continuously carried on with these Indians, and they have no trouble to get all they have money to buy. Several arrests have been made, but they show little effect upon the whole, and, outside of the deputy United States marshal and the employees of this office, practically no effort is made to stop this illegal traffic. The city officers of the local cities seem to favor the saloon keepers for the most part, and are generally more interested in getting the Indians drunk than in keeping them sober.

Sale of Indian land.—The table below shows the number of deeds for Indian land under this office, approved between October 1, 1901, and August 15, 1902, with the exception of those approved through the United States Indian agent for the Potawatomi residing at Nadeau, Kans., which would probably be about one-fourth as many more:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of conveyances</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number acres sold</td>
<td>11,162.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average price per acre</td>
<td>$7.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount paid out to Indians</td>
<td>$81,685.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are now under this office 448 leases, covering 36,764 acres, which brings the Indians an annual income of $244,909, or an average price of about 85 cents per acre.

Education.—The school has been conducted during the past year as usual, carrying on the same industries and class-room work as are usually taught at a reservation Indian school, with a marked degree of success, considering conditions and equipment. The health and attendance have been very good. The capacity of the school is only 60, while the table showing the population of the three tribes under this office shows a scholastic population of over 800. The plant is old and in a poor state of repair, the main building being so far gone as to be not worth repairing. The need of a school plant with a capacity of 200 could not be more urgent than it is at this place, all of which has been covered in other communications from this office.

I inclose herewith the reports of Rev. Dr. George N. Hartley, superintendent of the Friends' Indian Mission work in Oklahoma, which includes the Kickapoo Mission located at McLoud, Okla., where a few children are taught in a very commendable way each year, and that of Father Leo, in charge of the St. Benedict Industrial School for boys and St. Mary's Academy for girls. The school at McLoud, Okla., cares for and educates a few of the Kickapoo children, while the two last mentioned enroll quite a number of the Potawatomi children.

In conclusion, I beg to express my full appreciation of the loyal support and confidence given me by your office and the employees of this office and school.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRANK A. THACKERY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SACRED HEART SCHOOL.

SACRED HEART ABBEY,
Sacred Heart, Okla., August 23, 1902.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 13th instant asking me to make a report of our Indian school, I will state that St. Benedict Industrial School for Boys and St. Mary's Academy for Girls, conducted respectively by the Benedictine Fathers and the Sisters of Mercy, have accomplished
efficient work during the past fiscal year. Even since the Department has withdrawn appropriations for contract schools, we have continued the work of educating our Indian children, the farm that is connected with the school and a modest aid we receive from the bureau of Catholic missions in Washington, D. C., being our main support.

One year and a half ago we were visited by a terrible fire, which swept away all our buildings. It was a total wreck. But we want to work immediately, and new buildings were completed for the reopening of the schools in September.

The average attendance of boys at St. Benedict's has been 46; total number enrolled, 66. The average attendance at St. Mary's, 56; enrolled, 68. Most of our pupils are Potawatomi, only a few belonging to neighboring tribes.

The result of the school work has been most satisfactory, some of the more advanced pupils attaining remarkable proficiency. The industrial work was given special attention as far as the condition of the pupils and of the place permitted. Several of the boys have been detailed to work in the garden, to attend the stock, to help in the bakery and printing office. The garden produced an abundance of vegetables of different kinds for the school. Cabbage, tomatoes, and onions were in excess of what could be used. The orchards were systematically pruned, thus insuring a better quality of fruit. The industrial work for the girls consisted of exercises in cooking, housekeeping, sewing, and laundry work. Several pupils have deserved special credit for faithful needlework under the devoted direction of Sister Mary.

I beg to remain, very respectfully, yours,

F. A. THACKERY.

F. LEO.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FRIENDS' MISSIONS.

TECUMSEH, OKLA, June 10, 1902.

DEAR SIR: It seems good to us to report to you that during the past year commendable work has been done within the limits of all our mission stations, both in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. It has been the aim and practice of all our missionaries to teach industry as well as morality and religion, by example and precept, so far as practicable to cooperate with the Government officials in encouraging the Indians to settle on their allotments and improve them, or enter into some kind of remunerative business. It is evident they have been no small factor in the improvements that have been made.

Realizing that civilization and enlightenment must depend upon Christianization, and that a high standard of morals must be based upon Christianity, we have been striving to imbue them with the love of the gospel. The progress among the older people has been slow, but very satisfactory among the children in the schools, especially with the girls. It is a noticeable fact that young people who were educated in our mission schools twenty or thirty years ago are much in advance of others without training. Though they may have fallen back into old Indian ways, yet there is a difference in their favor, which also manifests itself in their children. Progress is slow but certain.

The drink problem is the most difficult one. More fell away from this cause than from all other causes combined. Indeed, it prevents advance in civilization that otherwise would be. The payments that come to the Indians are almost at once snatched from many of them by saloon men and gamblers. This is especially noticeable among the Iowas and Osage. Could these funds be used to improve their farms, much good would accrue; but as it is, indolence, gambling, and vice are fostered.

The Kickapoos, from a religious standpoint, have retrogressed for the past five or six years. One of the greatest hindrances is now out of the way, and things are changing for the better, both with the Kickapoos and Big Jim's Band of Shawnee. While a goodly number accepted the gospel and lived and died in the faith, others have fallen away. Yet there is encouragement. The relationship existing between our missionaries and the officials of the Government schools where we have mission posts, has been most cordial. At this station, the Absentee Shawnee Government School, the children are in our Sabbath school each Sabbath and many of them at other church services. We have found the officials have had the most to do a very great help from a religious standpoint as well as in their educational and industrial work.

Some young men and women who have married out of this school are settled on their farms and are putting into practice what they have learned. They rank well with many of their white neighbors. Progress is certain, but it requires time.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. N. HARTBY,
Superintendent Friends' Indian Mission Work in Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Dowington, Okla., September 15, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902:

Census.—The following is a recapitulation of the census taken June 30, 1902:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males over 18 years</td>
<td>766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females over 14 years</td>
<td>816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of males</td>
<td>1,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of females</td>
<td>1,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of all ages</td>
<td>2,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males between 6 and 16</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females between 6 and 18</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A comparison of this showing with the census taken of these Indians June 30, 1901, which census showed a decrease in the population of the two tribes of 100, is conclusive evidence that the health and general condition of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians was much better during the fiscal year 1902 than the year 1901, as the decrease from all causes during 1902 was only 50.

Condition.—The statement of a few biased persons to the contrary notwithstanding, there has been a general upward tendency among both tribes throughout the entire year. They have been apparently contented and happy, and a number have been induced to begin farm and other work by which they were enabled to contribute much toward their livelihood. Owing to these improved conditions, thrift and industry surround them to a remarkable extent, and, while old habits and customs had a strong hold upon the older Indians, it is easy to be seen that the tribes as a whole are gradually falling into line with the white settlers who surround them, and adapting themselves to new conditions.

A very material reduction in rations was made about the middle of the year, and after January 1, 1902, rations were issued only to old and decrepit Indians, and to those more fortunate Indians who, through various causes, did not actually have the income and opportunity to provide for themselves. They were made to understand that the issue of rations would be made to them until June 30, 1902, only, and after that time they would be expected to go to work for themselves and provide for themselves and families. After July 1, 1902, rations will be issued only to those who are absolutely in need, and they will be required to locate themselves at certain points on the reservation, where homes will be provided for them. They have been apprised of this fact, and very few have expressed a willingness to enter these proposed homes, as the Indian has very apparent dread and aversion to anything that could be termed a "poorhouse." I think, however, as the winter comes on and they begin to feel the needed protection and assistance, a number of them will consent to enter these homes and accept of the bounty extended by a beneficent Government.

In the reduction of rations quite a sum of money was saved by the nonpurchase of supplies, which otherwise would have been necessary. Authority was granted on April 2, 1902, for me to expend a sum not exceeding $5,517.50 in the employment of Indians, in lieu of all issues of rations and supplies, at the rate of $1.25 per day of eight hours, to make certain needed improvements at the agency, work roads, build fences, etc. When notice of such authority was first given out to the Indians, it looked as though they were not going to take kindly to the proposition, but a few of the more progressive took the lead, and in a very short time really more Indians applied for employment than could be worked with profit. They seemed to be well pleased with the work and worked with a will and energy very surprising as well as gratifying. Nearly the entire sum appropriated was expended, and much benefit, far more than would have been derived from the same amount of money expended in supplies to be issued as rations, was enjoyed by those who performed the labor. I am promised a liberal appropriation for next year, and I am glad to say that a large number of the Indians are looking forward to the time when they can again go to work. Many miles of road have been repaired throughout the districts in which the Indians are located; all of the streets and walks around the agency have been graded, or partially so, and nearly every agency building has received a nice coat of paint, put on by Indian labor alone. So far as the Indians are concerned, and the work that has been accomplished, I feel very well satisfied indeed with what has been done throughout the year. Of course, like every agent who feels an interest in the Indians under his charge, I hope for more progress during the year 1903.

Leases.—There has been a continual demand for leases on Indian allotments, yet we have very few more contracts in effect than at this time last year, a large number of the leases having expired and new contracts written up at a very satisfactory increase of rental. During the year $71,298.66 was received, of which $67,588.85 were paid out to the Indians at interest. Besides the approved contracts, quite a sum of money was realized for Indians who have allotments located in districts where the nature of the soil makes farming unprofitable, for grazing permits accorded cattlemen. In this way the allottees derived some benefits from their lands, which otherwise would have lain idle. Besides the lease money paid to these Indians, their $50,000 annual interest was paid to them all per capita.

It is the invariable custom at this time to reserve 40 acres of the allotment of every able-bodied Indian for his own use and occupancy, notwithstanding the fact that he may be now residing on the allotment of some other member of his family. This custom has not been adhered to at all times in the past, and considerable embarrassment and confusion has been felt thereby. This will be avoided in the future.
Farming and other industries.—During the past year the Indians have cultivated 3,622 acres. From this cultivation they received:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>5,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the acreage cultivated was greater than that of 1901, the product was much less. This was due altogether to the extreme dry season. In the main the results of the Indians' farming will compare very favorably with that of the white men in this locality.

These Indians with their own labor cut and saved 573 tons of hay, and made 100 pounds of butter. They earned, by transporting supplies from the railroad to the agency warehouse and from the agency warehouse to outside districts, $4,197.80. They sold $500 worth of products to the Government, and the value of products of their labor sold otherwise amounted to nearly $5,000.

Customs.—As I have stated before, many of the older Indians of this agency adhere to their old-time and life-long customs, yet they do not indulge in them to any alarming or detrimental extent. By moral suasion and friendly advice a number of the younger Indians have been prevailed upon to discontinue the wearing of long hair. No strenuous effort has been put forth to induce the old Indians, who wear long hair all their lives, to shear their locks, as in my opinion to compel them to cut their hair would be very bad policy and would result in more harm than good. I know how the old fellows feel about the matter, and I am sure that the loss of their long hair would make weak, humiliated, and cowed characters out of what are now strong and leading spirits. The best support I have had in my work at the agencies to which I have been assigned came from these old men with long hair.

The noxious practice of painting their faces has not been indulged in to any great extent by the Indians of this agency since I have been here, and now it is a rare thing, indeed, to see a member of either of the tribes going about with a face besmeared with colored paints.

Nearly all of the Indians wear citizen's dress, in whole or in part, and an Indian in a blanket or sheet is a rarity. As they become in a better financial condition they will assume the garb of an American citizen to a greater extent.

I am of the decided opinion that the use of intoxicants as a beverage by these Indians is on the decrease rather than on the increase, and I am sure all fair-minded people who are conversant with the facts will bear me out in this statement. I know that some people will take issue with me on this assertion, yet I am sure that I am right. In days gone by, before these Indians were allotted, there were no towns scattered about among them in which whisky could be obtained by them; consequently when they did get to a town where they could lay in a supply of fire water they would go on a general tear, the effects of which, in nearly every case, would wear off before they would return to their homes, and when seen by those working with them and interested in their welfare presented a sober condition. It is different now. The Indian who desires it can get into these little towns with which he is surrounded, get any quantity of the vilest whisky for which he can pay, which soon renders him very much intoxicated, frequently crazy drunk, and is seen by all around him and interested in him. Comparatively speaking, there is very little drunkenness among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. I regret exceedingly that more of the vendors of intoxicants to Indians can not be punished as they deserve, but under present conditions it is almost impossible to procure a conviction.

Dancing among these Indians has decreased very materially. I have never attempted to compel them to do away with dancing altogether. By allowing each tribe to come together once a year at a stated time, such time to be prescribed by the agent, and to remain congregated for one week, during which time they were permitted to conduct religious ceremonies, to them as sacred and, in many cases, more so than those conducted by some of their white brethren, I have reduced the practice of dancing to a minimum, and not a single objectionable feature now enters the ceremonies permitted.

The marital relation is gradually improving, and it is a very rare thing that an Indian man and woman attempt to live together as man and wife without being
united under the laws of the Territory. There have been a few occurrences, and some cases against offenders are now pending in the courts for settlement.

Missionaries.—A number of missionaries are still laboring among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, and without doubt much good is done by those who are actually here for the benefit they bring to the poor. I feel they can be of more help to the large majority of the good people who are working within the boundaries of this agency are conscientious in all that they do, and it is ever my aim to assist them in their noble work in every way possible. While this is true of the large majority, a small minority would do much more for themselves and the blessed cause they represent by devoting their time to missionary work and assisting the officials sent here by the Department to care for the welfare of these Indians, instead of using influences to thwart all policies inaugurated for their betterment and to embitter them against those who are placed in charge of them and their affairs.

Sanitary.—In reporting to me on the sanitary condition of these Indians Dr. George R. Westall, the agency and school physician, writes as follows:

In many respects the health of these Indians is highly satisfactory. They have been exempt from all epidemic diseases, such as smallpox and diphtheria, which have prevailed with more or less virulence in the neighboring tribes, and in many of the cities and towns throughout the Territory.

While there has been no epidemics among them, some diseases appear to be on the increase, and this is notably true of tuberculosis in all its protean manifestations—consumption, scrofula, meningitis, hip-joint disease, etc. Some quite large families have been almost exterminated by the ravages of the disease, and there is hardly a family but what is more or less tainted with the scourge.

It will take a long time to educate them up to that degree of intelligence where they comprehend the necessity of disease from one to another. Some people far from having made the disease pass the pipe of peace from one to another until it has made the entire rounds of the circle, and the consumptive and syphilitic alike indulge in the noxious practice, spreading the contagion from one to the other.

Just so with conjunctivitis in its various manifestations. When the disease breaks out in a family it goes the entire rounds, because every member of the family use the same wash basin and towel, and you can not make them understand that the disease is contagious and that such one ought to be quarantined. Although we have almost stamped the disease out of our schools, it still prevails in the camps and exerts a very deleterious influence on the rising generation.

The sanitary and hygienic conditions of the agency and schools are good. The buildings are in good repair, and the setting out of shade trees, and the improvement in the walks and grounds have made it one of the most attractive resorts in this section of the Territory.

Education.—The work done by the Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Red Moon boarding schools of this agency has been highly satisfactory to me. I call attention to the reports of the superintendents of these institutions submitted for your information. The report of the superintendent of the Cantonment School is conspicuous by its absence. Owing to a disagreement and contention between the superintendent, backed by a portion of the employees, and the balance of the corps, which has extended throughout almost the entire year, the work at this school has not been very satisfactory, nor could success be expected with the conditions that have existed. A change is promised for the new year and I am sure that better results can be reported. The average attendance at this institution for the year was 105.

Agency Farm.—About 1,500 acres of the agency reserve are now under cultivation. As the land is now considered worth profit by the limited agency force it is the practice to let reputable, practical farmers cultivate the same, each giving to the agency one-third of all crops raised thereon. In this way all of the agency stock, including horses driven by district farmers, is subsisted without cost to the Government. Each year quite a nice surplus is obtained, especially of wheat. After reserving a sufficient amount of wheat to issue to Indian farmers, the residue is sold to highest bidders and a considerable revenue thereby obtained. From the funds thus acquired articles of necessity and usefulness around the agency barn and premises can be purchased, which otherwise would not probably be authorized.

A considerable acreage on the agency reserve is being grazed by various cattlemen under informal grazing permits at not less than 20 cents per acre. Prior to my assuming charge of this agency these lands were occupied and grazed by cattlemen, who had contracts for furnishing both meat and gross beef, absolutely free of rental. The communicability of disease from one to another in the herds and meetings they could see no justice in this, and consequently insisted that all should pay for the use of grass lands alike. From this source alone $4,599.45 have been received and deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

The agency farm, as well as the entire country, suffered dreadfully during the past year on account of the extreme dry weather; hence the shortage of all crops. A reference to the statistical report will show that the following was raised this year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>2,758 bushels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>6,000 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>900 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn (estimated)</td>
<td>500 do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay cut and saved</td>
<td>100 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO SCHOOL, DARLINGTON, OKLAHOMA,
September 1, 1902.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith my second annual report of the Arapaho School.

This school is one of the oldest in the service, having been organized as a day school in 1871, and opened the following year as a boarding school, the capacity being 50. There was only one building then, this building is still used for schoolrooms and other purposes.

Our location is excellent as far as convenience is concerned. Twelve passenger trains pass every day within a mile of the school, while El Reno, a thoroughly modern and up-to-date town of 7,000 is only 4 miles away. The large number of trees in the school yard furnish delightful shade during the hot weather, and make an ideal playground for the children. Two more new buildings would make the plant a very good one in every respect.

The work in the literary department has been satisfactory. Great care has been taken to grade them according to their advancement, and at the same time make as few grades as possible.

The school farm has been very productive. The wheat crop was damaged some by the drought last year, but the abundant crop of corn and oats has stoned for this. The yield of the hay crop has been very abundant. We have alfalfa, Kaifir corn, sorghum, and native grass in sufficient quantities to supply the school bountifully. Horses, cattle, and hogs have all done well during the year and the increase has been all that could be desired. Our garden has been very helpful in improving the bill of fare. Potatoes have been in abundance. Also all early vegetables as well as corn and tomatoes. The peach crop was very satisfactory. We have sufficient jelly and preserves to last through the session. Our apple trees are scarcely old enough to bear abundantly yet, but with these set out during the year the supply in a few years should be ample.

The work in the various industrial departments was carried on with the idea of training the pupil for future life, but there is much work to be done to keep the school running and so few employees to do it, that time sufficient for proper individual training can not be given. Each of the larger girls was required to do cooking alone for two weeks at a time. Likewise to make her own clothes and do her own washing, but on account of the great amount of work necessary to be accomplished, not as much time as is desirable could be spent on individual instruction. Accomplishable work was done in the kindergarten, both inside and out of doors.

Much work was done toward beautifying the school grounds. Two hundred maple trees, 100 ash, and about 50 cottonwood and other native varieties were set out. Most of these are living, but the extended dry spell has prevented their growing as much as was expected. Bermuda, blue, and lawn grass were sowed, but none lived except the Bermuda, which has done well. I hope to sow most of the grounds in it during the coming session. The removal of the old laundry building and the old shop have improved the looks of the grounds immensely.

At the close of the session a dinner was given to the parents and relatives of the pupils. It was greatly enjoyed apparently and all left in good humor. On account of the failure of the Centennial children to come in on time, the average of this school was diminished by quite a number. It is hoped that they will report on time this year, and enable us to make the proper average.

I have found the employees under my charge competent and faithful. Thanking you for courteous shown, I am, Very respectfully,

The United States Indian Agent,
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.

WILLIAM B. DEW, Superintendent.
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

Chemeyenne Boarding School, 
Darlington, Okla., August 30, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The year has been exceptionally successful, not only as to the satisfactory attendance, but in the behavior of the pupils and the advancement in the studies and the industrial work, in both of which they were enthusiastic throughout the session.

Special training in the industrial work was given as far as the means of the school would allow, limited by the absence of a carpenter and blacksmith, to farming, gardening, dairying, and care of stock. The girls were thoroughly trained in the household work, such as baking, cooking for a limited number, sewing, laundry work, etc.

The children of both sexes, except the smallest ones in the kindergarten and several of the largest boys, who were detailed to help the industrial teacher and farmer, had small plots of ground assigned to each and were furnished with tools and seed, and with the instructions given them by the industrial teacher, the class-room teacher able to attach a very creditable market garden. Although the crops in these gardens did not ripen until after many of the pupils had left for the vacation, quite a number returned and gathered the vegetables so grown.

The schoolroom work has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, the teachers proving themselves to be faithful, capable, and energetic, and but few schools can equal this in the vocal music of the pupils.

Fire drills have been held at irregular times, once each week, and the pupils leave the buildings in a quiet, orderly manner, all being out of the building five minutes after the alarm sounds.

On account of the failure of the crops last season, caused by the drought, the herd of cattle at this school was reduced to 90 head, as we had not forage enough to take them through the winter.

The employees in every department have been faithful and energetic, and have worked throughout the year in perfect harmony. I am greatly pleased with the way in which they have performed their respective duties, and could not ask for a better force. On account of this school being taxed with the salary of the physician ($100) out of its appropriation, when it only receives a portion of his services, the employee force is much smaller than it is at other schools with a smaller attendance, thus making the individual work of the employees much greater than it should be. The cheerfulness of the teachers at work indicates how well each department has been managed. The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good, we having had no very serious cases, and very few minor ones.

The crops, with the exception of Kaffir corn, have been very good. The seed of the Kaffir corn was defective and did not sprout. The garden was fairly good, but the drought out the vegetables short, so the late vegetation were of little good.

The total enrollment was 140; average attendance, 135.

The buildings had no damages but the plastering granted for some of the walls, and the cementing of the basement of the girls' building was a great help. This is an unusually fine location for a school, situated on the highest point on the Rock Island Railway, between Kansas City and Fort Worth, and having attractive surroundings, and pure air. These Cheyennes are bright and intelligent Indians, and the plant appeals strongly to the Department for improvements and complete equipment. The girls' building, especially, needs repairs and roofing.

Thanking the United States Indian agent and the Indian Office for valuable aid and advice during the past year, I close my report.

Very respectfully,

Geo. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army, 
United States Indian Agent.

Maj. Geo. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army, 
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED MOON SCHOOL.

Red Moon Boarding School, Hammond, Okla., July 16, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the above-named school.

Location.—The school is situated on the south bank of the Washita River, 100 miles west of Darling- ton, and 20 miles north of Elk City, the nearest railroad point. Supplies should be shipped to the latter point as soon as possible, as there are times when it is well-nigh impossible to get freight from Darlington. A great saving in both time and money could be accomplished.

Buildings.—Except for a much-needed coat of paint, the buildings are in first-class condition. A hog house and chicken house have been added to the list this year. Two new cisterns, as well as a new windmill and pump, have also added materially to our equipment.

Attendance.—In 1900 the average attendance was 55. In 1901 it increased to 60, while this year it has decreased to the same number as in 1900. This decrease has been the principal cause of the decrease, 5 pupils having died during the year of tuberculosis. It is a fact, however, that at no time during the history of the school the scholastic population of the district exceeded one-half of the number the capacity of the building calls for.

Progress.—This has been more marked than that of any previous year. Instead of merely assisting, the girls actually bake, cook, wash, and sew, while the boys of suitable age and size can do as good farm work as the average white boy of the same age and size. With the sections of land under fence, 20 acres of fine corn, 14 acres of alfalfa (now ready to cut for the third time this year), in addition to smaller crops, the rapidly increasing numbers of cattle and hogs will soon make this an ideal stock farm, which is evidently just what it ought to be. In fact the school farm is held up as an example of what the county will produce to prospective settlers.

Fire drills have been constantly and faithfully practiced. Evening details have been arranged in accordance with the new Course of Study, and everything made to conform therewith as far as lay in our power.

Drawbacks.—The removal of the post-office to a point one mile farther away has proved very inconvenient both to school and district work. The isolation of a physician who has graduated is also a serious drawback to the present year, as we have at present no medical aid.

The smallness of our scholastic population is also a matter for serious concern; in fact, it seems that just when the school has reached the point where it can well hold its own with any reservation boarding school, it is to be unavoidably crippled for want of pupils.
REPORTS CONCERNING IN indians IN OKLAHOMA.

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Conclusion.—In concluding I wish to extend hearty thanks for the continued support given me by your office and the office at Darlington during the three years and a half I have been here.

Very respectfully,

John Whitwell, Superintendent.

(Through Geo. W. H. Sturdy, Major, U. S. Army, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SIEBER COLONY SCHOOL.

Sieber Colony School, Colony, Oklahoma.

July 28, 1903.

Size: I have the honor to submit this my tenth annual report of this school. School opened September 2, 1901. One hundred and nine scholars were enrolled during the first month.

The school is fortunately located as to shade, soil, and an abundance of good pure water. We are yet very much in need of an ample and thorough sewerage system which I spoke of in my last annual report. The lack of sewerage prevents us from using water closets and drinking fountains in the new school building. As good, pure water and an effective and a thorough sewerage system is the foundation of good hygiene and sanitary conditions about a school, we feel that the lack of sewerage at this school is a want that should be met as early as practicable. Twice estimates and plans for this sewer system have been forwarded for approval.

Lights.—We are yet using gasolene for lights in this school plant. The new building is piped for gas and has a room provided for lighting purposes. Yet no plans have been authorized for lighting it. With our present arrangements for lighting we are in great danger of a fire starting, besides we can not get the full benefit of evening study hour and reading room with good, safe lights.

Steam heat is used in the dormitory during the fall and winter months to maintain an even temperature all through the dormitory buildings. This would add greatly to the common health and comfort. As it is now, the halls are cold, while the play rooms heated by stoves are at times very warm. Passing through these cold halls after coming from the heated rooms, the children, I believe, is the cause of much sickness in the dormitory and dormitories, without any artificial heat during the most severe weather, to say nothing of the mopping and scrubbing, makes such work very irksome as well as trying to the health.

The school has been in use during the year, and was provided with an employee who acted as nurse and also had charge of the domestic science department. Two girls at a time are detailed for one month, who reside at the hospital. They keep house under the instruction of the nurse, learn to do family cooking as well as to cook for the sick. The pupils also made and ate light bread. They are also taught to nurse the sick and give medicine. After one month's training they pass on to the sewing room to receive special instruction in cutting and fitting. While the girls are detailed in the hospital, they do family washing and work, as needed, for the children who reside in dormitories, without any artificial heat during the most severe weather, to say nothing of the mopping and scrubbing, makes such work very irksome as well as trying to the health.

The hospital was very useful, being, as it was, provided with a nurse and cook, it made it possible to take the suspected cases there and keep them until it was known whether they had smallpox or not before they were sent to the pesthouse. It also enabled us to go on with the school work, both in the industrial and schoolroom, when, if the case of the sick had been placed upon the matron and teachers, such a work would not have been practical.

Smallpox.—Last of September smallpox broke out in the school. Two boys who were brothers came back to the school after vacation who must have been exposed to smallpox while out of school, as we knew nothing of their health exposure. They broke out before we knew what their sickness was. As soon as it was discovered that they had smallpox they were moved out into a tent at a safe distance from the school, where they were placed in quarantine. Knowing that the whole school had been exposed to the disease, we ordered a fumigation of the whole school, and when enough fever they were brought to the hospital and watched carefully until it was known whether they had smallpox or not. When it was ascertained that the patient had not smallpox she was moved at once to the pesthouse, which it was soon necessary to establish. By this means it was quickly extinguished and the smallpox which were exposed before it was known to be the disease of smallpox, except in case of the pesthouse, which went in quarantine with the first patient and stayed there until all were out of quarantine. The disease was very light. There were no deaths from it. The whole school had been thoroughly fumigated.

Smiling.—Dr. Hartwell was very faithful and attentive all through. In fact all the employees who worked faithfully at their post and carried on the regular work, except one teacher, who skipped out and left us. There were in all 27 cases during this siege of smallpox.

Industries.—The industrial work of the school has been carried on very much the same as in the past, except more attention was paid to giving special instruction and practice, not only in knowing how to do the different things necessary without waiting to be told or doing on some one else to shoulder all the responsibility. To do this two girls were detailed to each department of the work about the school, not only to learn how to do it right, but to work in that department. The girl in charge of the sewing-room was long and was doing very well. Two girls were started with being detailed at the hospital for one month, where they learned family cooking, laundry work, also to keep house as well as to nurse the sick. A list of questions covering ordinary care of the sick, with symptoms of common eruptions, also rules of hygiene, were taught the girls during their stay at the hospital. The physician had them to assist in minor operations and to do dressings. These girls became quite proficient in preparing dressings and dressing wounds. The second month this detail went to the sewing-room, where they received special instruction in cutting and fitting and care of machines. During the month they were required to cut and fit a dress for themselves without assistance from the instructor. The fourth month they took lessons in matron's work, not only in doing the work, but in being responsible for its being done. This assistant head nurse lay down the hardest thing for them to do, yet I believe it was not the least useful. The fourth month they were detailed to the laundry. Here they were taught to assume responsibility and to direct others. They were required for a short time to actually take charge of and run the laundry. This detail went to the kitchen, where they were taught to manage and think as well as do work. Here they were taught the care of milk and butter making.
The boys were taught all the details of farm work and the care of all kinds of stock. Several were taught to run the self-binder, mowing machine, and wheat drill. I am referring to fit them for good, intelligent farm hands, rather than for college professors or bank presidents, though they are encouraged that those positions are possible to the young man who has brains and will adhere to the school motto 'Stay with it.

Farm.—The drought spoken of in my last report extended through the winter and was not broken until April, when it began to rain. Then it came in deluges. What was called a cloud-burst caused a sheet of water to come down into this valley from the higher ground that covered much of the school ground from 1 foot to 18 inches deep with swift-running water. The water reached the roof of our spring house, where it had never reached the floor before. The public bridge crossing Cobb Creek above the school, which had stood for 10 years, was swept away. Our school garden, which had been planted a short time before, was covered with a foot of water, ruining most everything planted in it except potatoes and onions. The flood reached up to only one of our school buildings and did no harm to any of them. The different fences belonging to the school cross Cobb Creek six times. Every time the creek would rise it would wash away the water gaps, requiring much extra labor in fitting them up again, as these heavy rains occurred every few days through most of two months.

Last year I undertook to give special instructions in dry-weather farming. After measuring off a piece of ground I caused it to be plowed and disked and harrowed until we had a seed bed perfectly pulvérized nearly one foot deep. We planted the ground to corn. The boys were then told that we would watch the corn grow and compare it from time to time with the corn adjoining it that had received ordinary preparation of the ground; that when the crop was mature we would gather it and then measure off the same amount of corn from the adjoining field and gather the crop and measure the corn, and by comparison of the amount raised we could demonstrate whether it would pay to prepare the ground in this way. Though the specially prepared ground showed a much better growth and a better color. By July 1 it was nearly a foot taller than the corn in the field beside it.

One of the specially prepared ground was a field of oats on which the grasshoppers were very numerous. In fact, they were fast destroying the crop. The machine was put in and the oats were cut. The grasshoppers at once went on to the corn, and in a short time the stalks were black with grasshopper eggs. In a short time there was nothing left of this thirsty experimental crop but the bare stems. While the corn in the field adjoining where the ground was prepared was not so pinched by the drought that there was so little sap in the stalks that the grasshoppers would not touch it, yet it lived and yielded about 8 bushels to the acre. The result of this experiment was against our specially prepared ground, unless we were raising corn for grasshoppers, yet our experiment showed very plainly that by deep plowing and thoroughly pulverizing the earth the moisture can be retained for plant growth to the extent of raising a full crop in spite of our severest droughts, provided that the grasshoppers are barred out.

Owing largely to the many difficulties we have labored under during the year in the way of droughts and floods, I am not able to report as good results from our farm and garden and stock as I would wish. We have raised this year 540 bushels wheat, threshed; 900 bushels oats, threshed; 1,069 bushels corn, estimated; 2 bales cotton, estimated; 25 bushels potatoes, 10 bushels onions, 1,200 pounds wool, 123 pounds butter, 216 dozen eggs.

There has been furnished for the school stock, slaughtered for the subsistence of the pupils, 4,611 pounds beef, 2,245 pounds pork, 1,406 pounds mutton, 215 pounds lard.

The following school stock have been sold: 12 ponies, price, $174; 25 hogs and pigs, $50.

Tuberculosis being prevalent among the Indians, every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the school, and special instruction is being given children along these lines. They are taught how to breathe; also chest development. They are taught how to dispose of and avoid the infectious spuites of tubercular patients. Any case of tuberculosis developing in the school is immediately isolated. The dormitories are thoroughly fumigated at the beginning of the sessions, also after any infectious disease, and the floors of the dormitories are frequently scrubbed with a strong carbolic solution.

The absence of pupils has not been what I had hoped to make it. I spent more time than ever before in trying to get pupils into school. I appealed to the agent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho to assist me by such pressure as he could bring to bear. Notwithstanding all these efforts, several children of school age were lost in camp, and I do not know of any instance where the parents were opposed to sending their children to school, yet they procrastinated because in some cases the children were young and the parents wished to wait until the children were older. In a few cases the trouble was a lag who had given his parents' control and flowed around among the Indians so far from home it was hard to locate him. I believe that the next legislature of Oklahoma should enact a law compelling the Indian children of school age to attend school where schooling is free, and I believe that such a law can be passed if all the Indian school employees, superintendents, and agents would use their influence to that end.

This school was visited in June by Miss Estelle Red, superintendent of Indian schools, this being the only official visit paid the school by any representative of the Indian Office. This visit was very helpful and encouraging and instructive.

At the commencement of the school year there were appointed five prominent Indians as a school committee, who visited the school once a month and went through every department of the school. This helped to if they wanted to criticize the management in any way. They noted the progress of the school and they always addressed the children, admonishing them to study hard, be faithful in their work, and obedient to those placed over them. They also showed them the great advancement they had over their parents in having the opportunity to prepare themselves to meet the experiences in life that were before them. These addresses seemed to have a good effect upon the children.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for their courteous treatment of this school.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

J ohn H. S lager, Superintend ent.
REPORT OF AGENT FOR KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA Agency,
Anadarko, Okla., September 7, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The agency proper is located on the Washita River, composing 1,541 acres of land adjacent to the city of Anadarko, Okla., and has supervision of affairs of the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, all of whom reside on allotments south of the Washita River in Kiowa, Comanche, and Caddo counties, Okla., and of the Wichita and Affiliated Bands; also allotted Indians, who reside north of the Washita River in Caddo County, Okla.

The tribal population of the Indians of the agency is enumerated as follows:

Apache (males, 83; females, 81) ........................................ 164
   Males over 18 years of age ........................................ 45
   Females over 14 years of age .................................... 59
   Children between 6 and 16 years ................................ 37

Kiowa (males, 640; females, 694) ........................................ 1,134
   Males over 18 years of age ....................................... 285
   Females over 14 years of age .................................... 352
   Children between 6 and 16 years ................................ 263

Comanche (males, 680; females, 727) ...................................... 1,407
   Males over 18 years of age ....................................... 482
   Females over 14 years of age .................................... 357

Wichita and Affiliated Bands (males, 487; females, 469) ................. 956
   Males over 18 years of age ....................................... 278
   Females over 14 years of age .................................... 288
   Children between 6 and 16 years ................................ 244

General condition of the Indians.—The larger number live in houses on their allotments and are manifesting considerable pride in the ownership of individual homesteads, and in very many cases their houses are furnished well with comforts and conveniences which equip civilized home life. These conditions prevail generally in the homes of those whose children have been kept long in schools established for their education. The older Indians, those whose children have died or been separated from them by marriage, have been slower in making progress in this way, and there is no hope but that they will continue to adhere to their old customs and the idea of living as dependents among these Indians. In some way, even the poorest among them make out with what they receive from the income of their lands, so that no real suffering from poverty is known among them.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, as a rule, appreciate the good fortune that has befallen them in the opening of the surplus lands of their reservation to settlement by whites, and realize the justness of their being thrown for the most part upon their own resources for livelihood. Congress at its last session made no appropriation for their support during the ensuing fiscal year, and they understand that they are expected to support themselves through their own efforts upon their allotments and the moneys derived from the sale of their surplus lands under act of June 6, 1900, and the rents received from their pasture reserves which are held in common.

Farming.—Most of the able-bodied of the several tribes have made some effort to improve their allotted lands. Some of them have been quite successful. Among the Wichita and Affiliated Bands several have small orchards and this season have sold small quantities of fruit, such as grapes, peaches, and apricots. Some of the Comanches also have small orchards. Owing to the unsettled conditions of the country incident to its opening the Indians have not made much progress in farming during the past year. The largest number of them have settled on new places to which they were allotted. The agency farmers have large districts and, on account of the attention demanded for investigation of proposals from whites for leasing allotments of those Indians entitled to individual benefits of leases, have not been able to pay sufficient attention to aiding and instructing these Indians. However, in the matter of fencing their lands, making wells, and getting settled in homes their progress has been very satisfactory.

The attention of the Department has heretofore several times been invited to the importance of providing more farmers for this agency. Could this be done, more rapid progress could be made in developing the Indians' ability to work and make a living from products of their lands. The proposition of getting a living from products of the lands allotted to the Indians of this agency is one that will require much
attention before any great degree of success is attained. Climatic conditions have heretofore proven unfavorable to general crop raising, and the Indian, as well as the white settler, will find it necessary to learn by experience what is best to plant and guard against drought and hot winds. If a sufficient number of intelligent, energetic farmers and field matrons were provided to instruct and help these Indians, reasonable hope could be entertained for their becoming successful homesteaders at an early day.

The country generally is best adapted to stock raising, and many Indians have considerable cattle, but it is not thought advisable to encourage much venture in this industry until more settled conditions are established in the country. At the present time outlaws and thieves are successfully raiding the homes of the Indians and stealing horses and cattle. These depredations are too numerous for the representatives of law and order to contend with.

Efforts have been made to secure from the Department of Justice an assistant United States district attorney to assist in bringing these offenders against the Indians to justice before the courts. Unless such an official is appointed or some other means are provided for the employment of an assistant United States attorney, the agency is almost powerless in any attempt to prevent continuation of this mode of plundering the Indian allotments. Too much importance cannot be given to the necessity of providing for an assistant United States district attorney, whose definite duty shall be protection of the Indians in order that they may receive justice in the courts.

As this matter now stands a white man can institute suit against an Indian for an alleged debt; a warrant is served upon the Indian to appear in court and he, not having understood a word read to him, fails to appear and the case goes against him by default. His property is ordered sold to cover costs and the amount of the debt claimed; property is seized regardless of ownership. His mother’s or sister’s wagon perhaps is sold, and there is no redress except for the agency to hunt up the purchaser and through another legal process secure return of the property to proper owner. This illustrates the true conditions under which these Indians are placed without assistance from an assistant United States attorney, provision for which was made in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893.

Schools.—The annual reports of the superintendents of the Government schools of this agency show flattering results of educational efforts. It is lamentable that the dormitory accommodations for employees and pupils of these schools are so inadequate, and it is tiresome explaining to visitors that the agency is in no way responsible for the continuation of the insanitary and uncomfortable conditions which exist, and which it is hoped will not longer be neglected by the Department.

There are four mission schools, supported by religious denominations—two Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic, under patronage of Miss Kate Drexel, and one South Methodist. These schools at the present time are inadequate to accommodate the overflow from the Government schools. They are all admirably conducted, and it is of utmost importance that they be continued. Since the Department has ruled that these are not entitled to Government school rations for their Indian pupils there has been great inconvenience occasioned the superintendents in securing ration support, on account of which the South Methodist mission was necessitated to take three months’ instead of the regular two months’ annual vacation. From the experience of this agency it appears very desirable that Congress provide rations for Indian pupils of mission schools.

The future prosperity of the Indians of this agency depends entirely upon their affairs being conducted for years to come under the authority of the Indian Office at Washington, until the present young men and boys are established in opportunities for competing with the whites by whom they are surrounded in methods of obtaining self-support, and the old people, who are their dependents, can rely upon the younger ones for protecting care.

The larger number of the Indians of this agency is comprised of widows, orphans, minor children, old men and women crippled with age, and many blind and utterly helpless, and there is absolute necessity that the Government care for and protect their interests. No good can reasonably be expected to come to these poor, ignorant people by immediately turning over to them the moneys held to their credit in the Treasury under promise from the nation that it should be held there on interest to accrue for their benefit. There are a few full-blood and half-blood Indians and whites who are incorporated members with these tribes, who might well be paid their shares of the $1,500,000 derived from the lands which they relinquished to the Government, and it is respectfully recommended that such be paid; but the duties to those incompetent to handle same profitably, in my opinion, had best be retained in the Treasury at interest until another class develops competency to care for their own interests.
This recommendation appears to be in line with what would be honest business in a guardian for white children or for feeble-minded, incapacitated adult whites.

From my many years of experience at Indian agencies nothing has occurred that has lessened my respect for the system established by the Government for the care and civilization of the Indians. Cases of dishonest, indifferent agency employees have been numerous, but through no fault of the system adopted for agency management; and where the system has not been successful the fault could have been traced to indifference and negligence of employees, and through no fault of the poor, dumb, dependent, imprisoned Indian. I believe that, considering all the conditions, the advance that has been made in ways of civilization by the Indians of this agency has been all that could reasonably be expected to be shown.

It is noticed in the published report of the last conference of Indian commissioners at Lake Mohonk, that complete evidence appears that the commissioners have become discouraged in the matter of working out the salvation of our Indians, and that the commissioners are generally disposed to give up the continuation of the task on the present established lines. At this conference, in illustration of the lamentable conditions to be considered, one distinguished personage, in his remarks, quotes the wife of a missionary in Anadarko that the town has twenty saloons, and that "The streets were full of reeling men, women, and children, several Indian boys of the Riverside School having been carried home drunk." Now, the fact is, Anadarko, with a population of 3,000 inhabitants, has more than 20 saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold. It also has 7 church edifices and 2 Christian missions for education of Indian children. The rummellers and the gamblers are here, as in all new countries; the former under license of Territorial authority, the latter in violation of law, with prospect of being suppressed. The community of Anadarko generally is law abiding, and as respectable as exists in any town in Oklahoma, and the best I have ever known in a new town. There is no truth in the statement that the streets of Anadarko are, or ever have been, "full of reeling men, women, and children." Two schools boys of the Riverside School were made drunk by some wretch in the community—the boys claim by some boot legger, whom they could not recognize. If the assistant United States attorney asked for is provided, no effort will be spared by the agency, assisted by the good people of Anadarko, to bring to justice violators of the law who supply Indians with liquor.

In the face of the conditions represented by the speaker making this startling quotation, another distinguished member of the commission, in his address, talks of the benevolence of the Government in giving lands to these Indians, losing sight of the fact that the lands of this country were originally God’s given right to the Indians, and he even expresses a wish that the money which the Government is to pay them for lands purchased could all be lost, every penny, and let them work or starve, and repeated that he believed in throwing the Indians into deep water and letting them swim.

The right is claimed to remark publicly upon these reckless statements, because of the particular reference made by the honorable Indian commissioners in their conference to the agencies of Oklahoma, of one of which I am the honored agent in charge, and my sense of duty demands that I defend the rights of the people of my charge, who, if deprived of the income procured to them in the treaty wherein they sold their inheritance to the Government, and thrown upon their own resources, would put the majority of the Indians of this agency, who are either orphans, widows, minor children, and men and women crippled with age, to death by lingering starvation, and the greater number of the remainder into the swim, to drift with the lower order of the whites, who are, like vultures, waiting to rob them of everything in sight, and ultimately supply Oklahoma with an army of Indian vagabonds and paupers. So far as the management of the affairs of the Indians of this agency is concerned, Mr. A. K. Smiley has made misrepresentations, which fact is well known to the Department, and which can but lessen the respect hereafter entertained for the sincerity of the board of commissioners selected to counsel the nation in the interests of its Indian wards.

It is apparent that the time has come when the righteous should, in praying for the interests of this agency, plead, "God, save them from their friends," the board of Indian commissioners and the Indian Rights Association, the latter having developed as the allies of grafting attorneys, who seem bent upon robbing the Indians of the magnanimous provisions made for them by the act of Congress of June 6, 1900, and establishing the fact that they are simply the wards of the nation, subject in all their

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"The Mohonk Conference is not a conference of "Indian commissioners" but of "Friends of the Indian" and has no official character.—Ed.

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interests to the caprice of national legislation and without legal rights to hold any landed possessions, except as the body politic, from time to time, may deem it wise to establish for them, thus encouraging the constituents of legislators in Congress in beseeching that the possessions of the Indians of this agency may be taken from them, and engendering a want of confidence and distrust which is disturbing the minds of the Indians, and that has raised the question, What calamity have we to expect next?

The disturbance created among the Indians by the Lone Wolf case demands more attention than space will be allowed for it in the publishing of this report, but the people of the country should know that its inception originated in the minds of designing white schemers, whose sole aim was to obtain rich attorneys' fees, and that its history is pregnant with deception on the part of the attorneys, which is calculated, whether intended or not, to retard immeasurably the work of leading these Indians into civilized living and good citizenship, a fact that every candid mind that investigates will be brought to admit, and which fact should be made apparent to all who are sincerely interested in the welfare of our Indians.

Inherited Indian lands.—Although quite a number of inquiries have been received at this agency regarding the regulations established by the Department for the sale of allotted lands pertaining to the estates of deceased Indians, as provided for in act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, but one case has been presented where the heirs have expressed desire to sell the inheritance. It is believed for the present, and immediate future there will be but few heirs that will want to sell such lands, the impression having obtained that it will be more advantageous to hold them for leasing benefits; which course, in my opinion, is very wise.

Leasing of allotted lands.—By acts of Congress approved March 2, 1885, and June 6, 1900, all the Indians of this agency have received individual allotments of 160 acres of land. They were allowed to select their allotments, and with the advice of the district agency farmers, as a rule, made excellent selections. The exceptions were in cases of old people who, from attachment for places previously selected as homes, declined to remove therefrom in order to secure more desirable lands.

The act of June 6, 1900, provided further that to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians should be reserved from their former reservation 480,000 acres of land, to be held in common by the members of said tribes. This land was selected by their agent under authority and instructions from the honorable the Secretary of the Interior. These reserved lands, with exception of 30,727 acres, comprising the addition to original reserve pasture No. 1, and 30,046 acres, comprising reserve pasture No. 2, have been leased by the tribes to cattle men for grazing purposes or to farmers for agricultural purposes. These grazing leases were made to highest bidders under sealed proposals submitted to the Indian Office at Washington. The compensation derived from these tribal leases amounts annually to $123,369.90, which is to be divided semiannually by per capita payments to the tribes interested.

Reserve pasture No. 2 and addition to original reserve pasture No. 1, mentioned as excepted from the common lands which were leased by the tribes, are held for the use of the Indians themselves, in affording pasture for their cattle, upon payment of rate of $1 per capita for each animal pastured by them therein under the permits they are required to enter into.

The individual allotments of widows, minor children, old people, cripples, feebleminded, and other incompetents are being leased for agricultural purposes. Able-bodied adult male members of the tribes are not permitted to lease their entire allotments, each of them being required, where he is not otherwise engaged in permanent occupation for support of himself and family, to cultivate the whole or such portion of his own allotment as he is capable of working.

All leases, both for agricultural and grazing purposes, are drawn in prescribed form and submitted to the Department at Washington for approval. Most of the agricultural leases are for raw prairie lands and bring revenue of from 25 cents to $2 per acre per annum, in addition to substantial improvements placed upon the lands, to remain there upon the expiration of the leases as the property of the allottee. It is usual to stipulate for the building of a good two-roomed house, digging of a good and sufficient well, fencing of the land, and breaking out and cultivation of from 80 to 100 acres upon each allotment. These lands are in good demand and the system adopted for obtaining revenue from them promises well.

Since October 1, 1901, there have been drawn and fully executed 448 leases of individual allotted lands, of which number 133 are now ready to be forwarded to the Department for action; 310 have already been so forwarded, of which number 226 have been considered, resulting in the approval of 201 as written.

I am pleased to report that all the employees of the agency and schools have performed duty to the best of their ability and that the service of the agency office force
REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

has been in every manner all that conditions have required, and for the efficient service thus rendered should be attributed whatever of success has been credited to the management of the agency.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, KIOWA AGENCY.

RAINY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT,
Kiowa Reservation, August 4, 1902.

SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting another annual report. This has been the best and most prosperous year of our work among the Indians; 299 days devoted to visiting Indians in their homes; conducted 96 sewing and embroidery meetings; cut and made in the meetings 680 civilized garments, 84 quilts, 151 pieces of embroidery, and 92 window curtains; also taught the women to clean and remodel 47 houses; 63 lessons in cooking and 32 lessons in laundry work.

The head of almost every family in this district has a two or three roomed house on their 160 acres of land, and the land inclosed with a three-wire fence, and cross fences for pasture. Most of the Indians have done their own work, and are growing their own food. They are growing every year better to work, giving more attention to farming, stock raising, and placing a greater estimate upon their possessions.

They work hard and posts to sell, work for wages, sell produce, and attend to their own affairs. They milk their own cattle, paint their own houses, buy their own sewing machines, cook on stoves, eat on tables, sleep on beds and, fatten their own hogs and raise their own chickens, and are trying more and less to make their own living. They say ten years ago they knew nothing about home or the comforts or life, and never thought about having carpets on the floors and living like white people.

Here comes another test: Lots of white people who failed to draw claims are anxious to rent the Indians' homes and promise to do their work for them. They say, "You know how to live in camp that we do." To get their work done is a great inducement for a 10-year-old boy, and if they are let do this, they will only grow to be men, and will drop back into their old ways, develop into consumption, the greatest enemy the Indian has. Compel them to live in their own houses, farm their 160 acres of land, do their own work side by side with the white man; it's all the way the Indian will ever amount to anything.

Not long ago a white man's hogs were troubling an Indian, eating his corn, and rooting around his house. He kindly requested the owner a few times to take them away, but without avail. Unable to endure them any longer, he rode up to the white man's home and said: "My friend, your hogs are no good; may be you come take 'em; now me hogs tired. Maybe you don't understand build hoggy pen. Come you see mine; after while you make. You no take 'em alright; me put 'em up my pen; you pay $1 a head; behind, take 'em." And he said the man came at once for his hogs and they have not been back since.

Lauretta E. Balley, Field Matron.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA., August 11, 1903.

SIR: I have during the year given some 200 women repeated lessons in all of the duties pertaining to housekeeping. They are all showing decided improvement in their housekeeping methods.

At each home I visit I always insist upon cleanliness, as I regard it the first and greatest principle of living, and I find that by enforcing that principle I lessen in a marked degree the number of sick I am called upon to render assistance.

I taught nearly all of the women whom I visit regularly to do away with their camp-fire style of cooking, to use stoves in preference to camp-fires, and taught them to make light bread, biscuits, and pies, and to buy such great quantities of canned goods, but to buy their goods in bulk more, it being much better than the canned stuffs and costing much less.

I have held a sewing class on one or two days of each week throughout the year. It has proven very successful, and I have thereby made into useful articles of clothing nearly all the goods that have been furnished over to me for use.

My visits on Friday of each week I usually devote mainly to giving lessons in laundry work in general, and I find a slow but permanent improvement attends my efforts in that branch of my duties.

I try in all ways to have the women I visit make their homes as pretty and presentable as possible, and assist them all I can by teaching them to make mats, curtains, etc., and divide up amongst them all the pictures and such things that I can procure.

I have always endeavored to persuade my people to keep cows, hogs, and poultry, in preference to their useless herds of ponies. I try always to have each family keep at least one or more milk cows. For the past year these people have been bothered a great deal about their stock, because herd law exists here now, and all stock must be kept up, while herefore they could roam at large.

I believe that in the care of the sick lies my greatest power to do good among my people. I always work in harmony with the agency doctor, notifying him of all sick cases that come under my observation, going at his summons for medicine and to nurse whenever it is necessary. This branch of my work occupies more of my time than any other, and I have always considered it my first and most important duty.

I always earnestly strive to have every child in each family of my district that is of school age kept in school, and render every assistance in my power to the mothers with their smaller children.
REPORT OF AGENT FOR OSAGE AGENCY.

Osage Agency, Pawhuska, Okla.,
August 21, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor herein to submit my report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, being my third annual report.

This agency comprises the Osages and Kaw reservations. Since the most progress during the past year has been made by the Kaws, I will give them precedence in this report.

KAW.

Population.—The Kaw tribe of Indians numbers 222 persons, 98 of whom are full-bloods and 129 mixed bloods, a net increase for the tribe of 5.

Reservation.—The Kaw Reservation consists of 100,137 acres, which was purchased by the Kaw from the Osage soon after the Osage had purchased the land from the Cherokee (about the year 1869). The reservation was set aside for the Kaw or Kansas Indians by act of Congress approved June 5, 1872. The Kaw paid the Osage 70 cents per acre for the reservation, which was the same price paid for it by the Osage to the Cherokee Nation. The bottom lands are largely under cultivation; their grass lands are fenced and divided into 13 pastures containing an aggregate of 60,585 acres, which were leased the past year to cattlemen, bringing in a revenue of $26,419.66. This money is paid to the Indians in semianual per capita payments.

Progress.—Although the condition of this tribe has materially improved within the last few years, increased advantages and earnings from their lands has only prompted them to further effort for advancement and improvement. An abundant faith in the endurance of the principles of civilization as laid down by the white man led this tribe, through its accredited representatives, Wah-shun-gah, Wah-mo-o-e-ka, Forrest Chouteau, Mitchel Fronkier, William Hardy, Achan Pappan, and Gen. W. E. Hardy to enter into a treaty and agreement to divide their tribal lands and funds pro rata.

This agreement, ratified by act of Congress and approved July 1, 1902, provides that the roll of the Kansas or Kaw tribe of Indians, as shown by the records of the United States at this agency as it existed on the 1st day of December, 1901, and all descendants of members of the said tribe born between December 1, 1901, and December 1, 1902, is declared to be the roll of the tribe, and all moneys and lands of the tribe shall be divided to such members under certain restrictions. First, there is set apart for each member of the tribe 160 acres for a homestead, which is inalienable and nontaxable for a period of twenty-five years from January 1, 1903.

This agreement further provides that the balance of the land shall be divided equally in acres among the members of the tribe, giving to each, as near as practicable, the same number of acres of farming and grazing lands, and as near to the homestead of each as possible. These lands can not be encumbered or transferred in any way under ten years. Under this division each member of the tribe will have about 450 acres of land, or nearly 300 acres aside from their homesteads.

The treaty also provides for a division of their tribal funds, which include $135,000 due to the tribe under the treaty of June 14, 1846, $27,174.41 from the Kansas school fund, and $26,978.89 derived from the sale of their lands in Kansas. The per capita share will be near $1,000 each, which will be paid out to them in ten yearly installments, the design being to finally close up Kaw tribal relations at the end of ten years from January 1, 1903. The money due the Indians will be individualized and placed to the credit of the individual Indian in the United States Treasury, bearing 5 per cent interest, which interest will be paid to the Indians in semianual payments, as heretofore. The treaty and agreement are hedged about by proper safeguards for the protection of those Indians who are incompetent by training or otherwise to take care of their own property.

This treaty also provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall offer at public sale all tracts or parcels of the Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands within the State of Kansas belonging to the said Kansas or Kaw Indians, providing that such
lands shall be offered for sale by advertisement for not less than thirty days in two newspapers in the proper land district, one of which shall be published in Morris County, Kansas. Upon the day named in such notice such lands shall be sold for cash to the highest bidder at not less than the price fixed by law.

The question of preparedness naturally arises in the minds of those interested in the welfare of the Indians. This question has received the earnest consideration of the Kaw Indians as well as those in direct charge of their tribal affairs. All agree that the dissolution of tribal relations will redound to the benefit of the individual Indian. It must be understood that a large majority of this tribe are mixed bloods, who are as competent as any white man to look after and take care of his own property. With this knowledge it can not but be conceded that the Kaw tribe of Indians are pursuing the right and only course for their future welfare and happiness.

The treaty also provides for the management of the Kaw boarding school at Government expense for a period of ten years, after which time it is thought the Kaw youth will find ample and excellent facilities for schooling in the Oklahoma public schools. Allotment has occupied the center of the stage the past year upon the Kaw Reservation. Little else noteworthy has occurred to merit remark.

School.—Detailed report of the school work will be found in the report of Dr. L. W. B. Long, physician in charge of the Kaw subagency.

OSAGE.

Location and area of reservation.—The Osage Reservation lies within and constitutes the northeastern corner of the present Territory of Oklahoma, and contains 1,570,196 acres.

Population.—The tribe numbered, at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1902, a total of 1,833, of which number 947 are full bloods and 986 mixed bloods. The male and female population are nearly equal in numbers, there being 919 males and 914 females. Last year, in my report, I told you that the mixed bloods had increased 2,508 per cent and the full bloods had decreased 2,078 per cent. This year there is again a slight decrease in the number of full bloods. The total births were 104, of which 51 were full-blood children and 53 mixed bloods. The total deaths were 68, 51 full bloods and 17 mixed bloods, making a decrease of 0.01179 per cent for the full bloods and 4.893 per cent increase for the mixed bloods, or a tribal increase of 2.516 per cent. One startling peculiarity about mortality among the infants of the tribe clearly establishes the superiority of white, or civilized, methods of caring for the young. In my last report I showed that 55 per cent of the full-blood infants died and that 11 per cent of the mixed bloods died. This year 54.71 per cent of the full-blood infants died, while but 5.88 of the mixed-blood infants died.

Employment.—The full-blood Indians, as heretofore, have the past year been engaged principally in looking after their farming operations, visiting back and forth among their relatives and friends, lolling around camp, hunting lost ponies, and deporting themselves much as they have for the last forty years, and as they probably will for the next forty years.

Superstitions.—There is no doubt but that religion, or superstition, or whatever you choose to call it, has a strong hold on the full-blood nature. Their dances and other ceremonies have undoubtedly religious significance. When W. E. Curtis, for the Chicago Record-Herald, wrote:

Dervishes are in great demand at funerals. The custom of hiring mourners is a very ancient one, and the Moslems are simply imitating the practice of the Jews, who, from the time of the Prophets, employed professionals to make demonstrations of grief and lamentation. In all Jewish cities and communities professional mourners are called upon to make public lamentations for the dead of a more or less extravagant manner. Their manifestations of grief are often boisterous; they tear their hair, beat their breasts, rend their garments, cast dust upon their heads, and shed profuse tears, introducing the names of the dead and their relatives into their cries and moans. * * * If you have the opportunity of attending a funeral in Damascus, or any of the other ancient towns of Syria which have not been affected by modern innovations, you will witness manifestations similar to those of David over the body of Absalom, and Jeremiah over "the daughter of my people."

I could not help but think, "How like the Orientals. They hire professional mourners; they paste mud on their hair; they smear their bodies with dust; and in other ways deport themselves as Mr. Curtis says was the ancient custom of the Israelites. This being so, why is it not possible that these wards of the Government are descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel?"

Allotments.—The past year has been one of activity in assigning homesteads to Indians. Early in the year I was directed by the Indian Office to permit each Osage citizen to select for himself and each member of his family 160 acres of land to be designated as their homesteads, nontransferable, and to be recorded in this office. Four hundred have already availed themselves of this privilege. Since each individual owning or desiring land must have the same surveyed at his own expense,
progress along this line is necessarily slow, though the results are very encouraging. Sentiment for allotment along the lines of the Kaw agreement is rapidly growing, and I confidently expect to be able to report an agreement for the Osage within the next year.

Schools.—As stated in my last annual report, the Osage parent is not only willing but anxious to have his children educated. The contrary is a rare exception. In case a child deserts school and goes home the parent can confidently be depended upon to return the child to school. Facilities for schooling are ample to take care of reservation children, as follows: Osage boarding school, capacity, 180; average attendance, 159. St. Louis contract (Catholic) school for girls, capacity, 100; average attendance, 48. St. John contract (Catholic) for boys, capacity, 80; average attendance, 94. For detailed information relative to the Osage boarding school, I invite attention to the report of Superintendent J. L. Baker.

Financial.—The total income of the Osage Indians for the past year was $574,018.79, derived from the following sources:

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<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Grazing lands and miscellaneous sources</td>
<td>$145,201.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royalty on oil leases</td>
<td>448.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on fund in United States Treasury</td>
<td>428,369.53</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>574,018.79</strong></td>
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This money has been disbursed in the support of the Osage boarding school, payment of salaries to employees, support of children in contract schools, and in the payment of quarterly annuities to the Indians. The money derived from grazing leases is set aside by an act of Congress to be applied in per capita payments in liquidation of debts owing by the Indians to the licensed traders.

Railroads and telephones.—The past year has been prolific in railroads and telephones, nearly all of which are still in the air. The following companies have made surveys and filed maps or plats of location: The Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railway; the Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company, two lines; the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railway, two lines; the Gulf, Oklahoma and Kansas Short Line Railway; the Elgin and Pawhuska Telephone Company, line constructed and operating; J. N. Coulter Construction Company, four telephone lines.

Tribal damages have been appraised by me on one line of the Eastern Oklahoma Railway and one section of 11 miles of the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railway; also on the line of telephone from Elgin, Kans., to Pawhuska, Okla. In making assessments of tribal damages the productive value of the land and its earning capacity alone are considered, and the price of the land fixed accordingly on a 5 per cent basis. For instance, if grazing land is renting for 40 cents per acre per annum, the land is appraised at $8 per acre, etc. There is no doubt but that several railroads will be in the course of construction and possibly in operation before the close of the present fiscal year, a potent factor for civilization. A telephone line has been constructed between this agency and Elgin, Kans., thereby placing us in touch with Washington and the world at large, a convenience greatly needed.

Trade and traders.—For trading purposes there were three stations during the past year. Pawhuska, the site of the agency, has 7 general stores, 3 livery stables, 3 hotels, 1 drug store, 2 meat markets, 1 flour mill, 1 dairy, 1 nursery, 1 newspaper, 2 banks, 1 barber shop, 1 harness shop, 1 shoe store, 1 photography gallery, 2 millinery stores, 1 insurance office, 2 blacksmith shops, and 1 or 2 workshops. Grayhorse has 3 general stores, 1 hotel, 1 blacksmith shop, and 1 livery and feed stable. Hominy has 2 general stores, 1 hotel, 1 livery and feed stable, and a blacksmith shop. Trade with the Indians is under the supervision of Mr. H. C. Ripley, trade supervisor, who enforces an observation of and conformity to the rules and regulations governing trade with the Indians upon the reservation. I herewith inclose a separate report of the work done by Mr. Ripley during the past year, to which I invite attention.

Police.—The reservation is policed by 1 chief of police and 8 constables, all white, and under the civil service. The peace and welfare of the Indians and this reservation depends largely upon the work done by these men. It gives me pleasure to testify to their efficiency. The following, taken from the report of Warren Bennett, the chief of police, will serve to show the amount and kind of work done by the constable force during the past year:

The constable force for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, consisted of 8 constables, assigned to the 3 respective districts, acting as peace officers and on the alert for horse and cattle thieves, liquor peddlers, and criminals and outlaws in general.

In civil matters they have been active in the assessment and collection of national taxes, persistent in enforcing the payment of permits, and energetic in removing intruders and collectors who venture upon the reservation at annuity and other payments.
REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

I herein give you a condensed report of criminal cases wherein the constables of this agency made the arrests and were instrumental in bringing the offenders to justice:

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<th>Introducing</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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There were 37 arrests made where the defendants were either discharged or are awaiting the action of the grand jury. The following stolen property was recovered: 49 head of horses, 4 trunks and household goods, 1 spring wagon, 1 set of harness.

The office of chief of police was vacant during the fiscal year of 1902, and therefore no records were kept along these lines. The above report is made from memory and from information obtained from such court records at my command.

In conclusion I desire to say that it is the consensus of opinion of those resident upon the reservation, and competent to judge, that the affairs of the tribe were never in a better and more prosperous and satisfactory condition than they are to-day. I ascribe this favorable condition to the harmonious work of an intelligent, willing, competent, and earnest clerical force, the well-directed efforts of the school force, the vigilant and honest efforts of the police force, all working in unison, to all of whom it gives me pleasure to give this testimonial of appreciation; and last, but by no means least, the Osage Indians owe their present bettered condition to the intelligent supervision and support given them by the Interior Department through the Indian Office at Washington. With this friendly support and favorable conditions continued I promise that the ensuing year shall not be sterile of good results.

Yours, very respectfully,

O. A. Mitscher, United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF INDIAN TRADE SUPERVISOR. Osage Agency, Pawhuska, Okla., August 31, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to present herein my second annual report as Indian trade supervisor for the Osage Indians, and am able to state that the condition of affairs in relation to trade and traffic between the licensed traders and the annuitants is very satisfactory, and that substantial progress is being made toward educating the Indians, especially the full bloods, to realize from their annuities the greatest possible benefit. It is true of these Indians, as of all others, that there are some who are beyond the reach of any influence that can be brought to bear upon them, as they are lazy and shiftless and only look forward to the time when they shall receive their annuity, and having received it spend it recklessly, without a thought for the future.

The regulation allowing the annuitants to trade only 20 per cent of their annuity each month is very beneficial in such cases and prevents them from using it as recklessly as formerly. In years past these Indians have bought goods greatly in excess of their ability to pay, and at prices which were, as a rule, greatly in excess of what the same could have been bought for elsewhere. Since the card system was established on March 25, 1901, the annuitants have bought from the traders merchandise amounting to $23,558.33, all of which has been paid excepting $74.51, owed by annuitants who have not drawn their annuity. The banks have loaned during the same period $39,237.26, all of which has been paid excepting $15,323.96, due from annuitants who have not drawn.

The cards are used by 88.5 per cent of the full-blood annuitants and 35 per cent of the mixed bloods. The balance do not obtain credit or obtain it by virtue of the white father or mother. Many of the Indians use their cards to borrow money on, but whether this is beneficial or not depends upon the use to which they put it. In many cases the full bloods would be much better off if they were deprived of the privilege of borrowing money.

I also believe that the Indians should be allowed to trade 90 per cent of their annuity each quarter instead of 60 per cent as at present, for the reason that they borrow the remaining 40 per cent of outsiders (i.e., those who have no license) and pay excessive interest thereon. It is the experience of everyone who has been thrown in contact with these Indians that the less cash the Indian has the better he is off.

The amount of cash trade has increased very much, in some of the stores over 100 per cent, and it is the constant aim of this office to impress upon the minds of the Indians the amount of the different articles which he should purchase for his money, and the interest he should pay for borrowed money.

It is the opinion of nearly everyone that if it had not been for this system of trade and the regulations now in force the Indians would have again been overtraded at high prices and the intention of the Department to pay them out of debt would have been defeated.

There are 10 firms on the reservation who carry a stock of general merchandise and 25 who are engaged in some particular line, such as meat markets, drugstore, hotels, etc. A few of the smaller concerns do no credit business. There are 6 parties holding licenses who have never opened up for business, they having concluded that there are enough here now.
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OSAGE SCHOOL.

Osage Boarding School,
Pawhuska, Okla., August 11, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The total enrollment for the year was 154 boys and 67 girls. Average attendance, 163; transferred, 21 boys and 3 girls; full bloods enrolled, 122; mixed bloods enrolled, 20; mixed bloods less than one-eighth, 11; scholastic population from which school is supported, 518.

I take pleasure in testifying to the general efficiency and fitness of the school employees, and to the intelligent and efficient manner in which their duties have been performed. In the music and class rooms the work of the teachers has been intelligent, patient, well directed, and thorough.

The work of the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, carpenter shop, dining room, in the dormitories and on the farm has been done by regular details of pupils, under the direction of the various employees in charge of these departments; and I am pleased to report that, with very few exceptions, the pupils have done their work cheerfully, diligently, and progressively.

A piece of ground of 6 acres was prepared for garden purposes near the school. Herefore to reach the garden from the school one was compelled to pass through the town of Pawhuska, and the distance was too far. A plat of ground was laid off and subdivided into smaller plots so as to give each pupil his own garden to plant and cultivate as he chose, and I am glad to say that with few exceptions each garden showed forethought and interest on the part of the pupil acting in the capacity of a gardener, and a large amount of garden vegetables have been raised.

Eighteen musical instruments were received last January, a cornet band was organized in the school and instructions given the class, and before the close of the term the school employees were highly pleased with the advancement made in so short a time. The school lost a good employee and an excellent band instructor by the promotion and transfer of Mr. Housechild.

The music teacher devotes one half of her time to vocal and the other half to instrumental music.

Two reading rooms have been fitted up, one for the boys and one for the girls, where excellent reading matter was furnished, and the pupils availed themselves of the opportunity offered. The boys were more interested in reading than the girls.

The lack of proper dining-room facilities is one of the greatest obstacles with which the instructors of this school have to contend in their efforts to exert civilizing influences. The dining-room lessons are always recognized as the greatest and most effective civilizers in the Indian educational field. Here the sexes are brought together in actual social relations. Here they mingle and are made to observe those niceties and proprieties of social intercourse that are so necessary to the survival of the race and encourage self-reliance on the part of the girls. Here they枕上 in a common level in social intercourse that gives them an insight into the relations that should exist among them as worthy women and good men.

In this school, deprived of the dining room, the girls are kept in a large measure within themselves, backward, timid, and uncertain without confidence in their ability to properly conduct themselves in accordance with the proprieties and civilities that should govern on such occasions. I regret to say that because of the dearth of proper social training these children have not that confidence in themselves, that self-reliance that inspires the best results in preventing them from degenerating into the ways of Indian life. The proper remedy will be applied when the buildings are provided that will enable the teachers to improve these conditions.

When the contemplated new buildings are erected and the new sewer system constructed, with the improved plumbing system under consideration, the school plant will be well equipped with modern appliances.

All legal holidays were observed with appropriate exercises, and on Arbor Day 165 trees were planted and have since been properly cared for, but few having died.

The health of the pupils has been good and we have had no deaths during the year.

Extending sincere thanks for the interest you have taken in the success of the school and with kind acknowledgment to the employees for their faithful performance of the duties assigned them, I am, sir,

Respectfully,

O. A. MITCHELL,
United States Indian Agent.

J. L. BAKER, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KAW SCHOOL.

Kaw Agency, Okla., August 30, 1902.

Sir: Replying to your letter of the 22d instant requesting a report of the Kaw Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1902, I have the honor to state that the school has carried a total enrollment of 50 pupils, with an average attendance of 43 and an average of 8 years of age. The work has been done, and the progress made well with the result that the school will win widespread favor.

A regular literary régime has been followed, such as was believed to be best adapted to a school of children ranging from 5 to 13 years of age under one teacher. The girls have been instructed along the lines of the household duties in a practical way.

The boys have received much training on the farm, with the stock, in the garden, and have assisted largely in the production of 2,000 bushels of corn, as well as a fine variety of vegetables. Butter,
milk, and pork have been produced sufficient to supply the demands of the school. Progress—literary, manual, and physical—will bear favorable comparison with other schools of like surroundings. The pupils have been healthy, there having been no fatal illness during the year.

Very respectfully,

L. W. B. LONG.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAWNEE.

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., September 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Pawnee Tribe and Training School, placed under my charge by order of the Interior Department on July 1, 1901. The census taken June 30, 1902, shows the population of the tribe to be—

Males ............................................ 306
Females ............................................ 332
Total .................................................. 638

an increase of 9 over last year.

Number of children between 6 and 16 years .................. 182
Number of children between 5 and 18 years .................. 210

The tribe has received payment during the year as follows:

Annuity and interest money ................................ $59,000.00
Lease of allotments ..................................... 32,325.12
Railroad damages ....................................... 8,260.12

Total .................................................. 99,594.24

Labor.—While comparatively little farming is done by these Indians, there is a larger acreage than in recent years. There are over 600 acres planted this year, mainly in corn. Some of it was well cared for. I think their experience is helping them.

The money received by the tribe makes a large number of the people able to live without work.

Dancing.—They have frequent and protracted dances and hand games. While the ghost dance is the most popular with them, they do not hold the same views respecting this as were originally held by the Indians. It has come to be a semi-religious affair, its leaders claiming to be students of the Bible and under inspiration from and in communion with the Deity. It is accompanied by a feast paid for by some ambitious Indian, and lasts usually about five days. A large number of the tribe remains in camp from one to two months—in fact, as long as some one can be found with the necessary funds to furnish refreshments for recurring dances. The demoralization and loss of time resulting is great.

Drinking is prevalent in the tribe. The town of Pawnee is located about one-half mile from the school. Indians under the influence of liquor do not trouble us at the school, but frequently may be seen on the streets of Pawnee. We have no police, and the members of the tribe are citizens of the Territory of Oklahoma and of the United States. Consequently my control of them is entirely by means of what personal influence I may be able to exert upon them. Prosecution for drunkenness must necessarily be by the city authorities or by the United States commissioner and marshal.

Marriages.—So far as I am informed all marriages during the past year have been consummated by legal license and civil authority.

Orphan children.—Guardians have been appointed during the year by the probate judge, on my petition, for 35 Indian children. I have stated my preference in all cases that the guardian give a fidelity bond. This affords full security for the funds. Money is paid out to and for Indian children on my recommendation and the approval of the probate judge, the amount spent for each child being inconsiderable.

During the year six children, badly afflicted by glandular swellings and open sores of long standing, have been sent to a hospital in Kansas City, where successful operation and treatment have been had.

Experience here has shown that when Indians have been appointed as guardians they have considered the money received by them as their own and have spent the same. Seven such Indians have been removed and required to settle. All but two
of these Indians have paid back the money belonging to the children, and these two are gradually restoring it. The guardians of these minor children consent to their transfer to a nonreservable school. About twenty-five such children have been transferred by this means. It is the only legal method of which I am aware by which Indian children may be taken to nonreservable schools. However, this method is met with violent opposition from everyone who is a relative of the child, no matter how distant the relationship. This opposition is fostered by persons whose chief occupation seems to be attending to everyone’s business besides their own.

Leasing.—The call for land by white farmers is continually on the increase, and both they and the Indians use every possible scheme to secure the leasing of land which should not be leased. Even when land is reserved for the use of the Indian, I find it nearly impossible to prevent his leasing this reserve to some white man. The claim in such cases is set up that the Indian has no team and farming implements, or that he has hired a white man for a cash payment to put in his crops. When harvest time comes it usually transpires that the Indian does not pay the white man money, but that the farmer gives the Indian a portion of the crop. With 550 leases scattered over territory 40 miles long and 18 miles wide, it is not possible in many cases to prevent this. In my judgment it would be desirable that many of these people be allowed to lease their own allotments for periods of one year at a time. In February I submitted the list of such Indians as I thought should be given this responsibility. Others can be added to the list from time to time.

Subleasing.—We have attempted to prevent this by recommending the cancellation of the lease and refusing to make further leases to the persons who sell out and abandon the same.

Timber cutting.—Many instances of timber cutting have occurred during the year. Whenever evidence could be obtained, parties have been summoned before the United States commissioner. From the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to secure evidence sufficient for conviction, none of these cases have been brought before the grand jury, but the parties have paid the costs in the case and have been released on their own promise to refrain in the future. Several cases of this character are now pending, one of which will be brought before the grand jury at the next term of court. Every effort is being made to lessen the practice.

Annuity and interest money.—I believe the sentiment of this tribe is in favor of the breaking up of the tribal fund and a pro rata commutation of the same. In my judgment such division should be made, and the sum should be paid to all able-bodied adult Indians, the Government retaining that belonging to minors and those incompetent, from age or from mental and physical infirmities, to manage their own affairs. The portion belonging to minors could be paid to them on becoming of age. That belonging to the incompetents may be paid in installments from time to time. There are several very old people who are unable to work and whose income does not properly support them. This method would give them the benefit of their portion of the fund in place of leaving it to their heirs.

School.—No difficulty has been experienced in securing full and regular attendance at the tribal school. Were our accommodations sufficient a larger attendance could be secured. Our farm has been successful, and we have had an exceedingly pleasant and prosperous year.

The agency and school employees have been very efficient, and entire harmony has prevailed. I especially commend them for their interest and general efficiency. A persistent attempt has been made to secure Government property and supplies the same care and economy that should be used in managing private affairs. It has been specially urged that Indian children be taught that clothing costs money and can not be wantonly destroyed or carelessly used.

Improvements.—An entire new sewer and water system has been constructed with the exception of a water tank. We attempted to use the old tank, but find that leakage cannot be prevented. The sewer has a main of 8-inch vitrified tile, with an average fall of 1 foot in 10, and empties into a creek about 500 yards distant. The well, for our water supply, was increased in diameter from 3 to 9½ feet, being sunk 8 feet in sandstone rock, and the wall laid in cement and mortar.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the prompt and hearty cooperation of your office in our work during the past year. Liberal allowances have been made, which make the conduct of the school and agency much more successful and satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Geo. I. Harvey,
Superintendent and Special Dispensing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PAWNEE.

PAWNEE, OKLA., August 15, 1902.

SIR: In making my report for the year ending June 30, 1902, I feel constrained to look backward three years, when I came a stranger to the Pawnee; now I can call them all by name and I am gladly welcomed to their homes.

I have visited 100 families, going day after day to minister to the sick ones, giving medicine as directed by the physician, preparing delicate and nourishing food and drink, arranging beds that the invalids might be more comfortable, and I have taught a number of the full bloods who can not speak a word of English, to make toast, soft boil an egg, and steep a good cup of tea, and they will proudly show me how well they can do these things.

A number of our Pawnee women have pieced quilts. I gave them all the calico they could sew. They are also interested in raising chickens, ducks, and turkeys. Some of them have good cows, and have sold butter and eggs. The men are selling wood. Some raise more corn than they can use at home; the surplus they sell at highest market price. Many are anxious to secure good houses and to follow the example of the more prosperous and civilized members of the tribe.

The sad side of Indian character is their low standard of morality. It is difficult to convince many of them that plural marriages are wrong and that they are amenable to the laws of the land, but I am pleased to note that several who were living together without the sanction of the law have procured licenses and have been legally married.

The whisky question is a vexing problem just now. There are eight saloons in Pawnee; and although it is unlawful to sell or give an Indian whisky, you can put your hand on half a dozen drunken Indians any time you walk upon the main street of the town. I am sorry to say many of these are returned schoolboys who are loading instead of being upon their farms. Nothing is more pitiful than to see bright boys and girls come home to the reservation without being established in some industry.

I would respectfully recommend that agents be authorized to compel them to labor, using some of their money to procure necessary implements for them. They are just ignorant, improvident children, who know not the value of a dollar.

I would advise the building up of a building for a hospital for the older Pawnees, where they can be cared for and a competent person can attend to them until they are able to return to their friends.

Many have asked me to plead for a hospital for them.

I am indebted to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Bibles and Testaments, and to many personal friends for hundreds of papers and pictures that I have distributed to the Pawnees and their children, with a prayer that each one may be a link in the golden chain of love to bind them to a better life.

MRS. SARAH E. MURRAY,
Field Matron, Pawnee Reservation.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PONCA, OTO, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, OTO, AND OAKLAND AGENCY,
White Eagle, Okla., August 29, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of this agency.

The census dated June 30, 1902, shows the population of the several Indian tribes under my charge to be as follows:

Ponca:
Male .................................................. 278
Female .................................................. 279

Total .................................................. 557

Tonkawa:
Male .................................................. 25
Female .................................................. 29

Total .................................................. 54

Oto and Missouri:
Male .................................................. 519
Female .................................................. 181

Total .................................................. 370

Total .................................................. 981

Ponca increase over last year, 4.
Tonkawa decrease from last year, 1.
Oto and Missouri increase over last year, 4.

All Indians under my charge have been allotted lands in severalty, and all have accepted their allotments.

On the Ponca Reservation there are yet 26,120 acres, and on the Oto and Missouri Reservation there are 63,378 acres of tribal lands. The possession of these tribal lands by the tribes seems to be an obstacle to the establishment of local municipal government under the Territorial laws on the reservation; and as the Indians will not sell the land, I think it would be a good plan to allot land to the children that have been born since the first allotment was made and divide the remainder equally among all the members of the tribe. A petition and agreement to this effect, duly
signed by a majority of the members of the Ponca and Oto, is now in the Indian Office, on which some action should be taken at the next session of Congress. The sale of inherited lands will, I think, do much to improve conditions on the reservations as it will bring in settlers who will make permanent and valuable improvements, establish schools, etc., and who will thereby take much more interest in improving conditions generally than the lessees occupying the land under the present leasing system, as the terms for which land can be leased are short and chances for renewal of leases uncertain.

The land allotted to all of these Indians is exceptionally well adapted to various forms of agriculture and stock raising. Its value may be considered as demonstrated from the fact that land adjoining the reservations, no better, the only difference being that it is fairly well improved, is selling at from $15 to $50 an acre. This adjoining land was homesteaded by white settlers in 1893, being all situated in what is known as the "Cherokee Strip." The annual reports of the governor of this Territory show that the farmers are generally quite prosperous, that the soil gives abundant crops, and the owner of from 80 to 100 acres of good Oklahoma land can make a good living therefrom and should not be an object of charity as these Indians are.

Prior to 1894 with the Tonkawa, and 1895 with the Ponca, the leasing of their allotments was not permitted, and they simply had to farm some in order to live. The annuity received by the Ponca at this time averaged about $12 per capita per annum, and the annuity received by the Tonkawa was only about $22 per capita per annum; that received by the Oto was somewhat more, being about $75 per capita. So the Indians were simply compelled to work or suffer for want of food and clothing. Needless to say they did not suffer greatly. Gradually, as they were allowed to lease their lands, and never having been very ardently inclined to labor, they forsook this pursuit almost altogether, so that at this time those who are actually farming and making an effort at all toward self-support are a very small number indeed.

But the fact most to be lamented in connection with this phase of the question is that hardly any of the young Indians, those who have graduated from the nonreservation schools, as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be set down as a perfectly safe rule that, as a class, the young educated Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all of the work done by these tribes is performed by the middle-aged, able-bodied ones, who can not write or speak English. When an educated Indian, after coming from the schools, is urged to strike out for himself and work his own land he usually gives the excuse that he has nothing with which to work, neither money, implements, nor stock of any kind, and therefore can not accomplish anything. This is true, but I notice they manage to live on their annuity and lease money, and they buy things on credit, such as buggies, spring wagons, horses, fine shaws, etc., and they borrow money from the banks with very little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts. It would seem that if they could buy such things as enumerated on credit, they might set themselves up in farming on credit, and would have some visible means of getting out of debt.

There has been no time since I came to Oklahoma in 1893 that an able-bodied man or woman could not have obtained work at fair wages. I have repeatedly heard the farmers and ranchers of these reservations offer Indians $1.25 a day and board to work on the farms. Very few responded to that invitation, and they got tired soon. Hence, the idea that suffering would result to an able-bodied Indian in case he could not lease his land or be the recipient of annuities may be entirely disregarded, as it has no foundation whatever.

The Ponca Indian children are kept in school about ten months in the year, during which time they are fed and clothed at the public expense. The Oto children are in school the same length of time, but under the treaty with the Oto tribe the expense of maintaining their school is paid out of interest on the Oto trust fund. I might remark right here that this is the only good subserved by this fund.

It may be said that no appropriations are made by Congress to pay annuities to the Indians under my charge, as the per capita payments made to them arise solely from interest allowed them on their trust funds and from rents derived on account of leases on the tribal lands. As these payments are provided for in their treaties, I see no way to avoid making them except by their consent.

Many of these people are addicted to drink, and are, both men and women, inveterate gamblers, the Oto being especially bad about gambling. No punishment seems at all to mitigate these evils. They have practically nothing to do. Their land is leased, and the Government collects the rental and pays it out to them. All that is required of them is to come to the agency and sign receipts for it. Their days are spent in almost utter idleness and worse, for vice and debauchery are rampant. Truly "an idle brain is the devil's workshop," and the degradation of these people...
will continue and increase until they are made to work and live by the results of their labor. Summarizing the whole situation, then, I am bound to state that under the present system it is utterly impossible to make any progress in civilizing these people and bringing them to self-support. So much for present conditions. I now beg to submit a few suggestions as to what might be done to arrest the downward tendency of these people and cause an advancement.

On the subject of education I will say that all of these Indians desire that their children be educated, and no trouble is experienced in filling the schools. Under the rules governing the management of Indian schools we are compelled to send many of the children to the higher or nonreservation schools, which is, in my opinion, in most cases useless, as very few Indians possess the necessary receptive faculties to be benefited by higher education. The children should and can receive sufficient education, both literary and industrial, at the reservation boarding school to serve them for all practical purposes. To continue the education further is, in about nine cases out of every ten, a waste of effort and money. I have yet to see a single Indian educated for any profession or trade who is able to compete with white people in his line. As he can not compete, he must of necessity return to his reservation on completion of his school life; and as his education has tended rather to unfit him than to fit him for making a living on his allotment, he must inevitably become an idler and so degenerate.

The Ponca and Oto reservations are attached to Noble County for revenue and judicial purposes. It seems to me that it would be well if schools under the jurisdiction of the Territorial government could be established among these people, so that these children could attend and come in constant contact with white children. Let the reservation boarding school be open for a final course and for teaching the industries and also for those children who could not conveniently reach the public schools.

All of these Indians have certain trust funds in the United States Treasury, the interest on which is paid to them in per capita payments. Such Indians as are able-bodied and sufficiently well educated to manage their own affairs should be paid their proportionate share of these trust funds for immediate use, to assist them in building houses and barns, and in purchasing stock and implements, and getting located on their individual allotments and well started in farming and stock raising of some kind, with the ultimate idea of complete independence and self-support always in view. The Department should be invested with full power to pay such Indians as desire it, and who possess the qualifications specified above, their share of the trust funds due the tribe, and thereupon they should be required to sign an agreement never again to participate in any of the annuities, including rents from the tribal lands. It should be made plain to them that they will get no money whatever except such as they actually earn. Neither should children who attend Government schools be allowed to participate in any annuity payments. Such payments should be made only to the old and infirm members of the tribe.

The Ponca tribe has $70,000 in the Treasury, two-sevenths of which, as I understand it, belong to that branch of the tribe still residing in Nebraska, so that those on this reservation own $50,000. There are now 557 of these Indians, so that the amount due each would be less than $100, and this, with some allowance from the appropriation known as “Support of Poncas,” would be amply sufficient to start a young man and wife on a farm.

The Oto have approximately $700,000 in the Treasury, being about $2,000 per capita. Of this amount, $300,000 might well be distributed among them as among the Ponca, leaving $400,000, the interest on which would be sufficient properly to support the agency and school and pay all running expenses, and which should be used for that purpose only, except such a sum as might be absolutely necessary to support the old and infirm. The Tonkawa have $30,000 in the Treasury, all of which ought to be distributed in about three annual payments, after which all Government supervision of this little tribe and assistance to them should terminate.

In order to carry out these suggestions a council should be held with the Indians so as to get them to agree in writing to the plans which might be authorized by Congress and adopted by the Department. Then, as an experiment, it might be advisable to take a dozen from each tribe of the brightest and most intelligent Indians and furnish them, from their share of the tribal funds, such things as they actually need to start them in the business to which they are best adapted. It would not be advisable to give them all the money outright, as most of them would spend it improvidently. They should not be given money, but furnished with such material as they need. When properly settled on their allotments it would be absolutely necessary to have some employee visit them every day during the crop season so as to keep
them at work and also to stop the visits from idlers, who would keep them from their work and live off of the proceeds of their labor. Whenever it has been possible for the one agency farmer I have at each agency to make such visits the results have been good.

Of course it need not be expected that satisfactory results would follow in all cases. There would be many failures, those succeeding exemplifying again the law of the "survival of the fittest." Those who fail would always have a chance to work for others, and thus obtain the means of a livelihood. The present policy continued for another ten years will not only destroy all incentive for self-support, but their life of complete idleness will thoroughly debauch them, ruin their health, and finally accomplish their utter annihilation.

The existing conditions on the Ponca and Oto reservations may be stated as anomalous. The Indians have been allotted lands in severalty and are supposed to be citizens of the United States, as declared in the allotment act; nevertheless, owing to the lands remaining unallotted, there is a reservation line maintained, and it is hard to tell how far the Territorial laws apply. To illustrate: Following the orders of the Department, I compelled all Indians who were living together as man and wife to obtain a license and be married according to the laws of Oklahoma, and a year ago there was not a known case of illegal cohabitation on these reservations. Some time ago I caused the arrest of three couples for adultery. The court was very dilatory in bringing the cases to trial, and when they finally came to be heard the judge dismissed them "for lack of jurisdiction," holding that these people are "wards of the Government and not punishable by Territorial courts for such offenses, and that they could be punished by the agent and court of Indian offenses only." Since this happened offenses against marriage laws have greatly increased, and the situation is extremely embarrassing, to say the least. The punishment that the Indian courts can inflict is entirely inadequate for such offenses. If the reservation lines were abolished, the court would hardly dismiss such cases for lack of jurisdiction.

Lease money.—The amount of lease money collected and paid to the Indians during the past year was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ponca</td>
<td>$49,796.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oto and Missouri</td>
<td>20,855.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonkawa</td>
<td>15,265.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85,917.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funds of orphan children.—All moneys paid to guardians for orphan children are being well cared for, and I am giving these funds special attention.

Schools.—The schools at the agencies are in good condition, a general statement of them being contained in the reports of the superintendents submitted herewith.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been as good as could be expected, considering their habits.

For any further information I will respectfully refer you to the statistics accompanying this report.

Very respectfully,

J. Jensen,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA, OTO, AND OAKLAND INDIAN AGENCY.

Ponca Boarding School, July 31, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Ponca Boarding School. The proximity to railroad, civilization, and Kansas—the home of so many school employees—makes Ponca a desirable place for many employees.

Enrollment.—There were enrolled during the year 111 pupils. School closed with 106 in attendance.

The average for the year was 107.4. This is the highest yearly average, to my knowledge, that the school has had since its organization. There are about 15 pupils ready, according to instructions from the Indian Office, to be transferred to Chilocco. They are at least that number of small ones at home to take their places.

Health.—There has been very little sickness here this year. One was a serious case of illness; that was a small girl 6 years old. She had some trouble resembling poliomyelitis.

Educational.—The literary work in the school was very successful. On account of so many changes of teachers in the most advanced room the work there was not entirely satisfactory. On the whole, this year has been far more successful than last year or the year before.

Improvements.—The steam laundry plant that was installed here was the greatest and most needed improvement that the school has ever had. One thousand dollars expended for that machinery is worth many times that sum expended in some other way. The new building is roomy and ventilated perfectly. It is simply a delightful place, doing work by proxy.
REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

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There have been four additional flights of stairs put in the main building. This completes a perfect system of fire escapes. The old imperfect water system has been improved by discontinuing the old well, and two new wells and pumps have been put in. One of them is in the boiler house and is run by the engine, the other, on the outside, run by a steel windmill on a 50-foot steel tower. The supply is now adequate for all needs.

The ceiling in the first and second stories was replastered, and almost all of the walls and ceiling of the main building were calcined. The old furniture in the parlor and some other parts of the building was replaced by new.

The teams, horses and mules, that were bought for the school fill a much needed want. A new carriage also adds to the comfort of the school.

Crops.—There was raised on the school farm this year 20 acres of oats, yielding 918 bushels; 60 acres of corn, probably yielding 3,000 bushels; 5 acres of millet, probably yielding 10 tons of hay; 4 acres of alfalfa, pasture and 4 tons of hay; 5 acres of melons, poor; 4 acres of garden, excellent; 190 acres of pasture, excellent; 55 tons pressed hay. Orchards, fair.

Stocks.—There are on the farm 3 mules, 3 horses, 45 head of cattle, and 27 hogs. All of the stock is first-class and in good condition.

Industrial work.—The teachers have been very much interested in the industrial pursuits. They were able to interest their pupils in it as well. They made doll clothing, cooked, washed, germinated seeds, made gardens, milked cows, made butter, etc. This work was made as much as possible individual work. The position of farmer has been held a greater part of the year by temporary employees, and the work of teaching has not been what I would like to have had, although good crops were raised. The training in the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room has been fair.

Needs of the school.—A sewer system, heat and light plant, quite a little carpenter work done on the main building, painting needed, a water tank and fire protection, repair on bath house and bath tub, a bake oven, the court recemented, completion of blacksmith and carpenter shop, a hog house, and grading up some of the buildings that would add to its appearance. The Indian talk.—Running away and the use of their mother tongue were the two most difficult habits to break up here. The old Indians did more to break them up than I could. They told the pupils if they ran away they should not go home, and if they did not quit talking Ponce and learn to talk English they had just as well not to go to school at all. The Indian talk was almost entirely subdued and there was but one attempt to run away this year. Two little boys were absent for a few hours and were returned by some other boys. The pupils and old Indians are very agreeable and easy to handle and in most cases cooperate with us in trying to make the school a success.

Not “every soul here is contented,” but there are some of us that are. Generally, most of the employees here had the welfare of the school at heart and strove to make the school a success. After extracting little information from us I can say I have been a successful year’s work, very much more so than last year, and more successful than the year before.

Thanking you for past favors, and hoping the coming year may be more beneficial to the Indians, I remain,

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTO SCHOOL.

OTO BOARDING SCHOOL,

Oto Agency, Oto, August 26, 1902.

Sir: I herewith submit my annual report of the Oto school for the year ending June 30, 1902.

School opened on the 23 day of September with an attendance of 82 pupils, which was increased from time to time until we had a total enrollment of 87, the average attendance for the year being 83.8. In August, 1901, there were 17 pupils transferred to nonreservation schools. This cut down the attendance at the Oto school, as there were not enough new pupils to take the place of those transferred, although every child of school age on the reservation was in school.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the entire year. We did not have a single case of prolonged illness, nor was the school visited by any of the usual epidemics.

The pupils had the best of the pupil and industrial work is necessary of the most elementary character. The largest boys are detailed to the farm and assist in the farming operations and in the care of the stock. The school garden was planted and cultivated by the smaller boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher. The gardening was done in a thorough manner, and as we were fortunate in having an ideal season, we had garden vegetables in great abundance. Adjacent to the school garden there were twenty-three individual gardens. Each pupil was given a small plot of ground and was allowed to plant and cultivate it according to his own ideas. The result of this experiment was most satisfactory. So great was the rivalry between the owners of these miniature gardens that each spent the greater part of his leisure time in giving extra attention to his growing plants, and in no case was it found necessary to remind a boy that his garden needed attention.

Many repairs and improvements have been made during the past year, the more important of which are: A cattle barn 30 by 40 feet, a carriage and implement house 24 by 48 feet, and a cattle shed 18 by 50 feet. In addition to the above, the girls’ dormitory was replastered throughout, a substantial potted fence was built around the school grounds, and about 200 feet of veranda was built in front of the various buildings.

The most urgent need of the Oto school is a good sewerage system. The present sewer is nothing more than a drain from the kitchen and bath house, which was put in a long time ago in the most crude manner. The entire school plant should also be repaired in order to preserve the buildings. In closing, I desire to express to you my appreciation of the continuance of the cooperation and support which I have received at your hands in the past.

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN, United States Indian Agent.

H. H. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., August 27, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Sauk and Fox Agency in Oklahoma for the year ending June 30, 1903. I took charge of this agency March 1, 1902.

Location.—It is located 6 miles south of Stroud, on the “Frisco” railroad, in Lincoln County, Okla. Stroud is our railroad and telegraph station. We have telephone and daily mail connection with said city.

The Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Boarding School is located near the agency on a 640-acre reservation, adjoining the agency reservation on the northeast. Horace J. Johnson is superintendent of the school, and his annual report is submitted herewith.

There are two tribes under this agency, viz, the Sauk and Fox and the Iowas.

Census.—The enumeration of these tribes is accurate, and showed June 30, 1902—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Males above 18 years old</th>
<th>Females above 14 years old</th>
<th>Children between the ages of 6 and 16, attending school or not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sac and Fox</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 570

These Indians are scattered over what was the Sac and Fox and Iowa reservations, embracing in whole or in part what now constitute the counties of Lincoln, Logan, Payne, and Pottawatomie. They took their allotments, and are settled for the most part along the water courses, the majority of them along the Cimarron River, on the north, and North Fork of the Canadian River, on the south, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles. The agency is located about midway between the two rivers.

Progress.—These Indians, and especially the Sac and Fox, have made considerable progress in the way of becoming self-sustaining, but much remains to be done. They will never become artisans. I do not know of a single Indian in either tribe that has shown any considerable aptitude for handicraft, nor, indeed, any strong tendency in that direction. They can only be farmers and stock growers. Quite a number of them are beginning to do considerable in the way of farming. I have seen this summer a 25-acre field of corn that was prepared, planted, and cultivated by a young man, a full-blood Indian, and his work compared favorably with any of his white neighbors. Of course this is exceptional, but if one Indian can be brought to do this, others may; besides, many of them have raised fairly good crops this season. They grow corn, cotton, and potatoes; very little wheat or oats. I do not think any of them have ever attempted alfalfa or any of the tame grasses, but they put up quantities of prairie hay.

In stock growing they are more backward. They have a few cattle and some pigs, and of course all have ponies. Some talk of trying to raise sheep, but I do not think any have tried it. They do not take to poultry. I do not know why, for this country, which has been called “the home of the cow,” may also be called “the home of the hen.”

The great trouble with the Indian is that he is so easily discouraged. If things go wrong with him he does not know how to remedy them and becomes disheartened. He needs instruction and encouragement.

Liquor.—The bane of these Indians is strong drink—“fire water.” They drink anything that contains alcohol, and get drunk on it, the women as well as the men; though, be it said to the credit of their sex, the vice of drunkenness is not so common among the women as it is among the men. Saloons abound in all the surrounding cities and towns; Indians frequent them and get liquor when they have the money to pay for it; nor is it possible to convict a white man of selling whisky to Indians on the testimony of the Indian. He seems to regard it as a matter of honor (?) not to tell.

Gambling.—This vice, too, is common among these Indians. They love its excitement, just as formerly they and their ancestors did that of the chase and battle. Some have little or no moral sense to restrain them. Of course there are many self-respecting men and women among them, who not only lead correct lives themselves,
but seek to induce others to do so. Were it not for this one might despair of the Indian's future. He could have none. These two vices, drunkenness and gambling, are the great stumbling blocks in the way of their progress.

Heirship lands.—The act of Congress approved May 27, 1902, authorizing the heirs of deceased allottees to sell the lands inherited from decedents made 265 allotments subject to sale at this agency. It brought speculators from various parts of the country, who thought they could reap a rich harvest at the expense of the Indian. They came asking and then demanding lists of all such lands and the heirs thereto. This was refused, and they threatened the agent with the Commissioner and even the Secretary; they would get an order; but the order never came. Instead, however, came the circular letter of July 19, 1902, forbidding agents to allow the very thing the speculators had demanded. The speculators established themselves in the surrounding cities and towns, and sent emissaries over the country to bring in the heirs. Many came and held high carnival in the saloons and gambling dens, until the wide distribution of the “Rules for conveyance of inherited Indian lands,” dated June 26, 1902, and hedging about these sales so as completely to protect the Indians, when the speculators retired, discomfited, the Indians, out of money, returned to their homes, and business resumed its natural course.

Leasing.—There are now on the records of this office 450 leases paying annually $23,879.62, besides providing for various improvements more valuable than the cash rentals paid. The “amended rules” for leasing, dated March 21, 1902, taking effect July 1, and requiring the lessee to reserve 10 acres for a home and self-cultivation, if an able-bodied adult male and not otherwise self-supporting, out of his own allotment, will have a beneficial effect on these Indians, for two reasons—it will implant the idea of a distinct and individual home, and will compel some effort at farming, so as to make the land productive. These Indians are much given to bunching together and living in villages, and, while many of them are little inclined to labor, their need of work rather than to starve. This will tend to break up their habit of making frequent and long visits at all seasons of the year, as they will have to give attention to their farms during the crop season in order to make them contribute to their support.

There may be some difficulty in enforcing this rule, as already some of the Indians show a disposition to take their leasing out of this office and manage it themselves, leasing all of their allotments. In this, however, the lessee (always a white man) is an important factor, as he much prefers a Government lease to a contract with the Indian.

The school.—This is coming to be the pride and certainly is the hope of the Indians. As before stated, in effect, these people must become self-supporting, if at all, by farming and stock raising. There is no other way. And to make them successful in these lines they must be taken when young and trained along them. That is just what our school does. Under the able management of the superintendent and assistants, farmer and industrial teacher, the boys not only get practical lessons in cropping and stock raising, but they do their work with avidity and pleasure. They prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, and gather the crop—the little ones in the garden and the larger ones in the field—and all are made familiar with the handling and care of pigs, cattle, and horses. It is a pleasure to see the little fellows busy with rakes and hoes and the larger boys with harrow, plow, or wagon, all going cheerfully about their work and each vying with the other in the performance of the task. They begin in the garden and end in the field, with farm chores scattered all along the course. They are trained into habits of industry, regularity, and method, to fit them to compete with their white brothers when the tutelage of the tribe shall end—now only fourteen years.

Then too, the girls, under efficient instructors, are trained into all the duties and methods of home making and home keeping, without which there can be no civilization.

Besides the time (half of each school day) that every pupil must give to the schoolroom, its studies and exercises, under capable teachers, gives the children mental training and attainment that qualifies them to do the ordinary business of life. I think it impossible to overstate the importance of the school. Its site is unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. The buildings are good and fairly well adapted to the uses assigned, though improvements are needed, as I have elsewhere stated.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you, sir, and those associated with you for the generous support you and they have given me, promptly responding to my every call. Very respectfully,

Ross Guffin,
United States Indian Agent.
REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., August 26, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report for the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi School, Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Its location may be found by referring to my preceding annual reports.

In general we have had a very successful year, and have excellent prospects for another of the same character. We have had some drawbacks, chief among which I might mention much sickness, which resulted in the deaths of two of our pupils; and very unsatisfactory management in our culinary department, which I doubt not contributed much to the before mentioned.

For tangible results I would most respectfully refer you to the following statistics:

- Enrollment, June 30: 94
- Average attendance for year: 90+
- Percentage of enrollment of average attendance: 95
- Employees: 13
- Pupils to each employee: 914+
- Runaways: 3
- Runaways returned: 3
- Cost per capita: $129+

You will note by a comparison of these statistics with a similar set in my report for last year that while the enrollment was not quite so large as in some previous years, the regularity of attendance was better than ever before. You will also note that the average attendance exceeded that of all previous years, that the number of pupils for each employee did also, that the number of runaways was less and that they were all returned; also that the per capita cost of maintaining the school has been decreasing for several years and that it was well with the land that it was.

Farm and garden.—We have had an excellent practical as well as theoretical farmer, who has accomplished much on the farm, as quarterly reports have shown. The industrial teacher has attended the garden, and great quantities of garden truck were produced for the children’s tables. He has also kept the grounds about the buildings in good order and has done much incidental repairing. I think I can safely say that the general condition of the school farm, stock, campus, buildings, etc., was never better than now.

Domestic economy.—This department in the main reflects credit upon the matron and her present assistants, so much so that a raise in salary was recommended and granted her and her chief assistant. In the laundry the work has been fairly satisfactory during the greater part of the year, as it has also in the sewing room. In the dining room it has been good. In the kitchen it has been sadly deficient much of the time, and an absolute failure toward the last.

Literary.—Excellent work has been done by both teachers. More might be said, but it would be but a repetition.

Official visits.—These have been confined during the year to two from Inspector Beede, who gave us much good advice, some needed help, and promises of more to come.

In conclusion, I wish to thank those of my employees who have contributed to whatever of success we have attained, you and your predecessor and those connected with your offices for prompt responses given to calls for help, and the Indian Office for its favorable consideration of so many of these calls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROSS GIFFIN,
United States Indian Agent.

HORACE J. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREGON, August 14, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Since my last report there has been nothing of any particular importance occurred among the Indians under my charge. As has heretofore been stated in former reports of this agency, the Indians do not maintain any tribal relation and are not known or treated as having tribal relation, but in all respects are citizens on an equality with the whites, exercising the right of suffrage, some of them holding local offices, taking part in the primary, and attending the county convention as delegates.

These Indians, with the exception of a few that are aged, are self-supporting. They take great interest in the education of their children. They are anxious to adopt all the modern improvements in farming and a great many are improving their stock.

They are steadily but surely decreasing, the census for July, 1901, showing 392; for July, 1902, 392; a decrease of 30.

Agriculture and stock raising are their chief industries. This year the acreage sown was much less than in former years, owing to the fact that quite a number were compelled by reason of the infirmities of old age unable to perform the necessary labor. They will not lease their land, simply letting it grow to volunteer crop, cutting it for hay, or pasturing it. This necessarily makes a large decrease in amount of grain raised.