sas until suitable buildings could be erected for them here. But, as the time drew nigh to start, their affection for them overcame their better judgment, and they decided to take them along. Consequently the school was closed the last of Fifthmonth, 1873, except Sabbath-school, which has been kept up at this place. But few of the full-blood Indian children attend, having worn out their citizen clothes and being ashamed to come in their Indian costume. The tribe left their old reservation in Kansas on the 4th of Sixthmonth, and arrived here on the 21st without the loss of one member, and without having had any difficulty with the whites or among themselves. They have been well satisfied thus far with the change, and, if not annoyed by other and wilder tribes, and funds can be had, will make more rapid strides in civilization than they did in Kansas, but it must be in proportion to the funds received to aid them in purchasing stock, implements of husbandry, seeds, &c. Both children and adults express great anxiety to have suitable mission and school buildings erected as early as practicable, and they are certainly suffering great loss for want of them. A few temporary cabins have been erected for the use of employés of the commissary stores, blacksmith shop, &c., and about 200 acres of prairie broken on the reservation, but, unfortunately, the Indians did not arrive in time to plant but a small portion of it. About 150 tons of hay have been put up for the use of the agency stock and for the Indian horses. The health of the tribe has been better since their removal than it was in Kansas, although a few deaths have occurred, and I earnestly recommend that a physician be employed at a stipulated salary to reside among these Indians.

Very respectfully submitted.

MAHLON STUBBS,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

16.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR CHEROKEES,
Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., September 20, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your office, I forward the following as my report for the year 1873.

The Cherokee Nation consists of a heterogeneous population, differing from each other in language, race, and degree of advancement in civilization. For this reason they require a great variety of appliances to secure their further progress in all that pertains to civilization and religion.

The various classes may be thus enumerated:

1st. The full-blood Cherokees.

2d. The half-breed Cherokees.

3d. The Delawares, both full-blood and half-breed.

4th. The Shawnees, both full-blood and half-breed.

5th. The white men and women who have intermarried with these.

6th. A few Creeks who broke away from their own tribe, and have been citizens of the Cherokee Nation for many years.

7th. A few Creeks who are not citizens, but live here without any rights.

8th. A few Natchez Indians who are citizens.

9th. The freedmen adopted under the treaty of 1866.

10th. Freedmen not adopted, but not removed as intruders, owing to an order from the Indian Department directing agent to remove them.

These require widely differing appliances to meet their necessities with regard to education.

The half-breeds among the Cherokees, Delawares, and Shawnees, consisting of that class who speak the English language vernacularly, need no other means of education than those which prove effective in an ordinary community of English-speaking people in the States. They are able to use with success the ordinary English school-books, and avail themselves profitably of the services of teachers who speak English only. The same is true also of the freedmen. These classes, therefore, need only the continuance of the means of education hitherto used among them with such gratifying success, together with such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the progress of the science and art of teaching.

That part of all the tribes who do not speak English vernacularly are far differently situated. They labor under difficulties very great and very hard to overcome. As the full-blood Cherokees form the most numerous class, outnumbering all other classes combined, my remark with reference to other than the ordinary means of education will be especially directed to their necessities. The means of education thus far adopted have most signally failed, so far as they are concerned. While that part of

the people who speak English vernacularly have been greatly benefited by the public schools, the full-blood Cherokees have received but little benefit. Their children have learned to spell, read, and write the English words and sentences mechanically, while they know not the meaning of these words and sentences. To this great defect in the Cherokee system of education I have repeatedly called their attention and pointed out a remedy effective and entirely within the reach of the nation and easy of application. I have zealously urged its adoption, but as yet without sucess. My recommendations have not met with the approval of those in authority, and hence the old parrot-like system is continued with this large and interesting class of Cherokees. As a consequence the interest in education among them has fallen off, and the schools which have depended on them for support are very lightly attended, and the advancement made by the pupils small indeed. This is by no means owing to any inferiority in the intellects of this particular class. In natural capacity they will compare favorably with any other children, either here or elsewhere. The failure is attributable altogether to the lack of a proper method of instruction, energetically and intelligently carried into effect.

I have urged persistently a plan something like the following:

1st. Have a work prepared for the purpose of teaching the English language to Cherokees, to adults as well as to the children, through the medium of their own language as written in the Sequoyah characters. Such work should be prepared on the conversational or Ollendorff methods.

The lessons should begin with a few simple words, and be so constructed as to impress their meaning firmly on the mind of the learner, and also to give him practice in the use of these words in the structure of sentences. Other words should be added gradually, and used in such a way that their meaning and use will be thoroughly learned as the pupil progresses. The lessons should thus advance until a work is prepared, containing all the common words of the English language, and a sufficient number of exercises given to enable the pupil to attain a thorough knowledge of their use in ordinary conversation. An exercise in spelling should form a part of each lesson. A carefully prepared glossary should be appended to the work. By this the pupil could readily refer to the meaning of any word contained in the lessons.

2d. As introductory to this work, and for the use of the smaller children, I have recommended the preparation of an illustrated primer, prepared as follows:

I. To contain the English and Cherokee alphabets; also a sufficient number of exercises to familiarize the pupil with the forms and sounds of the characters.

II. Select an object, for instance a horse, make a picture of it; under that picture print in large letters its name, horse, and the same in Cherokee. Select some quality which can easily be represented to the eye, as that of blackness; make a black picture to represent it, print under it the word black, and its equivalent in Cherokee. Then make a picture of a black horse and print under it the words black horse, and their equivalent in Cherokee. Then take other colors, picture them and associate them with the object in like manner. Then make the picture of a poor horse and print under it the words poor horse, and their equivalent in Cherokee. In the same way picture a fat horse, and small horse, a large horse, &c., giving expression to the ideas in both languages. Then take objects commonly used with the horse, such as saddle, bridle, wagon, plow, &c. Use these words in carefully-prepared exercises as the lessons advance.

Take other objects; treat them in the same way; use a few verbs, pronouns, &c., as required, until a sufficient number of exercises are prepared to furnish the pupil with a small stock of English words, and familiarize him with their use through his previous knowledge of the Cherokee. The extent to which this method of illustration will be carried, and the excellency of the exercises connected with it, must depend on the skill and judgment of the party who prepares the work. It should, however, be carried only to a limited extent, and for more complete instruction the learner should depend on the more complete work already proposed.

3d. Primary lessons should be prepared on arithmetic, geography, and history, and printed in English on one page and in Cherokee on the opposite page. For primary lessons in grammar the work proposed will be ample.

4th. A limited system of normal instruction should be introduced, adapted especially to the training of teachers for the full Cherokee schools. For this purpose such teachers should be selected as already understand the Cherokee language, and have an English education. This normal instruction should continue for a short time each term. It should be directed to training the teachers in the use of the books already proposed, and to fit them to teach the English language &c., to pupils who do not speak it vernacularly.

5th. Lectures should be delivered in every part of the nation, in both English and Cherokee, to arouse the people to a sense of the fact that it is absolutely necessary that their children should learn English—should learn it *thoroughly*, correctly, and immediately. In that portion of the lectures delivered in the Cherokee language, instruction should be given as to manner of using the books above proposed, so as to secure a

knowledge of the English. By this means a large number of adults who read Cherokee well would be enabled to acquire knowledge enough of the English to be of great service to them. They have great desire to learn, and without doubt would eagerly use all such means if placed within their reach. The importance of skilled labor, of industry, economy, and the value of time, and the intimate relations which education sustains to all these, should be made prominent in such lectures.

Such is an outline of the means for the promotion of education which I have urged in behalf of the full Cherokees. But my plans and suggestion do not meet with favor at the hands of those in authority, whose simple acquiescence would be sufficient to put them into efficient operation at an early day without labor or effort on their part. Owing to this fact there is but little probability of the early adoption of such reformatory measures in their educational system, although the means at command are ample, and the plan proposed is inexpensive as compared to boarding-schools and other methods. For these more expensive methods the funds are not sufficient.

For that portion of the Delawares and Shawnees, Creeks, and Natchez, who do not speak English, some special efforts should also be made to give them a knowledge of the English. As each of these classes is comparatively small in number, and as different appliances would be necessary for each class, the question as to the best means of educating them is one far more difficult of solution. A portion of the Creeks and Natchez, however, speak Cherokee and can be reached in the manner above indicated. In case some such plan as that I have proposed for the Cherokees should be adopted by the Creek authorities for their own people, the books necessary for the few Creeks we have here could be easily obtained from the Creek Nation. By the same means, also, most of the Natchez could be reached, as they also generally speak Creek. But as yet I have no plan fully matured in my own mind as specially adapted to meet the wants of these detached portions of this nation.

I recommend that the educational interests of the Indian be placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education; that provision be made by Congress for the appointment of such subordinates as may be necessary to inaugurate and carry into effect efficient measures to promote the work of education among the Indians. The duties of Indian agents are in some cases so diversified and arduous, that it is impossible for them to give the necessary attention to the work of education. Yet, this is without doubt the most important work connected with the civilization of the Indians. A well-devised scheme for the co-operation of the Bureau of Education with the local managers of the work in the several tribes or nations would result in giving far greater efficiency than has hitherto been attained to the educational institutions among these tribes.

There have been in operation during the past year sixty (60) common schools. These schools have been taught by 26 male teachers and 34 female. Of these, 12 have been white and 48 native Cherokees. There have been in attendance on these schools seventeen hundred and thirty-three (1,733,) 800 boys and 933 girls. Three of these schools have been for the exclusive use of the freedmen. These statistics are furnished by the kindness of Col. O. P. Brewer, superintendent of public schools.

CHEROKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Besides the common schools and the seminary, the Cherokees have, during the whole year, had in operation a most excellent and efficient orphan asylum. The success with which this institution has been carried on is in the highest degree creditable to those who have had it in charge. The Cherokees have been remarkably fortunate in the selection of principal, teachers, and matron. Together they constitute a most efficient band of workers. The principal, Rev. W. A. Duncan, is a Cherokee, as is also one of the teachers, Mr. S. S. Stephens; both were educated entirely in this nation. Mr. George Mason, the other teacher, is a native of the state of Maine. Mrs. Kate A. Caleb, the matron, comes from the state of Delaware.

The funds for the support of this institution consist of 15 per cent. of the interest annually accruing on the Cherokee invested funds. This, though not as yet sufficient for all the purposes of the asylum, is increasing with every addition to the Cherokee funds. It is also the intention to connect with this asylum a large farm and some shops, that the boys may learn to be farmers and mechanics. If in doing this proper economy is used in the expenditure of funds, and the farm and shops are carried on with energy and economy, there will be ample means to support and educate all the orphans in the nation.

It is the desire of the Cherokees to make their asylum a model institution of its kind; to make it a place where the unfortunate children, whom God has deprived of their natural guardians, belonging to any and all tribes of Indians, can find a home and enjoy the care and instruction of teachers and guardians who are at once kind and sympathizing, and fully competent to discharge their duties.

I recommend that the Government render to the Cherokees every facility possible for carrying out this noble and humane purpose; that measures be taken to induce other tribes who have an orphan fund to unite their means with that of the Cherokees

in building up an orphan asylum which shall afford ample accommodation and instruction for all their orphans; that where tribes have no such fund the Government take their friendless children and bring them to this asylum, and defray the expense of their instruction and support at fixed rates, to be agreed upon by the Cherokees and the Government. By this means you could gather many children from the wild tribes of the plains and the Rocky Mountains and place them here among the most intelligent Indians of the continent. In fact, you could place them here in an institution where their opportunities for improvement would be equal to those afforded by similar institutions in the States. They would still be among Indians and have their instructions from persons of their own race, and yet from persons completely civilized.

I herewith inclose the report of the superintendent. From it you will see that the asylum has now in attendance, as pupils, 43 boys and 47 girls; ninety in all. The course of study is all that can reasonably be desired in such an institution.

AGRICULTURE.

The industrial interests of the country are advancing gradually; stock-raising continues to be the chief and most remunerative occupation of the people.

The Cherokees are each year taking more and more interest in fruit culture. The number who have this year set out orchards is vastly greater than in any previous year. The desire for orchards is increasing, and the facilities for obtaining choice trees are greater than hitherto. The very low price at which the best grafted apple-trees can now be had, will most certainly soon fill the nation with this fruit.

The culture of cotton has been commenced in the southern part of the nation with very encouraging success. There are a few large cotton-growers, but most of it is being grown by small farmers. This season there is a prospect of very fine cotton crops. This will bring money into the country, as no other crop will. I look at the continued culture of cotton as a source of permanent prosperity to the people. I shall do all in my power to encourage this branch of industry, and to extend it among the people as far north as the climate will admit of its profitable culture. It furnishes that which has long been greatly needed—a commodity from which the farmers can realize in cash a quick reward for their labors. Stock-raising, with all its advantages, requires the farmer to wait too long for the reward of his toil, to be depended on as principal occupation of a people as poor as are the Cherokees.

One of the greatest necessities of the Cherokee country is a more diversified industry. There is too great a portion of the people engaged in agricultural pursuits. If by any means a great number could be induced to take up the various mechanical trades, and thereby furnish a home market for farm products, and in return furnish the farmer with improved implements, the aggregate productions would be increased, while the number of people engaged in farming would be diminished. Thus, I think, the people would be stimulated to greater industry, and far greater prosperity would result. I refer to the statistical table herewith furnished for a more particular statement of the products of the country.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

Claims for bounties and pensions for the Cherokee soldiers and their heirs are at last in a fair way to be finally disposed of, under the provisions of the late acts of Congress.

The labor of making these claims, which was thrown on the agent, has been very great, and has seriously interfered with the proper discharge of the agent's duties in other respects. They will, however, soon be completed. I beg leave to recommend that some action be taken to modify to some extent, in the case of Indian soldiers, the laws and the rulings with reference to deserters. My reasons for this recommendation are the following:

First. Many of the Indian soldiers are marked as deserters unjustly.

Second. Owing to the fact that they spoke a different language from the officers who kept the rolls, many of them were deemed guilty of a technical violation of regulations with reference to desertion, when in fact no such desertion was intended.

Third. Many when sick or wounded had ineradicable prejudices against being treated by the surgeons of the Army, and were taken away at their own request to be treated by Indian doctors, and had no idea of being regarded as deserters.

Fourth. Many of them, when broken down or taken sick on the march, fell out of ranks and were marked deserters. Some of them died of this sickness. Others, upon recovery, reported to their companies, and served faithfully to the end of the war. Yet many of both these classes are borne on the rolls as deserters.

Fifth. Some of those who, upon coming back to their companies, found that they had been dropped as deserters, went back to the hills, joined independent companies, and did effective service for the Government in scouring the country, reporting the movements of the confederate army, and in repelling marauding bands of the enemy. These independent companies acted under the general supervision of the Army officers, and received ammunition from them. Many who had unjustly been placed on the roll as

deserters, together with some who had really deserted, came back at the call of the President and served to the end of the war, and very properly have received honorable discharges.

In view of these facts, I think both justice and expediency demand that they receive the benefits of the bounties and pensions provided by Congress. In further support of these recommendations I refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of United States, appellants, *vs.* Thomas H. Kelly. Decision rendered at the December term of 1872.

I beg leave to call special attention to the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, which Chief Justice Chase, in delivering that decision, quoted as follows:

"The honorable discharge of the deserter was a formal, final judgment, passed by the Government upon the entire military record of the soldier, and an authoritative declaration by it that he had left the military service in a status of honor. That as such it dispensed altogether with the supposed necessity that the soldier must obtain bounty by removal by order of the charge of desertion from the rolls, and amounted of itself to the removal of any charge or impediment in the way of his receiving bounty."

CRIME.

It has been repeatedly charged that crime has greatly increased in the Cherokee country within the past few years. This charge, I am compelled to admit, is true. It is also true that the representations of this increase of crime have been exaggerated and distorted. The disturbance which occurred at Coody's Bluff on the election day in August has been greatly misrepresented. It was the occasion of telegraphic dispatches representing the political parties of this nation as arrayed in action and armed hostility to each other. The facts in the case are that a set of bad men made a wanton attack on one Jordan Journeycake, a Delaware citizen. Their victim fled into the room where the voting was in progress. The ruffians followed him into the room firing pistols and making other demonstrations of violence. The sheriff's force, who are the custodians of peace, did not interfere; the voting stopped; the judges and clerks of election fled. No one, however, was killed. Journeycake escaped unhurt. The judges and clerks of election afterward got together and opened the polls, and soon after closed the election. The desperadoes then went to the houses of two peaceable citizens, destroyed furniture, broke windows, and committed other depredations. But the men are unsustained by any political party; none regret the occurrence more than the members of the party to which these men belong. They were soon after arrested by a party of citizens and turned over to the sheriff. A part of them are now awaiting trial for these crimes before the Cherokee court, while others are in jail at Fort Smith, Ark., awaiting trial before the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, on charge of other crimes previously committed. None will defend themselves except in a legal way before the several courts where their cases are to be tried. This is about all there is of the great war among the Cherokees, reported by telegraph and published throughout the country. Although this and other cases have been exaggerated, yet the fact remains that crime has increased, that we are compelled to deplore a greater insecurity of life and property. This state of things results largely from the existence of organized cliques and parties, said to be pledged to defend each member when arraigned for the violation of law.

Instances have occurred where the basest of crimes have gone unpunished, apparently owing to the operation of such parties. Witnesses have been intimidated, others have been run off, so that their testimony could not be obtained. Truth has been suppressed on the witness-stand. Particular friends of the criminals have been placed on the juries to try them. Cases have occurred where men have been afraid to testify against, or even to charge crime on, those who are most clearly guilty. This has occurred in the midst of a people of wide-spread intelligence, where the great mass of the people read and write either in English or Cherokee, where schools fill the land and large and active churches exist. How to remedy this state of affairs, I can hardly say.

UNITED STATES COURT.

In my report of last year I recommended that Congress establish a court of the United States for the Indian Territory, in accordance with the treaties with the various tribes concluded in 1866. I then urged the following reasons in support of that recommendation:

1st. That the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas had proved itself to a great extent an instrument for the oppression of the people of this nation.

2d. That the operation of the United States deputy-marshals connected with said court were the occasion of great complaint among the Cherokees; that the Cherokees regarded them as exercising a usurped and oppressive authority; that they often arrested innocent men, and dragged them to Fort Smith, Ark., before United States district courts on the most flimsy pretext. They were required to give bail in a strange

city, the language of which they did not understand, or in default of such bail were imprisoned.

3d. That the laws of the United States to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians and the provisions of treaties with said Indians conflict with each other. I referred to cases of great wrong growing out of this state of things. I now say that this state of things exists, though during the past year there have not occurred as many cases of flagrant wrong as previously, owing probably to increased vigilance of the Department of Justice at Washington, and the constant complaints of the people, and to a change in some of the officials. But the urgent necessity still exists and is increasing daily for the creation of a court of the United States in the Indian Territory. I therefore renew my recommendation of last year, that such court be created by Congress at its next session in accordance with the Indian treaties of 1866. I would, however, change my recommendation of its location from Fort Gibson to Tahlequah. Tahlequah I regard as a location eminently suitable for such court. The Cherokee capitol there is a building finely adapted to its use. It is a large and commodious brick building, with many rooms for offices, &c. Its use no doubt could be obtained from the council for such purpose until a building for the special use of such court could be erected.

The council at its coming session will doubtless authorize the erection of a large and strong jail. The use of this could also be obtained until one can be built for the exclusive use of the court. Tahlequah is also pre-eminently a healthful place. It is very finely watered.

In connection with this matter I again recommend that a careful revision be made of the United States laws to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians. They were enacted mostly in 1834, have been but slightly amended since. In the mean time the five principal nations in this Territory and some other tribes have rapidly advanced in civilization. Their condition is now greatly changed, and these laws have become in many respects very unsuitable to their present condition. Other tribes are still largely uncivilized. This great diversity in the condition of the various tribes demands that corresponding distinctions be made in the laws applicable to them. It must be apparent to all reflecting persons, that laws suitable for the government of Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches would be very unsuitable for the government of Cherokees, Choctaws, &c. Again, there is now no tribunal where civil suit can be tried between citizens of the United States and Indians, or even where citizens of the United States are the only parties, if the cause of action arises in the Indian Territory. There are also many crimes of which the United States court at present takes no cognizance. I therefore urge the establishment at Tahlequah of a court with sufficient powers to meet all the necessities of the country. The most important thing of all is to have the offices of judge, district attorney, and marshal filled by men of such high probity that they will under no circumstances prostitute their offices to oppress the people.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

As the scheme for the organization of a territorial government for the Indian Territory still continues to be agitated by the press throughout the States, a continued anxiety exists relative thereto among the Cherokee people. Of the opposition to such territorial government I spoke at length in my last annual report. (See report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, page 236.) During the past year there has been but little modification of that opposition. The great mass of the people of every class regard the organization of a territorial government with abhorrence. Quite a strong minority are in favor of the Ocmulgee constitution, as passed by the grand council of tribes which assembled some two years ago at Ocmulgee. But the majority are opposed to it, principally, perhaps, for fear it will lead to other innovations, and finally bring about a territorial government. Even the minority favoring the adoption of that constitution in its original form are opposed to it with the modifications and amendments recommended by the President in his message submitting said constitution to Congress for ratification. The masses are also opposed to having their lands surveyed and allotted in severalty. Their reasons for such opposition are —

1st. The fear that the transfer of title from the nation to individuals might be construed as weakening said title, and such construction might be forced upon them.

2d. That, if the title to lands were vested in individuals, the ignorant and improvident among them would soon sell their lands, consume the proceeds, and impoverish themselves and their families, and their posterity ever after be rendered landless and homeless; that, in case they were unrestricted as to parties to whom they could sell, it would prove the means of introducing a white population which would soon overrun the Cherokees; that, in case they were permitted to sell only to citizens of the Cherokee Nation, their market would be so restricted as to greatly diminish the market-value of their lands.

3d. In view of the existence of charters to railroad companies, granting them alternate sections of the Indians' lands whenever the Indian title is extinguished, so arranged that one company gets the odd sections and the other the even sections, they

fear to disturb their title as at present situated, lest it be construed as involving such extinguishment of title to a part of their lands, and thus the conditional grants made to railroads be put into effect. This would entail great loss in their landed interests. They have an instinctive prejudice against sectionizing land, constantly associating it with a territorial government, and the introduction of a white population to overwhelm.

There are, however, some points on which the Cherokees desire legislation by Congress. The first and most important act which they desire is the unconditional repeal of all acts granting lands in the Indian country to railroad companies, to take effect when the Indian title is extinguished. These grants the Cherokees regard as unjust and unwarranted. They hold that the land was and is theirs, bought and paid for, and held by patent, and that the Government had neither moral nor legal right to give away, conditionally or otherwise. They, therefore, demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the laws making such grants. Should a difficulty arise, growing out of the repeal of these conditional land-grants, the Cherokees demand that the Government settle that difficulty with the railroad companies in such a manner as in no way to jeopardize or compromise the interests of the Indians. They claim that these conditional land-grants were made without their consent, and contrary to their will, and that it is the duty of the Government to relieve them entirely of any complications that may arise out of the condition of affairs brought about by these conditional land-grants. They also desire such legislation as will secure to the Cherokees the payment at an early day of a fair price for all lands west of the 96° west longitude, upon which the Cherokees have agreed the United States may settle other Indians. The first step toward getting the Cherokees to consent to the allotment of their lands in severalty, or to the adoption of the Ocmulgee constitution, or other change in their government, is the repeal of all acts granting their lands to any parties whatever. This I regard as a necessary condition; without this they will scarcely consider the question of allotment or change in their government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. JONES,
United States Agent for Cherokees.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

17.

U. S. INDIAN AGENCY FOR CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS,
Boggy Depot, C. N., October 20, 1873.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I submit the following as the annual report of the condition of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for the year 1873.

Because of the large extent of territory occupied by these nations—being about three hundred miles east and west by one hundred and twenty north and south—it has taken more time and labor than I expected to obtain the inclosed statistics. This is the reason of the late date of my report:

I have found, as my estimate shows, that the amount and kind of products are quite different from those reported last year. The growth of cotton, wheat, barley, and oats has largely increased. These nations have much more wealth and are making more progress in agriculture than they have heretofore been accredited with. They are opening new farms, building thousands of rods of fence, and preparing in every way to extend their agriculture. They are not limited, as formerly, to the crop of corn, but are now raising cotton, wheat, barley, oats, &c., with good success.

There has not been much change in their educational systems or opportunities. There are several more schools in each nation than reported last year. The progress of the pupils has been in accordance with the character of the teachers. The teachers are selected by the officers of the nations in all the schools except Spencer Academy and New Hope Female Seminary of the Choctaw Nation. A large part of the teachers of the other schools are unfit for their positions. The funds appropriated by the Chickasaw Nation are sufficient to support good schools, but through incompetency of many of the teachers less progress is made than should be. The funds of the Choctaw Nation are not so large; but much of theirs used in support of neighborhood schools does little good, because they have poor teachers. A majority of the officers appointed or elected to take charge of the schools and select the teachers are incompetent for the duties of their offices, and hence poor teachers and poor schools. If there were fewer schools, with educated teachers, selected, for instance, by some missionary board, or other competent authority, there would be much more moral, religious, and educational progress in these nations.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Choctaw Nation because the con-