zation would be much greater. They have large bands of horses, which naturally increase very fast; also some sheep and goats, which they herd very closely.

The Indian police are not as efficient as reports show them to be at some other agencies, but are gradually becoming of more service to the agent, by reporting any irregularities in their camps, and often bringing in horses belonging to citizens. I have had no occasion to use them in making arrests, and would not deem it best to bring them in contact with the whites should occasion require it. They wear their uniforms, and this alone has a tendency to influence others to adopt the custom of wearing citizens clothing to some extent.

The Ute is what might be called a blanket Indian, as not one of them have abandoned the habit of wearing them on all occasions. They are inveterate gamblers with cards and horse-racing. They live entirely in tents or brush houses, and move from one part of the reservation to another, just as the notion takes them. At present they are camped from 10 to 20 miles from the agency. This is occasioned by there being but little grass in the immediate vicinity of the agency for their horses.

During the last year there have been four homicides—one in December and three during the month of July. Upon investigation it was found to be justifiable in every case, and no attempt has been made to punish the parties that did the killing.

The agency physician has many calls for medical treatment, although but few, if any, of them have entirely abandoned their native medicine-men.

The supplies received since January last, at the time I took charge of this agency, have been of sufficient quantity and the quality equal to the samples the contract was awarded on.

Since taking charge of this agency, January 1, 1882, I have made two per capita payments, amounting to $17,495. The first installment, amounting to $11,419, should have been made in 1881, but for some reason was not.

There has never been any attempt made to open up an agency farm, and since I have been here I have had no funds applicable for that purpose; and as the Indians have not been settled in severalty, as was agreed under treaty of 1880, between the Ute Indians and the United States, and before asking for funds for this purpose I deemed it best to wait the action of the Ute Commission, who it is hoped will make some provision the present year for their settlement.

No schools have been established at this agency. None of the Indians speak English. All communications with them is done either in Ute or Spanish language; most of the tribe understand the latter.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway operate some 50 miles of railroad through the reservation, the same having been constructed and successfully operated for 12 months without having been interfered with by the Indians. This speaks well for the Indians, when we consider that the road has been built and operated and the company has made no amicable arrangement with them for the same.

The agency buildings consist of two log buildings, which are insufficient for the accommodation of the agent and employés, and unsafe for the protection of supplies. The relation between this agency and the military, also the citizens of Colorado, are of the most friendly nature.

The annual statistical report of this agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

WARREN PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I respectfully submit the following as my third and last report of the condition of affairs under my charge at this agency, being for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The bands embraced in this reservation have generally observed their treaty stipulations, and have entertained feelings of friendship both toward the government and the whites generally. The following table exhibits, in detail, the present strength of the four bands of the Sioux Nation located at this agency:

Bands.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Blackfeet Band, No. 1	57	77	46	59
Sans Arc Band, No. 2	222	292	129	133
Minnecoujou Band, No. 3	410	480	256	253
Two Kettle Band, No. 4	191	294	144	145
Total	880	1,143	575	590

LIVE STOCK.

A careful count of live stock has been taken, during the last month, with the following approximate result: Horses, 1,675; mules, 7; cattle, 4,000; swine, 150; domestic fowls, 500. This record includes stock owned by half-breeds as well as Indians. This count also embraces stock belonging to the Indians that were transferred here from Standing Rock. As a general rule, the Indians at this agency take very good care of their stock. There are no doubt some so utterly heedless that they would, and do, sacrifice their best interests by selling, killing, or otherwise wrongfully disposing of their cattle; but of these there are comparatively few. The bulk of the Indians can be relied on to take the best care of their cattle. The Indians are also becoming fully alive to the value of milk as an article of subsistence.

TRANSFERS.

In the month of August, 1881, by order of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 200 Indians, late prisoners of war from Sitting Bull's camp, were transferred from Standing Rock to this agency, and in May last about 1,100 more of the same outfit were turned over to the care of this agency. As a rule, they have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner.

POLICE.

The Indian police have rendered effective service in enforcing laws and maintaining order on the reservation. They have cheerfully responded to the calls made upon them, and I regret no increase of pay was authorized for the present year. The small compensation allowed for their service has been so often alluded to by myself and other agents that I deem it unnecessary to again make any recommendation on the subject.

CRIME

on this reservation is of rare occurrence, with the exception of small faults and delinquencies to which all races and people are given. I have nothing to report as happening during the year past. Whisky has been sold to Indians who resided near Fort Pierre, to some extent. Two cases have been reported to me, and the parties who sold the liquor have been punished.

FARMING.

I regret to say the season this year has not been favorable for abundant crops throughout this section. It has been a season of succession of storms, that is, the early part of the season, and later it has been intensely hot weather. Prior to July 1st crops promised favorably, but since that time the continued drouth and the intensely hot winds have destroyed all kinds of vegetation. The acreage planted this year was largely in excess of last year's planting. In many cases corn and potatoes were planted on the sod. Two hundred and sixty-eight acres of prairie sod has been broken by the government for the Indians at this agency this season in 5-acre lots, and much more would have been broken could teams have been obtained at a reasonable rate, but, owing to the immense emigration to the Territory this season, teams were all engaged. The Indians have broken for themselves not far from 100 acres. At the time they were most needed at home to prepare their land for the crops they were assisting in the transfer of the Indians from Standing Rock Agency to this.

SCHOOLS.

The boys' boarding-school has had a session of ten months, with satisfactory results. These boys have planted 5 acres of potatoes, in connection with the school, from which it is expected that the necessary amount will be raised to supply the school for the next school year; and of the other schools I can say that they have been well attended and with good results. Statistical report inclosed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious welfare of this agency is assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of the Rev. Henry Swift, who has continued his missionary work among the Sioux with fair results, and he intends making it a life work. The Congregationalists also maintain a mission on the reservation, which is under the care of the Rev. T. L. Riggs, who is of such kind and agreeable manner as to impress the In-

dian very favorably with all his words and actions. Too much praise cannot be given this man for the good work he has accomplished.

In conclusion, I have to say that while nothing has been asked for for the service at this agency without the strictest regard for economy compatible with the best interests of the service, I must express my satisfaction with the promptness of the department in responding to every reasonable request, when it was possible to do so, and my gratitude for the continued confidence reposed in my integrity and honesty of purpose in the face of the persistent efforts made for my removal by a class of unprincipled men in this locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD LOVE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, *September* 5, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular letter of July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency since my taking charge of it, on September 4, 1881.

Devil's Lake Reservation contains about 230,000 acres of land of good quality, and well adapted for the production of cereals and vegetables, with sufficient timber for the necessity of the Indians for fuel and fencing purposes, and with plenty of good water easily obtainable.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians (adult males) of the reservation are nearly all located on separate tracts of land, cultivating, with commendable industry, from one to 50 acres with good results. About 1,500 acres is under crop this season in about the following proportions: Wheat, 600 acres; oats, 300; corn, 300; potatoes, 200; peas, 10; turnips, 30; carrots, beets, and onions, 10; beans, 30; cabbage, squash, and pumpkins, 20. The grain is not all yet harvested, owing to the lack of machinery at my disposal, the greater part having to be cut by mowing machines, which necessarily destroyed and wasted a great deal, so much so that our yield per acre will be reduced about 25 per cent. The Indians being stimulated by the promise of a new grist-mill to grind their grain have worked hard and faithfully to have good crops, and to secure for themselves sufficient flour for the winter; but this waste in the gathering of the grain has greatly discouraged them. The yield of the grain and vegetables is approximated as follows: Wheat, 10,000 bushels; oats, 12,000; corn, 10,500; potatoes, 23,000; peas, 400; turnips and ruta bagas, 3,600; carrots, beets, and onions, 250; beans, 750; besides pumpkins, cabbage, and squash in fair yield.

The Indians have broken about 447 acres of new land. Some of this has been done by the young men who are just starting out to work and who have never had farms. They hope to get cattle given to them this fall.

The agency farm consists of about 20 acres of land cultivated at the agency, and 20 acres at the school, for the production of grain for government stock and vegetables for use of school.

EDUCATION.

The industrial boarding-school is in a very satisfactory condition, and the progress of the pupils in their studies is highly gratifying to me and creditable to the excellent ladies having charge of the school. The school is conducted under contract with Rev'd J. B. A. Bronillet, director of Catholic Indian missions, and is under the immediate charge of Sister Clapin and six assistant sisters of the order of Grey Nuns, of Montreal. Hundreds of people from nearly all parts of the States, including Governor and Mrs. Ordway, of Dakota, have visited this school during the present summer, and all have left highly pleased with their visit, and in praise of the method taken to teach civilization to the young Indians. The choir of the church attached to the school consists of Indian children. There has been an average of 77 children in attendance at the school during the year, the largest average attendance during any one month being 85. Simon Carew is the present industrial teacher at the school. He devotes every care and attention to the welfare and training of the children, and it is designed that he shall have full charge of the new school for larger boys which has just been erected.

MORALS.

The Indians of the reservation are improving in a marked degree in this respect. Last winter I called the chiefs and head men together, and discussed with them the question of marriage and its effects upon civilization, and made some rules and laws for their government, to which the chiefs and head men all subscribed. The rules were to the effect that thereafter no man would be permitted to marry two wives: that young men or old who took a wife were to be married by a clergyman, in the same manner as white men; that no person could "throw away" a wife and take another; that women who were not virtuous, and were admonished to abandon their evil ways and still persisted in their bad conduct, were to be sent to the penitentiary, which it is understood the government will provide for bad and refractory Indians. Since the adoption of the foregoing laws all young men taking wives have been married by the priest, and many of those who have lived together for years, and have sons and daughters married, have come voluntarily to the church, and, after receiving proper instructions and baptism, have been married by the priest; and at present the balance of power is largely in favor of Christian civilization, whereas some years ago it was very much against it.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at the agency is principally under the charge of the Catholic Church, and is making steady progress; the missionaries are earnest and zealous in their labors, in which they are ably assisted by the sisters at the school. Those who have been engaged in the work have sufficient reason for congratulation in the result.

Rev. David Greycloud, a native missionary, attached to the Presbyterian Church, visited the reservation at the fall of the year and labored with the people of his denomination during the winter. He left in the early spring.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Since the date of my taking charge of the agency, September 4, 1881, to August 31, 1882, the Indians of the reservation have hauled for the Indian trader and military transportation contractor 271,000 pounds of freight from Jamestown and Larimore, distant 82 and 65 miles respectively, and have been paid 65c. per 100 pounds, making $1,171 thus earned. They have also worked for the military post-trader and hay and wood contractor, chopping and hauling wood, hay, and supplies, earning in the aggregate $894. They have also hauled 377,643 pounds of agency freight from Ojate, 85 miles, and Larimore, 65 miles, at 75c. and 65c., respectively, per 100 pounds for which they have been paid $2,798.32; and in the month of August they hauled 108,383 pounds of agency supplies from Larimore, for which they are entitled to $704.48.

Hunting by Indians of this reservation as a means of obtaining a livelihood is abandoned. The few peltries sold by them are obtained principally by the young men and boys in the fall and spring, during the time when there is not much farming to do, and then only on the lakes and river of the reservation, where they go to kill feathered game. The Indians have disposed of to the Indian trader peltries of miscellaneous descriptions, valued at $1,716.68, and similar articles to the military post-trader, valued at $44. No robes have been sold by Indians. In addition to the foregoing the Indians cut and hauled 1,126 cords of wood for the use of the agency grist and saw-mills and boarding-schools; cut and hauled to the mill 311 saw-logs, and cut and hauled 1,366 house-logs, 29,768 rails and stakes to be used in repairing and building fences on their farms, and have built for themselves 29 log houses and 36 log stables during the year. They have also hauled all the logs, stone for lime, sand, and lumber used for the construction of the new school building. They have supplied themselves with wood for fuel and paid creditable attention to the management of their farms, stock, &c.

We have one Indian assistant carpenter, one assistant blacksmith, and two Indian apprentices to each branch. Under the supervision of the two white employés (carpenter and blacksmith) these Indians are making good progress in the knowledge of their trades.

AGENCY BUILDINGS, ETC.

There has been constructed at the agency during the year one log building, with shingled roof, for use of single employés, and one log building to be used as a guard-house for the confinement of refractory Indians. These two buildings are not quite completed. An addition has also been made to the present log quarters occupied by Indian apprentices and a new shingled roof put on the whole building.

A new industrial boarding-school, to accommodate 25 boys, and a barn have been erected about 7 miles east of the agency. The old school building is in a good state of preservation, but requires repairs. We are now engaged in the construction of a bakery, to be used in common by the old and new school.

The only other buildings erected by the Indian Department consist of the agent's dwelling, granary, and stables, which are in good repair. But I cannot say the same with regard to the subsistence storehouses, workshops, and employés' quarters. These are log buildings and were erected in 1867 by the military as temporary quarters. They have stood the test of fifteen years in this climate and are worn out. By constant repairs they are kept together, but the logs are rotten and the buildings have settled very considerably.

The grist and saw mill building is in good repair, but the mill is not at present in running order on account of the breaking down of the engine; but I expect a new engine and boiler with other improved machinery in a few days, when I hope to have a complete mill, competent to grind all the grain raised by Indians this year.

INDIAN POLICE.

The fifteen Indian police are of great service at this agency. They perform the duties required of them in a very attentive and efficient manner. For the small pay and allowances made to them nothing better can be expected of them.

SURVEY OF THE RESERVATION.

On May 4 I had the honor to invite the attention of the department to the necessity for the survey of this reservation and the allotment of land in severalty to Indians. I again urge that some action be taken on this subject. The present treaty with my Indians expires next year. It is therefore highly important that something should be done toward settling their affairs. They are very anxious on this point, and nothing better than the accomplishment of this object could be devised to advance their civilization and establish confidence and content.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians of this reservation, under the able administration of my immediate predecessor, had made sure and steady advancement toward self-support, and many had already reached that height of civilization to which it is possible to elevate an Indian who in the middle of life undertakes to earn a livelihood by the sweat of his brow in civilized pursuits. To control and enable this class to support themselves the government must render some assistance in farming implements and machinery and the employment of intelligent and competent instructors in their use. The idea that as the Indian advances the less employés are required is a mistake. Ordinary men can weigh out and distribute the rations to many Indians, while intelligence and ability are required to instruct and profitably superintend the management of from 250 to 300 Indian farmers scattered over a large area of country.

The task of weaning an Indian from his nomadic habits and instincts, and inducing him to become domesticated can best be accomplished by allotting to him his piece of land (I speak for the Indians of this reservation), which he knows to be his and his only, upon which he can have a comfortable house and a permanent home, and see a prospect by labor to be independent, with plenty to eat for himself and children. To this end the employment of competent white men as instructors in husbandry will be necessary until, through the industrial boarding-schools, the employment of white labor will be no longer necessary. We should have compulsory education, with sufficient school accommodation for all children of school-going ages. It is more humane and Christian-like to expend money for instruction in husbandry and education, and less expensive than breaking or not fulfilling treaty obligations, thereby driving the Indians to rebellion and then to use the army to suppress it.

Since I assumed charge of them these Indians have made good advancement and fully sustained their reputation for industry and good conduct, and if assisted and encouraged for a few years more we may reasonably expect to see the majority self-supporting and good citizens.

I inclose herewith statistical report.

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

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 4, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report relative to the management and condition of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1882.

I regret that the requirement of the Indian Department is such as to make it necessary to render the annual report so early in the year, as in this latitude but little grain is threshed at this date. Cutting grain was completed on the 25th of August, potatoes, corn, and vegetables are not yet matured, hence estimate of yield only can be given, which, with the greatest care, is sometimes wide of the facts. I would suggest October 1 as a more suitable date for annual reports of Indian agencies; then threshing of grain might be completed, other crops matured, and more accurate report of yield could be made.

The Indians of this reserve number 1,352, composed of Arickarees 672, Gros Ventres 454, Mandans 226. The number of Indian men engaged in doing farm work is constantly increasing; many more labor than ever before at this agency. This I require of them, and have endeavored to impress upon them the absolute necessity of laboring for their own support. I feel that substantial advancement has been made in this direction. In issuing wagons to Indians last fall I required that each man receiving a wagon must farm at least five acres of land for himself, and, failing to do so, would forfeit his wagon. All with one exception complied with these conditions, whose wagon I had returned.

Agency Indians farmed this year 832 acres; they prepared the ground in the spring, under the constant direction and personal supervision of my farmer, in excellent manner, and sowed 146 acres wheat, from which I estimate yield from two days' threshing, now in process, at 2,600 bushels; very good quality. They also sowed 136 acres oats; estimated yield, 4,080 bushels. Corn planted by Indians, 365 acres; estimated, 3,650 bushels. Potatoes, 164 acres; estimated, 6,560 bushels. Squash, 9 acres; 224 bushels. Beans, 10 acres; 42 bushels. Turnips, 2 acres; 125 bushels. This land, 832 acres, was divided for all their crops into 302 allotments. These crops were mostly kept free from weeds and well cultivated. This is the first effort of my Indians in raising wheat and they are greatly elated with their success, and many are already asking for more land for next spring sowing. This improvement in farming by the Indians is gratifying to myself, as two years ago an Indian rarely cultivated to exceed from one-half to three-fourths of an acre. Now some have cultivated this year 20 acres, others from to 4 to 12 acres, and ask for more land to cultivate next year.

There was also cultivated by the government wheat, 23 acres; yield, 454 bushels. Oats, 56 acres; estimated yield, 2,240 bushels. Potatoes, 3 acres; estimated, 180 bushels. Corn, 16 acres; estimated, 160 bushels. Hungarian, 8 acres, 18 tons hay. I am satisfied that with ground well prepared and early seeding a profitable crop of forage can be produced from Hungarian seed.

Twenty Indian men, heads of families, have consented to go this fall 22 miles west from the agency, build houses, and remain to farm 133 acres land which I had broken this summer. I will also, if authority by the honorable Commissioner be granted, have more land broken next summer on this beautiful plateau near the mouth of Little Missouri River, where is a body of from 4,000 to 5,000 acres of excellent land for cultivation, and scatter my Indians, who have been for many years here living together in one compact village, on lands apart from the immediate vicinity of this agency.

In this latitude, 47° 35″ north, subject to drought, crops are by no means certain, and cannot be depended upon to support the Indians. In my judgment, each family locating upon land away from the agency should be supplied with one yoke of work oxen and such farm implements as are actually needed; with this view I reduced my annual requisition that funds for this purpose might be saved. I also asked through the honorable Commissioner increase of appropriation for this agency, but instead of increase asked for Congress reduced the appropriation much below the amount formerly allowed. I regret this reduction at this peculiar time, when these Indians need help, which, if judiciously rendered, would greatly advance them on the way to self-support. The appropriation for this year will give these Indians for all purposes, including commissary supplies, annuity goods, farm implements, and all other needs, less than $25 per capita for the entire year. I feel that, if their real condition was fully understood by the honorable members of Congress, more means would be provided to help them now while they are earnestly pleading for assistance. I would recommend that appropriation for this agency be increased to $50,000 for the next fiscal year, and ask the honorable Commissioner to make this recommendation to Congress at its next session.

Indians of this agency are well disposed and are largely honest and truthful, and are deserving of help and encouragement. The sentiment somewhat prevalent that the ultimate destiny of the Indian race is "extinction" is in my judgment not in harmony with our civilization and unworthy the magnanimity of a great nation. The

Indian should be treated like a man, held responsible as an individual, and given the rights other men enjoy.

During the past year one of my Indians had a horse stolen. He was found in the possession of a white man near Bismarck, and the facts reported. I sent my interpreter with four Indians, all of whom knew the horse, to identify him. An officer was applied to who informed them that the horse could not be recovered on Indian testimony. If white witnesses were brought, and the agent appear, give bond for costs, he would proceed in the case. This was 100 miles away. The horse was not recovered. While the Indian should be held amenable to the law, he should also be protected under the law. Give him an equal chance in the race of life. It is said he does not love to labor; this might also be said of many white men, but when the Indian is made to feel that he must work or starve he will labor like other folks.

When he makes money by his labor, protect him from the high prices charged by the licensed trader. It is unfair that Indians should be required, with the hard earnings of their unskillful toil, to pay 100 per cent. more for what they buy than cost and transportation of goods. No white man could make a support if treated in like manner. Abolish licensed tradership; allow any one to trade with the Indians held strictly amenable to the law; expel them for violation of its provisions, or allow at least two traders, that there may be some competition, which is equally desirable on an Indian reservation as at other places. I am strongly in favor of giving my Indians the benefit of competing traders, to enable them to obtain more nearly the worth of their products and to purchase supplies at their market value. To deprive them of these benefits is doing them a great injustice in having their earnings taken from them without a just equivalent.

At the beginning of this fiscal year I reduced my police force from 20 men to 12. These were carefully selected, and are men of influence and energy, carefully guarding the general good order of this community—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 10 privates, with a white employé chief of police. This change has been quite satisfactory to myself and of advantage to the Indians. Good order has prevailed during the year, with few slight exceptions, which cases were readily harmonized. No cases of whisky or drunkenness among my Indians have come to my knowledge during the past year. These Indians are peaceable and friendly; many would assume the position of citizens and compare favorably with the average white man if they could have lands in severalty and the protection of the law thrown around them.

During May and June last I had flouring-mill gearing put in position in agency mill for grinding wheat; raised at this agency last year and manufactured 44,000 pounds flour, of good quality. There was also sawed during the year at the agency saw-mill 20,812 feet lumber.

During the past year the government school has been kept in continuous session for ten consecutive months, from September 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, with an average daily attendance for the year of 31.5 pupils. The school is in prosperous condition, and evident progress is being made, but it is difficult, with school-house situated so near the village, to secure regular attendance of pupils. Efforts at discipline usually result in staying away from school. I trust such arrangements will be made that we may be enabled to secure buildings suitable for establishing a boarding-school. Indian children learn to write with remarkable rapidity, and would make rapid progress in other studies if regular attendance could be secured. It is an established fact that, among the tribes of Indians where the rudiments of education have been well established, they have never lifted their hands in hostility toward the whites.

The Indian is steadily and surely improving; let us be patient in our work in helping him up to a higher plane of life, and teach him the important lesson that there is a better life than savage life, a higher ambition than possessing scalps, and a better hope than the Indian knows. Let us never doubt the future of these people, but labor faithfully on for their good. Although it is a difficult task to overcome old traditions and superstitions, and lift humanity from a lower to a higher plane in the scale of civilization, yet time and patience, with the necessary means employed, will accomplish the much desired end.

Missionary work, under the American "Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions," by Rev. C. L. Hall, resident minister at this agency, is steadily carried forward. An increased attendance at chapel service, a better observance of the Sabbath day, in quietude and good order, are among the evidences of improvement in the moral condition of these Indians. Rev. Mr. Hall being absent from the agency, and not having access to his records, I am unable to give statistics of the missionary work. School was held in the chapel by Miss Ward and Miss Pike, who are faithful and competent teachers, and also in missionary work. I send herewith statistical report of agency affairs, also annual report of agency physician and school teacher.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KAUFFMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, being for the year ending September 1, 1882.

On the 1st day of October, 1881, I assumed charge of affairs of the agency, relieving Captain Dougherty, who had been in charge for some three years previously. On July 1, 1882, this agency having been consolidated with Lower Brulé, I ceased to be an agent, and was then appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior "farmer in charge," the appointment to hold good until formally relieved by the agent at Lower Brulé, and it is in this capacity that this report is submitted.

CENSUS.

A careful count of the population of this reservation shows the entire number to be as follows:

Men	270
Women	333
Boys	207
Girls	178
Total	988

Of whom 39 are mixed bloods.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There are three chapels, located upon different portions of the reservation, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Burt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a gentleman of many years' experience in the work, which is progressing as favorably as could be expected.

MORALS.

The morals of the Indians at this agency will compare favorably with those of other places. An attempt was made last spring, by some Indians who came here from Standing Rock, to introduce some objectionable dances, but which was at once, at my request, suppressed.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force is composed of one captain, one sergeant, and eight privates, and is very reliable and efficient in preserving and maintaining order.

SANITARY.

The general health of the tribe at present is good. The total number of deaths during the year was fifty-two, while only thirty-two births have been reported. The excess of deaths was caused by a peculiar disease breaking out last spring among children, and which was in almost every case fatal, and at a time when the services of a physician could not be procured, the attending physician, who resided at Fort Hale, having met with an accident which prevented him from visiting the agency for several weeks.

EDUCATIONAL.

The industrial school was opened October 1, 1881, and continued in operation until July 1, 1882, when a vacation was given until September 1. The scholars have been instructed in the different branches of a common-school education in the English language and have made good progress; in fact, I do not see but they learn as rapidly as white children do with the same facilities.

The boys have been instructed in gardening and other out-door work by the agency farmer, while the girls have been taught sewing and general household duties by the matron. The school has been in charge of Miss King, assisted by Edward P. H. Ashley, a full-blood Indian, a pupil returned from Hampton.

THE AGENCY FARM

consists of about ninety acres, sixty-five of which were sown in oats, twenty in corn, three in potatoes, and two in vegetables, and has been worked almost exclusively by Indian labor under the direction of the agency farmer.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY

have been taken by 241 persons, a large majority of whom are heads of families, who evince an intense desire to improve their claims and to erect good, comfortable houses, and to inclose their fields with good fences.

AGRICULTURAL.

The government broke this season for Indians 135 acres, while they have broken for themselves about 57 acres. They have sown

Acres in wheat	162
Acres in corn	240
Acres in potatoes	57
Acres in sundry other articles	55
Total	514

There are very few but what are willing and anxious to work, and I can safely say that these people are in better condition to-day than they ever were before. About three-fourths of them wear citizen's clothing.

MECHANICAL.

The blacksmith and wagon shop was, unfortunately, burned on the morning of June 13, up to which time five apprentices were constantly employed therein, while, owing to the large number of log houses that were erected by the Indians themselves, requiring to be roofed with shingles, floored, furnished with doors, windows, &c., the services of a much larger number of apprentices were required in the carpenter shop, there having been employed in that department almost constantly from fifteen to twenty, all anxious to learn. I would recommend, in view of the large amount of harness, stoves, and tin-ware now in use on this reservation, that when a new blacksmith and wagon shop is erected rooms overhead be fitted up and furnished with the necessary tools for a harness and a tin shop.

I have requested that some of the youth now at Hampton be instructed in those trades.

SUPPLIES

furnished by the department have been plentiful and of a good quality, with the single exception of beef, which fell short. A more liberal supply has been furnished for the ensuing fiscal year.

RAILROADS.

There are now two railroads bordering upon the reservation, the Chicago and Northwestern on the north, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul on the south, and as these roads are the forerunners of civilization, the country on all sides of the reservation is rapidly being taken up, and there has been a disposition in some instances to encroach upon the reservation, but, so far, all attempts to take up lands have been successfully resisted.

The Indians make it a subject of general complaint that while they have ceded the right of way to the two corporations above mentioned, and they have built and have been operating their roads for some time, they have not yet received a single cent from the companies. I would recommend an early adjustment of their affairs, and that the amount due them be invested in stock, agricultural implements, tools, &c., for their benefit.

The question of opening up the reservation for settlement by the whites has for the past few months been the cause of considerable excitement among the Indians, and the consolidation of this agency with a neighboring one on the west side of the Missouri River has given rise to much uneasy speculation, they looking upon the movement as a step in the direction of removing them from their homes on the east side of the river to the west, thus compelling them to take a new start in life, only to have the same process repeated in a few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. SPENCER,
Late United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter bearing date July 15, 1882, and in reply thereto, I would respectfully report:

The Lower Brulé Agency is located upon the west bank of the Missouri River, and is nearly in the same latitude of Portland, Me.; longitude about 23° 30′ west from Washington. The report made by me for the year 1881 contains in detail the nature of the climate, topography, &c., of the country surrounding the agency, as well as the character of soil and other topics incident to agriculture, water, and timber, with a statement of the supplies of each, being intended at the time of writing to give such a description of the agency and surroundings that a stranger, hearing of the agency for the first time by the report, would be able to form some definite idea of the place, the people inhabiting, and surroundings. Premising that when the report for 1881 was written my experience was limited, I will here state that a further acquaintance with all the topics considered at that time have in nearly if not all cases deepened the views then presented.

As at the present time a strong effort is being made to throw open a part of the Great Sioux Reservation, and the most glowing descriptions are published of its "unexampled fertility," "magnificent forests," "deep, clear, and cooling streams," making it appear (on paper) as an earthly paradise, needing but the hand of the hardy settler to make the wilderness "bud and blossom as the rose," descriptions written for the most part by people who can scarcely tell wheat from weeds, perhaps a few words from one who has traversed a portion of this "paradise" may not be amiss. No doubt but that land can be found in Dakota capable of bearing wheat, rye, oats, barley, with other small grains, provided they are sown early, that they may mature before the scorching blasts of August arrive; but, unless there is a radical change in climate, this part of Dakota cannot be classed as a "corn-producing" region. A crop was made upon the agency farm in 1881, called by good judges a "first-class crop for Dakota," but which a New England farmer would call "poor." In many years the extreme dryness and heat combined make the corn crop almost a total failure. The Omaha and Ree varieties in some locations mature, but not in quantities to warrant the statement that this section of Dakota is a "corn country." The magnificent forests exist only in the fancy of some penny-a-liner; the same may be said of the "clear, cooling, and abundant streams." The fact is that the greatest drawback to the settlement of this part of Dakota arises from the scarcity of fuel and water. The discovery of coal, and some means of supplying water, would be the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon Dakota. An extended drive of miles upon miles over the rolling prairie reveals almost an entire absence of both. Some means may be possibly devised in the future to overcome these wants, but as at present situated the greater part of the Great Sioux Reservation is as useless for agricultural purposes almost as the Desert of Sahara.

CLIMATE.

The range of temperature for 1881–'82 has not been as great as of 1880–'81, neither were the snows as deep or the storms as severe as in that fearful winter, nor has the temperature risen to so great a height as during the summer of 1881. Very little snow or moisture fell during the winter, but the rains continued later during the spring and early summer months, making the average nearly the same, as far as moisture is concerned, with the year preceding; the cold winds of March and April being really more disagreeable than many of the days of January and February.

HEALTH.

The tribe during a part of the year enjoyed an excellent state of health, but during January, February, March, and a part of April suffered severely from pneumonia, lung fever, and whooping-cough, and measles. The mortality among the young children was very great, and quite a number of adults were also carried off by lung diseases in one form or another, causing a feeling of deep gloom to rest upon the entire tribe. With the usual perversity of the Indian, in many cases the help of the physician was not sought until too late, and, in other cases, the directions given as to diet, exposure, &c., were ignored wholly or in part, producing many fatal results which with proper attention would have been avoided. The advent of warm weather proved one of the most beneficial remedies, and checked disease that in many cases would otherwise have proved fatal. At the present time the health of the tribe is excellent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the boarding-school building, the school-room building, and the laundry building connected with the new school have been completed and occu-

pied; besides these, a new dormitory, to replace a log house, has been built for the white agency employés, giving them a healthy, comfortable room in place of the rotten, damp, and unhealthy quarters before in use. A new frame house has been built for Chief Medicine Bull, an addition put upon the house of Chief Iron Nation, a commodious agency office completed and occupied, a hospital building, dispensary, and physician's office completed, and a residence for the agency physician nearly finished, and an engine-house for the two fire-extinguishers, and a new cattle corral also built. The buildings already built have also been repaired and put in good order. The most of this labor has been performed by Indian mechanics, under the supervision of a white master-carpenter, and will compare favorably with buildings of a similar nature constructed by white labor entirely.

A large number of Indian homes have also been erected during the year, in the place of the cloth lodges formerly in use. Many of these log houses are clean and neat, and even tasty, in appearance, and will serve as a powerful influence in keeping the Indians from that straggling, wandering life formerly led by them and their ancestors. A comparison *now* and a year since reveals the fact that in place of the lodge, with its column of smoke streaming from the opening in the top, may be found neat and comfortable log houses, furnished with stoves, bedsteads, chairs, washstands, and other articles of furniture, to which, until within a short time, they were utter strangers. The desire to possess furniture, &c., acts as a powerful stimulus to good behavior and industry, as they are informed that the needed articles can only be obtained by their working for them, *i.e.*, cutting and hauling their logs to the saw-mill, assisting in the sawing, building a house, and fitting it for a habitation, for which, when done, the furnishing will be supplied. The distribution of wagons and harness is also made upon the same general plan; those families who for the year preceding have made the most improvements, and conducted themselves the best, being the fortunate recipients of the coveted articles. A system of rewards and punishments seems the best adapted to bring them to a sense of duty, and when the reason for either is given, seldom fails to commend itself to the party in question. Like all human beings, some kind of a stimulus is needed to incite them to action.

AGRICULTURE.

The system of Indian farming heretofore has been largely in common, *i. e.*, a band or portion of a band having a common field, cultivating the same in common, sharing the produce also in common, to a greater or less degree. This system is radically wrong, for by it the lazy share alike with the industrious, as each Indian has an idea that anything produced by another Indian is his by right of kinship—all being Indians; thus those who labor faithfully contribute largely to the support of those who do not labor at all. As the Indian grows in intelligence he is not slow to see the unfairness of the old method, and to inquire if there is not some way in which this evil may be remedied. When inquiries are made of this kind, the party has been advised to "set up for himself" in another location, and assisted in breaking and fencing land for a farm where he would be sole proprietor. Many have availed themselves of this plan, and the number is constantly increasing, and it is hoped that ere long the commune system will be abolished wholly or in part, and each have his own farm, less or greater, as the case may be, to his sole use and benefit. By this means a spirit of harmless rivalry will be fostered, and be the means of more thorough cultivation and an increased production of crops, with corresponding satisfaction on the part of the producer.

The demand for breaking teams the past spring was much larger than could be supplied, and breaking was the order of the day as long as the land could be turned by the plow. Breaking in this section can be done but a short time during the spring or a part of the fall; the land speedily becomes hard and "bakes" to such a degree that a plow cannot be used to advantage. In my judgment the time has arrived when it would be wise to distribute to this tribe from twenty to twenty-five pairs of work cattle, the selection to be made, as to distribution, among those who by the care of cattle already distributed have shown that they can and do, appreciate their true value; the cattle thus distributed to be the property of the person to whom issued, with the distinct understanding that unless properly cared for they would be taken from him and placed in the hands of those who will properly care for them. In this manner the best men in the tribe will be incited to still further efforts for their own support, and others would be induced to do their best in the hope that they would in turn also be provided with cattle of their own. Another consideration is this: a new "standard of values" would in due time be established, and the "ox" supersede the "pony" and be quite as highly prized. Some few in the tribe now own and use oxen entirely, and as a rule they are by far the *best workers*, less liable to roam from agency to agency than those whose "rolling-stock" consists of "ponies" only.

As stated in my report for 1881, this section of Dakota is far better adapted for a *grazing* than a *farming* country, and it should be borne in mind that while in some few

places the soil can be cultivated and crops made, the main source of wealth in this section in the future must of necessity, consist of "stocks and herds." Any action taken towards supplying the Indian with cattle for breeding purposes would in my judgment be an eminently wise one, as it would afford him constant occupation and largely advance his material interests.

* * * * * * *

From a more intimate knowledge of this tribe I can safely say that a decided improvement has taken place during the past year. The desire to have better houses, furniture, tools, and implements of husbandry shows that a value is placed upon those things that but a short time since were little regarded.

The increasing desire for knowledge, and the willingness to have their children trained in the ways of civilization and learning, conclusively show that they are awakening to the importance of living in a manner different from their ancestors. With all this comes a greater regard for law and order, less disposition to retaliate real or fancied injuries, and an appeal to the agent to settle any disputes that formerly would have been settled by force. The founding of a "home," rude it may be, the gathering to that home of comforts never before possessed, the beginning of improvement, the cultivation of the soil, less wandering and more staying at home, mark an era in the history in some families who in former years had no fixed habitation or abode.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

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

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

EDUCATION.

The Indian can be educated. True, it requires time, patience, perseverance, with the power of a well-trained mind to carry out the work to a final perfection. In my judgment a term of three years is not sufficient to eradicate the old Indian traditions and customs, and plant new ideas, new customs, and new manners and habits, that will stand the "wear and tear" incident to a return to the tribe from which the pupils originally came. What white boy can in three years master a new language, change his manners, habits, and customs, and in fact his whole nature, so that when he may be returned to his home he will not fall back again to his original status. Too much is expected from those attending the Indian schools for a term not exceeding three years. In most cases the time should be *doubled*, and then in place of sending back at once the six years should be still further supplemented by a training in some useful trade, in a position where the good training of the school would be still further carried forward in a kind and Christian manner. Then, when the pupil can stand

alone, let him return as an example of what the "white man's training" produces. As a matter of economy it would be better and cheaper to place the children for a longer time at school and perfect those who attend, even if the number be fewer, rather than *half educate* a larger number, who will throw away the little education they may have acquired.

As a matter of fact the boys returned to this agency with a three years' training at Hampton have thus far proved a failure. At the start they promised well, but they have all returned to their old ways, having learned just sufficient of the vices of the whites to make them worse than at the beginning. I am exceedingly mortified to make this admission, but if the truth be not told the evil will go on, and both time and money be expended, and little or no good result from the expenditure. Of the five boys returned from Hampton one was placed in the blacksmith shop, three in the carpenter's shop, as apprentices, and the other employed as assistant teacher in the boarding-school; all of the five have left their positions, and are no longer employed in any department.

During the past year the new boarding and day school (planned and the foundation laid by my predecessor) has been completed, with the supplementary buildings, and occupied. These buildings seem quite well adapted for the purposes for which they were designed. Had a better quality of building material been purchased the buildings would have been better, and not as soon need repairs; as it is, they will need partial covering to make them comfortable in our severe winter weather. The school was opened about January 15, 1882, with some twenty pupils, the number in a few days increasing to nearly forty boarding and day scholars, of whom very much the largest number were regular boarders. But one pupil had ever attended school where the English tongue was taught, and she but for a short time. As it was uncertain at what time the school would open, and what text-books would be needed, none had been furnished, and a few books borrowed from the mission school, one or two reading charts, with the blackboard, comprised our whole school apparatus. A small quantity of clothing from the annuity supplies had been reserved, and with this scanty outfit the school commenced. Parents came with their children seeking a place for them; all were taken that came; the best arrangements possible made for the clothing of the new comers, and the work went on. Kind friends from the East provided supplies of clothing, in part, and after a time the blanket and breech-clout were discarded, and the pupils clothed in civilized garb. The new school room was not completed until after the commencement of the school, but was occupied after the school had been in session a month or more.

In February came the first sickness, in the person of a son of a chief—a violent attack of pneumonia. The father at once wished to take the boy from school, and have him treated by the native "medicine man." As it would have been no less than murder to have the boy moved at that time, the father was told that the boy would remain where he then was, and the boy was thus kept in comfortable quarters, his parents permitted to visit him at any and all times, watch the mode of treatment, and assist in any way not contrary to the orders of the physician. The case excited much attention and was closely watched; finally the boy recovered, and from that time when the children felt sick (with but one exception) they were left to be treated as humanity dictated. For a time nearly one-half the pupils were upon the sick list, taxing the endurance of teacher and all connected with the school in no slight degree. Two deaths occurred in the school, which excited but little more than ordinary interest. As the season advanced the epidemic was abated, and the teacher and school employés were enabled to attend to the ordinary duties of the school, and lay aside the duty of nurses. With improving health an improvement was manifest in the tone of the school, and the arrival of a supply of books, slates, charts, &c., inspired both teacher and scholars to a marked degree. From that time until the closing of the school for the summer the attendance was good; the deportment, improvement, and progress as great as in any school I have ever examined. At the time of closing many of the children were unwilling to leave the school for their homes, unless they had the promise of returning when the school should resume its sessions. Very little trouble has been experienced from the stealing of children from the school; two or three at the first tried it for a few times, but a stoppage of rations finally effected a radical cure. It has been the aim to make the school not a place of punishment (as is too often the case), but the pleasantest place for the children upon the agency, and the record of runaways shows this method to be a success.

RELIGION.

This agency is assigned to the religious care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the feeling in favor of religious matters appears to be slowly but surely increasing. A neat and commodious church edifice and rectory are located at agency headquarters. Within the past year the church has been beautified by the addition of a fine painted glass window for the chancel (the gift, in part, of the Indians), the in-

terior of the church finished and painted, as well as additions to the rectory, both of which present a neat and cheerful appearance. The missionary (Rev. Luke C. Walker), himself a Sioux Indian, appears to have the respect and confidence of his people. Sunday morning service (in Dakota) is attended by a full congregation of Indians, who manifest a deep and sincere affection for the service. Our Sunday evening's service is usually held in English, at which it is not uncommon to see both red and white men listening with interest to the "word of life." At one of the camps on the White River a native catechist holds service, besides teaching during the week a "mission school." Services are also held at intervals at some one of the Indian houses in the camps, at which some gather who otherwise would not be able to hear the glad tidings.

During a portion of the year the wife of the missionary has one or more sewing schools, at which girls and the older women are taught to sew, and from time to time other meetings are held by her of a more strictly religious nature.

The Christmas festival held during the year was one of the most interesting and pleasant I have ever attended. Here was gathered a full congregation, whose eyes were gladdened by the sight of a Christmas tree, laden with a profusion of useful gifts—hats, hoods, caps, dresses, under-clothing, scarfs, &c., while the little ones were not forgotten. The hearts of all were made glad. Kind friends from the East contributed the most of the gifts, and could they have been present and witnessed the delight manifested by young and old they would have felt amply repaid for their toil and labor. In viewing the scene one could not help contrasting it with some of the scenes in the lives of some of those present Instead of the "war whoop" was heard the song of praise, and in the place of anger and contention peace, with her "silvery wings," presided over the scene. Mr. Walker not only preaches, but practices, and his well-ordered field gives evidence that labor with "hands," as well as the "brains," is not considered by him beneath his calling. Several prominent members of the tribe, including one or more chiefs, have during the year been baptized, and a considerable number have been confirmed. The planting of the gospel in this land is no holiday work, and never was the exemplification of "line upon line, precept upon precept," more needed than in missionary work upon the frontier. Unfortunately there are far too many missionaries of the other kind, and the Indian hardly knows how to reconcile preaching the gospel and all the vices practiced by the whites, such as the majority are with whom he comes in contact. If the old adage, "charity begins at home," means anything, or is worth anything, here is a field in which that "charity that is not easily provoked" may find full scope for its noblest work. While I would not for a moment cast reflections upon those who forsake native land, home, and all its comforts for the love of man and Christ, his Maker, to labor in distant heathen lands, it would seem that the "heathen" at our doors, children of the original owners of our fair land, deserve some of that sympathy so freely expended upon those more distant. Here is an opportunity to repay, in part at least, some of the numerous wrongs inflicted upon the living Indian and his ancestors.

POLICE.

The Indian police force deserves honorable mention. Prior to July 1, 1882, the force consisted of one captain, on sergeant, and eight privates; since that time the force has been increased to nineteen in all, one sergeant and eight privates being added. The services performed, viz, patrolling among the camps and the outlying lands of the reservation, looking after wood-choppers and other trespassers unlawfully within the bounds of the Indian reservation, hunting stray cattle, assisting the herders, conveying messages, verifying births and deaths reported, have all been performed with alacrity and far better than ever before. Changes in the force have been made, some being retired at their own request and one summarily discharged for riotous conduct..

With an increasing population upon the opposite bank of the Missouri, not always the most honest or orderly, and with thirty or more miles of river front to guard, and which for a part of the year is bridged by ice, we may see at a glance that the duty, if performed faithfully, is no holiday pastime but quite the reverse, and all for the paltry sum of $5 per month, each policeman finding his own pony and equipments. This sum is altogether too small; double the pay would not more than compensate them for the duty performed. It is hoped that in the coming time this item may be increased. The tribe now demand a police force. But a short time since they would have no force, and it was a difficult matter to find men for the positions. Should the pay be increased the best men in the tribe could easily be enlisted, as a road to distinction, that formerly was the reward of prowess in battle or skill in hunting. No police barracks have yet been built, nor any place provided where offenders can be confined. It is hoped at no distant day both may be provided.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Indian, like his white brother, has need of amusement, and will have it in some form. The chase and the war path being no longer open, from scarcity of game in

the first place and from better teaching or policy (perhaps a mixture of both) on the second part, turns his attention to another pastime that from time immemorial has been his peculiar province, viz, the dance. This (as among the whites) is practiced to a greater or less extent, as the circumstances, temper, or disposition of the people may demand. During the time of sickness (referred to in a former part of this report) very little dancing was done; since that time there has been but a small amount as compared with former years. No "Sun dance" (the most barbarous of all Indian dances) was held or attempted this year; the experience of last year probably did not warrant the undertaking.

Pony racing, quoits, shooting with the bow and arrow, among the younger men of the tribe, still are practiced at times to a limited extent. They are naturally inclined to amusements, and the dance seems to be the way they prefer, supplemented as it is sometimes by a feast. In all the dances I have never heard it reported that anything of a quarrelsome nature was manifested. So long as the dances do not provoke bad temper or dissipation I see no reason why they may not continue to be held, as, if prohibited, something worse in their place might be devised.

POLYGAMY.

Some of the older Indians still have more than one wife; many of the younger and middle aged have one wife only. Among the best men in the tribe the sentiment in favor of one wife only is slowly gaining ground, and during the past year some of the chiefs and head men have been legally married; the number of legal marriages is increasing, and as the tribe advance in the arts of civilization, and the squaw becomes less a slave and more a companion, and the man learns that labor is not disgraceful but honorable, the plurality of wives will fall into disuse and finally be done away with entirely.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN TRIBE.

As shown by the annuity rolls for December, 1881, the whole number of Indians was 1,558, viz: 702 males and 856 females, an increase in the year, or since December, 1880, of 209; 1,349 being the number at that time. The increase is due, for the most part, to the return of members of the tribe who have been absent at other agencies and some with Sitting Bull. At present there are upon the books 1,526, not including the school children who draw rations at the school, making the whole number about the same as in December.

EMPLOYÉS.

As stated in my report for 1880, without the hearty co-operation of the white employés the influence of the agent, as well as his power to direct the Indian in a proper manner, would be seriously impaired. I am happy to be able to state that in most instances an entire harmony has prevailed during the past year, and if any good has been done a large proportion of that good properly is due to the white employés. More Indians have been employed than in some former years, in various kinds of labor, and upon the whole the most of them have done well. The increase in the number of wagons, plows, and farm machinery generally, has called for a larger amount of repairs than in any year previous, many of the wagons having been almost wholly rebuilt; and the same is true of much other farm machinery that had been thrown aside as worthless or of little value.

The cutting of timber for the new cattle corral, Indian houses, &c., has been a large item in the increased Indian labor, as well as the labor upon the new buildings, as stated before. In all cases whenever an Indian could be employed in place of whites it has been done.

CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES.

The clothing and supplies furnished during the past year have been of a better quality than in former years, with but few exceptions, and have upon the whole given excellent satisfaction. Some delay was experienced in the delivery of some of the articles, causing some dissatisfaction, but when the articles came they were probably more highly prized.

The annuity goods the past year were issued to families and individuals, contrary to the usual custom by bands. The innovation was stoutly resisted for a time, but finally the better way prevailed, and a more general satisfaction was the result, as all (for the first time) received their due share of the goods distributed. As a result, fewer annuity goods were sold than formerly, and the articles consequently were more generally used by those for whom they were intended. When Congress makes a law making it felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any persons other than the Indian to have annuity goods in their possession, in any form, then this nefarious practice will be stopped. The law as it now stands is virtually a dead letter.

CONCLUSION.

There are many other topics of a special nature interesting to one living among the Indians, and probably so to some others, which would be too numerous to embody in this report, perhaps already too long, and which no person living in another section without previous experience can fully realize. The daily wants, the numerous applications for advice and counsel, the various complaints of this, that, and the other nature, running through a year, interesting as they may be, would, if noted in order, fill a volume of no mean dimensions. The cares, duties, and responsibilities of agents are but little known to those living outside the circle of Indian influence.

I cannot better close this report than by quoting the words of one whom this whole nation has delighted to honor, and whose knowledge is not of a superficial nature. I quote General William T. Sherman in his introduction to Dodge's "Our Wild Indians," being the record of thirty-three years' experience among them. General Sherman, speaking of Indian agents, says:

Nor do I think it just to accuse all Indian agents of being incompetent if not dishonest. I have personally met a great number of these, who are generally kind, honest, well-meaning people, badly paid, and deprived of all the comforts which civilized men desire to enjoy. Some higher motive than a desire to plunder must actuate these men who risk so much and endure such hardships and privations.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. PARKHURST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statement of land broken at Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, for years 1880, 1881, *and* 1882, *with names of occupants.*

No.	Names.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Totals.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1	Iron Nation, chief	6	1	4	11
2	Cloud Hoop	2	.....	.....	2
3	Chasing Horse	2	.....	.....	2
4	Omaha	5	.....	.....	5
5	Forked Butte	3	.....	.....	3
6	Pretty Sounding Flute	2	.....	.....	2
7	John Wikuwa	2	.....	2	4
8	Mary Rencountre	3	.....	.....	3
9	Man like a Bear	.....	1	1	2
10	Useful Heart	7	3	.....	10
11	Carries the Eagle	4	4	.....	8
12	David Rencountre	.....	.....	8	8
13	Rattler	2	.....	.....	2
14	Stabber	3	.....	.....	3
15	Elijah Quilt (Bed Quilt)	5	.....	.....	5
16	White Buffalo Man	6	4	.....	10
17	Pretty Dog or Little John Dog	4	.....	1	5
18	Small-sided Bear	1	.....	1	2
19	Flying Eagle	2	1	.....	3
20	Left-handed Thunder	4	1	6	11
21	Alex. Rencountre	6	.....	1	7
22	Finette Rencountre	.....	3	.....	3
23	Jack Near the House	2	2	.....	4
24	Pretty Head	2	.....	1	3
25	Big-bodied Eagle	2	1	1	4
26	Blackfoot	3	1	1	5
27	Big Man, chief	6	2	4	12
28	Spirit Walker	5	.....	.....	5
29	Sawalla, chief	5	.....	3	8
30	Bear with Long Claws, chief	3	.....	1	4
31	Red Water	4	.....	.....	4
32	Chasing Crow	2	.....	.....	2
33	Big-bellied Teacher	2	.....	2	4
34	Dead Hand, chief	4	2	.....	6
35	Good Soldier	2	1	2	5
36	Tobacco Mouth	34	.....	.....	34
37	Little Day	5	2	.....	7
38	Stone Man	4	2	.....	6
39	Many Eagles	2	.....	.....	2
40	Red Breast	2½	2	.....	4½
41	Poor Clown	.....	2	.....	2
42	Yellow Hawk	2	2	2	6
43	Black Dog, chief	5	2	1	8
44	Standing Cloud, chief	5	2	1	8
45	Dog from War	5½	2	2½	10
46	Black Wolf	6	4	.....	10

Statement of land broken at Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, for years 1880, 1881, *and* 1882, *with names of occupants*—Continued.

No.	Names.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Totals.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
47	Solos Walker	2	.....	1	3
48	Black Bonnet	2	4	2	8
49	Crazy Bull	2	2	2	6
50	Hawk Track	1½	1½	1	4
51	Small-forked Tail	5	1	2	8
52	White Whirlwind	3	1	5	9
53	Wind Cloud	5	1	.....	6
54	Knee, chief	4	1	2	7
55	Iron-sided Bear	4	1	1	6
56	Fool Hawk	½	½	1	2
57	Thin Belly	1	1	1	3
58	Bob-tailed Crow	1	1	2	4
59	Bear Elk	1½	½	.....	2
60	Jumping Up	8	.....	.....	8
61	Slow Dog	½	½	½	1½
62	Running Rattler	1½	½	7	9
63	Black Stone	1½	.....	.....	1½
64	Little Pheasant, chief, (by "Hand," 1881)	.....	½	3	3½
65	Little Pheasant				
66	Gray Lodge } In company	7½	.....	1½	9
67	Little Bull				
68	Packettle	3	2	.....	5
69	High Dog	3½	1	.....	4½
70	Sharp Nail	3	.....	.....	3
71	Ghost Lodge	2	3	1	6
72	Big Eagle Feather	3½	2	1½	7
73	Black White Man	3½	2	.....	5½
74	Surrounded	2½	3	½	6
75	Twist Nose } Combined	6	2	1	9
76	Red Leaf }				
77	Medicine Bull, chief	8½	2	1½	12
78	Mark Patterson	1½	.....	.....	1½
79	High Dog, No. 2	5	2	.....	7
80	Medicine Bear	3	.....	1	4
81	Medicine Elk	2	.....	.....	2
82	Driving Hawk	5½	5	.....	10½
83	Soldier Partisan	2	.....	2	4
84	Rev. Luke C. Walker	7	.....	.....	7
85	Charles Collins	3	.....	1	4
86	Handsome Elk, chief	1	3	.....	4
87	Wears the Eagle	4	4	.....	8
88	John Whitemouse	.....	1	1	2
89	Flying Horse, "Foot."	.....	1	1	2
90	Big Heart	.....	2	1	3
91	Medicine Horse	.....	1	2	3
92	Long Star	.....	2	1	3
93	Beef Carrier	.....	2	1	3
94	Good Soldier (omit)	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Poor Dog	.....	.....	4	4
96	Old Lodge	.....	.....	4	4
97	Badger Head	.....	.....	1½	1½
98	Black Elk	.....	.....	1½	1½
99	Hollow Bear	.....	.....	4	4
100	Bad Horse	.....	.....	2	2
101	Lower Brule	.....	.....	1½	1½
102	Fire Thunder	.....	.....	2	2
103	Bull Head, chief	4	.....	1	5
104	Crazy Bear	.....	.....	2	2
105	Big-bellied Teacher	.....	.....	1½	1½
106	Spirit Riser	.....	.....	2	2
107	High Otter	.....	.....	3	3
108	Big Book	.....	.....	3	3
109	Big Dog	.....	.....	1½	1½
110	Smoking Woman	.....	.....	2	2
111	Beast Bird's family (B. B. died 1882)	7	2	.....	9
112	Good Road	1½	.....	.....	1½
113	Black Jumper's family (B. J. died 1882)	1	2	.....	3
114	Little Pheasant, chief, additional	.....	1½	.....	1½
115	Lone Pine	1½	1½	.....	3
		318½	110½	131½	560½
	Agency farm	60	10	6	76
	Total acres broken	378½	120½	137½	636½

The statement for the year 1880 is taken from the report of Capt. W. E. Dougherty, U. S. A., acting agent for that year, and includes all land broken in that and in former years.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
October 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for past twelve months, being the fourth and closing one of my term of service.

THE INDIANS.

There have been carried on the rolls of this agency for the past year an average of 8,100 Indians, consisting of 7,700 Ogalalla Sioux and 400 Northern Cheyennes, transferred from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory, in month of December, 1881. There was also an addition to the Sioux portion of the Indians by the transfer from Standing Rock Agency, in the spring, of about 600 of the surrendered hostiles from Sitting Bull's band.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

The transfer of the Northern Cheyennes to this agency, as I predicted in my last annual report, has in no way assisted our people toward civilization or progress. They are an insubordinate, uncontrollable, and migratory lot of aborigines. They have done nothing in the way of house-building or farming, and spend most of their time in finding fault, loafing, and dancing.

I should presume that their former agent in the south has every reason to congratulate himself for having lost this portion of his population. The more discontented of the party, some two hundred in number, under the subchief, Black Wolf, left this agency on the 23d of September, without a pass or transfer, for Fort Keogh, Montana, and contrary to the wishes and authority of the department. As your office instructed me to use no force to restrain them, they were allowed to depart in peace. This I at the time regretted, as every preparation had been made to overhaul and bring them back, the company of police, numbering fifty, having been assembled for the purpose. I presume it is as well, however, as extreme measures may have resulted in some one getting hurt, which would have grated harshly on the delicate feelings of some of our sentimentalists on the Indian question, who prefer to let "the poor misguided child of nature" have his own way.

THE NORTHERN SIOUX.

These, numbering about 600 returned hostiles from Sitting Bull's camp, are doing exceedingly well, most of them having settled on Wounded Knee Creek, 20 miles from the agency, and have been during the summer actively engaged in house-building, haying, &c., so that they are now comfortably fixed for the winter. They fully realize the loss they have sustained by leaving their agencies during the troubles of 1876, noticing as they do how well supplied with wagons and other property the ageney Indians are, through the liberality of our government. The new supply of 50 wagons furnished this year will put them on an equal footing with the others, however. Some of the strongest friends we have to-day are numbered among these returned northern prodigals.

The Indians as a body have done exceedingly well during the year. No crimes have been committed on the reserve, and no depredations of any kind have been committed on neighboring settlers or stockmen off the reserve.

Since the addition to the reservation, by executive order, of a strip of country five miles wide and ten miles long, in Northern Nebraska, and the removal, by that means, of the reservation boundary to a point seven miles away, we have had little or no trouble from intoxicating liquor.

In the month of August, Red Cloud, under the bad influence of squaw-men and other unprincipled whites, on and off the reservation, sought to set at defiance the authority of the Government. The prompt manner in which he was suppressed, by orders from your office, and the present peaceful and prosperous condition of affairs here, will, I trust, be an example in the future for ambitious chiefs and designing white men. In this connection too much credit cannot be given to the young men of the tribe for their aid to the Government in sustaining law and order.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

The erection of houses by Indians has progressed in a very satisfactory manner during the year, and as a result of past labor the Indians are now occupying five hundred and fifty comfortable log houses, the structures having been erected at a small expense to the government, as the Indians supply all the labor and all the material except doors and windows. Each house is comfortably furnished with a cook-

stove (and where necessary an extra heating-stove), dishes, bedsteads, etc. The quality of the houses is steadily improving, as many of the Indians are tearing down the buildings originally built by them and erecting more commodious and substantial structures, and, in many cases, stables, poultry-houses, etc.

As an economical result of this house-building I have been able to cut down the amount of canvas supplied by the government for lodges ten thousand yards yearly, so that this year there will be issued twenty thousand yards less than three years ago. It is to be hoped the time will come when no canvas will be issued.

It has been claimed that the adoption by the Indians of houses for habitations would lead to a bad sanitary condition, owing to the accumulation of dirt and rubbish around the houses, it being the custom with Indians in former times to move their canvas lodges to new and clean locations, instead of moving the filth, as the avoirdupois of the latter was, as a rule, much greater than the former. Reasoning, however, on the above as a basis has been fallacious, for the Indians, finding that much labor would be expended and time lost in moving the house, have adopted the other alternative, and the surroundings of the houses will compare very favorably with those of the poorer class of whites, being in every respect much cleaner. Considering the good results thus far attained, every inducement should be offered and facility afforded these people for house-building.

STOCK-RAISING.

I have not been as yet disappointed in the results of the efforts made by these people in raising stock. The 1,500 head of cows and bulls issued them two years ago, now number between 3,000 and 4,000 by increase. This is not, of course, such a result as would be obtained among white men; but, taking everything into consideration, this agency may be deemed fortunate in even this increase, as it would not be surprising if none were left of the original.

The Indian has been in the habit of living for the day, without regard for the morrow. It is difficult to make him understand, that, if our government has fed and cared for him for so many years in the past without requiring any labor in return, why the same should not continue in the future. It is this argument that the agent has to encounter, and if an agent's eloquence and persuasive manner has no effect on the Indian's way of reasoning, there is nothing left but compulsory means in the way of a withholding of rations for killing or injuring breeding stock. This I have found very effective, as "Poor Lo," not unlike his white brother, is peculiarly sensitive in the gastric region. In so doing, however, I have incurred the displeasure of a class of canting, self-constituted advocates of the noble red man, which appears to think it criminal for an agent to in any way interfere with an Indian living in the pristine grandeur of non-productiveness under his "treaty rights." It is with great comfort and an abiding trust in the Great Father that the "guileless child of nature" has heard read to him by the above-referred to cranks the following quotation from article 5 of the Sioux agreement of 1876: "Such rations, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves." Truly, under this arrangement, these Indians may be said to discount Solomon and the "lilies of the field." What incentive is there for Indians to labor when they see their "grand old chief" standing up in council with an annuity blanket hung around him in a style that would make a Roman senator in his toga envious, saying, "We are the children of the Great Spirit; he put us on this land; the white men pay tribute to us; they feed and clothe us; the pale face has to work for a living; we don't." "Who wouldn't be an Injun?" There is no question but that in this region of country the so-called "Indian problem," in the way of making these people in any degree self-supporting, will only be solved by making them stock-raisers. To do this, however, a large amount of parent stock should be issued, and their agents made to put aside this sentimentalism of "treaty rights," "chiefs' rights," "tribal rights" and such bosh, and adopt practical compulsory measures to, if need be, force such Indians as may be refractory to properly care for the original stock and the increase.

Something should also be done to protect themselves and families in the possession of such property issued to them. As it stands now, nothing prevents an Indian from taking a wagon or cow (which has been issued to him, and for which he has receipted) over the reservation lines into a neighboring region and selling the same; and no way for the agent to recover the property, for such a sale is recognized as legal. Our laws prevent a child under age from selling property, for in such cases the parent can recover. In our whole system of dealing with the Indian by reservations, agencies, and agents, we have practically, if not legally, treated them as minors; then why not treat them as minors under the law, and protect their property. If they are able to manage their own business in the way of caring for their property, then why keep up the expensive reservation system, with the expensive agents and employés. Why not give each Indian so much per year, and turn him loose in the community to care for himself? "Echo answers."

AGRICULTURE.

Regarding the progress made in agriculture, I have not been disappointed. I never have and do not now regard this as a practical agricultural region for Indians. What the white may accomplish here in that line in the dim distant future is a question. In the way of garden patches for raising kitchen vegetables for their own use, the Indians have done well during the past year, showing a marked improvement in this respect year by year. This gardening is of course naturally confined to the creek bottoms.

INDIAN FREIGHTING.

This enterprise has been successful during the year, as it has been for the past four years. All of the supplies, amounting to two or three million pounds, have been transported by the Indians, part of the same having been hauled from Rosebud Landing, on the Missouri River, two hundred miles from here, and the balance from Thacher, Nebr., the present terminus of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, one hundred and thirty miles distant. By hauling from the railroad point there will be a saving this year to the government of $17,000.

There has been engaged in the work over four hundred Indian wagons, all managed by the younger class of the Indians, the patriarchs remaining at home gossiping over the good old times that are now past, when they did not have to live on the white man's bounty, &c. It should be remembered that it is the young men of the tribe that are making progress, and very little, if any, credit is due to the old men.

SAVING OF SUPPLIES.

There was saved at this agency for the years 1880–1881, in supplies, $50,000. During the past year a proportionate amount has been saved, but the exact figures are difficult to make out, owing to the increase of Indians to be fed by the transfer here during the year of the Northern Cheyennes and Northern Sioux. It is now the end of October, and none of the new supply of coffee, sugar, hard bread, tobacco, baking powder, soap, flour, or salt has yet been issued, and no new supply of corn or oats will be required, as there is sufficient left over from last year.

CHARACTER OF SUPPLIES.

All of the supplies furnished, both annuity and subsistence, during the past year, have been excellent in quality except the flour. This article has been bad. The quantity of supplies of all kinds has been ample.

THE ISSUE OF ANNUITIES.

In connection with this subject I would invite attention to sec. 2086 and sec. 2090 Rev. U. S. Statutes, which require that these goods or articles shall be turned over to the chiefs by the agent *in bulk*, that is, by the bale, box, &c., to be by the said chiefs distributed as they may see fit. What is the practical result of this system, but the bolstering up and supporting of the chiefs and the tribal system, both of which are strongly antagonistic to civilization and progress? Why should this distinction be made between the issue of subsistence and annuity supplies? Why, if it is proper to issue food to heads of families, would it not be good to do the same with cloth ing? The Indian Department instructs an agent that he should do all he can to break up the tribal and chief system, yet, if he attempts to do so through the annuity issue, a howl goes up from the Indian sympathizers that he is interfering with "treaty rights." If an individual Indian tries to aid civilization and progress by cutting loose from the tribe, and adopt the white man's ways, he will meet this reception when he attends the annual distribution of annuities under his chief: He will be told by that chief, (who, whether dressed in black broadcloth or bedecked with beads and feathers, is the pride of a Washington reception when visiting his Great Father), "I am the chief; the Great Father told me when I was in Washington he has sent to *me* all these goods. You have worked against the good old Indian ways, you have worked against your chief, you have taken the part of the white man, you can have none of these things; they are for Indians." After such treatment, if that Indian is wise he will put on a blanket, rejoin the tribe, swear allegiance to the chief, and pray to the Great Spirit not to be left out at the next distribution of annuities.

Having experienced the effect of this obstacle to progress, after my first issue of annuities, in 1879, at which issue the annuities were turned out in bulk to seven chiefs,

and all of the Indians who had joined the police force or worked as laborers at the agency were deprived of their share of the same, I determined to make a change in the system. A short time before the issue in 1880, I notified the Indians that the annuities were not the property of the chiefs alone, but were sent for all the Indians, as were the rations, and that the I. dians might draw their annuities by families, bands, large or small, or through the chiefs. As a result, there was represented at that issue twenty-five to thirty divisions, and at the issue of 1881 the tribe split into sixty-three divisions. This method is practically and rapidly breaking up the tribal system and the power of the chiefs, and if continued in will do much to finally settle the matter.

Another bad point in the annuity system is the issue of a whole year's supplies at one time. This should be corrected by making the issue at least semi-annually, or quarterly. Indians are notoriously improvident. They have neither the desire, ability, or facility for caring for a year's supply of any article. They cannot see a year ahead, and as a consequence, when there is issued to them more at one time than is required for the present or immediate future they are apt to dispose of or waste the article. Particular attention should be paid to this subject by the department.

EDUCATION.

During the past year six day-schools have been operated successfully in the Indian villages, at points varying from three to forty miles from the agency. An average daily attendance of two hundred scholars. Children are making good progress. The general effect of these schools is good, located as they are in the villages. The teachers having general supervision of the village, with a sergeant and police in maintaining order and discipline, they are having a civilizing effect in more ways than one. The boarding-school is nearly completed, and affords accommodations for about 100 children. It is to be hoped it will do much toward civilizing the Indian. Much will depend, however, on the efficiency and experience of whoever may be appointed to take charge of the same. One must have a peculiar fitness for a position of that kind to be successful.

CHURCH AND MISSIONARY WORK.

During the past year the spiritual welfare of the Indians has been attended to under the supervision of the Episcopal Church, through the resident missionary, Rev. John Robinson, assisted in the villages by the Rev. Amos Ross, native missionary. These gentlemen have rendered valuable service, and from a long residence with the Indians are well calculated for the positions they fill.

Rev. Amos Ross has, in addition to his other duties, also conducted one of the government day-schools in an efficient manner.

MEDICINE.

The present physician, Dr. Grinnell, has made good progress in gaining the confidence of the Indians and inducing them to abandon their native medicine men. To efficiently minister to the wants of so many Indians, however, scattered as they are over the reserve, the physician should have at least one assistant to attend to the village practice.

THE POLICE.

The police have rapidly advanced in efficiency under the able management of the present chief of police, Mr. Daniel Brown, who, having served several enlistments as first sergeant Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is eminently well fitted for the position as a drill master and otherwise. The company consists of fifty members, with three commissioned officers, George Sword, captain, and are distributed through the villages, with the exception of a regular agency detail of six, which detail is changed every ten days. They perform regular guard duty at agency day and night, and act as messengers, &c.

Whenever necessary, the whole company can be assembled at the agency on a day's notice. As they are all well mounted, the company is put through the regular cavalry drill, in which they have become very proficient. Their services have become simply invaluable, and I should regard it as almost impossible to maintain peace and order here without them, surrounded as we are by settlers and located sixty miles from military aid. The chiefs and many of the Indians who have since the introduction of the police been so bitterly antagonistic to the same have now ceased their opposition, and fully recognize their power, authority, and usefulness. I need hardly urge that an increase of pay would be acceptable to the police, and nothing more than justice.

NATIVE CUSTOMS.

The Indians generally are rapidly abandoning their peculiar customs. Dancing is diminishing, and the heathenish annual ceremony, termed the "sun dance," will, I trust, from the way it is losing ground, be soon a thing of the past. The increase in the number wearing civilized costumes is marked. Every hope is entertained that unless some unforeseen influence swerve the Ogalallas from their present course they will steadily improve, but much is to be feared from the encroachment of the white man in the future, and it would not be remarkable if, in the course of time, the Modoc, Nez Percé, and Ute affairs were to be repeated on a larger scale with the Sioux. These people will require careful, just, and experienced management in the future.

In closing, I have to acknowledge and thank the employés for the faithful performance of their duty, realizing, as I do, that an Indian agency is a long way from Paradise.

Sincerely thanking you for your kind and firm support afforded me on all occasions,

I am, very respectfully,

V. T. McGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 12, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with request contained in circular from your office, dated July 15, 1882, I make this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency, and for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The Lake Traverse Reservation, on which this agency is located, contains 918,780 acres of land, making a per capita allowance to every man, woman, and child entitled to a part thereof of 615 acres. There are but 450 heads of families on the reserve, and alloting to these the treaty allowance of 160 acres, there remains unallotted 846,780 acres of the finest agricultural and pasture land in Dakota.

The reservation is triangular in shape, with its northeast corner at the outlet of Lake Traverse, which lake is on the boundary between the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota, and about midway between their northern and southern boundaries; thence in a southwesterly course along the shore of that beautiful lake it continues about 45 miles beyond its head to Lake Kampeska for its southern point; thence in a straight northwesterly course to a place on the "Coteaus" for its northwest point about 10 miles north and 40 miles west of the original starting point; thence in a slightly southeasterly course straight to the outlet of Lake Traverse. Three-fourths of its area can be plowed, and is land of the finest quality for agricultural purposes, while the balance is well adapted to grazing purposes. The reservation embraces many of the wooded ravines of the "coteaus," which supply the Indians with wood in plenty and much to spare. It is well supplied with spring water, and is dotted with innumerable lakes of small size. I do not think that Dakota presents a finer location or better land for all purposes than this reservation.

EDUCATION,

upon which I expend my greatest effort, in order to advance as far as possible its practical use, is steadily advancing, and the desire for its acquirement rapidly so. Without it practically the Indian question cannot be solved, nor yet can barbarians become civilized. The armor of pure knowledge and true information must be presented—nay, must be buckled firmly upon this people, if they are to become good citizens of our great Republic. The time for halting is not now. Greater school privileges must be provided them, unless it is the desire to let them slide backward, instead of going forward, from the civilization to which they have at present arrived. In their present condition they have greater need of practical manual-school education than ever before in their history, or probably ever will have again, unless they are suffered to retrograde and the work to be gone over again.

I have been obliged during the past year to refuse admittance to our schools to Indian children of the proper scholar age whose parents were anxious that they should be educated, and this simply because our school accommodations were not sufficient. In my report of a year ago I stated that our schools could accommodate but 75 scholars, and then believed this to be the utmost limit of accommodation, but after the schools were full, upon continued application, I added one and one more until our greatest number reached 90. This for the manual-labor and Goodwill Mission boarding schools; while through the zeal and kindness of Rev. John B. Renville, wife, and

daughter, a day school was kept in operation in their own house by which 10 or 12 children were schooled during the winter; and yet there was not room enough. The school accommodations at this agency should be nearly if not quite doubled.

The manual-labor boarding-school, supported by government and under my supervision, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Young as principal and matron, the Misses Dittes and Hadannuck in the school-room, the Misses Grant and Howell in the kitchen and dining-room and looking after the house-work generally, has been successful in all its branches. In May the school lost the efficient services of Miss Dittes, through failing health, whose position has for four months been supplied by Miss Huntley. On the 1st of August Mr. and Mrs. Young left the school to engage in other work, and I only hope that the present incumbents, Prof. B. S. Haskell and Miss Lawrence, may do as good work as did they; and, without boasting, I venture to say that this is as good an Indian school as there is in the country; and I have visited several.

The Goodwill Mission boarding-school, a government contract school, under the supervision of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has done thoroughly good and efficient work under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris, with Mr. Morris and Miss Thompson in the school-room. In order that this school might accommodate more children Mrs. Morris has taken into her own family to live, and has taken care of, beside her other duties, without any compensation whatever except the knowledge of the good she did, four or five Indian girls through the whole season, and yet there was not nearly room enough for all. Therefore I have agitated continually, beginning a year ago, the question of building another school at this point, but have only but very recently received any really definite approach to action in the matter, which approach I sincerely hope may be continued into action evident and sure.

AGRICULTURE,

upon which I expend my next greatest effort, inasmuch as it constitutes the real foundation of independence and eventual self-support of this people. In this direction there is steady advance, more land being now under cultivation than ever before, and more land has been broken this year than in any year heretofore in the history of the reserve. Nearly 5,000 acres have been plowed and 1,500 acres broken during the year, and this with a population a little less than 1,500 of men, women, and children, which I think a very fair showing; and yet there is question as to whether the issue of 115 cross-plows and 65 breaking-plows for the accomplishment of this work was judicious. The general manner in which this people take hold of farming is certainly very encouraging, and bids fair soon to place them on a par with the average farming community; at all events, it will shortly make them entirely self-supporting.

The strong desire among this people to succeed in and make the most of agriculture is evidenced by the fact that they themselves, with money earned by them, have purchased during the past five years agricultural implements as herein below set forth, viz:

Names.	Mowing-machines.	Mowers and reapers combined.	Reapers and harvesters.	Self-binding reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Sulky-plows.
John Langie	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Louis La Belle	.....	1	.....	.....	*1	.....	.....
Baptiste La Belle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Louis La Croix	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
P. La Belle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Maepiyahotauka	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Joe Demarrais, sr	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Joe Demarrais, jr	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. Le Framboise	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Itewayaka	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joe Muller	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magaiyahe	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
A. Redday	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
A. Frenier	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
P. Frenier	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Wasin	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Angus Robertson	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wacehingi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Joe La Framboise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kimiska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Names.	Mowing-machines.	Mowers and reapers combined.	Reapers and harvesters.	Self-binding reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Sulky-plows.
Iyasamani	1						
Wm. Tahe		1			1	1	
Wakauhdiduta		1				1	
Dawauku		1					
E. Ortley		1*			1	1	
S. Ezekiel		1			1	1	
Tacaurpikeyemani		1					
E. Phelps	1		1		1		1
E. Gilbert	1		1				
Moses DeCoteau		1					
Joe Bird					1		
Louis DeCoteau						1	
Sam O. Kira				1			
H. Greeley		1			1		
A. Stafford		1			1		
Shunkamaza	1						
S. Hopkins	1						
D. Faribault, sr	1						
Tamniyage		1					
Wacaka					1		
Tiomanipi		1			1		
Haksidauwaste		1				1	
Zitkadausa		1					
Zitkadauto					1		
Kampeska	1		1				
Wakudkiyapi	1						
V. Renville	1						
G. Renville	2		1		1		1
Wm. Quinn	1						
Haksidanwayakapi		1					
Sutahedan		1			1	1	
Wicampimaza		1					
F. Randell		1					
Cauka		1					
J. Shepherd		1					
John Buffalo	1						
Thos. Crawford		1					
Chas. R. Crawford			1				
Unjinca		1					
Tateyuskanskan		1					
Haksidaumaza, Wm		1					
Wakinyadcinzadan		1					
Isakuje		1					
T. Laurence	1						
G. A. Robertson	1				1		
Borpa	1						
Tunwaumaza	1						
Heduta		1					
Dawanyanke		1					
Itojanjan	1						
Shkecakoyakena		1					
Kiyatangmani	1						
Supangi		1					
H. Rai		1					
Taniyawaste		1					
Tawasu		1					
Waurdicluta	1						
Maepiyahatanka Louis LaBelle							1
F. Le Croix J. Muller							1

* Two-horse.

In addition to the above, many implements of less import have been purchased by them. They take pride in their crops, and in many instances the yield of grain to the acre is very large. All the grain is now cut and stacked ready for thrashing, and all have plenty and are well satisfied and content with the produce of their year's work.

STOCK.

Four hundred cows with calves by their sides have been issued to the Indians of this reserve during the year, and the natural increase from these and the cattle they

had before has been quite large, and has nearly all been raised, and while about 25 of the most improvident Indians have either killed or disposed of the cattle issued to them, the other 375 have kept and well cared for theirs, which, it seems to me, is a very good showing.

I do not encourage stock-raising among these Indians as much as I do agriculture, except as it may be a part of successful farming, and I think that they can support themselves better by grain-raising.

BUILDING.

A warehouse has been built during the year, owing to the burning of the old one, built upon the old foundation and one story less in height, with offices in same building. There is now in process of erection a tailor's and shoemaker's shop, with living room for both above-named tradesmen and also six apprentices under one roof; size of the building 30 x 44, one and a half stories high.

Several Indian houses have been finished during the year, and two or three are now in an uncompleted condition waiting for lumber to continue the work. There are about 40 Indians who have already procured a part of the lumber necessary to build themselves a house, and are waiting for the balance from the agency. I hoped to get the necessary lumber in time to have these houses erected before the winter set in, but now it will, I fear, be too late to do all I intended in this direction.

SANITARY.

The health of this people is in better condition than last year, partly owing to the fact that a greater number have more commodious abodes, and, in consequence, more healthful. All the children at the schools, since the first few weeks after opening, have been remarkably healthy.

Now that all issue of rations has been stopped it would be advisable to have a poor farm (with a small hospital attached to the house thereon) where the old, the sick, and the infirm could be kept and cared for, if necessary, and also be made to work a part of the time, so that with a little assistance from the agency employés the farm could be made to pay all its own expenses.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The Presbyterian mission has five churches on the reserve, with a membership of 410, presided over by native pastors, as follows, viz, Ascension, at Iyakaptapi, J. B. Renville; Goodwill, at agency, C. R. Crawford; Mayasan, David Greycloud; Long Hollow, Joseph Irondoor; Buffalo Lake, Louis Mazawakinganna, all under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris, with Rev. Dr. Riggs to make a few weeks' visit twice a year, and all by their earnest, zealous efforts continue to be a great power for doing much good. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have also in charge the Goodwill mission boarding-school, of which mention has before been made.

The Episcopal Church organized a mission at this point a year ago, and has since built a pretty little church adjacent to the agency, and near by this a parsonage, which materially adds to the appearance of the agency, as does the advent of the mission, under the rectorship of Rev. Edw. Ashley, add to the influence and power for good. This mission is working among the more uncivilized members of this people, and with marked success, six full-blood Indians having been confirmed by Bishop Hare during the year, and many more baptized.

POLICE,

of whom there are 15 on the reserve, are orderly and ready for duty at any time, though their services have been in but little demand, few arrests having been made, and only one man, and he a white man from Fort Sisseton, imprisoned, and that for drunkenness. He was kept over night until sober, and then escorted off the reserve.

No rations are issued to the police except while on actual service; and as the pay is but five dollars per month, only one is detailed for service all the time at the agency, which they perform by turn, while the rest remain at their homes ready to be called upon for duty at any time. I would report, as I have before, that a less number with increased pay would be more efficient to the service.

CIVILIZATION.

Steady advance has been made in this direction during the year in many ways; but, first and chiefly, that the Indians did, of their own free will and accord, request that no more money due them should be expended in the purchase of subsistence supplies, but that all investments on their account should be made in a little clothing, but chiefly in wagons, harness, and agricultural implements, and in the purchase of lumber for building them decent houses. This evidences a feeling among them never before patent, and in accordance with the above request no subsistence supplies have been received at the agency since June 30, 1882, except for school children, apprentices, and police. The intention was not to issue any subsistence supplies whatever after June 30, 1882; but this intention was anticipated by the burning of the warehouse with contents on the 1st of April, 1882, so that no issue of subsistence was made after that date, excepting an issue of 10 pounds of flour per capita for month of June, and 8 pounds of flour per capita for month of July. This on the whole, I think, was better for the Indians, inasmuch as it made some of the more improvident ones, feeling the pangs of need early in the spring season, go to work and cultivate a little land for their support during the coming winter season ere it was too late. In the minds of some people this was deemed cause for danger, and there was talk among the outside people of outbreak, &c., but danger existed only in mind and never in fact. This people laughed at the fear of their white neighbors, while they were justly angry at the false reports circulated about them from military headquarters.

After five months trial of a lesson, which, probably, is as hard a one as this people has ever been called upon to learn, and harder than any they will ever be obliged to learn in the future, I can safely say that the question of the self-support of this people is forever settled. They can, and have this year, raised sufficient produce to keep them well for a whole year. The character of the people in general is of a higher standing than a year ago; more manliness and independence is evident, which is, I think, greatly owing to the fact of throwing them, in so great a degree, upon their own resources.

There is less whisky drinking than before, owing, partly, to the fact of my causing to be prosecuted a saloon-keeper at Brown's Valley, Minn., for selling liquor to the Indians, who, upon sufficient evidence, was convicted and fined a merely nominal fine; but he has since closed his saloon, and in consequence less liquor is sold to the Indians. Barbaric dances are a thing of the past.

Morally and intellectually there is improvement, and what this people now need, in order to place them upon a par with the average European emigrant, if not American citizen, is houses, with sure title to the same, American franchise, and thereby American citizenship.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES CRISSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 5, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report, showing the status of the Indians and condition of the service at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1882.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

Standing Rock Agency is located upon the west bank of the Missouri River, in latitude 46 degrees and 10 minutes north. The Indian settlements extend along the Missouri, from the Cannon Ball River on the north to the Grand River on the south, a distance of about sixty miles, whilst the agency buildings are situated nearly midway between these two streams, the Cannon Ball River being the northern boundary of the reservation, and the Missouri River the eastern line. The Indians of this agency therefore occupy the northeastern corner of the reservation, which, for agricultural and grazing purposes combined I believe to be by far the best portion of the "Great Sioux Reservation," so-called.

TRIBES, POPULATION, AND DISPOSITION.

The Indians of this agency are composed of the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais,

Uncapapas, and Blackfeet bands of the Great Sioux or Dakota nation, classed respectively as follows:

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Upper Yanktonnais	157	213	131	92	593
Lower Yanktonnais	236	311	196	161	904
Uncapapas	387	512	283	281	1,463
Blackfeet	192	227	136	134	689
Mixed blood	27	26	22	31	106
Total	999	1,289	768	699	3,755

In this tabulated list, all males under 16 years old are classed as boys, and all females under 14 years as girls; the census rolls having been carefully revised and corrected up to and including August 31, 1882, can therefore be relied upon as being absolutely correct.

About 1,000 of the above-enumerated Indians are of the late hostile bands who surrendered to the United States authorities during the early part of 1881, among whom are Crow King, Gall, Black Moon, Crawler, Rain-in-the-face, and Circle Bear, six of Sitting Bull's trusted lieutenants, who have all settled down to peaceful avocations, and are engaged in cultivating fields. They are anxious to possess stock and work-cattle, and with a few ox teams to aid them in farm work next spring, I am confident they would augment very materially the area of land cultivated at this agency. These late hostiles possess the elements of a progressive people, and have many commendable qualities. They are truthful, upright, and honorable; appreciate kindness; are amenable to firm and just treatment, and susceptible to civilizing influences to a very marked degree. Having become weary of strife with the United States Government, and recognizing their inability to cope with the dominant white race, they surrendered in good faith, and now express themselves as highly pleased with the change from their past nomadic life to that of their present peace and happiness, and in order to foster this feeling and inspire confidence I endeavor to treat them as men, so that each individual may learn to act for himself independent of chief or band affiliations. Being now in my twelfth year of continuous service in the Indian Department, I have had an opportunity of seeing considerable of Indian life, and observing the peculiarities of Indian character, but in my whole intercourse with this race, I have never met with any Indians who possessed superior qualities to the late followers of "Sitting Bull." They are the ideal "untutored children of nature," honest in their convictions, sincere in their expressions, anxious to learn and do what is expected of them, and afraid lest they might do what would be displeasing; and whilst the old agency Indians, as a rule, are well disposed, yet they are more derelict, in many respects, than these "late hostiles," whose good intentions I have the utmost confidence in, and who are now so anxious to improve their condition, and desirous of taking a firm hold of the white man's civilization, through the present means afforded them, that, unless some unforeseen calamity befalls them, permanent peace with them is assured and their steady advancement undoubted.

FARMING.

Owing to the almost total failure of crops at this agency last year, caused by drought, grasshoppers, and storms, there was but little seed among the Indians for this season's planting. There was also a great scarcity of potatoes, and such varieties of corn as were adapted to this climate, making it impossible to obtain sufficient seed, and being unable to find enough of suitable kinds, I was obliged to return to the United States Treasury $162.80 of money that was transmitted to me for the purpose of purchasing seed. I however procured 464 bushels of potatoes, and 44 bushels of corn, apart from the garden seeds ordered by the department, from D. M. Ferry & Co., which, with what the Indians obtained from other sources, enabled every family to plant a small field or garden-patch, ranging from one quarter of an acre to five acres each in extent, aggregating about 1,250 acres planted by Indians, and which, with an agency field of 90 acres of oats and 50 acres of miscellaneous crops at the Industrial Farm School, will approximate 1,400 acres cultivated and in crops this year.

The first part of the season was cold and backward, but there being an abundance of rain throughout the summer, with very favorable weather after the 1st of July, all crops, where properly cultivated, promise an excellent yield. A large portion of the crops not having yet been harvested, only approximate figures are therefore given in the statistical report herewith transmitted, and notwithstanding that some of the fields have been sadly neglected by their owners the present crop has been such as

greatly encourage the Indians in general, but more particularly the late hostiles, who planted a field of about 200 acres, for which labor they feel well repaid, and it being their first attempt at planting it will stimulate them to greater efforts in coming years. Four mixed-bloods and eleven Indians sowed oats this year, which are a profitable crop, and having yielded well will be an incentive to cultivate them more generally in future. They begin to realize the advantage of having oats to feed their working animals, besides finding a ready sale here with good prices for all surplus oats raised.

Owing to there being no government mill at this agency, and no accessible means of having their wheat converted into flour, there was only a very small quantity of wheat sown this year; but what was sown matured well and the yield was very satisfactory. About 50 families are now engaged in plowing fields, preparatory to sowing wheat next spring, and they will consequently seed about 200 acres, in fields ranging from two to five acres each. Wheat can be successfully raised here by the Indians, but in order to make the growing of wheat profitable a grist-mill is necessary, so that it can be ground into flour for the producers. To the same power that runs the grist-mill a saw could be attached, which would be very useful, and, in fact, is very essential to the successful management of this agency, as a large quantity of much needed building material could then be obtained from the large cottonwood trees that abound on the reservation, but which timber, being large and unwieldy, cannot be utilized by any other means than by sawing.

There are twenty-eight mowing machines in use among the Indians of this agency, but some of them are badly worn and almost useless. They have been kept running, however, as steadily as possible since the middle of July, and a considerable quantity of hay has been secured. The season having been very favorable for haying, the crop is well cured, and a large portion of what was cut has already been hauled and stacked by the farming Indians on their respective claims. We are therefore in a fair way of having an ample supply secured to carry all stock belonging to the agency safely through the coming winter.

EDUCATIONAL.

The industrial farm school is located 15 miles south from the agency, and is beautifully situated on a level plateau adjacent to a large body of excellent cottonwood timber, and occupies a commanding view of the Missouri River for several miles in either direction. This school is under contract with Very Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, director of Catholic Indian Missions, and is under the immediate charge of Rev. C. M. Ebner, O. S. B., who, with five brothers of the same order, in the respective positions of teacher, farmer, carpenter, tailor, and dairyman, fill the requirements of the contract very satisfactorily. There are, in addition to the above instructors, four Benedictine sisters, who do the cooking and laundry work of the school, one of whom also assists in teaching. This school has been carried on throughout the year, with an average attendance for the twelve months of 27 pupils, and a farm of 50 acres has been cultivated in connection with it, the work of which was done exclusively by the teachers and pupils of the school in a very commendable manner, being such as to elicit the admiration of all who saw it, both whites and Indians. We estimate the products of the school-farm as follows, viz: Corn, 100 bushels; oats, 800 bushels; wheat, 60 bushels; beans, 20 bushels; carrots, 20 bushels; beets, 40 bushels; onions, 25 bushels; potatoes, 400 bushels; peas, 10 bushels; cabbage, 200 heads; pumpkins, squash, and melons, 500; and hay, cut, hauled, and stacked, 25 tons.

At the girls' school there was an average attendance for the twelve months of 23 boarding scholars, whose progress has been entirely satisfactory, and the boys' boarding-school, located at the agency, was conducted for ten months of the year, up to June 30th, with an average attendance of 20 scholars for that time, making a total average attendance of 70 scholars for the three schools, and the whole number that attended school during the year was 120.

The boys' school at the agency has been discontinued, the boys having been placed at the industrial farm school, and the old building formerly occupied by them has been enlarged and somewhat improved, and is now used as a girls' boarding-school where there are 35 girls domiciled. The building is very poor and not at all suitable for such a school, but there being (apart from this building) only the industrial farm school buildings, with a capacity of 60 pupils, we are therefore obliged to use this log building as a boarding-school for girls.

The present number of children between the ages of seven and sixteen years at this agency is 763; it will, therefore, readily be seen that facilities for their education here are entirely inadequate. As for sending them to any schools in the East, the Indians, as a rule, are very much opposed to anything of this character; in fact, most of them positively refuse to entertain any such proposition. They cannot, however, offer the same objections to schools carried on at their home agencies, and as free schools

on the reservation are of two-fold benefit—elevating alike both parents and pupils, the parents by coming in contact with their children while attending school—the advantages of such a system are plainly manifest, and I would, therefore, recommend that additional school facilities be afforded the Indians here, by erecting a commodious building at the agency, where girls of all ages and boys up to 12 years can be educated, after which age the boys could be transferred to the industrial farm school, and those so desiring could be sent, from time to time, to some of the Eastern schools, as the scruples of the parent and prejudices of the children would gradually be overcome by civilizing influences. With additional school facilities on the reservation a regular attendance of the children should then be strictly enforced, and their education made compulsory, but without this restraint or stimulation it will require years to break down the indifference so peculiar to the Indian and so natural to the child.

MISSIONARY.

The missionary work of this agency is under the direction of Right Reverend M. Marty, O. S. B., bishop of Dakota, who has three priests stationed here. There are now three fathers, five brothers, and ten sisters of the Benedictine Order connected with the mission and schools. They have built this year, at the farm-school, a new chapel, 25 by 75 feet, which building is substantially constructed, being well sided, lathed and plastered throughout. A belfry, 30 feet high, is attached to the chapel, and a bell, weighing 1,000 pounds, has been purchased, which is now in Bismarck awaiting transportation to the agency. The cost of the chapel when completed will be about $2,200, and the bell will cost $300 additional. They are also building at the agency a pastor's residence, 20 by 30 feet, one and one-half stories in height, which when finished will cost about $1,200, whilst there has been $400 expended in improvements on the agency mission church during the past year, which has added to its appearance and increased its seating capacity very materially. The missionaries are zealous workers, and labor earnestly among the Indians, whose confidence they have to a very marked degree, and both chapels are usually well filled on Sundays with an apparently devout and attentive congregation, many of the Indians being professed Christians; notwithstanding this, they are so wedded to superstition and ignorance that it will require years of instruction and patient teaching to make them a truly Christian people.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency is good. No epidemic has prevailed during the past year, yet the mortality has been very great, there having been 151 deaths against 142 births. A large percentage of the deaths occurred among children, who died chiefly from pulmonary diseases, brought on by exposure and want of proper care, while the deaths among adults were principally from consumption and aggravated cases of scrofula. A majority of the Indians of this agency recognize the superiority of the white "medicine man's" remedies, and consult the physician in almost every case of sickness, much suffering thereby being alleviated.

But with all the skill that a physician can command, his efforts are, in a great measure, nullified by the lack of accommodations here for the proper care and treatment of the sick. It is very unsatisfactory to a physician to treat Indians at their homes, as medicines given to them there are rarely if ever taken as prescribed. Indians go upon the presumption that if a little of any given medicine is good or beneficial more of it is better, thereby defeating the desired effect and producing different results from that intended. A hospital is therefore very much needed at this agency, and I would recommend that a suitable building for the purpose be erected at as an early date as practicable. The building should have two wards, one each for males and females, with a capacity of about ten beds to each ward; the sick could then receive proper care, and all diseases could undoubtedly be more successfully and humanely treated than it is possible now to do. It would also inspire the Indians with greater confidence in the white man's remedies, and be another convincing proof of the good intention of the government toward them.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire to refer to the treaty as it exists with the Indians of the Great Sioux Reservation, and the non-civilizing effect that the free ration system exerts upon them. This free ration, at regular intervals, is one of the great sources of the careless indifference of the Indians, as they believe that if they become too prosperous they will be considered self-supporting and further aid be refused. In trying to impress upon them the importance of self-improvement, and calling attention to the fact that gratuities eventually will and may very soon cease, they invariably adduce the argument that the authorities in treating with them promised that the Indians should receive the free rations and clothing then agreed upon so long as they were

unable to support themselves, and that such support should continue throughout the lives of the children and the grandchildren of the treaty-makers, if necessary. They are therefore loath to better their condition, especially by agricultural advancement, many of them expressing themselves that they do not wish to cultivate large fields or raise surplus crops, in consequence of which they might be dropped from the ration rolls and be obliged to support themselves thereafter. Notwithstanding that every family belonging to this agency is cultivating fields, this feeling of indifference is manifest and pervades all classes to a greater or less degree.

Recognizing the fact that the Indians holding such a large reservation in common, with liberty to roam and hunt over it, cannot but be detrimental to their best interests, and that the progressive and aggressive white man, with two powerful railroad corporations sitting down at the threshold of the reservation, will not remain quiescent in the matter, it is simply therefore, in my opinion, only a question of time until the Indians are confined within smaller boundaries, and the large surplusage of their present reservation opened for settlement, which fact I am gradually preparing the Indians for, as the inevitable that is sure to come. The question of opening the Sioux Reservation to settlement, or, at least, a contraction of the boundaries thereof, having been long agitated, assumed definite form during the last session of Congress by the introduction of a bill (H. R. 4630) by the Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, Delegate from Dakota, which bill provides for vacating a large portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation and opening it for settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States. In the event of this bill becoming a law, I trust that the interests of the Indians will be carefully guarded and all conditions of the agreement fully explained and clearly made known to them through competent and honest interpreters, which important factor in treaty making has been too much neglected heretofore, resulting, sometimes, disastrously to the Indians and to the discredit of the government.

Whilst I strongly advocate the carrying out to the letter of all treaties with the Indian tribes, yet when the civilization of the Indians depends upon, and their best interests demand a change, I believe a modification is then justifiable, which alteration, in this case, should be made and brought about only through the means provided by the existing treaty, which requires the consent of three-fourths of all adult males residing on the reservation to effect any such change. Questions may arise, from time to time, affecting one of the agencies on the Sioux Reservation, that would not be of the least importance to any of the others, yet under this clause of the treaty nothing can be done affecting any portion, without the consent of the required three-fourths of all. Much distrust and dissatisfaction is therefore occasioned by this, as was evidenced in obtaining the railroad right of way through the Sioux Reservation in 1880 and 1881, which necessitated three separate councils between the railroad officials, the officers of the Indian Department, and the Indians of this agency, and the Indians have not yet gotten through counseling among themselves in regard to the matter. The same can be said with regard to the small piece of land ceded by the Sioux, last year, for use of the Poncas, in which cession the Indians of only two of the agencies were directly interested, yet those of all five agencies were required to ratify the agreement, which was not effected without considerable difficulty and annoyance.

The Indians could undoubtedly be more successfully managed, and much of this annoyance obviated by setting apart a separate and distinct reservation for the Indians of each agency, then make uniform laws for their government so that the Indians of the five agencies would all be treated alike, and make the issue of rations contingent upon industry and good behavior; issue nothing to able-bodied Indians except in payment for labor performed for themselves or for others on the reservation, nor to children of school-going ages unless they were attending school, the attendance of which should be made compulsory. Agency boarding schools would then be undoubtedly well filled, through which schools the Indians can only be permanently benefited, and their ultimate civilization assured.

The statistical reports are herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 6, 1882.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my first annual report. As I have been in charge of the agency but two months (since July 1, 1882), I am unable to make a full and extended report of the work done and advancement made during the past year. I arrived at the agency June 27, 1882; on the morning of the 28th commenced an invoice

of the property, completed the same, and assumed charge of the agency on the morning of July 1, 1882. On the morning of July 3 the chief men of the nation assembled in council and extended to me a hearty welcome.

I found a great amount of interest (much more than I had expected) manifested in agricultural pursuits of all kind. The farming operations of many of the Yankton Indian families will compare very favorably with the operations of like nature of the white farmer in a new country. They appear desirous of learning the best ways and methods; are disposed to labor; are willing, ay, anxious to learn the best methods, or, as they term it, the white man's way of managing affairs. For this desirable state of affairs too much credit cannot be accorded my predecessor, W. D. E. Andrus, for his untiring energy in this and all other directions looking to the improvement and advancement of this people.

There was raised on the agency farm by Indian labor 40 acres of oats, 30 acres of wheat (winter), and 40 acres of corn. The prospect for corn is exceedingly good. There was raised on the school farm 12 acres of wheat (spring), 12 acres of corn, and 3 acres of potatoes. The school-farm garden, containing about 4 acres, has produced vegetables enough to furnish the school for almost the entire year. The work in the garden and on the farm was done by the school boys and industrial teacher, except a few days in harvesting and threshing.

Our Indian farmers have raised crops as follows:

	Bushels.
195 acres of wheat, yielding	3,574
41 acres of oats, yielding	1,120
1,200 acres of corn, yielding, estimated	30,000
8 acres of potatoes, yielding, estimated	800
1,434 Total	35,494

There has been cut and put up 2,500 tons of hay. The hay is in splendid condition. The Indians evince considerable judgment in selecting their hay grasses. The number of acres cultivated in wheat and oats is not as large as it should be, but owing to the comparative failure of the wheat and oats crops last year it was very difficult to get them to try again. They had worked well and faithfully, but received little or no reward in return therefor, their wheat averaging but about five bushels to the acre. This year it will go at least eighteen. They are very much encouraged, and many of those who have not as yet attempted the regular and permanent cultivation of their claims are disposed to do so; and next year I am confident that I will be able to report a much greater number of acres under cultivation. More wheat and oats to harvest and thresh will necessitate more reapers; indeed the number on hand now is not adequate.

The mechanical industry of the agency is one of the most important branches. They consist of the flouring mill, saw mill, carpenter, tinsmith, and blacksmith shops. With the exception of the blacksmith shop they are under the immediate supervision of P. B. Gordon, agency engineer. The labor of the shop is performed by Indian apprentices. There are altogether nine of the young men of the tribe working at the various trades, and they show an aptness in acquiring a knowledge of skilled labor.

The houses built by the Indians for their own occupancy would be comfortable even during the severe cold incident to the winters of this latitude, had they shingles for roofs and lumber suitable for floors. Owing to the great scarcity of timber for making shingles and flooring the Indian is perforce obliged to depend on the department for material for the same. The dirt roofs and floors are damp, unhealthy, and unclean. Many Indians have no place in which to live except the tent or tepee, and while this is the case it is not the fault of the Indians. Many of them have their logs ready in the timber, and nearly, if not all, would go to work to get out logs were there any assurance that they could get teams to haul their logs to the mill and to their claims, and could they get shingles and flooring for the same; but as matters now stand there is little or no inducement for the Indians to try to make improvements. Shingles and flooring would at this time be a very important civilizing agent, would do much to induce Indians to build houses on their claims and go to work to improve the same.

Much trouble is given me; indeed, about all the trouble and dissatisfaction that exists on the reservation arise from the disposition of the Indians to trade cattle that have been issued to them. This is, in my judgment, in part, if not wholly caused by the machinations of the trader and other interested parties. By ways numerous and devious the Indians are led to think that the Great Father gave them these cattle to do with them as they pleased, and that in my efforts to stop their selling of issue cattle and their offspring, I am not carrying out the wishes of the department but am acting the part of a petty tyrant. The trading and disposal of cattle that have been issued to the Indians is a direct violation of the rules and regulations of the department, and these men know it, yet they disregard them constantly, and arrogantly intimate that they can do as they please and they will not be disturbed.

The total number of Indians and mixed bloods on the reservations is as follows:

Full blood males	834
Full blood females	897
Mixed blood males	119
Mixed blood females	127
Total	1,977

Number under 20:	
Males	414
Females	392
Total	806

The physician reports the number of cases treated, 610.

Number of deaths from all sources:		
Males	50	
Females	43	
Total deaths		93
Number of births:		
Males	45	
Females	39	
Total births		84
Decrease during the year		9

The agency boarding-school building was so far completed that the school was opened on the 8th day of February, and was continued until June 30, 1882. There were enrolled during the term 32 boys and 31 girls, making in all 63 children. Owing to the absence of any record I am unable to determine the average attendance. Since my advent there has been a vacation in the active school work and but few of the children remained at the building. My opinion is that the school will prove a source of great good to this people. For from the rising generation must we look for that improvement in the condition of the "children of the forest" so devoutly prayed and longed for. The seed sown by the school it is hoped will in the near future bring forth fruit in abundance. Besides teaching the rudimentary branches the children are taught to speak English; taught the manners and ways of the whites; in a word, Americanized; the girls are taught sewing, housekeeping, &c.; the boys to work on the farm and in the garden.

I reorganized the Indian police July 1, 1882, and I cannot say too much in praise of their efficiency and faithfulness. The Indian police system is fast becoming a terror to evil-doers, both white and red. The force could be made more effective were there a unity of action among the different police organizations of the agencies. I would respectfully suggest to the department and to the various agencies the advisability of a more thorough organization and united action; also that proper books be furnished in which a record of the transactions of the police shall be recorded. A book of this kind, properly kept, would be very valuable for reference.

I would sing you the same old tune that you have heard so often, and harkened to so little. The agency buildings are in a fearful condition, and new buildings are absolutely necessary; and I would most respectfully but earnestly ask that steps be taken for the erection of an agent's dwelling, and one or two houses for employés, and for the repair of those here.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM M. RIDPATH,
United States Indian Agent

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, September 9, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

The Indians on this reserve have been peaceable and quiet the past year, and not a man has made complaint to me against an Indian here. A large portion of them have been engaged in agriculture, and are now at work finishing up their harvest. There have been about 900 engaged in agriculture, about 400 in hunting and fishing, and

about 300 have led a lazy, vagabond life, begging and complaining, and nothing but plenty of food satisfies them. But few live in houses, and most of those that do are near the agency. Their farms are near Ross Fork, south of the agency, and along that stream for about 12 miles east, and on Bannock Creek, 18 to 24 miles southwest of the agency. Not a thing can be raised without irrigation. It is their custom to move from their farms in the fall to near Snake River, 8 to 10 miles west of the agency, where there is plenty of scrub cedar and cottonwood for fuel, and good pasturage near for their ponies. Those that leave houses for the winter generally find doors and windows gone on their return in the spring.

In agriculture they have made excellent progress the past season, better than was expected early in the spring. The winter had been very severe, the spring cold and late, so they did not commence work till May. I endeavored to encourage all I could to engage in farming and put in all the crop possible. I let as many as I could, that had new land to break, have a yoke of agency oxen to break it with, and as soon as one got his land broken he would let another Indian take the oxen. In this way they kept five yoke at work, and broke over 120 acres of new land. I found there was a scarcity of seed, and many seemed to think the government would furnish seed as it had, unexpectedly to them, two years before, when they changed their seed. I issued all the seed we had at the agency, and still they did not get all they needed; but they have raised about 4,700 bushels of wheat, 4,950 bushels of oats, 2,430 bushels of potatoes, and over 1,000 bushels of turnips, besides cutting and putting up over 900 tons of hay. They have also made over eight miles of new fencing; the stakes and poles for this fence have had to be hauled from three to eight miles.

I found the Indians depended wholly on "Washington," they would say, not only for subsistence but everything needed. When I could not supply their wants I would sometimes tell them how they could buy and pay for the articles wanted. They would reply, "No, Washington give Indian all; you no ask him for it." But after the reduction of rations, June 30, many of them began to realize that they would have to depend more upon their labor, and the result has been they have bought and paid for 3 mowing machines, 6 sulky hay-rakes, and 2 lumber wagons. With the 7 agency mowing machines they have used, they had 10 mowers at work for over three weeks. The Indians who purchased these mowers had a little trouble with others on account of jealousies. The above articles are the first property, except a pony or a gun, they have ever bought for themselves.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is the prevailing vice, and keeps them back in all civilized pursuits. If this vice were broken up their progress would be much easier.

SANITARY CONDITION.

There has been no improvement in their sanitary condition. The great mortality among the young—whole families of children dying off while very young—can undoubtedly be traced, mostly, to hereditary syphilis. Some do not have a child live to be a year old.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police was organized last January, and have done good service. I called their attention to drinking and drunkenness, and but two Indians have been known to be drunk on the reserve since the police were organized, and they were arrested and told where they bought their liquor; but the offender escaped before the officer could get to his residence. They have not only broken up the liquor traffic, but horse-stealing, on the reserve.

SCHOOL.

The boarding-school has been kept up nine months during the past year. It has labored under several disadvantages: a poor school-house, lack of interest by the Indians, and the opposition of many of the Indians.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There has been no regular missionary here. Sabbath-school has been kept up for the benefit of the school and employés. A number of Indians have attended regularly and manifested great interest in Bible history.

CONCLUSION.

Every appliance and means in my power has been used to encourage and interest these Indians in civilized pursuits. I can see there has been progress; it has been

necessarily slow, but it should be encouraged in every direction that promises good results. In agriculture and in securing property they have made good advancement. In my negotiations with them I can see they are gradually dropping some of their old prejudices, and trying to learn what is required of them. Still there is a great field for years of labor and thought to bring them up to the standard needed.

Respectfully, yours,

A. L. COOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 26, 1882.

SIR: I beg to submit the following as my second annual report of the Lemhi Agency:

This reservation is said to contain about 100 square miles of land, but only a small portion of it, viz, that part through which the Lemhi Valley runs, can ever be made available for farming, and I am thankful to say that, judging from the recent progress and present interest manifested by our Indians in this direction, it will not be many years before they will have all the available land under cultivation. Last year there were 21 families who were engaged in farming; this year the number has increased to 29, and the attention they pay to the instruction we give them as to cultivation, irrigation, &c., is most gratifying.

I estimate the amount of crop raised by our farming Indians this year will be as follows: Wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 2,200 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels. For the use of the agency stock I have 22 acres in oats, which I expect will produce about 1,000 bushels. With the oats there was sown a quantity of timothy, which will come in for our next and succeeding years' supply of hay.

It would be a good thing if a large quantity of wire fencing could be sent out here, as it is next to impossible to keep the squaws from burning the fence-rails during the winter, and even while the grain is ripening the rails will disappear as if by magic, and a band of horses are seen regaling themselves at their leisure.

The number of Indians for irregular work has largely increased. When I came to this agency, in July, 1881, it was difficult to get more than two or three Indians to work for several days in succession, but by dint of encouragement and persuasion (in which I have received valuable assistance from the clerk, Mr. W. F. Boxwell), the number has steadily increased, until we now have about 15 that we can depend upon for any special work that may be required. Still there is one matter that turns up unpleasantly each time there is work to be done, and that is the low wages paid by the Government to the Indians. Fifty cents per day is too little, especially when the farmers in this valley pay the Indians from one dollar to a dollar and a half per day, and plenty of good food besides. During the last year these working Indians have accomplished a large amount of really useful labor in connection with this reservation.

When Mr. John A. Wright was in charge of this agency, about three years ago, he commenced making a road to the mountains, where there is a good supply of timber. Shortly after arriving here I saw the necessity for such a road, in order to get logs, poles, &c., so I got the Indians to work, and the grading, filling, and bridging was very soon done, and now we have a good road completed for a distance of about eight miles into a belt of fine growing timber, of the kind known as red fir. From this source I expect to get an ample supply of saw-logs for cutting into lumber with our agency mill, now in course of construction.

There is another important piece of work that these Indians have been engaged upon, viz, excavating a mill-race or ditch for bringing the water from Haydon Creek to the mill site, a distance of about one mile. About four-fifths of this is done; and when it is considered that the greater part of this work has been done along the side of a mountain, frequently through a mass of hard rock, I think they deserve all the encouragement that can be given them.

The Indians on this reservation are what is known as the mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters. They number 750, viz: Males, 390; females, 360. There have been 60 births during the year and 27 deaths.

On taking charge of this agency I found that there was a great deal of suffering among the Indians, as there was no agency physician to attend to them in case of sickness, accident, &c., and all that the medicine men of the tribe did was to chant or howl or stretch themselves upon the patient, and, by drawing deep breaths, endeavor to get the bad spirit from the place where the pain was. I am thankful to say there is a decided improvement in this direction. A limited knowledge of medicine and surgery, acquired during military life, with the advantage of a fair supply of drugs and appliances, has enabled me, with the Divine blessing, to treat the sick-