those two articles, which show fully, though only on a small scale, what can be done by Indian boys even in the small shops of a reservation school. On receiving the articles the superintendent of the Indian school exhibit at the World's Fair, J. B. Whittington, wrote to me as follows:

"Your case of goods, books, etc., for Indian exhibit, was received yesterday, June 5, and put on exhibition. I want to compliment you on the excellence of the work. It is very nice, and I am glad to give it proper attention."

Since that I have heard and read some very complimentary remarks on our work from persons who have visited the World's Fair, which would speak and bear proper testimony for the progress made in the school.

In the use of the English language, in conversation and recreation, considerable and encouraging progress was made, especially in the girls' and little boys' department.

The closing exercises held on June 27, and witnessed by many visitors from the agency and garrison and the settlements on the other side of the Missouri River, gave general satisfaction, and proved that Indian children, if properly trained, are able to do just as well as white children, and may even surpass them in some things. The various parts of the programme were rendered with gratifying effect.

Healthful amusements and interesting games and exercises were not wanting at the school.

Our young brass band of fifteen Indian boys, only a little over a year old, did good services on many occasions, as they have a very good selection of good music, including all our national airs, some funeral and other marches, and also sacred pieces. They played at the common Columbus celebration at the agency and fort last October, and headed the procession of soldiers and civilians, school children and Indian policemen and societies on Memorial or Decoration Day at Fort Yates which was the best celebration of that day ever witnessed there, at which occasion also took place the unveiling of the beautiful monument erected over the graves and in honor of the brave Indian policemen who were killed in the attempt of arresting Sitting Bull on Grand River, December 15, 1890. On the Fourth of July the band played at the picnic the white people held in a grove near the river, and their proficiency in playing and good conduct and deportment evoked the highest praise and commendation from all present. I am indebted for the progress of our band-boys to the agency blacksmith, Mr. F.B. Steinmetz, their instructor, who, although living at the agency, makes every Saturday evening, summer and winter, a trip of 16 miles to our school to instruct them, which is with him really a work of pleasure and love, as he does it gratis, without any compensation.

Our water-works were out of operation for sometime, as the windmill pump was worn out and we had to go back to the old drudging system of the water wagon. We welcomed, therefore, with grateful hearts the arrival of a new pump, which was put in a few days ago and works to perfection, and brought great relief to the boys who had to haul water.

It was especially for this and some other work that I had to keep some help at the school, and so most of the children remained here during the month of July to help in garden and farm and other work. Class studies were suspended, but the usual order of the day and discipline kept up.

The repainting of the school buildings is going on now, and I hope that the replastering, which is very badly needed, will soon follow. A great improvement is the new barn, just completed (30 by 40), which is put up very neatly and substantially and adds considerably to the appearance of the place, and if in the course of time it will be enlarged by occasional additions it will, by and by, answer all our wants in this line and shelter and house all our stock comfortably during the hard Dakota winters.

In conclusion, allow me, dear sir, to thank you very heartily for your faithful coöperation in our work, and for the many kind services and favors you have rendered the school on so many occasions,

Yours, most respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL,
Superintendent.

JAS. MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and to include the period ending September 20, 1893.

Having been detailed by direction of the President as acting Indian agent, per Special Order No. 167, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., July 24, 1893, with instructions to report to the Secretary of the Interior, I was ordered to this agency to relieve Charles F. Ashley of his duties as Indian agent; reported for duty July 31, 1893, and assumed charge of the agency on August 1, 1893.

The lands pertaining to this agency embrace—

	Acres.
Agency reserve	11,840
Cheyenne school reserve	4,800
Arapaho school reserve	230
Seger colony school reserve	2,560
Cantonment subagency reserve	3,120
Darlington Mennonite school reserve	40
Cantonment Mennonite school reserve	80
Seger colony Mennonite school reserve	40
Allotted, and patents issued to 3,332 Indians, 160 acres each	533,120
In all (reserved for agency, school, and Indian purposes)	555,830

Population.—The population as shown by the enrollment of June 30, 1893, is as follows:

Name of tribe.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 18.	Females between 6 and 18.
Cheyenne	563	719	387	375	2,044	292	316
Arapaho	264	360	235	183	1,042	158	142
Total	827	1,079	622	558	3,086	450	458

Indians and whites.—The condition of these tribes is unique, in that they are the first of the blanket Indians to take allotments and assume the rôle of citizenship and as neighbors to the whites resident among them. All of a sudden they have been subjected to a complete metamorphosis in their environment; and while but yesterday they roamed unhindered over their broad possessions, to-day they find themselves shut in by circumscribed limits, subject to the white man's laws, and whether or not prepared to exercise the rights of citizens, yet bound by the customs and usages of an alien people and made subservient to their mandates and the edicts of their courts.

The submission they have shown and the ready acceptance of this changed condition in their savage lives is well calculated to excite admiration and to incite the belief that they will become in time worthy citizens of our common country. Does it not call for the exercise of our greatest sympathy and appreciation of the sacrifice they have made (as it appears to them) in surrendering the vast region of country they once called their own, and yielding willingly to the occupation of an allotment of 160 acres of land because their Great Father so desired, that he might provide homes for thousands of white people? That there has been no single act of shedding of blood, or the taking of one single life of their white brethren, is a matter of wonder and astonishment.

Habits and disposition.—When not separated and living on their allotments (as it is hoped in time they will be) the inclination to idleness is very strong. As with white people when collected in large numbers, excitement runs high. The temptation to dance becomes strong, and if indulged in is carried to excess. A feeling akin to religious fervor is aroused and, as a result, the so-called "ghost" dance was introduced. Such occurrences are now prohibited and the efforts of the Department have been used to discourage and break up these practices. The "sun" dance has not been altogether abrogated, and is an exhibition of physical endurance and self-imposed torture. This is also forbidden and is fast growing into desuetude.

An intimate knowledge and acquaintance with these Indians gained by military service within their reservation for the period of eight years enables me to form an adequate knowledge of their habits and disposition. They are well-disposed and friendly to their white neighbors; they are in the main truthful and seldom ever break a promise to do an act; they rely implicitly on the officers of the Army who are stationed near them and go to them for advice in all times of need. They are trustful and confiding in those they believe to be their friends; they generally are easily guided by the advice of their agent; they are more inclined to regard their obligations to pay than the average white man. Fewer crimes are committed by them than by the same number of white people. With the exception of a single case of attempt to commit rape and a few cases of horse-stealing and introduction of liquor, there have been no crimes committed by them during the past year in violation of statute laws.

Hygienic condition.—Their habits of living necessarily involve lack of cleanliness. Living in tepees and on the ground, it is impracticable for them to preserve proper precautions against the accumulation of filth. As yet but few of them are living in houses, and their selection of localities for their villages and lodges is not always suitable as to drainage or free from malaria. Long residence in one locality without efforts to maintain proper police regulations renders it unhealthful. Only when the place becomes foul will they voluntarily change their location. They exercise no precautions in the use of drinking water, and frequently use that which is not potable. They sleep on the ground and eat at irregular intervals and from pots, kettles, pans, or leaves. Daily ablutions of hands or persons are not observed, and baths, except at rare intervals in warm weather and in streams when convenient, are not practiced. Eating at irregular hours and sometimes long intervals, and the consequent inclination to fill their stomachs to excess, is necessarily unhealthful. Small wonder then that they are unhealthful and frequent subjects of disease.

Owing to the widely scattered condition of the Indians when settled on their allotments, it is impracticable for one physician to visit them when necessity

requires; and as a result many die for want of proper medical attendance. I recommend the employment of additional physicians, or at least an appropriation to pay local physicians for services rendered to Indians living far away from the agency.

Sanitary condition.—For information on this subject attention is invited to the report of the agency physician accompanying this report. It is a fact beyond doubt that the population is decreasing year by year. The prevalance of scrofulous diseases is witnessed in both tribes, though more generally among the Arapahoes. Ignorance and superstition, coupled with faith in the efficacy of medicine men, prohibits the use of the remedies prescribed by the physician, and many children are sacrificed as victims to this blind devotion to customs which have existed from time immemorial.

Industries.—As encouragement to those who can be induced to labor, I have taken steps to provide a market for such quantities of wood, hay, and grain as they may wish to deliver at Fort Reno, Okla., as authorized in office letter dated September 23, 1891, and in accordance with Section IV, Chap. 77, 26 Stats., 721, authorizing purchases from Indians in open market of grain, hay, fuel, etc., for use of military posts. Some of the Indians have found a market in the adjacent towns for fence posts, which they cut from their lands, and, in a few instances, for larger timber suitable for lumber. A few of them will have corn, oats, and hay to sell in small quantities.

Schools and education.—There are two Government boarding schools and one bonded school; the two first at and near the agency, the latter at the Seger colony on the upper Washita River. The Mennonite Church is building a mission school at Cantonment to replace the one burned last February, which will soon be finished. The Mennonite mission school, near the agency, is not in operation, it having been impracticable for their superintendent to fill it with a sufficient number of scholars to justify keeping it open.

The Government schools were opened September 1 and have at this time in regular attendance 86 pupils at the Arapaho school and 97 at the Cheyenne school. I have used earnest efforts to get both of these schools filled to their capacity. During the progress of the recent annuity payment I have used the opportunity to urge upon each head of a family having children of school age the importance of sending their children to school. In this way I have succeeded in obtaining a number of scholars that would otherwise have not been sent to school. In some cases it was necessary to refuse payment to guardians of minor children in order to exact a promise that they would place the child in school. In only one instance have I met with a positive refusal to do so, and in this I ordered the rations of the family cut off. It requires hard work to induce many of them to consent, but I have kept at work, and by persuasion and promises of kind treatment of their children I hope to get the greater part of the children in school.

I have recently appointed for each school a board of three school trustees from the chiefs and headmen, and the following is a copy of the order appointing them:

A board of school commissioners for the Cheyenne boarding school is hereby appointed, to consist of the following chiefs and headmen: Little Chief, Cloud Chief, and Little Bear, who will hold office for one year from date hereof, or during the pleasure of the agent in charge, and until their successors are appointed.

The board will visit the school at least once each month and at such other times as they deem necessary, and examine into the manner in which the children are provided for as to clothing and feeding and treatment by employés of the school.

They will hear all complaints made to them of bad treatment by the children, and report to the agent, if they believe that the matter requires his action.

They will support the superintendent in exercising authority over the children, and regulating the time at which they are allowed to visit their homes.

They will use their influence to keep the school filled to its capacity, and urge upon parents the necessity of sending their children to school.

They will report the names of all parents to the agent who refuse and neglect to send their children to school.

They will aid in procuring the return of all runaways from school.

They will encourage the children to remain at school, and to apply themselves to study and the work assigned them, and to remain the full term at school before applying for permission to go to their homes.

They will endeavor to quiet the false rumors of sickness among the pupils, and of abuse by the teachers and employés.

They will have frequent talks with parents as to the condition of their children in school, as to their general health and their progress in their studies, and endeavor to encourage them to return their children promptly to school when the new school year begins.

They will report all matters to the superintendent and agent that, in their opinion, requires their action.

It is hoped and expected that the board will be of great assistance to the superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and facilitate the progress of the education of all children of school age.

(Signed) A. E. WOODSON,
Captain Fifth United States Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 20, 1893.

It is expected that they will prove to be valuable aids to the superintendents and that they will have a good influence in making the schools popular with their people, and in creating a feeling of confidence and trust in the manner in which the children are cared for.

I have detailed a policeman to live at each school and to execute the orders of the superintendent, and aid him in maintaining good order and discipline, and to prevent parents from stealing their children away. This has had good effect on refractory boys who would be inclined to run away from school. I have caused to be sent back to the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., two pupils of that school who ran away and came home to this agency. When parents have proved obstinate, I have sent the police to bring them to the agency and after a talk with them in which I have generally extracted a promise to send their children to school, in no instance have they failed to keep such promise. Firmness and determination have due weight with all Indians.

Annuity payments.—The only permanent fund belonging to these tribes is the $1,000,000 paid by the Government for their surplus lands, the interest on which is $50,000 annually. I have just concluded the payment to all who would accept their shares. Many of them hold that they have not parted with their right in the lands, and have declined to take their shares of the purchase money as well as the interest on same. All funds not receipted for will be returned to the Treasury where it will remain to their credit individually.

Double allotments.—In the hurried efforts to allot the Indians prior to the time fixed for opening of the surplus lands to settlement, many mistakes occurred and in a few instances double allotments were made. Certain persons who had access to the township plats and office records have taken advantage of this fact, and have entered contests on the same at the local land office.

In one case a contest has been entered on an allotment properly and legally made to an Arapaho Indian called White Bear. The contestant I am told contends that White Bear was dead at the time the allotment was made. The records of this office show that he was living at the time and died subsequent to his allotment. The contestant has fenced and cultivated a portion of this allotment and the crop is now standing. I shall ask that the contestant be ejected and the crop left on the land for the benefit of White Bear's legal heirs.

In each case of double allotment, I shall advise the Indian to make selection of the most valuble of the two allotments, notwithstanding valuable improvements have been placed thereon by the contestant.

Taxation.—The local laws make no distinction as to the ownership of property subject to taxation, and it is contemplated to levy a tax on all personal property and improvements on Indian allotments. I am informed that an effort will be made to collect such tax levy. I wish to interpose a remonstrance against the collection of taxes at this time from a people who are unable to comprehend the reasons therefor. It is too soon to subject them to such penalty for the small recompense of exercising the rights of citizenship, which to them is yet a sealed book. They do not care to exercise the right of franchise, and if they did, they would not know how to bestow it. It is to be hoped that a sufficient time will be allowed to prepare them for the responsible duties of citizenship, and by gradual induction, to make them subject to all the conditions of a higher civilization.

Attorneys.—The legal complications growing out of the intercourse between Indians and whites renders the assistance of an attorney very necessary. Under this heading comes trespassing on allotments, the seizure of Indian stock for damages, the recovery of stolen stock and prosecution of the thieves, the protection of Indians on their allotments in contest cases, the defense of Indians accused of depredations, or of crimes in violation of statute law, and many others.

The United States district attorney resides at the capital of the Territory, which prevents access to him in cases of emergency, while some of the cases cited are Territorial matters and not within the scope of his duties. If some local attorney could be employed in cases where it was necessary, it would result in benefit to the Indians and greatly assist the agent in the discharge of his duties.

Whisky.—The Indian is a slave to liquor, and it would be a matter of great surprise if, with the facilities for getting it from adjacent towns, they did not frequently introduce it. The vigilance of the police seems to check the too frequent use of it near the agency. The punishment inflicted by the local courts on those who have been convicted of selling it to Indians, has not been severe enough to deter others from doing the same. In some cases where the fine of $1 was imposed it has served to make the punishment simply farcical.

A good calaboose at the agency furnishes a place where all disorderly and drunken Indians are confined, and light punishments are inflicted, such as cutting wood, cutting weeds, and performing other necessary labor under charge of the police.

Plural marriages.—An effort is being made to break up this custom which has so long prevailed. The Department recognizes only one legal wife, and in all payments

made to the Indians, the husband has been allowed to receipt for the share of only one wife and her minor children, the other wife receipting for herself and minor children.

It appears to me necessary that the local courts should be appealed to stop this unlawful practice. An instance has recently occurred wherein a Cheyenne Indian called Little Hawk, who has a wife and children, threw her away, according to Indian custom, and took as a wife Julia Bent, the daughter of George Bent, a half-breed, who is an educated Indian girl recently returned from the Carlisle school, where she has been for six or seven years. The girl on returning to the agency was offered a position by the former agent, but she chose to return to her relations, and in a short time became the wife of Little Hawk, according to Indian custom. It is proposed to bring this case before the grand jury at its next session, in order to test the application of the laws to Indian offenders of this class.

Clothing.—Under treaty stipulations with these tribes the Government agreed to furnish them with certain quantities of clothing each year, and in accordance therewith this clothing is issued each year; usually during the winter months. The calicoes, flannels, shirtings, shawls, cotton goods, quilts, and blankets are eagerly sought after and are useful articles to the Indians; but the clothing (especially men's) is not desired nor appreciated. Some of the boys' clothing is worn and is necessary, especially while attending school; but the men make but little use of theirs and sell it for whatever they can get for it. It appears to have been impracticable in the past to prevent this unlawful disposition of the clothing isssed to them by the Government. There are a limited number that wear this clothing. Many of them wear pantaloons with the seat cut out, using them as leggins and in connection with the breech-cloth. The vests are scarcely ever worn, nor the overcoats. Moccasins are almost universally worn in lieu of the shoes.

I believe if the money paid out for these articles of clothing (except in limited quantities) was expended for other purposes, such as compensation for payment of the salaries of Indian assistant farmers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, and field matrons, it would serve a better purpose and be of more appreciable benefit to a greater number.

In this connection I invite attention to the following extract from article 10 of treaty between the United States and the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians, concluded October 28, 1867; ratification advised July 25, 1868 (paragraph VI, p. 134):

> And, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for a period of thirty years, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper. And if at any time, within the thirty years, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under this article, can be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, Congress may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but, in no event, shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall, annually, detail an officer of the Army to be present, and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

The police.—Thirty Indian policemen are authorized for this agency; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants and 4 sergeants, with 23 privates. I am pleased to state that they are effective, loyal, and obedient to the agent. During my long service as an officer of the Army, I have witnessed no more cheerful and prompt execution of orders given by a superior, than by these policemen.

I render willing testimony to the faithful performance of duty by Capt. Black Coyote; I have recently added to his authority within the limits of the allotted lands in this (Canadian) county, by securing for him a warrant as deputy sheriff, thus adding to his efficiency. In this capacity he is more useful to the civil authorities in making arrests of Indian offenders against the peace and order of the county, or of whisky peddlers and other evil doers within the limits of the reservation. He is very proud of his newly acquired authority, and bears himself with becoming dignity. His assistance in suppressing the "ghost" dances, and his prompt reports of all matters which should be brought to the knowledge of his agent are commendable. I cheerfully recommend him to the honorable Commissioner for some substantial recognition of his valuable services to the Government.

Allotted lands.—While it is true that 160 acres of land have been allotted to each member of the two tribes, yet a number of them have never accepted their allotments, nor have they received or been willing to accept their portion of the purchase money, they holding to the fact that they have never parted with their interest, right, or title to the surplus lands of the reservation. Among these are Whirlwind, Red Moon, Old Crow, Little Big Jake, White Shield and others. It has been a difficult matter to induce many of them to settle on the lands allotted to them; the old habit of living in villages and bands is difficult to overcome. The tribal relations are still maintained, and segregation of lands has not resulted in the expectations entertained at the time the allotments were made.

While the above is true concerning many, yet a large number seem to be thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of their individual ownership, and exhibit a pride and appreciation of their landed possessions. They are quick to acquire a knowledge of the value of their lands for agricultural and grazing purposes and how to drive a bargain with the whites for leasing the same, or for the sale of timber, or grass for hay. Some of them have found that they have a source of revenue from the sale of timber, and it may be difficult to restrain such from denuding the lands of the same.

Leasing of allotments.—The law fixes the limit of time of leases of the Indian allotments at three years for grazing and agricultural purposes. The time is in my opinion, altogether too short, and it will result in but few leases being made unless the limit is extended to five years or more. If the lands had been broken, or were in condition so that the Indians themselves could cultivate them, then three years would be long enough for these leases to run; but nearly all these lands are wild, unbroken prairie, upon which no crop can be grown the first year after the sod is broken. No profit accrues to the lessee during the first year, while really he would only be able to make two crops on the leased land.

If the allotments are to be leased at all, the limit should be fixed at not less than five years. This time would justify the lessee in building substantial fences and making other improvements, such as constructing a dwelling house, digging a well, planting fruit trees, etc. The head of a family with several minor children should be permitted to lease the allotments of each member except the one upon which residence is established. The land would then be in good shape for cultivation when the children attained their majority, while each allotment would have the necessary improvements for establishing immediate residence when the children were ready to settle upon the same. Unless the law is made to inure to the benefit of the lessee, such lands will not be cultivated, but will remain for years in this wild state, bringing no revenue or profit to their several owners. The Indians, with their pony teams, can not successfully redeem it from its original condition of unbroken prairie.

Trespassing on allotments.—Much complaint is made of trespassing by whites on the Indian allotments. Their rights are not regarded as they should be by their white neighbors, and those who commit such trespass are not willing to compensate the proper owners for damage to crops committed by their herds. But on the other hand the stock of the Indians is seized for any damage it may commit and it can only be released by prompt payment of the amount assessed.

Estrays.—The local laws allow the taker up of stock 50 cents per head for horses, and numerous instances have occurred wherein the Indian owners have been required to pay the amount demanded before release could be obtained. The Indians have been accustomed to let their ponies run at large, and as the range was unlimited, they had no occasion to keep them under immediate surveillance; but that is all changed, and now the white man's possessions bar the way to free range and bid them beware on what soil they permit their herds to graze.

Stolen stock.—Scarcely a week passes but reports of stolen stock are made by the Indians, but few of which are recovered. They are not noted as detectives, and seldom ever give pursuit to the thieves. It requires money (which they do not possess) and a journey beyond the confines of the Indian lands, and they are loath to undertake the recapture of the stolen property; and thus these renegades from justice ply their nefarious trade with impunity. Just how the repeated depredations by horse thieves on the Indian stock will end is yet to be learned.

Since I assumed the duties of agent, not a week has passed without receiving reports of stolen stock. It is apparently impracticable to bring these thieves to justice. The near approach of the time for opening the Cherokee Strip to settlement seems to incite them to repeated offenses of this character. Horses will be in great demand on that occasion, and the Indians appear to be the unwilling victims who are called upon for means of transportation to the new lands. I am frequently required to replevin stolen stock and to represent the Indians before the courts in these cases. Within the past week I have aided them to recover fifteen head of horses that had been stolen or driven off, but have not succeeded in locating the guilty parties.

Indian houses.—The principal step in the matter of civilization and progress is the induction of the Indians into the improved conditions of living like white people; and the chief prerequisite is houses to live in. That the means will have to be furnished them to acquire this necessary adjunct to higher civilization, is apparent. From what sources the funds are to be obtained for this purpose is a matter of future legislation. It is not suggested nor recommended that they be given houses to live in until they are prepared and anxious to assume this stage of advancement. To attempt to place them in houses before that time would result in failure, and the funds would have been spent to no good purpose.

There are, however, a considerable number of these Indians who are anxious to have houses, and would take a laudable pride in the possession of them. I have

recently been importuned by Antelope Skin, whose house was burned in some manner unknown to him, to apply to the honorable Commissioner for authority to rebuild his house, which I hope will be done, as such people ought to be encouraged in their efforts to follow the "white man's road."

Stallions.—In order to improve the size and effectiveness of the Indian ponies for agricultural purposes, I recommend that a sufficient number of stallions well enough bred for the purpose and of good size and color be furnished, so that there may be one stallion in each farming district, to be kept in charge by the farmer of the district for service during the breeding season of each year. When it is shown how unequal to the work of breaking the sod are the diminutive ponies owned by these Indians, the necessity for an improved condition of the same as to size is clearly apparent.

Houses for Indian farmers.—As yet no houses for occupancy by Indian farmers have been built in the districts to which they are assigned. It is now impossible for them to properly perform their duties by reason of not residing in their districts. Much valuable time is lost by going and returning to the agency. I respectfully urge the necessity of suitable houses for the farmers in the several farming districts. The great distance from the agency of many of the allotments renders it imperatively necessary that houses for the farmers should be built in their districts. At present some of them have to travel 40 miles to reach the further limits of their district, and two of the districts are respectively 60 and 90 miles from the agency. The necessity for such houses seems therefore obvious.

Indian farmers.—The allotted lands are divided into nine farming districts, each with one additional farmer in charge. The duties required of these farmers are most important and, in my opinion, second only to that of the agent in charge. Therefore it is imperative that none but energetic, industrious, and thoroughly competent persons should be appointed to such places. There is much more required of them than a thorough knowledge of farming. They should be men of strong character, and ability to gain the confidence and respect of the Indians. They should have the business capacity to manage the affairs of the Indians under their charge; to superintend all business transactions between the Indians and whites; to see that fair and profitable dealings with them are conducted and that the Indians are not cheated; to see that they receive full compensation for everything they have to sell in the way of products of their own labor; to teach economy and thrift and to make them provident; to require them to take proper care of their tools and farming implements; to instruct them in the use of farm machinery; to enforce hygienic rules and to observe cleanliness of person and about their premises; to instruct them in the proper care and keeping of stock, when and how to feed and water it; in the fitting and repairing of harness; in the proper loading and draft of wagons; in the breeding of stock; in the milking of cows; in making of butter and care of dairy products; in the care and raising of poultry, etc.

He should conduct bargains for the leasing of lands and sale of crops and reduce the same to writing and witness all such transactions. He should be required to live within the limits of his farming district, and his own residence and its surroundings should be an object lesson to the Indians under his charge. He should be kind to them, and, above all, should have an earnest, sympathetic interest in their condition and affairs. He should rigorously pursue and bring to justice all cases of larceny or burglary of Indian property and all cases of stolen stock. He should adjust and arbitrate all cases of damages of Indian stock, to the end (if possible) to avoid legal proceedings against the owners thereof. He should, by the strictest vigilance, endeavor to prevent the introduction and sale of liquor to the Indians, and to obtain the necessary evidence to convict all such offenders. He should prevent the manufacture of any intoxicant by the Indians. He should know all that is going on in his district, and report all matters to the agent which require his action or that should be brought to his knowledge. He should see that the Indians live on their allotments and try to prevent them collecting in villages where they are accustomed to idle away their time when they ought to be at home and at work. When congregated, they engage in dancing, gambling, and other indolent habits.

No person should be appointed to this important position in the Indian service who is not well qualified to perform the duties above outlined, and it shall be my endeavor to exact from those under my charge such competent rendition of their duties.

Indian assistant farmers.—It can readily be seen, if such multifarious duties are required of Indian farmers, each one should have at least one assistant, who should be an educated Indian boy, who is anxious to work and competent to fill the position. Such assistants can be engaged at salaries not to exceed $25 per month, which is but the price of ordinary labor. They would act as interpreters and assist the farmer in giving instruction to the Indians, who would more readily comprehend such instruction when imparted by one who speaks their language. This employment of

educated Indian boys would greatly encourage others to seek such positions and engender a spirit of rivalry among those so employed. The farming districts are so large and extend over such an area that it is impracticable for the farmer to be everywhere his presence may be needed. An Indian assistant would greatly facilitate the work required of him.

Such employment of educated Indian boys would afford them profitable occupation and serve to keep them from lapsing into the condition of blanket Indians, which, unfortunately, is the case with many young men to whom the Government has given an education fitting them for the performance of good work among their people. Unfortunately there has been no means of employment offered boys and girls who have been educated at the expense of the Government, and who soon after their return to their people take to the blanket and resume the habits of their relatives. Such employment as suggested would be the means of rescuing a limited number of these young men from a condition of idleness and make them useful members of their tribe.

Indian assistant blacksmiths and wheelwrights.—At the present time there is only one blacksmith and two assistant blacksmiths for all the Indians. The blacksmith, with one assistant, is permanently located at the Agency, and one assistant blacksmith at the cantonment subagency, 60 miles distant. It is necessary in order to have their wagons repaired and plows sharpened for the Indians to go to the agency or cantonment, involving in some instances 60 or 80 miles' travel and a week's absence from their homes. I respectfully represent the urgent necessity for the employment of one assistant blacksmith and one assistant wheelwright (educated Indians) in this capacity in each farming district, at salaries of $30 per month.

An assistant carpenter would also be a most important adjunct in each farming district, at the same rate of compensation. The necessity for such services seems apparent, and I believe it to be most important, as it would afford profitable employment for a number of the young men who have received instruction and acquired such trades at the industrial training schools.

Commissary station.—I recommend that a commissary station be located in farming districts Nos. 4, 8, and 9, at which a month's supply of rations could be kept for issue to the Indians in these districts. They now draw their rations from the cantonment, and of necessity must travel about 60 miles and cross the Canadian River, a most treacherous stream, full of quicksand and frequently not fordable on account of high water. The cost of erecting suitable buildings for these supplies would not exceed $200 each. The issue to the Indians could be made by the farmer in charge, with the aid of his assistant. The Indians would transport the rations as they do now.

The necessity which at present exists for their going to the agency or cantonment to draw rations occupies a week's time, and absence from their homes at all seasons of the year, and when their presence is urgently required to look after their crops. When they leave home they take their household along, lodges, women, children, ponies, and dogs. Evil-disposed white persons take advantage of their absence to carry off farming implements, tools, fence wire, or anything they find lying about, and as yet no convictions for larceny or theft by such people have been obtained. They leave no one at home to look after their property, and complaints are frequent of valuable property being stolen and carried off when the owners are absent from home. If the necessity for them to go away from home to get their rations or have their wagons and farming implements repaired did not exist they could then give all their attention to their allotments, and much valuable time, to them, could be saved.

Besides this, they would be benefited in another way—it would render less frequent the opportunities for them to collect in large bodies, as is always the case when they go to draw their supplies. These are always the occasions for carousing and dancing, and it requires the constant vigilance of the agent and the police to keep whisky out of their camps while thus congregated; much of the time is thus idled away when they ought to be at work. As long as they are necessitated to be brought together for drawing rations and annuities, it will serve to foster and keep alive the old habits of dancing and recounting the scenes of the past, when they were on the warpath and considered it an honor and a distinction to kill white people and steal their stock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. WOODSON,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, *Darlington, Okla., June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Arapaho boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Attendance.—At the opening of school last September a number of pupils of the preceding year were rejected on account of serious scrofula affections, reducing the number to 68. To fill the school, then, to its increased capacity of 100 pupils required 32 children who had not been in school the previous year. To obtain 32 pupils was a difficult task; mothers wanted to keep their little ones with them until the coming spring; but agent advised, Indians counseled, superintendent visited the camps, watching the signs, until the first of October, when the school was filled to overflowing, and the Indians were as proud and happy over it as were agent and school employés.

The average attendance for the quarter ending December 31, was 104. During the following quarter the enrollment was reduced by sickness and death, cutting down the average for the year to 94.

Industries.—The industries taught are simply those connected with the farm and home. Boys and girls learn readily to perform, and do perform cheerfully and in a painstaking manner, the various kinds of work incident to a well-ordered country home. The work of the girls in the sewing room, and also in the general household duties, is very commendable.

They have shown decidedly more capability and independence in work this year than last. Our girls are remaining in school longer, deferring marriage later than formerly, and when they marry could they still be under the supervision of the school, they would take pride in keeping their homes neat and clean. But to leave school and return to camp, I am sorry to say, means too often a return, more or less, to camp ways. The boys do well at farm and garden work, and at the request of the parent, upon the recommendation of the district farmer, a boy is occasionally detailed to one or two weeks' work upon his father's farm, thus showing the Indians the advantage of industrial training.

Farm and Garden.—The school farm consists of 230 acres of land; 110 acres under cultivation this year with the following crops: Wheat, 25 acres; oats, 60 acres; field corn, 7 acres; sweet corn, 5 acres; potatoes, 8 acres; garden, 5 acres.

The season has been very unfavorable, the drouth affecting all crops more or less. The early vegetables, however, were in advance of the drouth and furnished the table abundantly from May 20 to the close of school.

We set out last fall 700 fruit trees, 950 grapes, 1,100 raspberry, 1,000 currants, and 5,000 strawberry plants, the strawberry plants yielding lightly in May.

Schoolroom work.—Epidemics of sore eyes and la grippe interfered very much with the school-room work, yet the advancement made during the year has been fully up to the requirements of the course of study with 80 per cent of the pupils. The improvement in English speaking, composition, and letter-writing is very satisfactory.

Columbus day was observed by the school, following the official programme, with some additions. The election, "Shall we salute the flag?" was held in accordance with instructions, the returns made by clerk Roscoe Conkling, 15 years of age, being, for neatness and correctness, all that could be desired.

A public entertainment was held near the close of school, in which the exercises by the pupils received unusual praise and were very gratifying to employés, showing marked improvement over last year.

Sanitary.—With the exception of sore eyes the pupils were comparatively healthy up to February 1, when the school was visited by the severest epidemic of its history. For two months the school was a hospital, battling with la grippe in its multitudinous forms. The agency physician, with school employés, worked and watched day and night; but in spite of medical skill and faithful care, two of our brightest pupils, May North and Laura Hutchinson, died, and several who recovered temporarily were physically unfit to remain in school. Five died after having been excused from school and having been at home for some time, while in others latent lung trouble became apparent. In fact, few had fully recovered their former strength at the close of school.

I do not think the cause of the epidemic can in any way be traced to unfavorable sanitary conditions of the school. The disease was at the same time prevalent and more fatal among the Arapahoes here in camp, and also among the Northern Arapahoes. The fact is, the Arapaho is diseased, full of scrofula, with a tendency to lung trouble, and with physical condition favorable to the reception of la grippe.

Religious teaching.—Sunday school is held on Sabbath morning and song and preaching service Sabbath evening. Some Bible precept or truth is given each evening at public collection. The pupils' familiarity with gospel hymns and scripture verses is indeed remarkable, and the child-like confidence with which they receive the word of God should put to shame many of our own race. Parents and friends of the pupils frequently attend the Sunday services, and seem not only pleased with the part the children take, but listen with great reverence, as if the spirit of truth were enlightening their minds and hearts. On Easter Sunday, at the close of service, Chief Row of Lodges was invited to speak, and, among other good things, said: "I do not know why God made the Indian and white man different, but I am glad we shall share alike in the resurrection."

Employés.—I desire to say that all employés of the school have done faithful, earnest work. During the sickness in the winter few pupils were able to perform their accustomed work, necessitating double duty upon employés. In addition to this, five sick-rooms required care both day and night, and often, after all-night watching, attendants were compelled to wait until the middle of the day before relief could be sent. This extra work and great anxiety told heavily upon the strength of employés.

A hospital nurse is needed. The matron has the care of the sick in addition to her other duties. True, other employés are called to assist, but there is still the double responsibility, that of matron and nurse. There are times when she must remain at the hospital for weeks, only occasionally visiting other buildings, and one assistant matron cannot give proper care and attention to the girls and look after the work in both the little children's home and main dormitory building.

Thanking you for wise counsel, constant support, and ever kindliest courtesy,

I am very respectfully,

ISAAC W. DWIRE,
Superintendent.

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CADDO SPRINGS, OKLA., *July 18, 1893.*

SIR: In submitting this my fourth annual report of the affairs of Cheyenne boarding school, I must, in justice to the school and to myself, ask your indulgence of a brief retrospection of its history for the last four years.

When I came to the school, on the 22d day of May, 1889, just 35 pupils were in actual attendance. In the excitement attendant upon the opening of "Old Oklahoma," immediately contiguous to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, the school had become badly demoralized. Thirty days after reaching the agency I had more than double the attendance. Then occurred the annual vacation of two months.

Upon the opening of the school for the following year, on September 1, a fairly satisfactory number of children were entered as pupils by their parents, and shortly after, through the co-operation of the Indian agent, the chiefs and headmen of the tribe induced their people to increase the number of pupils to the full capacity of the school plant. The entire school year of 1890 was reasonably satisfactory, both as regarded attendance and in the character of and range of work done.

Then came the disquieting and unsettling train of occurrences consequent upon the breaking up of the reservation, the taking of allotted lands in severalty by the Indians, and the sale to the Government of their surplus lands, all of which resulted in a very violent and bitter feeling toward the Government on the part of a very large and influential faction of the Cheyennes, and in the division into two parties of the Indians themselves, one party favoring and the other opposing the division of their landed possessions. As might naturally be expected, during this period the pupils of the school were largely carried away by the exciting occurrences of the time, and it was with difficulty that at any time the older pupils, especially, were retained in school. This difficulty was increased by the fact that many of the most influential leaders of the Cheyennes were stripped of their authority as chiefs, so far as Government recognition was concerned, and these refused to take any further interest in the welfare of the school.

To the further embarrassment of our work, instructions from the Department to the agent were to the effect that the Indians must be kept in a cheerful mood as possible, in order to induce their signatures to the treaty stipulations presented by the commissioners empowered to treat with them for the sale of the reservation. Thus the withholding of rations and otherwise disciplining the Indians for failure to place their children in school were prohibited, and the attendance began naturally to dwindle, and it was with the greatest difficulty attendance of any kind was maintained.

To still further aggravate the situation, came the introduction of the prophecies of the alleged "Messiah" and the celebration of the "Ghost Dance." The outlook at this period was most discouraging; and viewed from the present time, it seems wonderful that any school whatever was possible under the existing circumstances.

In the meantime, the Department had determined, on account of the large number of Cheyenne children for whom there was no school accommodation, to repair and enlarge the old school building here, and to erect a new building. It was intended that the work of repairing the old house should be done during the two vacation months, prior to the opening of school in September. Owing to unaccountable delays the repairs were not commenced until after the end of vacation; and as it would be impossible to pull down and rebuild portions of the old building while school should be in session, it was determined school for the year 1892 should not be convened until after the completion of the repairs. Thus no school was conducted until September 1, 1892, at which time the old building was in readiness for pupils, as was also the new boy's dormitory—the two combined furnishing ample accommodations for 200 pupils.

I had earnestly hoped that the school year of 1893 would find our buildings filled with Indian children and the work in its several branches be thoroughly successful from the beginning to the end of the term. In this I have been greatly disappointed. The disturbing influences, and the interregnum recounted in the foregoing, had exerted an unfortunate influence upon the Cheyenne Indians, old and young; and it became evident early in the year that but a meager attendance could be secured by persuasive means.

An unfortunate legal decision of an United States judge, to the effect that Indians who have taken lands in severalty are independent of national authority in the matter of their lands, and the education of their children, added to the embarrassment of the situation at this time, and rendered more impotent the efforts of the superintendent to fill the school.

Another formidable barrier to success in filling the school arose from the fact that very many of the families of our former pupils had removed from the neighborhood of the school to their allotments, in most cases many miles from the agency; and in many such cases we were unable to secure their return to the school.

To require or expect the superintendent of a school so situated to be responsible for filling such school is, it seems to me, entirely unreasonable; and yet, during the last year, I have traveled hundreds of miles in all kinds of weather, sleeping in wagons and Indian tepees, in an endeavor to increase the attendance at this school—and as a reward have been blamed for the small enrollment here.

The Cheyenne Indians well know the superintendent of the school has no authority outside of the school premises; and so far as any helpful assistance from higher authority, in securing and maintaining attendance is concerned, the school might as well have been located at the antipodes. It is true that early in the year threats were made to the Cheyennes that unless the school should be filled with their children prior to certain dates, their beef and other rations would be withheld until they should fill the school. But when "beef-issue day" came round, the usual full issue of beef was made, without discrimination between those Indians having children in school and those who had failed to furnish pupils. Of course, one or two experiences of this kind were sufficient to satisfy the Cheyennes that no vigorous policy would be pursued; and the result was what might naturally be expected under the circumstances.

An attempt has been made in certain official quarters to fasten upon myself the responsibility for a scant attendance at this school, by charging my inability to secure the confidence of the Indians, "thereby rendering it impracticable to fill the school, or to secure even a reasonable attendance." The relations of no one with these Indians have been more cordial than mine; and I know lack of confidence in me on their part is not at all the reason for their failure to support the school. Every one at all conversant with the facts knows the great majority of these Indians to be averse to the education of their children, and the native stubbornness of this people. Besides, the Cheyennes have no acknowledged "head chief" to "make roads" for his followers, in such matters, as have the Arapahoes. There are many self-styled chiefs among the Cheyennes; but they are leaders of various small bands, or settlements, but no recognized head of the tribe in its entirety. This necessitatee

dealing with the Cheyennes largely as individuals and families—a very much more difficult undertaking than to reach a tribe through its acknowledged chief.

I have repeatedly, during the past year, called the attention of the Department to the urgent necessity for some vigorous measure to compel and maintain a proper attendance at this school, but to no effect. I have been repeatedly told by the Indian agent that doubtless notice would be served on the Cheyennes that all relations between the Government and their tribe would be suspended until the schools erected for the benefit of their children shall be filled to their capacity in the coming school year. If this be true, the query arises, why has not something of the kind been done, or at least attempted, during the past year? Delays in this work are dangerous to success, and if this people is to be saved to civilization, any possible remedies for their present condition cannot be too early administered. But because the superintendent of the school is supposed to be most defenseless (as he has the least authority), it is hardly fair to make him the scapegoat for the omissions and delinquincies of even the laws themselves, as well as of his various superiors in office.

Summary of the year's work at Cheyenne.—Notwithstanding the very unsatisfactory attendance at Cheyenne school, much good work has been accomplished during the past year. The highest number of pupils in attendance during any one quarter is 101 in the fourth quarter. Total number of days' attendance during the year, 22,171. Average attendance for time school was in actual session during year, 77⅔. Some of the attendance was quite irregular, rendering the best teaching and the best results difficult; but the standard of work done in the schoolrooms was without doubt equal to the average of other schools in the service.

Proper discipline has been very difficult to maintain, because of the absence of any helpful authority back of the superintendent; and indulgence became necessary in order not to drive pupils from the school—a most unfortunate condition of affairs, I grant, but one that had to be met as best it might.

Few promotions from lower to higher grades were effected during the year, but earnest endeavor was put forth to make the literary teaching thorough and intelligent, in the latitude covered. The rule has been to permit no pupil to undertake new work until all previous lessons were mastered. This rule has been faithfully observed as far as possible.

The accomplishments during the year in that most important of all departments in any school, the industrial work, have been in the main more satisfactory than that of the schoolrooms. Much new ground was broken out and sown to fall and spring crops, and now the school farm comprises 400 acres of good plow land. This entire area was planted to wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, milo maize, sorghum, and a variety of garden vegetables. All these except the oats have made a good growth and will yield a handsome return of products. A conservative estimate puts the quantity of each variety as follows:

Radishes	bushels..	100	Potatoes	bushels..	500
Onions	do....	100	Oats	do....	250
Beans	do....	100	Barley	do....	300
Pease	do....	100	Wheat	do....	2,000
Lettuce	pounds..	100			

There are also 25 acres of sown milo maize and sorghum cane, 10 acres German millet, 12 acres alfalfa, and 25 acres planted milo maize, for fodder crops, which will all give a good yield and furnish excellent subsistence for the school stock next winter.

No fruit will be gathered from the school orchard this year. Early in the spring the prospect was favorable for a very heavy yield of peaches, apples, and cherries; but the unseasonable cold weather destroyed the buds, ruining the crop. A considerable area is planted to melons, the vines of which are in fine condition. The melons will all be late in maturing, on account of the seed furnished by the Department proving worthless, and having to buy fresh seeds and replanting.

School stock.—The school has 5 horses, 6 mules, and 1 pony, for work stock, and about 100 head of stock cattle and milch cows. For these there is abundant pasture under fence, with plenty of pure spring water the year round. All our stock is doing well. Several head of three-year-old steers are fat, and should be slaughtered for school subsistence next fall and winter. Stock-raising should become more and more a marked feature of the school work here.

During the past year about 1,200 acres of pasture lands were inclosed with a good 4-wire fence, and we now have 2,000 acres of pasture so inclosed.

The school carpenter, with the help of the boys detailed to assist him, has done much repair work on the several buildings of the school; and he has erected a new farm barn for the school. Its dimensions are 36 by 70, and it has a good stone basement underneath the whole. The barn is also fitted with grain bins of sufficient capacity to hold all grain raised on the farm. It is one of the most complete and convenient barns in the service, and supplies a long-felt want.

Indoors, the various domestic occupations usual at Indian boarding schools have been carefully and faithfully taught. Cooking, baking, sewing, laundry work, and general housekeeping have all been well done by the girls and boys under the supervision of the employés in charge of the various departments, and with their assistance. Never has the work been better done than this year.

On my recommendation at the beginning of the year, the Department permitted funds to the amount of $50 per month to be distributed among the girls and boys of the school in various small sums, according to the ability and fidelity of the individual, instead of paying the same to two regular employés. The result of the experiment was quite gratifying. Better service and more cheerfully rendered than ever before, has evidenced the appreciation of the children for this little token of the recognition of the value of their labor.

Condition of buildings.—The two school buildings, main structure and boys' dormitory, are in first-class repair, generally; and it is the testimony of all visitors, official and otherwise, that in the matter of neatness and adornment, as well as general comfort, our school quarters are not excelled, and seldom equaled in the service. Most of the rooms are commodious and convenient, and all are well ventilated. The girls' sitting room, the sewing room, and most of the halls of the two buildings are carpeted with neat and durable rag carpet—nearly 500 yards of which were woven for the school during the year.

There is most urgent need at this school of suitable bathing facilities. We have only two bath tubs (old and nearly useless), standing in one corner of the laundry building. In these two tubs all the pupils must bathe—a tedious process and very unsatisfactory. The laundry building is unsuited to its use, and plans and specifications for a new laundry were submitted to the Indian Office, through Agent Ashley, some months since. It is hoped the Department will early authorize the erection of this building; then the old laundry may be fitted up into a convenient bath house, at little expense aside from new tubs and plumbing. A coal house for the school is needed. At present there is literally no place for the storage of fuel, and much loss results from leaving coal out of doors.

There is need, too, of a boys' play room. Their dormitory building is a well-appointed building for that purpose, but, being divided into sleeping rooms, the boys are compelled to play in the halls

during bad weather. This creates much confusion and makes it difficult to keep the building clean and in order. A large room detached from the dormitory building is really necessary to furnish proper accommodation for the boys when not in school or in their sleeping rooms.

Health of pupils.—The general health of our pupils during the past year has been good. The usual siege of sore eyes had to be contended with, and there were a few cases of pneumonia, besides some other acute troubles and a few scrofulous cases to be treated. No deaths of pupils or of employés occurred, thanks to a healthful location, the best of medical treatment, and to good nursing by the matrons and assistants.

Deportment of pupils.—The conduct of the girls and boys in their association with each other has been, with very few exceptions, dignified and chaste, and no scandals of any sort have attached in the least degree to the school. A more respectful and gentlemanly attitude toward the school girls is quite noticeable in the boys than formerly, while a wholesome, natural friendliness between the sexes has been encouraged.

To conclude, I will say that with its large farm under cultivation, and with its enlarged and improved buildings, Cheyenne school is now on a solid basis and in condition to do better work than ever before. Only the vigorous and steady support of Government authority is wanting to make it one of the most successful institutions in the Indian school service.

Much work on the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings is necessary to make them attractive and symmetrical. A great deal of grading is necessary on account of the uneveness of the location. My plan would be to lease a large part of the farm land the coming season for a portion of the crop and put most of the labor of the school force, including teams, to the improvement of the premises.

Grateful for the very liberal support of your office in the past, and confident of continued liberality in that direction in future,

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant.

L. D. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 20, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the rule of the Department, I herewith submit my annual report of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

While I can not make as brilliant and encouraging a showing as I should like to, still I believe I am justified in saying that there has been a substantial progress made during the year just closed. Among a people so imbued with ignorance and superstition as are these Indians, any advancement in civilization must of necessity be very slow. Anything that is done for them over and above what they ask for and are willing to submit to in the amelioration of their condition has to be done in the face of prejudice and superstition on the one hand and the "medicine men" on the other. The physician's path among the Indians is truly anything but a rosy one. But, as I stated in the beginning, some progress has been made, and the black cloud of ignorance and superstition is beginning to show a silver lining.

The influence of the medicine men is on the wane, and the dawn of a brighter and a happier future for our Indians is fast approaching. By this I do not wish to be understood that the Indians have wholly given up their faith in their native physicians, or that they have cast aside all the baneful customs in vogue among them in the treatment of the sick, but that they are beginning to realize that their way is not the best way, and that a more rational and enlightened system based on experience and faith in the potency of the white man's medicine is beginning to assert itself.

But all of this has been accomplished at a frightful cost. The once powerful and justly dreaded Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes have diminished down to a mere shadow of what they once were, and they are still on the decrease. This year's census shows a falling off of 124 from last year's enrollment. The mortality is chiefly among children from one to five years of age. Statistics show that of all the deaths in the first year of life about 40 per cent are due to diseases of the digestive organs, and half as many to diseases of the respiratory organs. In the second year the main cause of death changes completely, for of all the deaths taking place in that year but 9 are due to digestive and 36 per cent to respiratory diseases. Thus, in the first year, stomach and intestine, in the second, bronchi and lungs, are the sources of high death rates. The respiratory organs are better protected, usually, in the first year, and the digestive organs treated more improperly. Such infants as survive the first are exposed to the same paternal ignorance and carelessness concerning the requirements of the respiratory organs during the second.

What is true of the white race is, *a fortiori*, justly true of the red. Indian children thrive and look plump and ruddy while at the mother's breast, but the scene changes immediately the child is weaned. Ignorance regarding infant feeding soon brings on stomach and intestinal disorders, and that, together with exposure and improper clothing, works frightful ravages among the rising Indian generation. The same is true of bronchial and lung troubles. Children while at the breast are protected to a great extent from the exposure to which they are subject after being weaned, and bronchial and lung diseases carry off many of those who have survived the first year of stomachical and intestinal disorders.

The Darwinian theory can not be said to be true of the Indian race. Many children of healthy parentage, robust and vigorous, and giving promise of longevity, are cut off by ignorance on the part of the parents, and those of them that survive the first years of life are bequeathed a sickly constitution with which to face the responsibilities of life, and scrofula, phthisis, and syphilis complete the devastation in after years.

The hope of the rising Indian generation is in education and civilization. They have got to be taught to make better provision for the future and take better care of their health. My observation leads me to believe that it is a bad policy to close the schools during July and August. The children go home in a comparatively healthy condition, well clothed, and free from vermin. When school takes up again they come in half starved, many of them almost naked, and all of them in a more or less depraved condition of health from exposure and privation. Many of the children would gladly remain in the schools during the summer vacation if allowed to do so. To my mind the better policy would be to keep the schools open throughout the entire year; but during July and August to hold no recitations, allowing the children to amuse themselves about the grounds, short vacations of a week's duration to a few of the children at a time being substituted in place of turning out the entire school for two months

The same force of employés is in charge of the school during the interim, and I am confident it would work a great benefit to the children if they were allowed to remain in school where they are well housed, fed, and clothed. Much of the good accomplished during the school year is lost by allowing the children to return to camp for two months. No one can visit the Indian camps without feeling sorry for the little children that have been so well cared for for ten months, now almost wholly neglected.

Drunkenness and venereal diseases are on the increase; so, too, is scrofula and consumption.

The improvement I mentioned in the beginning of this report is manifest in a growing demand for the agency physician; a greater willingness to educate their children and an increasing disposition to cultivate their lands and adopt the methods of their white neighbors. I am convinced, from observation, that the opening of Indian lands to white settlement is a step in advance, and that it can not help but exert a beneficial influence on the rising generation.

My practice is not wholly limited to Indians and employés; but I am daily called upon by the Indians to treat their ponies for wire cuts and various ailments. This part of my practice is increasing yearly and takes up no little of my time, notwithstanding that I have never made any pretentions to a knowlege of veterinary medicine; and in this connection I desire to take advantage of the opportunity to express my indebtedness to the Department of Agriculture for the admirable work sent out on Diseases of the Horse.

Medicines.—I am glad the Department is taking more liberal views on this matter and that the list of drugs is yearly being extended so as to include many new remedies that are essential to a well equipped armamentarium.

Schools.—I have stated in another part of this report that the Indians are manifesting an increasing disposition to educate their children; and this is especially true of the Arapahoes. The school at the agency has been filled to its full capacity most of the year. During the winter a severe epidemic of lagrippe broke out among the children, and several cases, complicated with lung disorders, terminated fatally. Some of the parents became frightened and took their children out of school, promising to bring them back when the disease abated, but failed to keep their pledge. Had it not been for this unfortunate calamity, I think the school would have been filled throughout the entire year. The attendance at the Cheyenne school has not been so good, but the Cheyennes have never been so favorably disposed toward the schools as the Arapahoes. The school at Seger Colony was very favorably looked upon by the Indians from its inception, and Mr. Seger informs me he had no trouble in getting all the children he could accommodate. Unfortunately for the Indians, the Mennonite mission school at Cantonment was destroyed by fire, and the excellent care and protection afforded many of the Indian children was lost at a time when they sorely needed it. I am happy to state that these kindly disposed people have decided to rebuild, and that material is being shipped to the mission for that purpose.

I look upon the schools as a veritable asylum for the Indian children, cities of refuge, so to speak, from the fell destroyer during the inclement winter months. It is impossible to say how many delicate Indian children are thus enabled to weather the trying ordeal of winter that would otherwise perish if exposed to the vicissitudes of camp life; but the number is large.

Towards the close of the school year an epidemic of whooping cough invaded the Arapaho school to the chagrin of the physician and employés. The sanitary condition of the school is good, and the frequent visitation of epidemics has nothing to do with its location or surroundings.

In closing this, my fourth annual report, I desire to express my deep sense of gratitude to the agent and the agency employés for their hearty coöperation and assistance in my work.

GEO. R. WESTFALL,
Agency Physician.

Capt. A. E. WOODSON,
Fifth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, *September 5, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Osage and Kaw Agency.

On the 20th of June last I received a copy of Special Orders, No. 137, headquarters Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 17, 1893, and reported here for duty on the 24th of the month. I assumed charge of the agency July 1, 1893, and my brief experience of a little over two months hardly qualifies me to report on the affairs of the agency during the past year.

Schools.—The schools were closed when I reported, but from what I can learn and the reports from the several schools, they were well attended, and fairly good progress was obtained. The average attendance was 265 pupils. There are four schools on these reservations, the Osage boarding, Kaw boarding, St. Louis boarding, and St. John's boarding. The two first mentioned are the Government schools and the latter two are conducted by societies and orders of the Catholic Church. All the school buildings are of stone, very substantial, and have accommodations for more than attended last year. The school at Kaw was well patronized, and I learn the success attending the work was fully equal to what was expected.

There were several day schools on the reservations kept up by the parents of white and Indian children, but I understand two or three have been disbanded. These schools, I learn, were established so as to permit the children to go home at night, besides taking their meals with their parents.

Allotments.—On the 23d of June, a commission, known as the Cherokee Commission, arrived at this agency and remained nearly a month, endeavoring to persuade the Osages to take allotments and sell their surplus land. Their proposition was rejected by the majority of the nation, though nearly every one of the mixed bloods and some of the full bloods were in favor of this measure. I think more of them now

are in favor of allotment than when the commission left, and am sure that within a year terms can be made with them. I have talked to them on this subject, advising and pointing out to them the advantages of taking this most important step towards civilization.

Crime.—This country has been and is the rendezvous for a great many outlaws and worthless characters, who are whisky peddlers and horse thieves, especially on the Osage Reservation, but who, notwithstanding the frequent raids by deputy United States marshals and chief of police, who is also a deputy marshal, manage to keep out of the clutches of the law. During the year a number of those who traffic in whisky have been caught, but apparently without lessening the evil. I understand efforts to prevent these infamous practices were constant before my arrival, and since then I know marshals have done much trying to stop these evils.

The Kaws not being as well off financially as the Osages, their country is not subjected to the same troubles, whisky peddlers, knowing full well where there is the most money, readily following those persons having the most cash. Heavy punishments for these crimes will do much to put a stop to this business.

Farming.—The full-blood Osages and Kaws are not given to farming, though the latter do more than the former. Nearly all of them rent their farms to white people, taking pay in part of the crop. The mixed bloods have much larger farms under cultivation, but they, too, rent to whites, getting from one-third to one-half the crop. Much more land would be cultivated were the Indians allotted, than is now used, and a much better class of men would be employed in this work.

Marriages.—There is, unfortunately, a barbarous custom among the Osage and Kaw Indians relative to early marriages. There is no legal age for this holy rite, and young girls, mere children in years, are thus sacrificed. I know of cases where girls only 12 years of age have married, and I am sure they took this step only on coercion of their parents. The Osage council passed a resolution some six months ago placing the marriageable age of girls at 16, but as the law has not been printed, though contracted for some time ago, it is not in force, though I have made many inquiries in regard to this matter.

Very respectfully,

C. A. DEMPSEY,
Captain, Second Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA., *July 15, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with office letter bearing date of May 20, 1893, to respectfully submit this my fourth annual report of these subagencies, for fiscal year 1893, just closed.

I have the honor to say that the subagencies under my charge are in the best condition they have ever been, morally and industrial; and I will proceed to consider these subagencies separately, as they are managed separately and distinctly, although they are all under the care of one agent who has charge of the whole four agencies, with a clerk in charge of each agency. I shall give no rose-colored tints, but submit facts and figures as they really are, and I hope my report will be credited with truth and given the respect due it; and I herewith inclose a census of the different tribes and a summary report itemized.

PONCA AGENCY.

This agency is where the agent resides and is considered as headquarters for all the subagencies, and where all letters should be addressed for all business connected with the agencies. This agency is 3 miles from Ponca Station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and telegraphic address is Ponca Station.

Agency employés.—There are at this agency 1 superintendent and clerk, 1 assistant clerk, 1 carpenter and miller, 1 blacksmith and engineer, 1 farmer, 1 physician, 3 Indian carpenter apprentices, 2 Indian blacksmith apprentices, and 1 interpreter. These employés have been diligent in business and harmonious, and have supported me in all my official duties, have been kind and courteous, and I take pleasure in this connection to kindly thank them for all of their kindness and obedience to orders during the past year.

Buildings.—The buildings of this agency consist of 1 flouring mill, 1 sawmill, 1 barn, 1 commissary and storeroom, 1 carpenter and blacksmith shop combined, 1 carpenter shop, 1 storehouse, 1 corn-crib, and 9 employé's residences. These build-

ings are in good repair and present a neat and respectable appearance, as also the fences and grounds surrounding them.

Reservation.—The Ponca Reservation consists of 101,894 acres, 1,855 acres under cultivation, with 3,500 rods of fence, 1,500 rods having been made the past year by Indians; and the whole number of acres fit for cultivation is 46,000. The Indians have raised about 16,200 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of corn. They have cut and delivered for use of the Government 300 cords of wood, hauled 107,857½ pounds of freight during the past year; and they have broken 312 acres of prairie during the past year. "Work" has been the motto upon the Ponca Reserve.

Too much praise can not be given A. J. Beverlin, agency farmer, for his diligence and tact in accomplishing so much work during the year, when we consider the inclination of the Indians to leave the reserve and go away to neighboring tribes to visit, and that in crop season. Any one can see at once how much work it is to so persuade them that they will attend to business. The Indian can not see the self-interest in this matter, and one who considers it an easy matter to be employed as an agency farmer is simply mistaken.

Lands in severalty.—In December last J. G. Hatchett, special allotting and disbursing agent, arrived and commenced to complete the allotments begun by Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting and disbursing agent, who had gone to Pawnee Agency, as the remainder of the Indians had refused to take their allotments, she having made last year 300 allotments. Mr. Hatchett finished these allotments, although as yet the schedules have not been received and approved and forwarded.

Cherokee Commission.—About March 20, 1893, what is known as the Cherokee Commission, consisting of David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, came and spent about twelve weeks to negotiate for their surplus lands, holding sometimes two councils a week, and part of the time one. The Indians seemed very adverse to disposing of their lands at any price. Arguments were presented by the commission, but all to no avail. The commission finally failing to procure a quorum left the reserve, failing in their object entirely. If this commission had remained in 1892, as per last report, I believe the purchase could have been consummated, but when an Indian succeeds once in baffling what he calls his enemy he then thinks he can always do so.

Census.—The Poncas number, as per census inclosed, 578.

Males	282
Females	296
Number wearing citizen's dress	421
Number wearing citizen's dress in part	157
Indians over 20 years who can read	25
Indians under 20 years who can read	135
Indians who can understand English	200
Children of school age	147
Males	71
Females	76

Indian work.—There has been sawn at the sawmill the past year 25,000 feet of lumber, which has been used in building sheds, houses, and fences.

Court of Indian Offenses.—The Indians having committed some little crimes, such as polygamy, quarreling, etc. The cases were duly presented to the court, who have in all cases displayed considerable interest in hearing and judging of the different cases brought to their attention. The court is composed at present of the following Ponca Indians: David White Eagle, Henry Fire Shaker, and Samuel Hinman, all good men, and representative men of the tribe.

Marriage relation.—There has been less violation of the marriage relation this year than formerly, the Indians paying more respect to this relation than ever before.

Police.—This agency has one captain and seven private police, who are as good in the performance of their duties as we ordinarily find among the Indians.

Decoration day was observed with appropriate exercises.

School.—Ponca school is well equipped with buildings and a farm of 60 acres under cultivation, 110 acres of pasture, furnished with cattle, 3 horses, 2 mules, and implements of all kinds to help advance the work. There has been an addition built to the barn the past year and a large cattle shed, which was built by the employment of irregular labor and the purchase by the agent of lumber for the purpose, under authority granted by the Department. I have found that at the school it is almost impossible to have work performed by them as outlined by the regulations of Indian law, although the past year the farming has been performed in a more workmanlike manner than formerly; but I think the foundation for this was laid the year before. The yield of wheat at the school will be about 200 bushels (and should have been more if the acreage had been as directed), and of corn about 400 bushels.

There has been in attendance by pupils the past year, boys, 45; girls, 49.

This school has 1 superintendent, 3 teachers, 1 matron, 1 assistant matron, 1 seam stress and 3 assistants, 1 cook, 1 baker, 1 industrial teacher, and 1 laborer. The laborer was dismissed by the superintendent the last of the year, aided by the supervisor of education, who, allow me to remark, is no more needed than a fifth wheel to a wagon, as his mission seemed to be to stir up contention and cause demoralization, as he seemed to think his own exaltation was of more account than the prosperity of the school; and he evidently thought that it was unnecessary to respect the agent on any account, instructing the superintendent not to recognize the agent in his authority. The employés of this school have been in a constant state of demoralization, using their vocal organs more than was meet, and roving over the reserve (with only a few exceptions to note), pupils declaring to the agent that they must go to other schools; that the superintendent abused them and in many cases were not allowed anything to eat; that they had been thrown down and told they would be mashed into the earth, etc. I have been powerless to correct the evils, as my reports have not seemed to have any credit at the Indian Office in reference to schools. I have continued to ask for the three years past the removal of the parties concerned, but no attention has been paid to my solicitations, and employés have been allowed to remain against my expressed protest and allowed to be in possession of property for which I am held responsible under my bond, handling it as they chose, almost refusing to render any account of it when asked. I would observe, Where is the law that will hold an agent responsible under such circumstances? On the above accounts, Ponca school has not been a success the past year, although the superintendent in his report speaks highly. This has been his custom, fair to officials and the world, and in fact inefficient in every particular. See superintendent's report:

PONCA SCHOOL, OKLA., *June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report:

Although we have not accomplished all we wish for Ponca school in the past year just ended, still it is a source of great satisfaction to state that at no time in the history of this school has the improvement and advancement in all its departments been more marked or thorough and especially in the latter half of the past year.

The schoolroom work, always of an excellent character, has certainly shown by the closing examination papers of the pupils work well and permanently done.

In the sewing room and other domestic affairs of the school the girls, regularly detailed every two weeks to the different places, have been taught patching, mending, darning and to make their own garments, butter-making, cooking, baking, and housekeeping in all its branches. Their deportment, manners, and personal cleanliness have had close attention. The industrial work, which consists of cultivating 55 acres of farm and caring for the school cattle and hogs, has shown great improvement since last February. The school boys deserve great credit for raising the crop last year, 812 bushels of corn, 150 bushels potatoes, cabbage, beans, melons, and 175 bushels of sweet potatoes. The farm presents to-day quite a different appearance to that of a year ago. We have 30 acres of corn almost made, 2 acres of potatoes, which the children have been using since June 1, besides we have abundance of beans, beets, tomatoes, melons, and other vegetables, and more than 6,000 sweet potato plants. The farm and garden this spring has been a model of thrift and thorough work in this part of the Territory. The boys, with the industrial teacher, have harvested this month 12 acres of wheat and 6 acres of oats.

The young orchard of more than 500 trees planted four years ago, under good cultivation this spring and summer, is very thrifty and growing rapidly. Nearly all the peach trees are bearing a light crop. A hundred grapevines and cherry trees are also thriving and present a strong, healthy growth, and in a year or two will yield an abundance of fruit for the children.

As several tornadoes pssed through this territory in the months of April and May—one within a few miles of the school—it was thought best to dig a storm cave, and one large enough to hold all the pupils and employés was dug a short distance southwest of the school.

With the exception of sore eyes, several cases of cold, and whooping cough, the health of the pupils has been good.

The schoolrooms, dining rooms, and girls' dormitory should be whitewashed and plastering done where large patches have fallen from the ceiling of almost every room in the building.

With the work well up, the farm and garden free from weeds, a fine prospect for good crops, the premises and fences in good repair, we enter the new fiscal year with a feeling of satisfaction at what has been accomplished in the past, determined to do all in our power to improve along every line of this important work.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

An estimate was made and forwarded for the repair of the schoolrooms in April of this last year, but not granted, and so the schoolrooms will not be in repair for school the coming year.

OAKLAND AGENCY.

Reservation.—Oakland subagency is 12 miles northwest of Ponca Agency; has no post-office or telegraphic station. This reservation is occupied by the Tonkawa Indians, and they number at this time 60 Indians—males, 25; females, 35. All wear citizens' dress. Indian children of school age, 12; males, 8; females, 4.

These Indians raised this year 1,000 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of corn, and 250 bushels of potatoes. They own 80 horses, 2 head of cattle, 12 swine, and 48 domestic fowls. They have 250 acres under fence, and have built the past year 100 rods of fence and broken 840 acres of prairie.

Employés.—There is at this subagency 1 general mechanic, 1 interpreter, and 2 police privates. The general mechanic in charge looks after the Indians, encouraging them and assisting them in the performance of their duties.

School.—The school has been in session the past year and has made great advancement, with 6 boys and 4 girls in attendance on an average. The Tonkawa Indians dearly love their school. The teacher is obliged to act as superintendent, teacher, seamstress, cook, and industrial teacher. As these Indians are situated directly in the Cherokee Strip they will soon be captured by the whites and assimilation will be complete.

Sanitary.—The physician at Ponca is also in charge of this agency and makes visits regularly once a week.

See report, as follows, for Ponca and Tonkawa Indians:

PONCA AGENCY, OKLA, *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith hand you my first annual report.

The sanitary condition of the Poncas and Tonkawas during the past year has been good, considering their mode of living and food used. Malarial troubles are the great menaces of these people; they can not bear up under fever like a white man. Nearly all cases of a continued type, *i. e.*, "remittent and typhoid malarial," are fatal. Of nursing they know nothing; time pieces, a rarity; clean linen, seldom seen, and their cooking is miserable. All these factors tend in the wrong direction.

Stomach troubles stand next, owing to the manner of preparing food. Bread is made after the following manner: Flour, water, and baking powder, mixing it all together into a stiff dough; they roll it out and fry it in hot lard, making in all a very indigestible mass. Baking powder is used in great quantities. I have remonstrated with them time and again against such cookery. The reply I invariably receive is, "Only know this way," and to teach them any other way and have them adopt it will require much labor and patience.

There has been during the last year an epidemic of conjunctivitis and whooping cough, but no serious results from either one.

The way out to bring the Indian under full control in white man's medicine is to have good hospital accommodations. There are a hundred and one little things that could be done for them, and they would appreciate such treatment much more than when rendered among their own homes. Hoping that the Poncas and Tonkawas may in the near future have such accommodations, and thanking you for the kind treatment I have received at your hands, I am

Your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE F. MICHAEL,
Physician.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

OTOE SUBAGENCY.

Otoe Subagency is 10 miles south of Ponca Agency and has a daily mail. All correspondence relative to the work of the agency should be addressed to Ponca Agency.

Agency employes.—There are employed at this subagency 1 clerk, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 farmer, 1 physician, and 1 apprentice each to the blacksmith and carpenter. What I said of Otoe employés last year can truthfully be said this year, many graduating during the year. It has in the past almost seemed impossible to obtain employés who would be under control and do their duty. There seems to be something in the air or water at Otoe to influence persons who reside there. At present all is quiet and prosperous, owing to the fact, perhaps, that these employés have only been there three months. We hope for the best and press on to success.

Census.—This tribe numbers at present 352 Indians:

Males	174
Females	178
Mixed bloods	115
Number wearing citizens' dress	131
Number wearing citizens' dress in part	211
Indians over 20 years who can read	32
Indians under 20 years who can read	83
Indians who can use English	152

Reservation.—This reservation consists of 129,113 acres, of which about three-fourths is fit for cultivation, with 1,500 acres under fence and 500 acres broke the past year; 2,000 rods of fence. They have raised 6,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of oats, 20,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels turnips, 50 bushels onions, 60 bushels beans, 5,000 melons, 6,000 pumpkins, and made 400 pounds butter, cut 100 cords of wood, transported 162,340 pounds freight. They own 420 horses, 25 mules, 50 cattle, 100 swine, 10 goats, and 1,000 domestic fowls.

Great praise is due W. H. Atkinson, agency farmer, for the way he has attended to his duties, influencing the Indians in their work and progress; he has been an exception to the general rule

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses has tried 4 Indians the past year, and is at present composed of Richard White Horse, William Faw Faw, and Antoine Robedeaux. These men wear citizens' dress and are an example to their tribe; they are progressive, and administer the law with justice and equity.

Indian police.—At this agency we have 1 captain and 7 private police. I find it hard work to long retain Indian police or apprentices in the service, and a hard matter to keep them looking clean. They do not like to enforce an order when given on account of tribal customs; and what was said last year is true of this.

Lands in severalty.—This tribe has not received since last year any more lands in severalty. Miss Helen P. Clark and J. G. Hatchett, special allotting agents, are at Otoe at present doing all they can to have the Indians take their land in allotment. It seems that if this work was confined to one allotting agent the results would be better, as there are only 77 to allot, and then one line of policy would be pursued.

Sanitary.—See report of physician for Otoe as follows:

OTOE AGENCY, OKLA., *June 30, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit this my third annual sanitary report for Otoe Agency.

There are now 352 Otoes belonging to the agency. During the year ending to-day there have been 23 births and 34 deaths; 17 deaths, or one-half the total number, occurred among those whom I treated for their ills. The other half occurred in the persons of infants, some of whom died a few hours after birth; others, again, who died a few days after birth, and still others who died from various causes in seclusion and wholly in the hands of their own people and under the influence of (supposed) aboriginal spirits.

I have treated 409 cases among Otoes during the year; 243 of this number are in the persons of males and 166 in the persons of females. It will be noted that there are 77 more cases of sickness treated among males than among females. It will also be observed that the number of cases treated this year is greater than that of last year by 136, and not because of more sickness in the tribe, thus indicating a very pleasing growth of their faith in our medicines. There may now be found a number who have wholly discarded the Indian treatment of their maladies.

As stated in my last annual report, the peculiarities of the Indian medical service are not generally well understood. An honest physician's work among Indians, whose minds are full of prejudice for the whites and whose hearts are full of hatred for the white blood in their half-breed families, is one of much responsibility and of more importance in the work of Indian civilization than is usually accorded. A properly qualified physician who is well provided with needed remedies and appliances for the relief of those who look to him for help finds his best thought engaged and an opportunity for utilizing all his energies. He is frequently called to the most remote settlements, and when he reaches his destination he sometimes finds some trivial thing, which is not worth a place on record and of which he can honestly make no report, an excuse for the summons. When he asks for an explanation he will sometimes be told that Indian money pays his salary and that it is desirable to keep him busy. Then, again he is called to some one in the last stage of disease. The conjurer has said the patient must die and the shroud is being prepared in the presence of the sufferer, who dies, and the Indians are sure that the white physician is not a whit superior in any way to their own "medicine men."

In other instances the agency physician is called to the couch of some sufferer whose ails can only be successfully treated where he can be cared for by whites or educated Indians, and whose recovery under intelligent care would be of incalculable worth; but there is no hospital, and thus another opportunity for doing good is lost.

In still other instances the stock of staple medicines furnished by the Government is exhausted in midsummer or autumn, while scores of the Indians are sick and many dying for the want of proper medical treatment.

Your obedient servant,

W. MCKAY DOUGAN,
Physician.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

School.—The Otoe school is situated in the heart of the agency, too near for comfort and prosperity. The buildings are frame and are situated near together, and should a fire break out it would burn the whole structure in thirty minutes. There has been an additional well dug at Otoe school, measuring, in a 5-foot well, 40 feet of water. The pump is not connected with the water on account of the need of more pipe for the pump, for which I have no authority or means to pay, and, on account of the notice of my removal, has not been asked for.

The school has had the past year a good corps of employés, who have been attentive to duty, considerate and courteous to all. The school is in a better condition than ever before, and too much praise can not be given the superintendent and employés for their diligence in the performance of their duties. Otoe school has been a success the past year, and has 1 superintendent, 1 teacher, 1 seamstress, 1 laundress, 1 industrial teacher, and 1 laborer. See report of superintendent herewith:

OTOE AGENCY, OKLA., *July 1, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of this school:

On taking up the work of superintendent and principal teacher at Otoe I found a full attendance, which has continued throughout the year, with few exceptions, being cases of sickness, two resulting in death. Great credit is due Agent Wood for promptness in filling the schools under his care at the opening of the term. My former experience in reservation schools has been a meager attendance at the opening, with a gradual increase until midwinter, then a dropping off as the spring came on, which was discouraging and detrimental to the success of the work.

While our attendance has been all we could expect, advancement has been slow and discouragements not few, mostly owing to the unhealthy location of the school, there being no time during the year when we found ourselves free from sickness among both employés and pupils; malarial fever, chills, measles, sore eyes, and pneumonia all having a course. With a fair show for health the Otoe children in my opinion would hold their own among any other Indians in the country, being more than ordinarily bright; and, taking all things into consideration, have done remarkably well.

The system of drawing upon reservation for filling nonreservation schools, while in itself a splendid thing for those who go, throws additional work and responsibility upon employés and small pupils who are left; for it is mostly the larger pupils who are selected, the ranks to be filled by little ones from the camps. While Indian children can not be taken into training too young, many of the agency schools are not sufficiently supplied with help to work out the best interest of these little ones.

Authority has been asked, and it is earnestly hoped that we may be allowed a good assistant laundress, the need of whom has been very much felt.

We are very well equipped in the matter of house room, but repairs are sadly needed, such as reroofing many parts, painting inside and out, plastering, etc., to make comfortable and presentable. Our example is much to those around us who are making homes.

And what shall I say in regard to the water supply—"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." It has been one long heartsickness in this regard. The purity of the present water supply, which is obtained by hauling in barrels, is questioned by all, and much condemned by the physician. A new well was dug, a windmill, tower, tank, pipes, etc., put in, started and pumped dry in less than an hour. The pump then taken out and the well sunk some 40 feet deeper, walled up, and now awaits additional pipe to lengthen the pump. We earnestly hope September may not find us still waiting.

The products of the school farm have been as good as the conditions would allow. Quite a nice lot of vegetables were on hand to begin the term last fall; potatoes lasted until spring time. Prospects are fair for a greater supply of such things this season.

The school does not own a herd of cattle, but has for years milked a few poor grade of cows, borrowed from the agency herd. Could the school possess eight or ten first-class cows, with a good way of caring for the milk, it would be of great advantage in a healthful way to children.

A want most sorely felt is that of a good meat house. A mere board shanty standing in the boiling sun is the only place provided, and pounds and pounds of meat spoil before it can possibly be used. An ice house arranged on the refrigerator plan, where meat and milk could be kept, would pay for itself in a short time. Very seldom is there ice enough to be had for the cutting in this country, but if shipped in by the car load during the winter and hauled from the station by the school team and packed here it would cost very little more than if obtained from the streams about us, and be of untold value.

With many thanks for kindness and courtesy extended, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

ELLA L. PATTERSON,
Superintendent.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

PAWNEE SUBAGENCY.

Pawnee subagency is situated 35 miles southeast of Ponca Agency and has a daily mail.

Employés.—This subagency has 1 clerk, 1 physician, 2 additional farmers, 1 blacksmith and 1 assistant, 1 carpenter and 2 assistants, 1 miller, and 1 assistant miller. These men deserve praise for acting the part of honorable men in their departments and in the discharge of their duties.

Buildings.—There are at this agency 1 flouring mill, 1 sawmill, 1 clerk's residence and office, 1 commissary and 10 employés' residences. These buildings are all in good repair.

Census.—There are now in the tribe, as per census inclosed, 759—males, 357; females, 402.

Number wearing citizens' dress	130
Number wearing citizens' dress in part	140
Indians over 20 years who can read	59
Indians who can use English	225
Children of school age	159

Reservation.—There is of tillable land upon this reservation 45,000 acres, 2,500 acres under cultivation. The Indians have broken 500 acres of prairie the past year. They have 4,500 acres under fence and 2,500 rods of fence made the past year. The Indians have done fair work during the past year and have shown more industry than formerly. They have raised 9,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, and 45,000 bushels of corn, and made 120 pounds of butter, sawn 5,000 feet of lumber, cut 800 cords of wood, and transported 152,254 pounds of freight. They own 600 horses, 350 cattle, 150 swine, and 300 domestic fowls.

Ghost dance.—This dance has almost disappeared from the presence of the Indians. There is some religious enthusiasm in which they indulge, and makes them more tractable and easy to manage, as they say they must do right under all circumstances.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is in a high state of development and does great good in the tribe. The judges are John Box, Frank Sun Chief, and Captain Jim. These men are representative men of the tribe, and are able and willing to teach the tribe.

Marriages.—The marriage relation is more respected than ever before, and legal marriages are demanded, and Indian customs are only lurking in the distance.

Indian police.—The police consist of 1 captain and 7 privates, and are all good men.

Lands in severalty.—Miss Helen P. Clark, special allotting agent, went to Pawnee soon after the commencement of this year, and commenced to allot the lands for the Pawnees. Soon after this the Cherokee Commission, consisting of David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, a commission duly empowered, treated with the Pawnees and entered into contract and purchased all their surplus lands after all allotments were taken. J. G. Hatchett and W. M. Jenkins, special allotting agents, were sent to Pawnee to assist Miss Clark in making the allotments, and resulted in 797 allotments being made, all taking their allotments. The tribe is well satisfied, and are prosperous and united.

Sanitary.—See report of physician, as follows:

PAWNEE AGENCY, OKLA., *June 27, 1893.*

SIR: In accordance with your favor of the 22d instant, I have the honor to submit this report of the sanitary conditions at this agency:

With the exception of the usual number of scrofulous and tubercular troubles, and diseases of the eye, common among these people, there are now no prevailing diseases worthy of note. There was a small epidemic of whooping cough during the past winter, but no epidemic diseases exist at present.

In the six months of my work among the Pawnees I have met with but one case of acute venereal disease.

Many of the Indians have lately completed small but comfortable houses and are thus enabled to enjoy better hygienic surroundings and take better care of their sick.

The famous "medicine man" still exists among them, but the lines of his practice are constantly narrowing and greater confidence is being manifested in modern and national medical treatment. I have had very little trouble from the interference of these "Indian doctors" in my work, and have frequently been called upon to treat them and their families.

As a rule the Indians have been faithful in following my advice and directions, and this is especially true in cases where I am able when first called to a patient to employ some remedy from which they may notice an immediate effect.

The greatest obstacle to be met in my practice is the lack of proper nursing and diet for the sick, and this could be largely overcome by the accommodations which a hospital would afford.

Very respectfully,

C. W. DRIESBACH,
Agency Physician.

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

I would also state that at Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe agencies there are employed one interpreter and one laborer for each agency.

In submitting this my last annual report, as I believe, and as I look back over the work the past year, I have no regrets, for we have all tried honestly to do our duty. There has been no idle bread eaten during the year. All have united in doing their best to promote the best condition of the Indians, and to a great extent our hopes have been realized; and as we look over the entire four years we have been here in this work we can and do see magnificent advancement along all lines; and if the same policy is adhered to as in the past, and if the same unanimity and control is maintained, I bespeak for my successor still greater prosperity. I lay down this work believing no man, be he ever so successful and prosperous, but there are others that can do the same, and the work keep pace and advancement continued along all lines. The day is coming when the saying "Lo! the poor Indian—whose untutored mind sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind" will have become obsolete and in peace, knowledge, power, influence, dignity, and representation, and a proper appreciation of God's laws, will be the watch-tower of these Indians.

Thanking you for the support I have received from you and the Indian Office, I am,

Very respectfully,

D. J. M. WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.,
August 30, 1893.

SIR: As required, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency, the jurisdiction of which extends over five tribes, viz: the Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi, Iowas, Absentee Shawnees, Citizen Pottawatomies, and Mexican Kickapoos. I do not deem it necessary to make a very elaborate report for the reason that four of the five tribes have been allotted land in severalty, and are "quasi" citizens under the jurisdiction and laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, having sold their surplus lands to the United States and the same having been

opened to settlement. The Mexican Kickapoos occupy a beautiful little reservation of about 200,000 acres, the surplus of which they have contracted to the Government, and allotment in severalty will soon follow with another "scramble of the boomer" for the surplus land.

The following table shows about the numerical strength of the various tribes:

Sac and Foxes	527
Iowas	90
Absentee Shawnees	600
Citizen Pottawatomies (in Oklahoma)	850
Mexican Kickapoos	315
Total	2,382

The lands comprising this agency are bounded on the north by the Cimarron River, west by Oklahoma proper, south by the South Canadian River, and east by the Seminole and Creek Nations, containing about 1,500,000 acres of fine agricultural and grazing land; and since its settlement two years ago is proving far beyond expectations in fertility and productiveness, with a mild, even climate, producing in abundance all crops and fruits adapted to this latitude.

Allotment.—I am satisfied from experience and observation that allotment in severalty, with an inalienable title, is the only salvation of the Indians, with a leasing clause amounting almost to prohibition. Otherwise the Indian would soon dispose of his possessions, squander the proceeds, and become a vagabond, as he is not competent to cope with the cupidity of his white neighbor.

The average white settler is not a philanthropist or admirer of Indian character, nor is the Indian greatly prepossessed in favor of his white brother; and harmony does not always exist, a condition usually to the detriment of the Indian. It is to be presumed that the coming generation with its excellent educational facilties will be better able to take care of themselves.

Taxation.—This has proved one of the most unfortunate and serious conditions against the advancement and civilization of the Indians, and came upon them entirely unexpectedly, as it was their understanding when they negotiated their lands and consented to take allotments in severalty that they should have twenty-five years in which to prepare themselves for full citizenship. While the treaties exempted their allotments from taxation, they were silent on personal property, which admitted of a construction that Indians must pay on personal property. The Oklahoma authorities, in their greed for revenue, decided to tax the Indians not only on their personal property, but on their improvements, such as buildings, fences, plowed ground, wells or water, etc.; and, not satisfied with that, the property was valued at more than double that of like property owned by white men.

This matter of illegal taxation was brought to the attention of the Indian Office, and the opinion of the honorable Attorney-General forwarded, showing conclusively that improvements were a part of the realty, and that such tax could not be imposed upon an allottee. Of this the county officials were duly notified, but still persisted in collecting taxes on improvements. This resulted in driving many of the Indians to the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee Nations. Many of those remaining are disposing of their personal property, and in a discouraged condition at their unfair treatment resolve to live in idleness, so strong is their aversion to being taxed. I am aware that there is legal remedy for this outrage, and, having reported the matter to you some time ago, I trust that action will be taken and protection be afforded by the Government to its wards.

It is my opinion that Congress should pass a law exempting the Indian allottees from all property tax during their quasi citzenship of twenty-five years. I express this opinion, knowing that it would be better for the Indian, and believing it would be the best policy of the Government in its efforts of civilization, as it would be a great inducement to the Indian to settle on his land and conduct a legitimate farming business and thus accomplish the object of the allotment act.

Education.—There are two excellent reservation boarding schools fairly well equipped, with buildings all in good condition—the Sac and Fox boarding school, located at the agency, with ample accommodations for from 100 to 120 pupils, and the Absentee Shawnee boarding school at Shawneetown, 40 miles southwest of the agency, with a capacity for about 65 to 80 pupils. These schools have an ample corps of teachers and employés and the attendance is kept up to capacity.

Sacred Heart Mission.—This is a contract school, situated about 65 miles south of the agency, with a capacity to accommodate from 100 to 150 pupils. The contract usually awarded is about 50 pupils. The school consists of two departments, St. Benedict's College for boys, and St. Mary's Convent for girls, conducted, respectively, by the "Benedictine Fathers" and the "Sisters of Mercy," under the supervision of Rev. Father Duperon, a very able superintendent. The buildings are elaborate and in good condition, the improvements having cost about $100,000. The conduct

of this institution is very systematic, and its scientific management has done much to develop the resources of the country in the way of diversity of farming, gardening and fruit-growing.

Kickapoo Mission.—This is located in the Mexican Kickapoo Reservation, about 45 miles southwest of the agency, and is conducted by the "Society of Friends" on a quarter section of land set apart by the Government for church and missionary purposes. This institution was established last year, and is yet in its infancy, and much good has been done. A small school has been established and maintained without expense to the Government, proving that Mexican Kickapoo children can be induced to attend school, which has never been accomplished heretofore. The mission is under management of Rev. Charles W. Kirk, superintendent of the work of the "Society of Friends" in the Territory, and ably assisted by Miss Elizabeth Test, the field matron and indefatigable missionary among the Kickapoos.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements the past fiscal year amount to $244,061.79.

Find hereto attached reports of the superintendents, showing condition of the reservation boarding schools; also of the Rev. Charles W. Kirk and Rev. William Hurr, showing the condition of their respective churches and Sabbath schools.

With appreciation of courteous treatment, I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX OF MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL,
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., September 1, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit to you my second annual report for the year ending June 30, 1893.

Attendance.—The school year has been one of great prosperity. The first of September found us with a larger number of pupils to open school with than has ever been known in the history of the school. We experienced very little trouble in securing a sufficient number of children to fill our buildings, then in use, to their utmost capacity, and with but few exceptions all were secured by persuasion. Our enrollment reached during the year 99, with an average attendance of 82. The average attendance would have been much larger had the new buildings under course of construction been ready for occupancy September 1.

The health of the children has been very good for the past year, no epidemic prevailing among them. The general health of the children being good has led the parents to be more willing to give their children into the charge of the school.

Schoolroom work.—The work, as carried on in our schools, has been a great improvement over that of the previous year. The teachers have been earnest, faithful workers, and seem to take a great interest in teaching the Indian children, while the parents seemed also to have the future welfare of the children at heart, often visiting the schools and seldom asking to take them away.

All the National holidays have been properly observed, as well as the closing exercises of our school, in which all seemed to take a deep interest, while many of our Indian children were highly complimented for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves.

Many of our pupils have expressed a desire to be transferred to some of the larger institutions, and already steps are being taken to comply with their wishes. From present appearances, I think that during the coming year we will have a very fair representation at Haskell Institute.

Industrial work.—The industrial work among the boys has consisted of cutting wood, making fence posts, repairing fences, clearing land ready for the plow, caring for stock, and assisting the general farm work. With their assistance there has been planted 40 acres of corn, 7 acres of oats, 10 acres of millet, 3 acres of potatoes, 5 acres of sweet corn, and about 3 acres in garden.

The girls have also been regularly detailed to assist in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, dormitories, and the general care of the house. Quite a number have become quite efficient in cooking, sewing, etc., which is a great help, as I find many of them instruct their parents during the vacation while they are at home.

Improvements.—The buildings under process of erection last year at the opening of the school, namely, girls' hall, 68 by 40, containing a large and commodious dining room, kitchen, play rooms, and dormitories, also the school building, 40 by 40, with assembly hall above, were completed and ready for use in the early part of November, giving us ample room for the accommodation of the large number of children already crowded in the old building, also enabling us to secure a number of others that had not yet attended school.

The old buildings were repaired and painted, giving them an attractive and homelike appearance. Authority has also been granted to sink a well and erect a windmill and tank for water service, but so far the securing of a supply of water has been a failure.

A much-needed improvement is a wagon house and corncrib combined, which could be used for storing other farm implements, such as mowers, plows, harrows, rakes, etc., and I would suggest that authority be asked at an early date for the erection of such a building. A storehouse is also greatly needed for the purpose of storing supplies that are brought from the commissary for use during the month.

Farm.—The farm as set apart or reserved for this school consists of 640 acres of land lying in an irregular form; 320 acres are already under fence and preparations are being made to fence the balance at an early date. A very small portion is fit for tillage until it is grubbed and cleared. Some excellent land is found lying along the Deep Fork bottom, which, if cleared and broken, will without doubt produce fine crops. A great portion being rough and broken is only fit for pasture. We have at present about 70 acres under cultivation, 10 acres in orchard, and the balance in pasture and meadow land.

Crops.—The crop of oats was excellent, which can also be said of the millet. The corn crop excels that of any previous year, which will give us a sufficient quantity for feeding our stock the coming year. The crop of potatoes bids fair to give a large yield. The garden, especially the early garden, has been all that could be desired, having an abundance of onions, radishes, lettuce, pease, beans, turnips, and early potatoes for the table, which was highly appreciated by the children.

The fruit crop, as to apples, is a failure, but we have a very fair crop of peaches.

Stock.—We have at present 4 horses, 7 cows, and 11 head of young cattle, all being good stock. Having been furnished with some choice cattle by the Department, I look for great improvement in that line in the future. We have a large number of hogs, but owing to their being badly mixed with the wild hog, they are very poor in quality; but steps are being taken for their improvement, and as we have suitable grounds fenced for them there is no reason that the stock of hogs should not be as good as the cattle.

Supplies.—I wish to refer to the supplies as furnished for the school for the past year, everything in quality being first-class in every respect. The dried fruit, which is usually of such poor quality and unfit for use, has been of a very high standard, and trust that our supplies for the coming year will be equally as good.

Our force of employés, with a few exceptions, have been able and earnest workers. The Department allowed the much-needed assistance as our attendance increased, which enabled us to carry on the work successfully, and trust even, although several positions have been discontinued, that when the attendance is such that more help is needed it will be allowed by the Department.

In conclusion I wish to thank you for your hearty coöperation in the work. I also wish to express my thanks for the assistance given us by Supervisor Richardson and other officials during the year. Trusting that our schools will always be kept to a high standard of excellence in both work and attendance, and an honor to the Indian service, I remain,

Very respectfully,

J. E. ROSS,
Superintendent.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL, *June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the Absentee Shawnee school for the current fiscal year. I reported to you for duty in October, 1892, at which time I found the school in a flourishing condition, A. D. Allen, industrial teacher, in charge.

The attendance has been good throughout the year; some of the time the building was crowded with 85 children.

The work in the different departments has been kept up during the whole of the school year. The detail of the children is changed every week. An earnest effort has been made in each department to have the children learn the work by doing the same under the guidance of the teacher; and I have reason to believe that much has been accomplished during the year. In the building the girls are taught to care for the condition of the house, cooking, baking, scrubbing, cutting and fitting of garments, sewing, mending, care of the sick, etc. On the farm the boys are taught to saw and chop wood, feed and care for stock, clear land of brush, build fences, plow, plant, cultivate and harvest the crops, keep buildings in repair, etc. Habits of regularity and neatness are insisted upon at all times.

During the year the reservation has been fenced in, giving ample pasturage for the stock. Especial attention has been given to the cultivation of the fields and keeping down the growth of weeds.

The orchard is in thriving condition, with a fair crop of apples growing. More peach trees should be set to give a sufficient supply of peaches for the use of the school.

During the year a windmill tower, with pump, tank, with pipes leading into the building, laundry, stock yards, etc., has been put in and gives good satisfaction throughout.

The sanitary condition of the buildings is good. The sanitary condition of the grounds is very poor. With an abundant fall to carry off the sewage, there should be a set of sewer pipes laid to carry off the laundry water, contents of vaults, etc. This subject has been presented to the Department and, I trust, will receive favorable action.

There is great need for lumber to make repairs on buildings, etc. There is no lumber on hand, all having been used. During the year we have been called upon to make two coffins for Indian children, and have had to make them from old boards taken from goods boxes, etc.

In conclusion I wish to state that much of the success of the school during the year has been due to the earnest, united efforts of the employés. No matter how great the task or how long the hours of labor, they have ever been the same earnest, cheerful workers.

Respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS,
Superintendent.

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, *September 6, 1893.*

SIR: I am pleased to report progress in the Christian work at this agency. The regular services Sunday morning and evening during the past year have been well attended by whites and but few Indians, on account of being located so far from the church, most of them over 20 miles distant each way, north and south, where they have taken their allotments. The most encouragement is, however, from our Sabbath school, where the attendance exceeds 95 Indian children, in the care and instruction of whom I am ably assisted by the superintendent and the school employés of the Sac and Fox school and other Christian employés. The great hope of the church is in these children. Not much can be expected of the old people, men and women, as the traditions and superstitions will always be held sacred by them.

I am grateful for the help rendered by members of other denominations; and the harmonious and kindly feeling existing throughout the agency speaks well for the Christian influences at work. Much

credit is due to yourself for the moral support and official coöperation in this Christian work of our Lord and Master.

Records of the church membership, 12. Our membership is decreased, caused by death; no additions to our church during the past year.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HURR,
Missionary, Sac and Fox Agency.

S. L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SHAWNEETOWN INDIAN MISSION, *August 29, 1893.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Replying to your request for report of Friends' Indian mission work in your agency, I have the pleasure to state that during the past year missionaries have been located at four places.

On the old Iowa reservation we have a church with a membership of 96. All of the additions are from the whites who live in the vicinity. A school enrolling 21 children was taught there for five months, but the Indians moved to their allotments on the Cimarron several miles away, and the school discontinued.

We have improved the land kindly set apart to the church by the Department for educational purposes on the Kickapoo Reservation, with suitable buildings in which a school with an enrollment of 14 and an average of 10 children was taught from the 1st of December to the middle of June. Quite a number of the adults are induced to attend Sabbath services. While no definite results are to be recognized aside from the improvement of the children in school, we may presume to have been somewhat helpful in assisting them on the road toward Christian civilization. But little advancement, however, can be expected while they are subjected to the petty annoyances of marshals who seem to find them easy prey and serve the purpose of securing at least a business profitable to themselves and the saloons along the border.

To the courtesy of Prof. Harris, superintendent of the Government school, we are indebted for the regular attendance of the Shawnee Indian children and employés at Bible school and morning services of the Shawneetown Church.

At the last two named places our members number 79. Altogether we have four buildings used for church and school, with a total membership of 175, 58 of whom were received the past year. We have five dwelling houses, two of which are at Kickapoo Station, where we have to provide a home for the Indian children in school. These two dwellings, and a house for school and church there have cost about $1,600. The church has expended this year in support of these missions, including schools, new buildings, repairs, etc., $4,840.

Allow me to tender my sincere thanks for your valuable aid in advancing mission interests, and for the kind coöperation of the superintendent, teachers, and other employés at this place.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. KIRK,
Superintendent Friends' Indian Mission.

S. L. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, OREGON, *September 16, 1893.*

SIR: The undersigned takes pleasure to lay before you his first annual report of this agency. Having assumed the duties of this office only a few days, I feel that I can not fully report on all its affairs as the merits of the case require.

I found on my arrival here that all the employés had already been appointed and must say that I found them pleasant, and think that they perform the duties of their respective positions well.

I was somewhat surprised by the fact that this agency is so poorly protected against fire. If, when the wind was blowing from any northern point, a fire should occur north of the agency, there would be very great danger that every building at the agency would be left in ashes, as there is no water available. There is also great danger of fire from the fact that nearly all the buildings are built in one row. Some buildings are fair and useful, but many are rotten and useless. These latter only serve as a link in case of fire to carry it from one good and useful building to another. I am very anxious to impart this information to the Department, as I fear the consequences should a fire occur.

I recommend that a water tower be built, no less than 75 feet high, provided with necessary engine, tank, etc., to make all the property safe. The water used at the school for cooking and drinking has to be carried a distance of 400 yards. This is a heavy burden on the school and would be remedied by a water tower, as above indicated.