RECOGNCED DURING THE EPIDEMICS. However, the deaths of four pupils, one of spinal meningitis and three of tuberculosis, have to be reported, though not occurring at the school, they have been previously excused. Great confidence was reposed by the parents in the care of their children at the school throughout.

The needs of this school have been earnestly presented to you in previous communications, and we are asking for your continued financial support in our behalf. The water question, on account of which appropriations have been continually withheld, is settled by the building of two wells, which promise to furnish an abundance of wholesome water as can be found in this region.

My sincere acknowledgments are due to my employees, who have proved so loyal to me during the year. In the early fall and late, often under great difficulties, resulting from lack of facilities and sufficient help, for the advancement of these children, and who subscribed liberally toward the band and other objects; to the Cambridge Indian Association of Massachusetts for a very liberal check to aid in the purchase of band instruments; to many friends in the East, who kindly remembered our children at Christmas time; to the agency clerks and employees for courteous treatment at all times; to Maj. Geo. H. Bingenheimer, agent, for his continuous and substantial support accorded me in the management of the school, and to the Indian Office for favor, granted.

Very respectfully,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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

H. M. NOBLE, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. ELIZABETH SCHOOL.

OAK CREEK, STANDING ROCK RESERVE, July, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request the following is a glimpse of our boarding school mission work, which closes our ninth year of service in this field:

Last fall, as in previous years, there were more applicants for admission than it was wise to receive. We have ample room for 60 pupils only, but were constrained to enroll over 60 in order to appease our people and meet the demands of the school as their children's by right of baptism in the Catholic Church. The taking of the course of training of a homelike nature in connection with our mission work, much pains have been taken by the principal and her three faithful associates (the two matrons and teacher in the recitation department) to instill in the children right principles. Our aim has been to instruct them in the most practical way possible—to teach them the value of carefulness, truth, economy, and thrift in household matters, cutting out garments, outside work, and all industries generally. The work in each department has been varied. The teachings of the sciences have been of a practical character, domestic science being deemed especially important for the future welfare of the people. The speaking of English and observance of little courtesies have been pressed daily. All the older and middle size girls have learned to use the sewing machine.

The recitation work was in some respects advanced and promising, but not what we most desired. Considerable progress has been made in the use of the cabinet organ by those who have been instructed regularly, some pupils being competent to take the music for the church services. The older boys have been taught to take care of the stock. Some attention has been given to training in iron, carpentry, and painting.

Each month the children have received some remuneration for the work done well assigned them. Last October two first and three second premiums were awarded on exhibits sent from our school to the Mandan County Fair of North Dakota. Over 40 girls and 22 boys have been enrolled since September, 1889. A first year's pupil has had the position of assistant a part of the year.

One of the pupils was made a member of the church by baptism, and 11 were confirmed when Bishop Hare made his visitation. Seventeen of the pupils were communicants. Over $150 have been contributed through the school by our Junior Auxiliary Missionary Society, the babies' branch (of which there are 25 members), and our Sunday School toward educational and religious purposes. This summer we were privileged in being permitted to enjoy a special course of training in Bible study, conducted by Miss Dickson, our traveling missionary.

Of our number during the year three of those withdrawn, who developed pulmonary trouble, died. The happy disposition of our children generally, their quiet demeanor, especially in adverse circumstances, have been a source of cheer and encouragement to their superiors who have watched with deep interest their every effort to do well.

Thanking you heartily for your interest in our school, and the privileges kindly extended through your office, I am,

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE H. BINGENHEIMER, United States Indian Agent.

MARY S. FRANCIS, Principal and Missionary.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE AND APARAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND APARAHO INDIAN AGENCY,

DARLINGTON, OKLA., OCTOBER 4, 1889.

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

The agency is located on the North Fork of the Canadian River, near Fort Reno, and is also near El Reno, the county seat of Canadian County, Okla. It is accessible by two railroads and has daily mail, telegraph, and telephone facilities. The post-office is Darlington, so named from the first agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

The agency was established in 1870. The reservation was set apart by Executive order in 1889, and contained about 4,000,000 acres.

Condition.—In 1891 allotment of lands in severity was made, each person being allowed 160 acres, and the remainder of the reservation relinquished and sold to the Government at the estimated price of 40 cents per acre. Five hundred thousand dollars was paid out in cash to the tribes, and $1,000,000 retained in the United States Treasury at 5 per cent per annum.
Of the cash payment very little was expended to good advantage; it might have served a most useful purpose had it been used to improve the allotments on which these people might now be living in comfortable homes. Their principal source of revenue now is the interest payment, which amounts to about $16 per capita annually. Many of the allotments of the minor children and those incapacitated from manual labor are leased at prices ranging from 20 cents to $1 per acre. There are about 850 allotments so leased or for which applications are on file and for which leases are now being drawn.

During the past year all able-bodied Indians have been required to perform manual labor for their own support, on penalty of having gratuitous issues withheld from such as would not work. Of course there has been a strenuous "kick" registered against the agent by the lazy ones, who are content to live in idleness, roaming from place to place, preying upon their neighbors, and sharing in the issues made to the more deserving. Among the nonprogressive Indians all estates are held to be common property. The hardest thing that they could do would be to say "No" to a hungry visitor. Nothing is saved for the morrow or the next week; everything to eat is free as long as it lasts, and then gaunt hunger stalks among them until the next issue.

Citizenship.—There is no denying the fact that the issue of rations to allotted Indians prolongs the date of their independence of Government aid. They will not believe that the day is near when all rations will be cut off. Even though their treaty has expired, they still expect a continuance of such issues; they hope to be able to make another treaty, even though they are now allotted Indians and declared to be citizens. Citizenship to them carries with it no appreciable benefit; they look upon it as a detriment, for it entails taxation, and they rail at being taxed, since they can not understand why they should be. They were unprepared for citizenship, and will continue to be until their tribal relations are dissolved by the strong arm of the Government.

There are just as many so-called chiefs among them to-day as there ever was. As a rule, chiefs are opposed to progressive methods; they want to be left alone, and do not want to be coerced into the adoption of the "white man's ways." They maintain tribal customs that militate against all progress; their influence generally is bad for the advancement of their people. They encourage dancing and tribal visiting and the practice of medicine men, the plurality of wives, and marrying according to Indian custom. Among allotted Indians there should be no chiefs, and anyone who attempts to exercise authority as a chief ought to be punished. The practice of counseling and deferring to the opinions of chiefs among reservation Indians should cease just as soon as they are allotted lands in severity. After that time individual independence of tribal authority ought to be encouraged and cultivated. Allotted Indians should be instructed that chiefs have no control over them, and that each one is privileged to present his own ideas and assert his own opinions, regardless of the chiefs. At the agency chiefs are ignored, but leaders among their people are recognized for their progressive habits and for the good influence they exercise over them in their respective farming districts. Such persons are helpful to their people and the agent.

Experience teaches that making citizens of reservation Indians without other qualifications than being allotted lands in severity, is one of exceedingly doubtful policy. More rapid progress and better results would, in my opinion, accrue if the Government still maintained its authority over them, and by compulsion required them to adopt civilized habits, and labor for their own maintenance until they became self-supporting.

Sanitary.—During the past year an unusual number of deaths have occurred, chiefly among the children, and due to lack of proper observance of sanitary rules. As a matter of fact, the children in school are remarkably free from disease, except such as have scrofulous taints, but when they return to their homes at vacation the change of diet and use of impure water causes much sickness among them.

Among the old people there are many cases of blindness due to the old custom of painting the faces and the incidents of camp life in smoky tepees. In a great measure the use of paint has been discarded of late years, except as ornamentation at dances. This is due to the fact that no Indian who comes to the pay table with a painted face was allowed to receive his annuity check until he washed the paint from his face.

Tribal visiting.—A serious question presents itself as to what extent may allotted Indians be restricted in the matter of tribal visiting. They are quick to cite the fact that they are citizens, and consequently have the right to go where and when they please. If confirmed in such belief, they will claim immunity from all interference in this respect on the part of their agent. They are content to take anything the Government provides for them to promote their civilization, but they want to be
allowed to do as they please, and generally they please to cling to tribal customs and live in idleness and go when they please.

In my candid opinion, compulsory management is a sine qua non in their civilization. It is doubtful whether they can ever become civilized if allowed to follow the bent of their own will. They need a strong hand to control them in the way they ought to follow; not necessarily harsh nor unduly severe, but firm and unyielding, to the extent of permitting no departure from the established rules adopted for their guidance by their agent and approved by the Department.

Marriages and divorces.—Through my instrumentality a law regulating marriages and divorces among allotted Indians of this Territory was passed at the third biennial session of the legislature. With rare exceptions, all marriages between allotted Indians are now solemnized in the same manner as among the whites. It became necessary to punish violation of this law in a few cases only, which served as a wholesome lesson to the others.

Medicine men.—No individuals exert a more retarding influence than medicine men, who play upon the superstitions of their people to the extent of creating belief in the efficiency of their treatment of the sick, and superhuman power. As long as these medicine men are allowed to practice their incantations and impose upon the credulity of the ignorant they will not apply for treatment by regular physicians nor use the remedies they prescribe.

Last summer the school physician was sent 40 miles to attend a boy at the Whirlwind day school who had broken his leg. When he arrived and prepared to set the bones and apply the necessary dressing the old Indians objected, and no persuasion could induce them to have the boy's leg treated by the school physician. They insisted on calling for a medicine man of their own choosing.

At the last session of the Territorial legislature 1 procured the passage of a law prohibiting medicine men from practicing their incantations among allotted Indians under penalty of fine and imprisonment. It is estimated that a large per cent of the deaths among the Indians is due to the malpractice of these medicine men. It is in evidence that they also practice immorality and instances can be cited where women have been debauched by them. With the abolition of medicine men and the adoption of legal marriages, these people will have taken an advanced step in their civilization.

The use of the mescal bean was also declared to be unlawful.

Farmers.—The allotments of these Indians are divided into eleven farming districts, a white farmer in charge of each. He enforces the rules and regulations, gives instructions in farming, reports the names of those who do not work, and encourages all to labor for their own support. He knows every Indian in his district by name, keeps a roster of births and deaths, marriages and divorces, reports all violations of law, prosecutes timber thieves and trespassers on allotments, makes bargains for his Indians, prevents unauthorized sale of timber, looks after the leases on allotments, and compels prompt payment when due. He makes issues of rations and farming implements, keeps a record of the farming operations of every Indian, number of acres cultivated by each one, and of crops harvested and how disposed of; the number of cattle, horses, mules, and other stock owned by each family.

He knows the character of every Indian under his charge; whether he is industrious and progressive or otherwise; whether he sets a good example to others, or whether he exercises a retarding influence over his people; whether he encourages schools and educates his children, or whether he opposes the same; whether he profits by the example of his white neighbors in the cultivation of his crops, or whether he avoids their contact and ignores the object lesson set before him; whether he clings to tribal government and tribal customs, or whether he is inclined to abandon them for better methods of daily life. The farmer is the greatest civilizing agent which the Government employs among the Indians, and men who possess all the necessary qualifications are rarely found holding such positions.

Population.—The results of an enumeration on June 30 last are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheyennes</td>
<td>2,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapahoes</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Males .......................... 1,449
Females .......................... 1,598

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>3,047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of school age: Males, 394; females, 439 .......................... 833
Births ............................................. 177
Deaths ............................................. 258
Schools.—There are 5 boarding boarding schools, 1 day school, and 1 mission boarding school in this agency, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Arapaho Boarding School, located at Darlington, Okla.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cheyenne Mission Boarding School, located 3 miles north of agency</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mennonite Mission School, located at the subagency, 70 miles distant from agency</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cantonment Boarding School, located at the subagency, 70 miles distant from agency</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Red Moon Boarding School, located at Hammon, Okla., 50 miles distant from agency</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Whirlwind Day School, located at Fay, Okla., 40 miles distant from agency</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Seger (bonded) School, located at Colony, Okla., 65 miles distant from agency</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School accommodations for 660

All children between 5 and 13 years who are not incapacitated by disease are required to attend school. The Arapahoes uniformly exhibit a willingness to educate their children, but the Cheyennes reluctantly place their children in school. The withholding of rations does not always effect the desired result. About 2 per cent of the children attend the public schools, and about 10 per cent attend nonreservation schools. (See reports of superintendents herewith inclosed.)

Farming.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency have cultivated crops of corn and kafir corn, and many of them have grown wheat, oats, millet, sorghum, cotton, and vegetables to a greater or less extent. During a recent personal inspection of the farming districts, I saw fields of corn that would produce 40 bushels to the acre. This has been a good crop year, and with the limited acreage in cultivation these Indians have made a better showing than in any previous year. Of course the “vagabonds” and those who have gone away with “Wild West shows,” and the others who went off to make tribal visits to the Utes and other tribes have done nothing in the way of farming.

Field matrons.—There are 3 field matrons allowed this agency—a number altogether inadequate to furnish the necessary instruction to so large a number of Indians. The necessity for others, one to each of the eleven farming districts, will upon reflection be clearly apparent. The sphere of a matron’s usefulness is limited; she can not possibly give the necessary and proper attention to more than forty families in their present widely scattered condition, involved by residence on their allotments. Even with such a number of families to look after she must be almost constantly on the move to be useful and effective.

Larger appropriations are necessary for these most useful adjuncts to Indian civilization. Where could field matrons be more usefully employed than among allotted Indians who are being taught civilized habits? It is quite evident that the Indian women are the least progressive; they cling more tenaciously to primitive customs than the men; they are wedded to old-time methods and their influence is retarding in many ways; they hold chiefs and medicine men in awe and are thoroughly superstitious. The young women, even though educated, have no immunity from the sarcasm and ridicule of the old squaws when they attempt to adopt better habits in housekeeping, cooking, bread making, and preparation of food for the sick. The old-time ways are good enough for them, and in their opinion ought to be good enough for their daughters. This applies to the care and nursing of children, as well as to dress and cleanliness of person and premises. These women have no other or better means of learning how to acquire better habits of daily life than through the instruction of field matrons. It is indeed rarely the case that returned school girls can influence their mothers to discard the old ways for the more modern and better methods, try as they may; but when their efforts in that direction are supplemented by the assistance of the field matrons, better results are obtained.

Improvements.—During the past year many of the Indians have been furnished with comfortable houses built partly from the proceeds of their own labor and partly from material furnished them by the Government. The greater number of these houses are supplied with good furniture and home conveniences.

A complete water and sewer system has been furnished for the Arapaho Boarding School, and the school has plant baths. An iron truss bridge has been built across the North Canadian River at the agency, for which all material was furnished by the county and the greater portion of the labor by the agency employees and without other expense to the Government. This bridge is a great convenience and supplies a long-felt want.

A water and sewer system has been completed at the Cantonment Boarding School,
from which an excellent quality of water is obtained. A new barn to accommodate the agency work stock, with granary, harness, and feed room, has been built during the year. Also a new barn, a laundry, storeroom, and stock shed at the Red Moon Boarding School.

Crops.—This has been a successful crop year, and the agency farm has yielded an abundant supply of grain forage sufficient to last for the next two years, if not sold or issued to Indians. There has been harvested on the agency farm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>bushels</th>
<th>tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The schools, except the one at Cantonment, which is a new plant, have all harvested a sufficient supply of grain and other feed for the ensuing year.

The business of this office has largely increased during the past year, necessitating the employment of an additional clerk to keep the leasing accounts. All moneys received from leasing the allotments are placed in the subtreasury at St. Louis and paid out to the allottees semiannually by check. Agents are made responsible for the same on their bonds and account for the money in the same manner as Government funds. Proper record books are kept showing the condition of each allottee's account as well as the lessee's.

The employees of this agency have been faithful, efficient, and industrious.

Very respectfully,

A. E. Woodson,
Major, U.S.A., Acting Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., September 28, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with your instructions, to submit my first annual report of the Cheyenne Boarding School.

The average attendance during the year has been 140, but we had as many as 165 for the greater part of the year. The seating capacity of the dining rooms and schoolrooms is only about 150, and for the healthfulness of the school no more should be accommodated.

The work in the schoolrooms has been most satisfactory, and has been conducted by an efficient and agreeable teacher as I have ever met in the service.

The farm, dairy, and stock work has been most efficient, the good crops and fine condition of the herd being the best evidence of the character of the work done in these departments. The garden, under the care of the able management of the industrial teacher, has been very fine, and the quantity and quality of the vegetables raised has been a great help to the school. I am informed they have not had much a garden for years.

The carpenter has given entire satisfaction. In fact, the industrial department's work has been eminently satisfactory.

I found the buildings in pretty bad shape when I arrived, very much in need of paint, tallowing, and cleaning of all kinds. As far as possible I have endeavored to remedy these faults, though there is still a great deal needed. I found the furnaces in a most deplorable condition, grates burned out, cross with holes in them, in fact utterly inadequate to the wants of the buildings. We actually suffered from cold the entire winter. These furnaces are still unrepairable, but I hope before cold weather begins my earnest appeals may induce the Department to have them put in good working order.

In the matron's department she has had most excellent assistants, the baker, cook, laundress, and sewing room showing most satisfactory results.

I take great pleasure in stating that after a great many years in the service this has been the most agreeable and harmonious I have ever spent, and I most earnestly thank my entire force for their able and efficient support. They have endeavored to anticipate the needs of the work and under no circumstances ever had to be driven to it, but cheerfully hunt it up and did it well.

I also take great pleasure in acknowledging the able and constant aid extended by the agent and the office force to my efforts and thank them for it most earnestly.

Very respectfully,

Thos. M. Jones, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL, September 29, 1889.

SIR: In reply to your request for a report of the year's work at the Arapaho schools, I respectfully submit the following, dating from February, 1889, when I took charge.

On account of the shortness of the time that I had charge, it would be difficult to fully ascertain the progress that was really made, and I shall be compelled to confine myself more particularly to facts and figures.

During this period there was an average attendance of 115. Measles and other diseases which were prevalent last year in the Indian schools cut down the attendance some, though there was but one death in the school. During this epidemic of measles the school physician, the matron, and her assistants showed marked faithfulness.

The parents of the children have shown loyalty to the school, and the children have been faithful and regular in attendance. There were only two runaways.

Farming is the most important industry. There are about two thousand acres of pasture and two
hundred acres under cultivation. The increase in stock, grain, and provender of various kinds that have been raised at the present time, would amount to at least $3,000. The following were raised: Five hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, 2,730 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of rye, 40 tons of millet, and 50 tons of cane. About seven and one tons of hay were cut for the school. Fifteen tons of alfalfa were cut from a small piece, thus proving that alfalfa can be profitably raised in this part of the country. There was an increase in the stock of 24 calves, 2 colts, and about 50 pigs. The herd of cattle now numbers 100 or more well-bred cattle. While the school is in session the farmer and his helpers milk from fifteen to twenty cows.

The gas-light plant was completed the latter part of June, and cost $2,500. Since that time the new waterworks, costing $8,400, have been completed. These are both great improvements to the school plant. The light plant has a capacity of 250 lights. The water tank is 80 feet high, and will afford fire protection to both school and agency.

The thousand and one repairs have been made by the carpenter and his boys, together with the engineer. Besides these, 1,500 shingles have been replaced with new ones, the boys' dormitory painted, and some addition made.

The school band is composed of sixteen pieces, including some outside of the school, and is led by the industrial teacher. It received and accepted several invitations to contribute to the entertainments in the neighboring towns.

The literary work of the school culminated in two closing entertainments that were greatly appreciated by both the employees of the school and the agency.

Very respectfully,

Maj. A. E. Woodson, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.

JAMES J. DUNCAN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY,

Anadarko, Okla., September 1, 1889.

Sr: I have the honor to state that, in compliance with instructions of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I assumed charge of this agency July 1, 1889. Owing to pressing of important duties, well known to the Department, very little time has been given to obtain material for the annual report, and no collection of such material has been found in the agency office; consequently but a meager report can be made.

Location of agency and reservations.—The agency is at Anadarko, on the Anadarko Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and has supervision of the affairs of the Indians located upon the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache and Wichita reservations.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, inhabited by three tribes bearing respectively the same name as the reservation, is bounded on the north principally by the Wichita River, on the east by the ninety-eighth meridian or the Indian Territory, on the south and west by the North Fork of the Red River, and comprises an area estimated at 3,000,000 acres.

The United States military reservation of Fort Sill is located in the central part of this Indian reserve, and comprises an area of 50,000 acres set apart for military purposes. It is garrisoned at the present time by two troops of Sixth Cavalry, and is commanded by Capt. G. L. Scott, of the same regiment.

The Wichita Reservation, estimated as containing 750,000 acres, is bounded on the north by the South Canadian River, on the south by the Washita River, on the east by the ninety-eighth meridian, and on the west by the Cheyenne and Arapaho lands. It is inhabited by the Wichitas, Caddoes, Delawares, Tawaconis, Keechies, and Wacos.

Tribal population.—From the last census of the tribes the total number of Indians is 3,696, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiowas</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanches</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apaches</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichitas</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males above 18 years</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females above 18 years</td>
<td>345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children between 6 and 16 years</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males above 18 years</td>
<td>398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females above 14 years</td>
<td>504</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children between 6 and 16 years</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females above 14 years</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children between 6 and 16 years</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males above 18 years</td>
<td>233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females above 14 years</td>
<td>276</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children between 6 and 16 years</td>
<td>244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agriculture.—The lands of the reservations are not considered as remarkably well adapted for agricultural purposes. Excellent farming lands are found along the river bottoms only. The rainfall is irregular and uncertain. Corn and wheat are raised with fair success. Spring rains are generally excessive, and unless corn is matured before the season of drought, which usually sets in by the middle of July, the yield is light and the crop often a failure because the root and stock of the plants are dried out by the hot winds of summer. Early vegetables mature well. Sweet potatoes do well. Melons, tomatoes, and all vines produce abundantly. The soil is well adapted for cotton; and it is believed with favorable seasons would produce good crops. Peas and grapes of a fine quality have been grown at the St. Patrick’s Mission School, close to Anadarko, and quite a number of Indians have young fruit trees growing, which promise for making good orchards. But, as has been said, all agricultural and horticultural ventures are made with chance that rainfall will not be seasonable for their development.

There are no industries among the Indians of this agency other than farming, and this in a very small way. The Indians who own houses and have fenced lands on the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation have made fair showing in field corn, and a few have good, general crops to harvest.

Those of the Wichita Reservation, known as the affiliated bands, for a long time dependent upon their own energies for the most part of their support, have worked hard as a rule and have crops creditable to their industry as a community.

Allotments.—No regular allotments of land have been made to the Indians of the agency, though very many have located on lands upon which they have expressed a desire to establish permanent homes, and have fenced portions of said lands. This applies especially to the Wichitas and affiliated bands of the Wichita Reservation. Scattered over both reservations are many of each tribe who have comfortable houses. Generally these houses have been provided by the Government furnishing the material and the individual Indians paying for the construction. The Indian first deposits $50 with the agent to pay expense of putting up the house, waiting the pleasure of the Government to furnish the material. Eighty Indians at the present time have deposited this amount to my official credit with the assistant treasurer at St. Louis for this purpose, and it is hoped the Department will at an early day provide the material so that this great want in the interest of comfort and civilization may be supplied.

Education.—Three Government boarding schools have been provided for these Indians, the Riverside School on the Wichita Reservation being located 14 miles from the agency. During the past year a mess hall and a commodious dormitory for schoolgirls and female employees, both of brick, have been added to the school plant. This school, when provided with a building for schoolroom exercises, will have capacity for 200 children and will readily be filled by the Wichitas and affiliated bands.

The Rainy Mountain Boarding School is located 40 miles from the agency and 10 miles from the present terminal of the Anadarko branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The Rainy Mountain and Riverside School plants are closely alike. The want of schoolroom exercise building is the same at both.

The Fort Sill Boarding School is located about 4 miles from Fort Sill and close to the subagency of same name. This is the best equipped with buildings of the three boarding schools. Additions, however, are required to both dormitories at this school, and estimates for same have been forwarded to the Department. This school has a capacity at present for 150 pupils, but when additions named are made it will accommodate 200 and can be kept full.

So far as observed these schools are well filled and are very successfully conducted. The conduct and appearance of the pupils that have been under instruction furnish evidence of the latter fact.

Besides the Government schools referred to there are 4 mission schools. One, the Roman Catholic (St. Patrick’s Mission), superintended by Rev. Father Ricklin, assisted by a competent corps of Sisters of St. Francis as teachers and coworkers, was founded by Miss Drexel and is admirably conducted, its pretty, well-kept farm and all its appearance being a fine industrial object lesson to the Indians. The average attendance of this school for the past year was 75.

In the same neighborhood the Methodist Church South has a mission school superintended by Rev. J. J. Methvin. It is one of the oldest of the mission schools and has a creditable record. The grounds are not so large as need painting, and I hope this suggestion will receive the attention of its patrons. The school appears conducted with much success and is prosperous. Its superintendent enjoys an excellent reputation in this community. The capacity of the school is 88 and is usually filled. The average attendance last year was 50, made this low on account of the measles epidemic that visited the school and prevailed throughout the reservations.
The Mary Gregory Memorial School (Presbyterian mission) is located 4 miles east from the agency. It is under the superintendence of Rev. S. V. Fait, an accomplished scholar, and reputed as a zealous worker. This school has an excellent reputation, and, as far as I can learn, is of great advantage toward the civilization of the Indians its influence reaches. Its capacity is 50, and it is well filled.

About 25 miles southwest from the agency is the Cache Creek Mission, under the patronage of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. It is superintended by Rev. W. W. Catlin, an able and zealous worker, whose school bears an excellent reputation and is considered successful and of great advantage to the Indian community in which it is located. Its capacity is 50 and is well filled.

The Baptist Mission School, on the Wichita Reservation, superintended by Rev. D. N. Crane, has been suspended, it is understood, and will be discontinued on account of the increased capacity of the Government Riverside School plant, which is supposed to have capacity for accommodating the pupils formerly attending at this mission. It is understood the Rev. Mr. Crane will remain and perform missionary work among the Wichita and affiliated bands.

**Missionaries.**—Besides the 4 mission schools referred to there are 14 field missionaries working on the reservations under the patronage of the Methodist Church South, the Baptist, Episcopal, and Evangelist churches. These missionaries go about and preach in the Indian camps, and, it is understood, meet with a good degree of encouragement in their work. The best that can be said of these mission schools and missionaries is that their work is carried on harmoniously, not a word of discord in it as yet having reached the agency under its present management, and it appears this has been its past history.

**Field matrons.**—The two field matrons, Mrs. Laura D. Pedrick, a Kiowa graduate of Carlisle, and Miss Lauretta E. Ballew, are considered faithful in the discharge of their duties and efficient, industrious workers. They report they are always well received by the families located in their districts, and it is believed excellent results have attended their efforts.

**Grazing lands.**—The country inhabited by these Indians and secured to them as theirs by treaty stipulations is peculiarly adapted for grazing, and large portions of it are now under lease to cattlemen for this purpose, the cash proceeds from these leases being divided and paid to the Indians in pro rata shares. If all the surplus land—that is, lands not required for homestead—were under lease for this purpose it would yield ample means to supply these Indians with all necessities for comfort and good support outside of such supplies as they are reasonably supposed to provide for themselves.

Most of the lands of these reservations that are desirable for homestead will probably be located upon by the Indians. The remaining lands are well watered by small streams, but the soil is not suited to cultivation by irrigation. They are, however, naturally and thoroughly adapted for the grazing of cattle, and the interest of the food consumers of the nation will be best served if they are reserved for that purpose.

**Minerals.**—No mineral deposits of any extent are known to have been found upon this reservation. Unauthorized prospectors claim to have discovered traces of gold in the Wichita Mountains, but so far as can be learned these adventurers are unreliable and no credit is given to their stories. Gypsum is found in quantities that is believed it will be profitable to utilize.

**Behavior of Indians.**—The Indians of this agency are well behaved and very many are fairly inclined to be industrious. They are not addicted to vicious conduct nor the drink habit in any degree. They are naturally roammers and spend too much time in running about visiting. The towns bordering on the reservation have discovered this characteristic and gain considerable revenue from picnics, horse races, and similar amusements to which the Indians are invited when it is understood they have no money. On these occasions the Indians are cordially welcomed and kindly treated.

In conclusion it is thought proper to state that my thanks are due to the efficient clerks of the agency for their earnest effort to assist in making the agency management acceptable to the Department.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., United States Indian Agent.*

*The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

8896—19
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, August 10, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to hand you this, my eighth annual report of the Riverside Boarding School, located at Anadarko, Okla., Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency. The work of the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, has been fairly good, considering the disadvantages under which we have been laboring. We have been in the midst of the erection of two splendid buildings. The mess hall is large enough to accommodate 200 children and all the employees. The dormitory, with capacity sufficient to care for 100 girls in the best of style, has all modern equipments. This has been a grand object lesson to the boys and girls, as well as all the Indians of the reservation, all of whom have watched the enterprise with great interest from beginning to end.

The farm work of the boys, both large and small, has been a success, and our harvesting and threshing is all done. As a result, we have in our granaries 1,400 bushels of first-class wheat, 800 bushels of split peas, and 190 bushels of barley—by measurement. Besides the above, we have a corn crop of 50 acres, which we estimate at 1,500 bushels, together with straw and hay sufficient to winter all our stock, consisting of 160 head of cattle, 8 horses, and 75 hogs.

The work in the other industrial departments of the school has been carried on in a very gratifying manner by the pupils in charge.

The work of the schoolrooms has been greatly impeded by sickness of the pupils. We have been bothered throughout the year more than usual with sore eyes, measles, and pneumonia. The health of some of the teachers has been poor, as has already been reported. Taking all these things under consideration, I think this a fairly prosperous year for the school, but hope for greater things in the future.

Sickness among the people of the reservation has done much to cut down our average attendance for the year. Two of our pupils have died during the year as a result of long protracted illness. I hereby desire to extend many thanks to all the officials of the Department and the agent's office for their kind support in the work of the year.

Respectfully submitted.

G. L. Figg, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT STILL SCHOOL.

FORT STILL, OKLA., August 27, 1899.

Sir: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the Fort Still Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1899.

I returned and took charge of this school after an absence of four years, the 1st of July, 1895. I frankly and gladly state that on my return I found very decided progress and advancement had been made during the four years I had been away from them.

The teachers were well detailed to nurse the sick, and did the work faithfully and willingly. Dr. Shoemaker, our school physician, was unrivaled in his labors, and I am glad to be able to state that he did not lose a single patient at the school, while in the camps around the school the disease was more prevalent and more fatal. The parents gave us quite a good deal of trouble during the epidemic, coming in and insisting on removing their children who were sick, but we succeeded in keeping all of them at the school until the doctor thought it advisable to permit them to go out home for a short time.

The harmony among the employees was fairly good throughout the year—a little unpleasant "scrap" but no serious breaches—and the work in the various departments was satisfactory as it could well have been in our cramped and crowded condition.

We had no room large enough for a general assembly, and as a consequence the singing and drills were to some extent neglected. The boys and girls were assembled in their respective play rooms and a teacher detailed to give them talks on appropriate subjects, sing with them, and amuse them with games and parlor plays.

The half of each day each pupil of sufficient age and health was detailed to some department for industrial work; the girls were taught sewing and mending of clothing, laundry work, cooking, and general housework; the boys were detailed for all kinds of farm work, building and repairing fences, gardening, care of stock and poultry.

We built 5 miles of pasture fences and transplanted 800 fruit trees from our nursery, all of which are living and thriving except 4. I also issued a large number of trees from our nursery to the parents of our pupils to transplant at their homes.

We have a herd of 70 cattle belonging to the school, and in a few years we hope to furnish our school with the majority of the beef used from our own herd.

The authorized holidays were observed with suitable exercises, and one hour devoted to Sabbath school every Sunday afternoon.

I feel justified in closing this report with the general statement that the work in the school was a success when the disadvantages under which we labored are considered.

Very respectfully,

J. W. Haddon, Superintendent.

Col. J. F. Randlett, United States Indian Agent.
REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF KICKAPOOS AND SHAWNEES.

MEXICAN KICKAPOO AGENCY,
Shawnee, Okla., August 26, 1899.

Sir: My post of duty is located on the North Canadian River, at the junction of the Kickapoos, Sac and Fox, and Pottawatomie reservations. The total number of Indians in my charge is 301. Of these 234 are Mexican Kickapoos and 167 are Shawnees, the latter being known as the "Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians."

The Kickapoos Indians are divided into two bands, each having its own chief, one a man and the other a woman, and being known and designated respectively as "Progressive" and "Kicking" Kickapoos. The "Kicking" band constitutes more than two-thirds of the tribe. I have been in charge of the "Kickers" since April, 1896, and of the "Progressives" and the Shawnees for more than one year.

Prior to 1894 the Mexican Kickapoos of Oklahoma were practically self-supporting. They had a magnificent reservation of 250,000 acres, well watered and
timbered, interspersed with wide stretches of prairie lands. The mast hog in the timber, and the abundance of game with which their reservation abounded, furnished their meat and lard, the "squaw patches" their cereal food, and the increase of their then large herds of ponies yielded them a revenue sufficient to purchase their other limited necessities. Thus, within the seclusion of their own broad domain, these wild, blanket Indians lived in contentment, without labor, and as they believed the "Great Spirit" had ordained.

Most of them had left the State of Kansas in 1863 to avoid allotment, against which they had fought all their lives. They never did agree to take allotments and sell their surplus lands, and when, thirty years later the allotting agent came to allot them, they said: "We have not agreed to this," and a considerable majority, to avoid being allotted, moved in a body to Deep Fork Valley, a point now known as Wellston, about 10 miles north of the lands which were later forcibly allotted to them.

This enterprising allotting agent then established a store at a central point on the reservation, where the minority band were given credit to the amount of their surplus land money ($21), which the agent was to pay them later. They moved to this store, around which they went into permanent quarters, and here, in idleness and dissipation, they squandered their surplus land money, and having accepted their surplus land money and allotments, they became known as "Progressive" Kickapoos. The majority band refused credit at this store, and to take the surplus land money, and to have anything whatever to do with the matter of allotment, and became known as "Kicking" Kickapoos.

In fact, 1898, the surplus Kickapoo lands were thrown open to white settlement. Neither band of the Kickapoos was in any way prepared to meet this new condition. The white settlers soon stole or robbed them of most of their property. They became the ready prey of dishonest deputy United States marshals, who upon false charges of selling whisky arrested and hauled them to the Federal jail by the wagonload. Later, an effort was made by the agent in charge to put their children in school. This the parents resisted, and for such resistance were maligned and beaten by the brutal deputy marshals, who then arrested them for resisting United States officers "in the discharge of their duty." Thus persecuted and harassed by the apparently inhuman policy of the Government toward them, they became so distrustful of the white man and his Government that they turned their backs to the agents, or who were sent to confer with them.

Huddled together in poverty and want, suffering that misery which could be born only of such conditions as environed them, I found them on Deep Fork, Oklahoma, occupying lands set apart for school purposes. The Territory had leased these lands and the lessees were demanding possession, and all efforts on the part of the Territorial officials and the agent in charge to remove them had been unavailing. The agent had asked the use of the military to remove them. By purely persuasive means I succeeded in moving them to their allotted lands in the North Canadian Valley.

At that time but two of them spoke any English, and that very imperfectly. None could read or write, or had ever attended school. But one of them wore citizen's clothes, and he only in part. To-day 50 of them can speak English enough for ordinary business intercourse; 20 can read and write; 19 are in school by their free and full consent; they have put 350 acres of their individual lands in a thorough state of cultivation, and have 3,600 acres under substantial barbed-wire fence.

During the year 1897 they earned and derived $6,240 from sources from which prior to my appointment they had never earned or derived one penny. During the year ending June 30, 1899, they erected more than 6,000 rods of standard barbed-wire fence, grubbed and broke 73 acres of new land, and made many other valuable and lasting improvements on their allotments; cut, baled, and sold 281 tons of hay, drilled wells aggregating 224 feet, cut and sold 450 cords of stove wood, prepared for use and hauled the lumber and assisted in erecting 7 permanent dwelling houses.

The habit of labor is well and thoroughly established. The able-bodied heads of families have almost without exception gone upon and improved their individual lands where it has been possible to provide them with the necessary equipments. Some families have fine orchards growing, and their fields range from 10 to 35 acres per family, some heads of families having put the allotments of the entire family under one inclosure.

It is due these Kickapoos to say that they are honest in their efforts for self-support. Perfect harmony has existed between all these Indians and myself from the beginning, to which fact can be attributed the high degree of progress attained by them, the system of teaching which was inaugurated by persuasive means. Force is the most repulsive of all things to the Kickapoo mind. It is against both his religion and nature, and no good has ever been or will be accomplished by its use.

At the time I took charge of these Indians, a most deadly and awful enmity existed between the two bands. I have succeeded in reconciling them to that extent that
they have intermarried freely and are now living contentedly together. Each and every one of the Kickapoos has become identified with his allotment. The lands of the old, the infirm, and the orphans are under lease to reliable white farmers who pay a cash consideration in addition to placing improvements upon the land in the way of breaking, fencing, and the erection of comfortable dwelling houses, as required of them under the terms of their leases.

In 1894, 285 of the 315 Kickapoos were allotted 80 acres each, and 30 were left without land because the Department was unable to get an enrollment of them. The starvation and dissipation growing out of this changed condition have caused a rapid death rate, 81 having died since that time. During the past year there has been one more birth than death, and from this time I predict a rapid increase in the tribe.

During the past year an experiment has been made in the way of medical treatment. The services of the regular Government physician at $1,000 per annum were dispensed with, and physicians located nearest the Indians have been called as occasion required, with the result that the Indians have gotten more and better treatment at a cost of less than 25 per cent of the amount paid the regular physician.

When I took charge of the Kickapoos they were notoriously intemperate. Vigorous prosecution of whisky peddlers, and the temperance influences that I have brought to bear upon these Indians have wrought such a change for the better that it has long been a matter of public comment among observers. Twenty-one prosecutions for selling liquor to Indians have been brought by me during the present year, out of which number 4 have been sent to the penitentiary, and 17 indictments are now pending.

The Kickapoos are a devoutly religious people. Their religion is an ideal conception of the “Great Good Spirit” and a future existence, where the good will be rewarded and the wicked can not enter. There are no “squaw men” among them, and they despise the white man and are loath to come in contact with him, except as business association requires.

The affairs of this agency, so far as the Kickapoos are concerned, are in a most satisfactory condition. While I have but little help, a farmer and a blacksmith, they are honest, capable, energetic men, having the absolute confidence of the Indians.

The Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians are in anything but a satisfactory condition. They are a thoroughly disaffected and disorganized people, and I do not think they ever will accept them. Their condition is the great barrier. They believe that the earth belongs to the Great Spirit, and that man has no more right to cut it up and sell it than he would have to sell the air or the ocean.

When the Shawnees were allotted some eight years ago, this band left their well-cultivated fields and homes and settled where they now live, because they thought the country was so inferior that the Government would never attempt to allot them there. These lands are located in Cleveland County, Okla., along Little River and its tributaries. It was forcibly allotted to them, and is in no way suited to their use. The valleys are narrow and overflow annually. The uplands are mostly sand hills covered with scrub oak, and are of but little value for anything. The toughest kind of a boundary settlement settled around the allotments of these Indians, and has taken up their stock, overrun their lands with its cattle, stolen their hay, sold them whisky, and has kept them in constant trouble. The death rate has been a loss of at least 50 per cent of the tribe in the last eight years and since they were forcibly allotted.

Before these Indians were allotted they were the most industrious Indians. They had well-cultivated fields and orchards, and large herds of ponies and cattle. If these Indians could be located some place where their surroundings would be congenial to them, and upon land of such a character as to encourage them to labor, they would readily earn their own support.

During the past year 50 head of mules, 30 wagons, 30 sets of harness, and 24 plows and cultivators have been issued to them. They have made considerable use of this equipment by way of enlarging their fields and their better cultivation, and in hauling stove wood to market. They are located 20 miles from my post of duty, and should have a farmer with them to instruct and to protect them against the depredations of the white settlers.

To give them the personal attention that will be necessary to induce them to make any progress, and properly to take care of the work of this office, I should at least have one clerk. The payment of lease money and the leasing of lands in the usual routine of business here would keep one first-class clerk constantly employed.

Thanking you and the Department for the liberal support which I have received, I am,

Very respectfully,

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MARTIN J. BENTLEY,
Special Disbursing and Indian Agent.
Osage Agency, Pawhuska, Okla., August 18, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of affairs at the Osage Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The headquarters of this agency are located at Pawhuska, Okla., about 27 miles south of Elgin, Kans., and about 35 miles southeast of Cedarvale, Kans., which are the nearest railroad and telegraph stations. A daily mail is carried between Pawhuska and Elgin, but nearly all freight consigned to this agency is shipped via Cedarvale on account of its being a competing railroad point.

Tribes.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of the Osage Agency consist of two tribes, and number, according to a census taken June 30, 1899, as follows: Osages, 1,765; Kaws, 208, which is a slight increase over last year's report.

Area.—The Osage Reservation embraces about 1,400,000 acres of land, and the Kaw Reservation, adjoining it on the northwest, about 100,000 acres. These reservations lie between 36° and 37° north latitude, longitude 92° west, and are bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the Cherokee Indian Reservation, and on the south and west by the Arkansas River.

Ownership.—The two reservations were purchased by these Indians from the Cherokee Nation for a cash consideration, and the title thereto is held by the United States Government, in trust only, for the use and benefit of these people.

Physical characteristics.—The physical characteristics of the two reservations are, in the main, similar to the lands in Kansas on the north and Oklahoma on the south and west. They consist of rocky, rolling or hilly prairies, with a thin soil, fair farming lands in the “second bottoms,” and rich alluvial bottom lands along the numerous streams that flow through the reservation, often many miles in extent. Some good timber, consisting of walnut, hickory, oak, cottonwood, and sycamore, grows along the Arkansas River, but away from that river the timber is generally scraggly and of no value except for firewood. The two reservations are well watered by rivers, creeks, and brooks, and, as grass grows luxuriantly everywhere, it is an ideal grazing country, and thousands of cattle are annually fattened thereon for market, the Indians deriving considerable revenue from the money paid for pastures.

Habits, dress, industries.—The Osage Tribe consists of 886 full-bloods and 879 mixed bloods. A large majority of the full-bloods still cling as near as possible to their ancient customs and traditions. Many of the males wear blankets, beads, leggings, coats, “a gee string,” and moccasins, and shave the hair from their temples and sides of the head, leaving a crest about 4 inches wide on the top of the head. The females wear blankets, a short skirt, leggings, and moccasins, with their hair hanging loosely down their backs. The brighter and gayer the colors of their blankets the better dressed they imagine themselves.

The Osages are generally very quiet and peaceful, have no industries, and perform no manual labor. To eat, visit, dance, and recount their feats and greatness in former times constitute their sole employment, except “drinking.” They drink intemperately, and herein lies their worst enemy. A cash annuity, now amounting to $200 per capita per annum, is paid them in quarterly installments by a paternal and benevolent Government, and the proceeds of the rent of their farms and pastures, paid them by white lessees, amply support them in idleness, “their next worst enemy.”

Mixed bloods.—The Osage mixed bloods are as civilized and as competent to care for themselves as any community of white people of an equal number. All of them speak the English language and nearly all have received at least a common-school education. Many of them own large farms and cattle ranches and are wealthy. Others are engaged in mercantile pursuits, and lawyers, doctors, teachers, and preachers will be found in their ranks. With the $200 a year per capita annuity paid them, the same as their full-blood brethren receive, together with the proceeds of their farms, cattle ranches, etc., they are financially the most independent people in the land, or would be but for their indolent and prodigal habits.

The following statistical table, covering a period of twenty years of their history, illustrates the natural tendency of their exit from earth and that they will soon “be as much forgot as the Indian’s canoe that crossed the bosom of the lonely lake a thousand years ago.”
List showing the increase and decrease in the full-blood and the mixed-blood Indians.

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<th>Mixed-bloods</th>
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Full-bloods, decrease, 524 per cent; mixed-bloods, increase, 240 per cent.

Pastures.—A considerable portion of both reservations is leased by cattlemen for grazing purposes, from which considerable revenue is received by individual Indians, as well as by the whole tribe.

Farming and pastures.—Nearly every Indian family has a farm or farms, but they are either leased to or worked by white men. Some of them claim and have control of thousands of acres of land on the reservations, but most of the larger claims and farms are controlled by intermarried white men, which they use for farming purposes or for pastures for large herds of cattle. The area used for farming and pasture purposes is constantly increasing.

Allotments.—No allotments have yet been made on either the Osage or Kaw reservations, and in consequence there is a great inequality in the possession of the lands. If the lands were allotted in severalty or pro rata, each Indian would receive an equal number of acres, and the land grabbing by the intermarried men and a few wealthy and more intelligent Indians, who monopolize vast areas without paying for their use, would be stopped, at least in a measure.

Education and schools.—There are four boarding schools on the reservations. The Osage Boarding School, located at the agency on the Osage Reservation, and the Kaw Boarding School, located at Kaw subagency, on the Kaw Reservation, are conducted by Government employees. The former is supported from "interest on the Osage fund," not by the Government; the latter from direct appropriations made by Congress for the support of Indian schools. The Osage school has a capacity to educate and care for 180 pupils. The largest enrollment during the year was 159, the average attendance 133. The Kaw school has a capacity to care for 60 pupils. The largest enrollment during the year was 41, the average attendance 40. The St. John and St. Louis schools are both contract Catholic schools, and are located on the Osage Reservation. During the year the highest attendance at the St. John school was 68, average attendance 53. The largest attendance at the St. Louis school was 70, average attendance 63.

All the schools, in the main, did good work the past year, and it can be truthfully said that the children on both reservations are gradually being educated and are improving in many ways over their parents, and also in a degree improving their parents. The detailed working of these schools are fully set forth in the reports of the superintendents appended hereto.

Private schools.—During the year two private schools have been maintained by the whites and Indians at Pawhuska, and also several "district schools" of this kind have been maintained at various other places on the Osage Reservation. A few of these private schools are excellent and do good work. Besides the attendance of Indian children at the above-mentioned schools, many of the mixed-blood Indians reside in towns and villages off the reservation in Kansas, Oklahoma, and elsewhere, and to some extent send their children to the public schools.

It is my opinion that many of this class are very dilatory about enforcing the attendance of their children at school and that they should be compelled to place their children in some reservation school, or other Government supervised school, as there is no way to compel parents living off the reservation to keep their children constantly in school. The almost universal aversion of the full-bloods against the education of their children is incomprehensible, and its extent can not be fully realized by anyone not charged with the responsibility of keeping in school the children of the untutored savages. And this aversion on the part of the old people to education, labor, and the white man's dress is the principal reason why so many of the educated Indian children return to the "gee-string" and the mud-ring around
their eyes, and forget, or strive not to remember how to "talk English," soon after they return from school to the reservation and begin to mingle again with their people.

Scholastic population.—The scholastic population of the two tribes, between the ages of 6 and 18 years, is 601, of whom about 400 attended school during the past year. I am of the opinion that the attendance will be greater the coming year. Many of these children under 18 years of age, so-called school children, are married and some of them have several children of their own, as the parents insist on "marrying their children off," or rather selling them off, at 14 and 15 years of age and some even younger. Several children of school age have been permanently excluded from school on account of sore eyes and other maladies and a few are left in the camps to care for the aged and blind and helpless relatives—though the decrepit and the blind soon begin to bear the burden, to patiently await death unattended.

Missionaries.—The Northern and Southern Methodists, Baptist, and Catholic denominations are represented on the Osage Reservation, the Northern Methodists and Catholics having each a neat and commodious church, the missionaries in charge of the various denominations exert a wholesome and beneficial influence over the white people as well as the Indians and have given me their sympathy and cordial support in trying to better the conditions of the Indians under my charge.

Courts.—There is no court of Indian offenses at this agency, but a court is occasionally held by a so-called judge of the supreme court appointed by the Osage council, whose assumed jurisdiction is of an unknown origin. He hears but few trials, and his decisions are not recognized as legal or binding by any other court, or by any individual coming into this so-called "Supreme Court (?) of the Osage Nation."

A great portion of the agent's time is therefore unavoidably occupied in hearing and settling, or attempting to settle and adjust, family quarrels, estates, boundary lines to farms, pastures, etc., and controversies between the Indians themselves, and between the Indians and their white tenants or employees. In fact every conceivable complaint that can arise in a frontier country for settlement, and for which there is no law or regulation, is forced upon the agent for a hearing and adjustment, and in almost every case the contending parties on one side or the other become the enemies of the agent after his decision is rendered, however equitable it may be. If an intelligent and just Indian court could be established at this agency to adjust these and other more important differences it would give the agent much needed time in which to look after important affairs pertaining to the welfare and interest of the Indians under his charge.

There is held at Pawhuska a district court and a circuit court of the United States; two terms of each of these courts are held each year. These courts were established for the benefit of the Indians on the theory that as the reservation had been attached to Pawnee County for judicial purposes, it was an injustice to members of the Osage and Kaw tribes of Indians to have to go so far away for trial. A United States court commissioner also resides at this agency.

Police, etc.—The police force at this agency consists of a chief of police with a salary of $1,200 per annum, 4 constables with a salary of $600 per annum each, and 5 Indian policemen with a salary of $10 per month each. The chief of police and 3 constables are white men, the other constable being an Indian. The constables are in the classified civil service, but the chief of police and Indian police are not. A deputy United States marshal is also stationed at the agency, and is constantly busy.

Roads, etc.—The public roads on the reservation are not in the best of condition. I succeeded during the past year in getting some of the Indians and white residents to do considerable work on the roads—probably more than was ever done before—but it is uphill work to get many of the Indians to work or to hire men to work for them, as they are constitutionally opposed to any kind of manual labor, and especially to working on the public highways.

Marriages.—The agent at this agency does not issue marriage licenses nor perform the marriage ceremony, as is the practice at some Indian agencies, and consequently there is no record kept here of Indian marriages. Most of the full bloods are married according to their ancient ceremony, but the mixed bloods now marry according to civilized custom. Polygamy is still in vogue to a limited extent among the full bloods, but is rapidly dying out.

Divorces.—The judge of the Indian court claims to have authority to perform the marriage ceremony and to grant divorces, and in several cases brought before him during the year has exercised that authority. The legality of these marriages and divorces granted by him is very doubtful, and the practice should be stopped.

Liquor traffic.—The liquor traffic on the reservation has been greatly suppressed, and it is seldom that a drunken person is seen in the vicinity of the agency. It is
easy, however, for an Indian to obtain liquor in the villages on the border of the reservation, and it seems impossible to prevent them from so doing, except by the slow process of teaching them better. I am confident, however, that there has been less indulgence in this pernicious habit during the past year than ever before.

Mescal Bean.—During the past year a few of the Osages have acquired the habit of eating the mescal bean, which produces delirium, visions, etc. They acquired this pernicious habit from western Indians, and it has not yet become a general habit and I do not think it will.

Tribal government.—The Osage tribal government consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, a council of 15 members, a clerk, a treasurer, sheriff, and the judge heretofore mentioned. During the past year there has been so much bickering and strife over the possession of the offices and the consequent perquisites, that the tribal government has been a greater farce than usual. Many of the more intelligent members of the tribe urgently request that the "Osage National Government" be abolished as an impracticable experiment.

Permit tax.—The Osage law provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, other than an Osage annuitant and those who may be lawfully married to Osage annuitants, and those exempted by departmental order, to reside on the Osage Reservation without having first obtained a license so to do from the permit clerk of the Osage Nation, which must be approved by the United States Indian agent for the Osage Agency; and any person so offending is liable to removal from the reservation without further notice. I have endeavor to vigorously enforce this law, and during the past year have caused about $7,000 to be paid into the Osage national treasury from this source. The Kaws have a similar law, but I have not the amount at hand that they have collected from this source.

Disbursements.—During the fiscal year 1899 I have disbursed the following sums:

- Per capita annuity paid Osages .... $475, 456.00
- Per capita paid Kaws .... 16, 481.00
- Paid employees, open-market purchases, etc. .... 56, 313.13

Total .... $548, 249.13

Improvements.—During the past year the agency and school buildings have been repaired, new fences built and painted, which were much needed; the school grounds cleared from stumps, rock, rubbish, and weeds, which adds greatly to their appearance; the steam pipes that heat the school buildings incased in stone conduits and packed in mineral wool and cement. I anticipate that on account of this improvement there will henceforward be a large saving of fuel. Stone pavements have been constructed between some of the school buildings, a much-needed tool and wagon shed built, the streets at the agency turned and drained, the grounds surrounding the agency office fenced, leveled, grass seed sown, and sidewalks repaired, giving a thrifty appearance to the agency and school grounds heretofore unknown.

Health.—The general health of the Indians at this agency has been good during the past year. Although smallpox was prevalent on all sides of the reservations during the winter but one case of this disease occurred on the reservations connected with this agency. This case was at once isolated, and strict quarantine measures prevented the disease from spreading. As a precautionary measure the pupils and employees at the schools were vaccinated. There were a few cases of measles at the schools but the disease did not become epidemic.

In conclusion it may be said that with the exception of the election difficulties over tribal offices peace and harmony have prevailed during the year, and that a decided progress can be seen among the Indians of this agency.

Very respectfully,

Wm. J. Pollock,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KAW SCHOOL.

KAW SUBAGENCY, July 21, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my report of the Kaw Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

The school is situated 35 miles west of the agency. The enrollment for the year ended was 41; average attendance 40; average age, 9 years.

The school population numbers 65, and at least 50 should be in attendance at the school, and will be if parents of mixed bloods are made to send their children to the reservation school rather than to remove temporarily to the towns adjoining the reservation as a pretext for "better schools," which
they do not attend. This feature of the situation has been considered in an official communication here, and the belief is entertained that if favorable action is taken, will prove beneficial both to the school service and the children.

The health of the school has been remarkably good during the ten months' session—no deaths; not a serious case of sickness during the year. It was feared in the early part of the winter that there would be an epidemic of smallpox, but the well-defined cases having developed on the Osage Reservation within 24 miles of the school. Owing to a strict quarantine for weeks, which permitted neither ingress or egress, the school was spared a visitation from this dread malady.

A monthly system of reports alternated with each other in the several domestic and industrial departments, giving to each pupil opportunities not provided otherwise. Housework, cooking, laundry and sewing room has provided work for the girls, who have really been taught in most of these domestic branches. While the boys have been taught to plant, cultivate and harvest, the care of gardens. The same routine is followed for all students.

The school garden has supplied the table with an ample supply of vegetables, but owing to the excessive and continued rainfall, I was forced, in a measure, to neglect the garden in order to care for the students, which was a necessary duty. In consequence I could not provide all the fresh fruits and vegetables, which seemed determined to thwart the most persistent effort. I estimate the growing crop at not less than 1,000 bushels, which is sufficient for the needs of the school. The wheat has been harvested—in the stack now; the yield is not so good as last year; there will probably be not more than 200 to 250 bushels. Too much rain in the spring, I suppose, is why the heads were not better filled. The fruit and berry crops were failures.

From the school herd 2,744 pounds of beef was obtained, for subsistence of pupils, 360 pounds of butter made, while the children were supplied with milk at the table once and often twice each day except a short time in the winter. There was purchased for the school, from proceeds of sale of cattle, hogs, and wheat, an elegant Chickering piano. Authority has also been granted to purchase snack for the school, which will be used to spend the last ten days of the term. The piano has greatly increased the facilities of the school.

I wish to emphasize the fact that for four years the herd has supplied quite largely the school with beef; that for that period at least, perhaps longer, not one bushel of corn, or pound of oats, or other feed for cattle, horse, or land, has been furnished the school by contract, a sufficiency having been grown on the farm and fabricated by the school for its needs. This is virtually true also of butter, chickens, and eggs, except at Thanksgiving and Christmas, when small quantities of each have been purchased.

The sanitary condition of the school is fairly good. Estimates in minute detail have been made and forwarded for such improvements and repairs as were deemed necessary, and will doubtless be under way at an early date.

The literary work has progressed, probably but slowly, a decided lack of interest in the welfare of the school being painfully evident. Except in the kindergarten but little practical good has been accomplished. The earnest, everyday, practical side of life in the schoolroom has been subordinated to mere show. In other words, there is too little real life work done in the raw schoolrooms; too much "trash and feathers."

In conclusion I beg to acknowledge official courtesies extended by you.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, United States Indian Agent.

W. H. ROBINSON, Clerk in Charge.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pawhusa, Okla., July 25, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor of submitting my fourth annual report of the Osage Boarding School.

The school is located on an elevation north of the village of Pawhusa, about 27 miles from Elgin, Kans., with which it is connected by stage. About 20 acres of this elevation are included for the use of the school. This ground has a good natural drainage and a good sewerage system making the location all that can be desired. A part of the yard, about 500 feet long and 100 feet wide, was planted this year. These have a fair prospect of growing as the season has been favorable so far.

The school is supplied with water from Bird Creek, pumped into a reservoir sufficiently elevated to furnish plenty of pressure in case of fire.

Taking everything into consideration the school year has been a successful one. The total enrollment and average attendance were not as large as last year. The total enrollment was 180, and the average attendance 152.2.

Ten of the regular pupils were transferred to boarding schools, which accounts for some extent for the reduction in attendance. The supposed attendance in the public schools along the borders of the reservation is a more important factor, for in those schools there are often irregular in attendance and the school balance from the same source. The Indian school is sometimes to suit the parents or pupils they quit and are out of school for some time before they are returned or reported. These are all important items in selecting those schools by the pupils.

The industrial work among the girls was successful and conducted. The industrial work among the boys was successfully conducted. The clothing was divided into two divisions, one serving as dishwashers and kitchen detail and the other division as bedmakers and house cleaners. The chore detail being divided in the middle of the year.

The regular work was done in classes having regular lessons once or twice a week in cooking, housekeeping, sewing and weaving. A course of one week was made the basis for these classes. In cooking the advanced class learned to do general cooking and baking for a small family, and the girls took pride in doing the work well. In sewing they helped to patch all the clothing and to make their own garments, and also the garments of the smaller boys. The more advanced class did considerable fancy work. The classes practiced in different kinds of sewing and in stitches, advancing step by step. They did some cutting, but none were advanced enough to practice setting and fitting. In housekeeping the pupils had a practice and manifested special pride in keeping their individual rooms in order. In laundry work most stress was laid upon ironing, as many of the girls are not suitable in age or in health, to work at the washing machine.

The industrial work among the boys was not successfully conducted, partly from inconvenience—
the farm and garden are too far away from the school buildings. The boys had practice in taking care of horses, cattle, and hogs, and some work on the farm and in the garden. The garden was a failure, partly caused by unfavorable weather, but more by the indifference of the industrial teacher, who took little interest in the work. One boy worked with the carpenter and made fair progress.

Improvements made during the year have materially added to the comfort and efficiency of the work. The hospital was thoroughly repaired, renewing the foundations, reflooring and repainting throughout, and making proper sewer connections. A stone walk leading from the school building to the girls' building and around it, and thence to the road, was constructed. A gasoline gas plant was added, thus removing the kerosene lamps. A tool and wagon shed was built. The old stumps and many of the rocks were removed from the yard. The hedge fences were trimmed and a wire fence put in the periphery of the yard. A large number of the old, leaky, and rusted pipes in the school and the girls' building were replaced with new ones. The gas plant was installed, and the new gas was used for cooking and lighting.

Improvements needed will be painting of nearly all the buildings and the fence around the school yard; a new fence on the northeast of the school yard; a shed for the cattle that can not be sheltered in winter; more grading of the yard, reseeding the boiler house; and building of a steam laundry, and constructing stone walls to the boys' building and hospital.

In the engineer's department the necessary repairs were made on the plant, and 169 tons of ice manufactured. This department worked under great disadvantage this year, having unsawed wood for fuel, and the steam pipes poorly covered, so that the steam would condense readily on its way to the buildings. Several times during the coldest weather it was necessary to shut off the hospital and school building to keep reasonable comfort in the other buildings.

In the literary department excellent work was done. Two changes of teachers occurred—one by resignation; the other through the death of Miss Mary S. Moore, who was a faithful and conscientious worker.

The school was more closely graded after a temporary gradation, and work was conducted systematically, all the teachers working in harmony and with an earnest desire for success. It was impressed upon the pupils that the object of attending school is not entertainment, and that interested application is required for development and power. The careless indifference commences to give place to ambition that strives for an education. English received its share of attention, both in conversation and composition.

In vocal and instrumental music much interest was shown and excellent progress made. The advanced vocal class sang three parts in music readily and the others made corresponding progress. Much credit is due the music teacher for thoroughness and the interest awakened in the pupils.

The health of the school was good. One case of smallpox was reported on the reservation and vaccination followed. This interfered with the school work for about two months and several cases were very sick, but none proved fatal.

In conclusion I desire to mention the faithfulness and efforts of the employees to work in harmony, and to thank you and the Indian department for the support given me in the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, United States Indian Agent.

S. L. HERTZOG, Superintendent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PONCA, ETC., AGENCY.

POPCA, ETC., AGENCY,

Whiteoak, Okla., September 28, 1889.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report as agent for this consolidated agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

On July 11, 1888, I received from my predecessor, Asa C. Sharp, for the public property and funds of this agency and assumed formal charge of affairs. The Indian agency business was entirely new to me, and I entered upon my duties with a great deal of trepidation, fearing that I would be a failure as an Indian agent, and I am not sure that my administration of affairs of this agency during the past year has been a successful one. It is comparatively easy for a man to perform the duties of agent by allowing the clerks to attend to the office work and letting the other employees attend to their duties without his taking the trouble to do much overseeing, but I find that without the agent's personal attention the outside work is done in a very slipshod and perfunctory manner; hence an agent who really attends to business properly has no time to spare, the multifarious matters he has to look after keeping him pretty busy.

In the matter of new business added since I took charge of the agency I will only mention the collection and disbursement of the allotment lease money, which involves an immense amount of work and entitles this agency to another clerk. Heretofore the rents on Indian allotments have been paid to the Indian agent and by him immediately paid to the Indian entitled to the same. The money thus received was not taken up and accounted for by the agent in his quarterly accounts. It was very little trouble to handle the lease money in this manner, but now the money is taken up and accounted for under the agent's bill just as carefully as he was permitted to do it from the Indian interest Department. In some cases it is difficult to secure a proper receipt for the rental, as many of the lessors have died since leases were executed, thus compelling the agent to pay the money to heirs who are often difficult to find. There are now about 200 leases in force at this agency, and when the allotments made to
the Otoe Indians are approved there will probably be about 400 more leases added. Under the new arrangement, which went into effect last year, of collecting and disbursing lease money I received and paid to the Indians, all in comparatively small amounts, the sum of $23,969.31 during the first six months of the calendar year 1899.

Since I took charge of the agency that part of the Ponca tribe known as the allotment faction have finally given up with but few exceptions and have accepted their allotments. This will add a large amount of leases to those already in force on the Ponca Reservation.

In connection with the subject of leasing Indian allotments I believe that it was a mistake in the first instance to allow such leasing. The Indian is not much inclined to labor at any time, and when he can get enough to live on by renting his land he will do absolutely no work at all. Most white men would act in the same way, and I can not blame the Indian much for doing so. It is very evident that the older Indians, at least those under my charge, will have to pass away before there will be much improvement in the way of getting the Indians to shift for themselves.

Mental and industrial education is essential to bring the coming generation out of the present savage state and eventually make such as survive the transition citizens of the Republic. The most discouraging feature of the business of an Indian agent is that such slight results in the way of improving the condition of the Indians are noticeable, even when the agent does his utmost in their behalf.

A serious obstacle to the progress and well-being of the Indians is their robust appetite for strong drink and the ease with which they seem to obtain it. The towns in the vicinity of the various reservations under my charge—Ponca, Pawnee, and Perry—have a great number of places where liquor is sold, and the administration of these towns is controlled largely by what is termed the saloon element. While the saloon keeper rarely sells direct to an Indian knowingly there are plenty of "boot leggers," who buy by the pint and quart and sell to the Indians at a good profit, and the law, knowing no moderation, invariably gets drunk. The better element in the towns named is gradually getting control of affairs, and by such assistance as good city officers can give the drink evil may be reduced to the minimum. With the very cheerful assistance of Mr. C. H. Thompson, the United States marshal for the Territory, who has always readily responded to my calls, the courts have been able to secure about fifteen convictions for selling liquor to Indians during my term of office and more offenders are now under indictment.

With the employees at the agencies and schools at Otoe and Ponca I have been able to raise sufficient oats and corn to subsist the school and agency stock. This, I believe, is something that has never been done before. At Pawnee, where most of the land was rented by my predecessor to private parties, about 450 bushels of wheat and probably 700 or 800 bushels of corn will be produced, the latter by school and agency labor. It shall be my purpose so long as I remain here to produce by our own labor the necessary feed for the stock at both the agencies and the schools.

The schools of the agency have done very good work during the pastatical year. I expect better results during the ensuing year, as I am sure that the change from female to male superintendents made at the schools at Ponca and Otoe will greatly improve the character of the work done there.

A number of improvements are very badly needed at the schools, notably a new water system at Otoe, a sewer at Ponca, and a gasoline engine to do pumping at Pawnee. Under your directions I have made the estimates for the water system at Otoe and the sewer at Ponca, but so far the Department has granted no authority to construct either. It may seem as though I have asked for more than is needed, but I am sure that I have asked for only such improvements as are absolutely necessary. I desire to say in connection with this subject that it is easier for an agent to do as little as possible in the way of making repairs and improving the school plants, as the purchase of supplies, employment of irregular labor, and overseeing work necessarily entails a great deal of vexation. For a detailed report as to the condition of the schools your attention is respectfully invited to the reports of the superintendents herewith submitted.

The health of the Indians has been very good throughout the year, with the exception of a measles epidemic which prevailed at the Ponca and Otoe schools—resulting in the death of about twenty children at Ponca and about eight at Otoe—and a serious epidemic of pneumonia at the Pawnee school.

One of the best employees at an Indian agency, in my opinion, is an efficient field matron. She comes in contact with the Indians in their homes and can do much in the way of preparing them to live like civilized people. I have efficient field matrons at Ponca and Pawnee, whose reports are submitted herewith. I strongly recommend the appointment of a field matron for the Otoe tribe.
REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN OKLAHOMA.

A census of the Indians of this agency was taken June 30, 1899, and forwarded to your office August 14, 1899. This census shows a population as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males of all ages</th>
<th>Females of all ages</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Children of school age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poncas</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawnees</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otos</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonkawas</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of Indians under my charge</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,681</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any further information will be found in the statistics accompanying this report.

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN, United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

WHITAKER, OKLA., August 26, 1899.

Sr: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of Ponca Boarding School.

Owing to adverse circumstances the average attendance for this year has fallen far below that of the past two years. When school opened in September the usual class was transferred to Haskell and Chilocco. Many of the pupils were ill with malarial fever and unable to enter. Others had been permitted to go with their parents on a visit to Nebraska, some of whom did not return till late in December. In May our school was almost broken up by an epidemic of measles of the most virulent form. We had about 100 cases, with a mortality of 21, 4 of whom died at the school. The mortality was increased, I think, by the pupils being taken out of school to their homes while in a very critical condition.

I considered it my duty to retain the children at the school during the sickness in order to give them every possible care and attention, but the Indians were so importunate in their demands for their children that Agent Jensen was prevailed on to let them go. I incurred the displeasure of many of the parents by refusing my consent, though my sympathy was with them at all times and they were shown every possible consideration. One member of each family was permitted to visit the sick each day. I am glad to be able to state, however, that some of the more intelligent Indians who took their children home and lost them, regretted having taken them, acknowledged that they had better care at the school, and that that was the proper place for them. In vacation after school had closed, I was sent for by parents to visit some of the pupils who still lingered in sickness. One little boy expressed the wish to go back to school to be taken care of.

Dr. Newman, agency physician, and the employees of the school were most faithful and untiring in their labors, watching and working night and day. I believe that everything possible was done to save the children. Our thanks are due also to Mr. and Mrs. Simms, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Commons, who rendered valuable assistance.

More than 60 pupils were taken home during the sickness and but few returned, it being so near the time of closing when they had sufficiently recovered.

Aside from the epidemic the health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the year. Notwithstanding all the aforesaid hindrances the school has made excellent progress in all departments, the pupils showing a marked degree of interest and improvement in both class-room and household work, always seeming cheerful and happy.

A class of 9 has been recommended for transfer.

All holidays have been appropriately observed. School closed on June 23 with a picnic, which was enjoyed by employees, pupils, and parents.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Through J. Jensen, United States Indian Agent.)

KATE W. CANNON, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL.

PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL, OKLA., August 28, 1899.

Sr: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Pawnee boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1899.

School was opened September 1, 1898, and rapidly filled to nearly the full capacity of 130. An average attendance of 128 was maintained throughout the year—74 female, 54 male. All available children of school age were in school.

A serious epidemic of pneumonia during the months of January and February caused considerable anxiety. The skill, interest, and zeal of the attending physician and of the school nurse were rewarded in the fact that no cases resulted fatally, and that in spite of many adverse influences. In other directions the health of the pupils was above the usual standard.

In the literary departments the progress has been marked and the results promise permanency. Monthly entertainments and the usual programmes on holidays stimulated the pupils to greater effort, gratifying to all interested. The "closing" exercises were held on May 12—on that date to escape the intense heat of later June. As in the class rooms the pursuits followed in industrial departments were general in nature, rather than calculated to foster special features.
A great deal was accomplished in the way of painting, general repairing, and improved facilities for all departments. Discipline has been well maintained in all departments.

The school lands promise a yield in excess of former years. I estimate the corn at 900 bushels, wheat 500 bushels, hay 25 tons, while the garden, orchard, and vineyard have yielded well.

I believe the new system is not a failure, but are deserving the fullest support and management of the plant. These will be made the subjects of later communications.

Supervisor Holland gave the school a helpful visit in January. It is with unusual degree of sincerity that I express appreciation of the helpful cooperation, support, and interest of yourself, as well as of Mr. W. K. Webb, agency clerk.

Very respectfully,

J. Jensen, United States Indian Agent.

W. H. Hailmann, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTOE SCHOOL.

OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL, Otoe, Okla., August 24, 1889.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Otoe boarding school.

I assumed charge of this school February 16, 1889, and found opportunity for improvement. I set to work at once to bring about a more desirable condition of affairs, and was aided in so doing by most of the employees at the school. The Otoe children are obedient, intelligent, lovable, and affectionate. They acquire the use of English readily, and speak it without the reserve and timidity generally shown by Indian children.

The capacity of this school is 75. The enrollment from September to April did not exceed 69, and the average of attendance was not greater than 67. The enrollment was increased April 1 to 76 and the average attendance was 73. The attendance of the children for the last three months follows: February, 30; March, 29; April, 29. A number of pupils desire to be transferred to nonresidential schools, but the school can easily be filled to its capacity by selection of younger children just arrived at school age.

A small epidemic of mumps attacked the school in April. One employee and 25 children were stricken with it. No provision whatever is made here for a hospital, and the cases were treated in the dormitories. All trusted employees were worked almost to exhaustion in caring for the sick, all necessary supplies were ordered and paid for. Their recovery is due more to careful attention and medical attention given than to any. Only one death occurred from malaria during the past year. Parents in charge of the hospital have given the school and employees a great deal of credit. The estimation of the Indian patrons, as a result no trouble will be encountered in filling the school this fall.

Instruction.—Thorough and practical work has been done in the schoolroom. Proper discipline has been established. Outside of school work much attention has been given to teaching correct use of English in speaking and writing, simple rules of hygiene, drawing, the use and value of money, and making change.

Sewing room.—Here have been fabricated all necessary articles for boys' and girls' wear not provided ready-made. The older girls are detailed for instruction and service to this department, and are apt scholars.

Kitchen and dining room.—Girls are detailed regularly to receive instruction, assist the cook, and care for the dining room. The boys assist in waiting on the table only. The kitchen girls have the care of the milk and the making of butter. More than 300 pounds of butter have been made by them.

Housekeeping.—The matron has exercised supervising direction over all departments of domestic economy, and has had immediate charge of the girls' quarters. She has taught housekeeping, care of the stock, mending, and such work. The older girls are quite proficient in these branches of housekeeping.

The assistant matron, with the help of a detail of boys, cares for the boys' quarters. The boys thus learn to provide for their own cleanliness and comfort. This training should be valuable to them throughout life.

Farm and garden.—The school farm consists of 110 acres, of which 60 acres are in corn, 30 acres in oats, 15 acres in millet, and 3 acres in potatoes and garden. This land is all prepared and planted by the school farmer, with the aid of two school boys. These boys got nothing for their work except the training they received, yet their services were more valuable than those of a paid employee of the school. I consider this very true under this very system of farm work. The index for this year is high. The crops are all made and can be estimated quite accurately. I think the following estimate not too high:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie hay</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The production of this supply of excellent grain and hay will preclude the necessity for the purchase of feed for the school and agency stock for the next year. This is as it should be. The school farm is an excellent one, and if properly handled will repeat the above production each year.

The school orchard produced about 15 bushels of peaches. It has been properly cultivated, scarcely a weed being allowed to grow therein. One hundred and fifty apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees were planted last spring. These trees are in good condition. A few of them have died and have been replaced by new ones.

Stock.—The school is fortunate in having excellent work stock. No such showing in agriculture would have been possible without the splendid team of mules and the black horses that you purchased for us last spring. The school herd of cattle has increased in number and is much improved in appearance. Being grade Jerseys, they are not as valuable for beef as if they were of a beef breed. Your purchase last spring of a fine young Durham bull to head the herd is sure to improve the quality of the herd and to increase its value.

The hogs have thrived and increased in number. They are of good quality. We have poor facilities for caring for them and are much in need of a large pasture where green forage can be provided. A small field of oats furnished them with green food for three months.

Ten head of good beef cattle and 20 head of hogs can be killed for subsistence from the school herds.

A summary of the number of stock is here given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ten head of good beef cattle and 20 head of hogs can be killed for subsistence from the school herds.
REPORT OF AGENCIES IN OKLAHOMA.

**REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG THE PONCAS.**

**POONCA AGENCY, OKLA., August 15, 1889.**

**SIR:** In making my third annual report as field matron of the Ponca Indians, I would like to call the attention of the Indian Office and others to some important facts.

An Indian girl enters school at 5 years, or less. She remains until she is 14 in most cases; then marries. In her youth, she is the care of a nurse, and as she reaches her remembrance of her infancy, she knows much less on this subject than the older Indians, for she knows nothing at all. There is little time for the field matron to form the acquaintance of these girls each year, or to feel their need, overcome their reticence, and give them the large amount of necessary information. The task is harder with girls who have attended only a reservation school, for I have never known one of these where the training of the judgment was considered important. This is only one of many hindrances to civilization on the reservation.

The civilization influences of the races are not yet manifest on this reservation, although the swarms of flies and many other things prove that they are here, and make the task of caring for the children in Indian homes a greater one.

There have been certain improvements all the way along. In several cases progressive Indians have been persuaded to keep their furniture on the death of friends, thus proving the displeasure of all the worthless members of the tribe. They yielded to authority in that most agonizing time when their children were born or died, and did their best to give them the broth of life in the school, and ministered to the poor little ones too late to save. They buried their dead in silence, because I told them their walking- would disturb the sick ones, and have remembered gratefully my ministrations, and forgotten, apparently, the hard things I have so often found it necessary to say to them.

They give me greater confidence every year, and many of their cupboards would put to shame respectable white people's. Affectionate, ignorant children they truly are.

I have spent about one hundred days, eight hours in length, visiting this people the past year and have made no less than 800 visits. I have received about 1,500 visits from the adults and children, and have given them teaching, encouragement, and help in every way that I could devise.

There is a prejudice against the reservation school that has become intensified by the large number of deaths among the school children, and the feeble, nervous condition of many of the children on their return has made them subject to chills and fevers and caused some deaths.

A practical missionary with good common sense is one of the needs of this reservation.

Very respectfully,

**SARA E. MITCHELL, Field Matron.**

**REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG THE PAWNEES.**

**PAWNEE AGENCY, July 1, 1889.**

**SIR:** I have the honor of making a report of my work among the Pawnees. I came here the 16th of April, hoping I might be able to lead the older people to leave their camping and stay at their homes. To this end I have made my home as attractive as possible (we have been furnished a pretty cottage by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church), and the Indians are welcomed to our home.

At first they were quite shy, when I visited them, but I simply went again, and when they found I came as a friend they met me gladly. The children's faces are cleaner, and their clothes are mended. The bedding and pillows have been changed, yards cleaned, corn potatoes, carrots, and beans were burned. I have had the pleasure of teaching many of the women to cut and fit garments for themselves and their children; also showed some of the larger schoolgirls how to cut and make shirt waists, while at home during winter. In a few months I have found 12 pregnant, but it has been exciting for me to see the little babies, and care for the sick ones by preparing dainty food and palatable drinks for them. They eat corn bread and butter and cool drinks, so I carry lemons and ice and fresh berries in their season, cracked and fresh. I have been much approved by the gratitude of the patients for these favors. I have furnished a number of the poorer ones with material for clothing their children from my own personal funds.

Though reforms gain slowly, I can see an improvement in their manners and dress, and a decided change in care of heads and personal cleanliness. I have many of the cases in which the Indians who live like "white people," for some of them return home and make homes and do as they were taught while in school.

Have had services in the mission chapel every Sabbath excepting one. I have a telescope organ which we carry in the buggy, and my husband and 1 go out to their feasts, by invitation, and hold a song service and explain some Bible story from a large picture of same. We have given several hun-
REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., AUGUST 31, 1899.

Six: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1899.

Location.—This agency is located on the SE, 1/4 sec. 21, T. 14 N., R. 6 E., in Lincoln County, Okla. It is 6 miles south from the city of Stroud, Okla., on the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Stroud is a growing city of 2,500 population, and is the railroad station and telegraphic point for this agency, with which there is telephone connection.

The Sac and Fox Mission Boarding School of this agency is located on 640 acres of land adjoining this agency, the school buildings being about half a mile northeast of the agency proper.

The Absentee Shawnee Boarding School is located 1 mile south of Shawnee, Okla., on a reservation of 476 acres, 39 miles southwest from this agency. The telegraph and railroad station is Shawnee, Okla.

The Sacred Heart Mission (contract school) is located 65 miles southwest of the agency in Pottawatomie County, Okla. The telegraphic and railroad station is Shawnee, Okla., and the post-office address is Sacred Heart, Okla.

These schools have been well conducted during the past year, and the relations between agent and superintendents are most harmonious; I would therefore recommend that no change be made in those positions. The farmers at the two boardingschools have produced good crops of oats, corn, and vegetables, which go far toward feeding the stock and supplying the school with extras during the season. The superintendents are in harmony with the agent to make the coming school year one of great benefit to the Indian children.

The following table shows the population of the different tribes under this agency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Males above 18 years of age</th>
<th>Females above 14 years of age</th>
<th>Children between 6 and 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citizen Pottawatomie</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absentee Shawnees</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac and Foxes</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowas</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,785</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indians.—The Sac and Fox Indians were allotted 160 acres of land per capita in 1891, 80 acres of each allotment to be held in trust by the Government for a period of twenty-five years exempt from taxation, the remaining 80 acres to be held in trust for a period of five years exempt from taxation, with the privilege of a longer term at the request of the tribe and the approval of the President of the United States. In accordance with the above clause, the five years trust period was extended to fifteen years, thus barring sale or taxation until the year 1906.

In addition to their lands, the Sac and Fox Indians have on deposit with the United States $1,320,000, drawing 5 per cent interest, which is paid to them semi-annually. If this amount were divided among them pro rata they would receive...
$6,600 each, which, in addition to their lands, makes them a wealthy people. This fact prevents the progress that might be secured if they were thrown more on their own resources.

As a tribe they are making some progress in civilization. They encourage their children to attend the reservation schools and are anxious to have them attend the nonreservation schools for a higher education. The present council is composed of two chiefs and eight councilmen, but one of the council being able to write his name, and yet they are a body of men that for sobriety, strict integrity, and morality would eclipse many a body of educated white men. They deplore the fact that more of their young men and women who attend the higher schools do not come back home with a higher sense of honor and moral obligation than they do. They are not afraid of an education of that kind, but welcome it. They have been duped by some of their educated sons who had no principle, and as a result the young man who may aspire to a seat in the Sac and Fox council must first prove that he is strictly honest and has the principle of integrity.

The Absentee Shawnee Indians received their allotments in 1890. They were allowed by treaty to sell 80 acres of their 160 to aid them in improving the 80 they retain. Many of them have used a portion of this money in making some improvements, and the bulk of the Absentee Shawnees have a place they can call home. These Indians receive no annuity, and their only source of income is derived from the rent of their lands and their own labor, and as a tribe I believe them to be further advanced in the knowledge of self-support than their more fortunate, or rather unfortunate neighbors, the Sac and Foxes. They encourage education among their children and have the promise of making fairly good citizens.

The Citizen Potawatomi Indians have received their lands in severalty; they receive no annuities and in most cases are self-supporting. This tribe of Indians are scattered from one end of the United States to the other and working at all trades. Many of them are extensive farmers and set a good example for some of their white neighbors. They have no reservation schools, but their children are being educated at the nonreservation industrial schools.

This tribe of Indians were awarded a decision by the Court of Claims on March 21, 1898, of the sum of $23,329.10, on account of depredations committed upon their stock, timber, and other property during the civil war. The amount was appropriated at the last session of Congress and will be paid through the Indian Office on applications supported by sworn evidence of disinterested persons.

The Iowa Indians were allotted lands in 1891, receiving 80 acres per capita. They receive annuities amounting to about $80 per capita. Their lands are among the most fertile in Oklahoma and are much sought after by renters. The Iowas as a rule prefer to let the white man do the work. There are some exceptions and a few fairly good farms may be seen that they cultivate themselves. Their children attend the various Indian schools and are encouraged therein by the older ones. A larger percentage of the Iowas can sign their names than of either of the other three tribes.

Leasing.—There are now on the records of this office nearly 800 farming and grazing leases made by allottees of the four different tribes under this agency, paying an annual rental of $44,110. This is an increase of nearly 200 in number over those in force in 1898, and the amount received is nearly $13,000 in excess of the amount received in 1898. This comes from the fact that the new leases are made at a considerable advance over the first leases, and the good crops in the Territory for last year and the good prospects for this year make these leases much sought after.

The three years' lease works hardship to the lessee, and they can not be made on terms as favorable as could a five years' lease. There are leases that would break out more land, make better improvements, and start orchards if they could lease for a term of five years. I heartily recommend that some action be taken to secure an act of Congress changing the term from three to five years for farming and grazing purposes.

The leasing system has proved of great benefit to the Indians. It has brought white neighbors in their midst; it has been the means of getting their lands broken and cultivated; it insures them a farm fenced with a 3-barbed wire fence, a comfortable house, well, and outbuildings. These advantages are secured in addition to the sums received for rentals, which, as shown, are very considerable.

The band which is making the least progress among the Indians under the charge of this agency is the Mo ko ho ko band. At the time of the death of Mo ko ho ko he advised his band not to lease their land; to hold it all in common and to live in one community. These Indians are making no progress; they still wear blankets and live in a bark-hut village. The most of them refuse to lease their lands, which are among the best in the Territory. It would seem as though, for their good, that authority should be given the agent to lease those lands, with the consent of the

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owners if it could be obtained, and without their consent if it could not be obtained. Responsible people stand ready to make leases of the lands, which are now in the state of nature.

The leasing of these lands, while entailing a vast amount of labor on this office in the way of clerical work and also of the time of the agent in settling matters between lessors and lessees, is shown to be a wiser course. If the matter of leasing were left to the Indians, designing men would secure the leases for almost nothing. As it now is it is generally understood that the Indians are securing more rent from their lands than a white man if he owned the same land could possibly secure.

Sales of Indian lands.—The Citizen Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians, by act of Congress dated August 15, 1894, are permitted to sell all of their allotments in excess of 80 acres. The passage of that act has very materially increased the work of this agency. During the first year or two after this law was passed many frauds were perpetrated upon the Indians by trading them stock at an exorbitant price for the lands, paying them cash in the presence of the Indian agent and afterwards making them refund the greater portion of it. During the past two years many changes have been made in the rules to be followed in the conveyance of Indian lands, which has reduced the chances of fraud to a minimum, and the Indians are now receiving full value for their lands.

The effect upon the Indians of the sale of their lands has not yet been fully demonstrated. There are instances where they have made a very unwise use of the money, and again there are instances where they have used this money in purchasing a good team and other things that go to make up better conditions and surroundings for themselves, and there are yet others that keep their money and loan it to other Indians at the usual rates of interest, and are thus doing a banking and loan business. If this money could be held and given to the Indian as the judgment of the agent thought best, undoubtedly it would last the Indian longer and on the whole be better for him.

Since July 1, 1899, there has been paid to the Indians through this office, $68,012.05, representing the sale of 9,937 acres of allotted land, or an average of $6.83 per acre. These lands range in price from $2.50 per acre to $25 per acre.

Much of the land allotted to the Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Indians is very poor. Many of them were absent when the allotments were made, so land was given to them as the allotting agent came to it, regardless of utility. The sale of this cheap land cuts down the average price very materially.

Epidemic of smallpox.—On January 26, 1899, in compliance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I assumed charge of the smallpox epidemic in the Creek Nation. The Indians that had been exposed were collected in camps and a strict system of quarantine inaugurated. Nurses and guards were employed, and a physician was employed to take charge of the camps, as it was impossible for me to be on the ground all of the time. The camps were so arranged that the sick were in the hospital, those who did not have the disease were in another camp, and the convalescents in still another. About 350 Indians were maintained in quarantine and provided with subsistence supplies, and medicine. On May 17 it was deemed safe to raise the quarantine. The camps were burned and everything destroyed that would breed disease. The Indians were disinfected, supplied with new clothes and blankets, and allowed to depart.

A summary of the work shows as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Indians vaccinated</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of smallpox cases treated</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths from the disease</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases cured</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost of caring for Indians during the epidemic was as follows:

- Expense for guards, nurses, and physician: $4,653.50
- Expense of subsistence and medicines: $1,919.03
- Traveling expenses: $34.80

Total: $6,617.38

On March 10, 1899, smallpox broke out among the Sac and Fox Indians under my charge at a point 18 miles from the agency. Steps were immediately taken to quarantine those who had been exposed, and, under direction of Agency Physician Wyman and Agency Farmer Tansley, 238 Indians were placed in quarantine and were subjected to a thorough course of treatment. The Sac and Fox council met and appropriated $5,000 of their funds to carry on the work. Nurses and guards were employed and a system of camps established, so that those who had the disease could be
separated from those who did not have it, and a camp was also maintained for the convalescent. Subsistence supplies, medicine, clothing, and blankets were purchased and a thorough system of vaccinating was enforced. These Indians were thus treated and held in quarantine until the 30th day of May, when the conditions were considered favorable for abandoning the camps. Every hut in the village was burned, all clothing, tents, and everything that would breed disease was destroyed, and the Indian dogs were shot. The Indians were thoroughly fumigated, given new clothing and blankets, and were required to select a new site for their village.

A summary of the work done shows as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number treated for smallpox</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of recoveries</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number exposed and vaccinated</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total expenses incurred were as follows:

- Cost of subsistence and medicines: $4,304.84
- Cost of labor, nurses, and guards: 2,436.50
- J. S. Tanksley, for use of team: 142.50
- Travelling expenses: 21.50
- Telephone messages: 7.20

Total: 6,912.54

This result could not have been accomplished had not the employees, and especially the agency farmer, J. S. Tanksley, done heroic work.

The Sac and Fox council, in session on June 1, 1899, very feelingly expressed the opinion that these same heroic measures saved the lives of many of their people and that the amount expended for that purpose was most gratefully contributed.

The selling of liquor to Indians.—There has been no less than 12 prosecutions for selling liquors to Indians within the bounds of this agency during the past year. Every case that has a genuine appearance of an infraction of the law is investigated, and the United States officers are diligent in prosecuting the same. This course has had the tendency to largely mitigate that evil.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are in a good state of repair. They received two good coats of paint during the past year and now present an attractive appearance.

Employees.—There have been numerous changes in the force of employees at this agency during the past year. As at present organized, with possibly three or four exceptions in the school force, the work is progressing very satisfactorily, and I think all show more than the usual amount of interest in the work committed to their care.

Missionary work.—The missionary work conducted within the bounds of this agency is as follows: The Pottawatomi are looked after by the Catholics, the Iowas and Absentee Shawnees by the Quakers, and the Sac and Foxes by the Baptists. More zeal should be infused into the work by the central bureaus of the various organizations.

The older Indians are closely wedded to the superstitions of their tribes. They will, however, attend religious services and are respectful listeners. The hope for the Indians, however, lies in the Sunday-school work, which needs help and encouragement from the parent societies.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for the hearty manner in which they have aided me in the work of this agency during the past year, and with a continuation of their hearty support I hope that the coming year will be one of progress and prosperity at this agency.

Respectfully submitted,

Lee Patrick,
United States Indian Agent,
Pet William R. Golick,
Clerk in Charge.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.; July 25, 1899.

Sir: In accordance with rules of the Indian school service, I have the honor to submit this the annual report of the Sac and Fox Mission School, Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Locatie.—Parties wishing to visit the school should purchase railroad tickets reading to Stroud, Okla., via St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, from which place a mail hack makes daily trips to
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the Absentee Shawnee boarding school located near Shawnee, in Pottawatomie County, Okla. This school is 4 miles distant from the agency in the center of a large school population of Indians of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, and Kickapoo tribes. The capacity of the school is 75, based upon the rule for estimating the proper capacity of Indian schools as sent out by the Indian Office this year. One hundred and five was the highest the accommodation will admit. The average enrollment for the year, 312 the year’s average of attendance.

The health of the school has been exceptionally fine and the sanitary conditions are good.

The working force consists of a superintendent (who is also the teacher), three school-teachers, matron and assistant, housekeeper, laundry tender, cook and assistant, cook and assistant. But few changes have been made during the year in the force, and none at the close.

The school farm comprises 450 acres, but 40 of which have been in cultivation until the present year. 500 acres have been added and the 40 acres immediately in consequence of the 500 acres adjacent to the farm. The hay crop is about 100 tons, and there are 100 acres of corn and 100 acres of oats. The school is 10 miles distant from the agency. The farm included land is 100 acres, and splendid wood pasture is the character of the land. With a continuity of purpose of the part of its managers this school could be made largely a self-supporting school plant, a credit to the service, and an object lesson to the Indians in whose midst it stands. The pumping engine is the force for the supply of water for school and stock. The well from which the water is obtained is 174 feet deep and the supply is abundant and of most excellent quality.
To this water supply has been added a large pond, entirely the work of the school force and the boys.

The school cows and young stock are in excellent condition, and bid fair to be of considerable value to the farm equipment. Forty acres of corn, which will yield 60 bushels to the acre, 40 acres of oats in the stack, 5 acres of cane, 5 of cotton, besides a large acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes, constitute the present status of farm products.

With the exception of the laundry, one roof covers the entire school. The building is very old and inadequate for the needs of even the present enrollment, but it is in fairly good repair and presents an appearance of neatness and comfort.

Much stress is placed upon the value of fine buildings and up-to-date improvements for the Indian school service, but a more enduring monument to the efficiency of the service would be greater earnesty, more self-surrender on the part of employees in the various departments of the school. As Garfield once said of his eminent instructor: "I would rather have chosen Mark Hopkins for my teacher, had he been at the end of a log in a forest and I on the other, than the best of colleges with the most excellent curriculum in the land without him."

Respectfully,

M. C. Williams, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(Through Lee Patrick, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

Granite Ronde School, Oreg., August 21, 1899.

Sir: In compliance with official instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school and agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Population of tribes (including pupils away at school):

- Rogue River: 52
- Wapatoes: 24
- Saultiam: 27
- Marys River: 33
- Clackamas: 64
- Yamhill: 33
- Lackamute: 32
- Cow Creek: 30
- Umpqua: 87

Total: 382

The sanitary reports for 1899 show number of deaths, 8; births, 5. Besides these, there were 3 deaths off the reserve, and 10 dropped on account of moving away, making a total decrease of 16 from last year's report. Of the 382, 5 are over 90, 12 over 80, 20 over 70, and 33 over 60 years of age.

The majority are industrious and self-supporting. A great many of the women make baskets, for which they find a ready sale in Portland at fairly good prices. This year quite a number have engaged in gathering chittem bark, for which they get from 2½ to 3½ cents per pound, many of them gathering 100 pounds per day.

For crops raised, see statistics herewith submitted. From the looks of the grain and acreage sown I have estimated 35,000 bushels of oats and 7,000 bushels of wheat would be harvested, but am sorry to say that from the present outlook this will nearly all be lost on account of continued and unseasonable rains; also there were many tons of hay lost on account of these rains. A majority of these people farm their own lands, and quite a number small land belonging to the old people. Nearly all have a garden; all have horses; a great many have cattle and hogs, and a few have sheep. All live on their own allotments in good frame houses; in fact, the Indians of this reservation are advancing toward civilization as fast as could be expected.

They all have a desire to see their children educated, all showing a willingness to send them to school. To encourage and help them I purchase all the wood, hay, and beef needed for school and agency from Indians, arranging it so that all have a chance, limiting the amount so that no one has the advantage over another. All those that are able are making their own living without any help from the Government except that obtained through the saw and grist mills, blacksmith shop, and medical attendance, which, of course, is a great help, and of which they all take advantage. To the old and infirm a little flour, beet, sugar, and coffee is issued during the greater part of the year.