

WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS.

I would again call attention to the great importance of these Indians, on account of their influence upon the wild tribes. Their location is exceedingly favorable for securing their aid to the Government in its endeavors to prevent mischief on the part of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches. This proximity to the wild tribes has sometimes resulted in the loss of the crops raised by the Wichitas, but this trouble is constantly diminishing, and I believe that a liberal policy, persistently pursued toward its wards at this agency, will greatly promote the objects of the Government in regard to the tribes in that vicinity. I therefore cordially recommend a continuance of the aid hitherto furnished, and which has already yielded such desirable results. Permanent security to their lands has been repeatedly recommended, and should be no longer postponed.

KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES.

The interests of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have been managed under very unfavorable circumstances. The Kiowas were assured last autumn by the Government that their imprisoned chief would be returned to them in the spring, on condition that the tribe remained at peace on their reservation. The fulfillment of these conditions was acknowledged in Thirdmonth, and preliminary steps inaugurated looking to a faithful execution of Government pledges. The excited condition of the country, growing out of the massacre of General Canby by the Modocs, induced postponement of further action in their case until the 4th of the present month, when Satanta and Big Tree were returned to their tribe, and confidence measurably restored.

Although no raiding can be clearly charged against the Kiowas, and much less than that of any preceding year against the Comanches, and having the assurance that the most influential men of both tribes are pledged to loyalty and peace, yet it is necessary to employ several persons of proper qualification to remain in the camps of said Indians to restrain their roving habits, and induce their consent to settlement on permanent homes.

The most prominent obstacle to the advancement of the Indians in general civilization is the uncertainty of retaining their lands. The constant pressure of the public press, inducing emigration into the Indian Territory, the persistency of railroad interests to procure the extinguishment of Indian titles in said lands, are very discouraging to the Indians. Renewed efforts on the part of these migratory and corporate interests will be made at the approaching session of Congress, and should be as promptly met by the equitable and moral power of the people. This territory is the only resting-place for the Indians therein, and if opened for the ingress of citizens it will result in the extermination of the Indians, and the inauguration of consequent evils which cannot be countenanced by a Christian nation.

Very respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

15.

KAW INDIAN AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1873.

I submit herewith my fourth annual report for the Kansas agency.

The prosecution of the work of appraising the lands belonging to this tribe in the State of Kansas was pushed forward last fall to completion, and a report submitted to the Indian Department on the 28th of Twelfthmonth, 1872, which was accepted, and, in accordance with the bill for the disposal of the lands, they were advertised for sale the past spring, but for various reasons only a small portion was sold. Among them the depressed state of the money market; also, the short time which the lands were offered for sale did not admit of persons coming from a distance, making their selections, and getting their bids to Washington in time; and, by an order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that appraisement has been set aside, and a new one ordered. I regret very much that the Department believed this step necessary, as it will defer the sale of the land another year, and, consequently, retard the work of improvements on their new reservation.

The school was kept up during last fall, winter, and spring, with a larger average than any previous nine months since my connection with the tribe. The progress of the children was all we could ask, and many of them gave evidence by their daily life that they had received a knowledge of the plan of salvation, and were living up to it. The Indians had promised, on their removal, to leave their children in school in Kan-

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

Very respectfully submitted.

MAHLON STUBBS,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

16.

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

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

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

The various classes may be thus enumerated:

- 1st. The full-blood Cherokees.
- 2d. The half-breed Cherokees.
- 3d. The Delawares, both full-blood and half-breed.
- 4th. The Shawnees, both full-blood and half-breed.
- 5th. The white men and women who have intermarried with these.
- 6th. A few Creeks who broke away from their own tribe, and have been citizens of the Cherokee Nation for many years.
- 7th. A few Creeks who are not citizens, but live here without any rights.
- 8th. A few Natchez Indians who are citizens.
- 9th. The freedmen adopted under the treaty of 1866.
- 10th. Freedmen not adopted, but not removed as intruders, owing to an order from the Indian Department directing agent to remove them.

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

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

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