

STOCK AND CROPS.

It is estimated that during the last winter, which was severe, not less than 15 per cent. of the stock died from exposure. No feed is provided, nor care taken of cattle. The crops of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, and pecans promise an abundant yield.

SCHOOLS.

Each of these nations has a public-school system similar to those of the States, and holds teachers' institutes at its capital annually. The settlements are so far apart that schools can be established only at neighborhoods where ten or more scholars can be got together. The neighborhood builds the house, and the nation furnishes teachers and books. Most of the teachers are educated Indians who teach the English only, in their schools. In addition to the neighborhood schools each nation has academies and seminaries, boarding schools for their children only. The Cherokees have two fine seminaries that have been in successful operation for many years. They are managed and operated by Cherokees. The Choctaws have three large academies, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, and the other two by the Presbyterian Missionary Board. The Chickasaws have four academies conducted by contractors who are citizens of the Chickasaw Nation. The Seminoles have two, one under the management of the Methodist Church South, the other by the Presbyterian Missionary Board, the nation paying the managers about \$80 per annum for each pupil boarded, clothed, and educated. The Creeks have four seminaries under the management of the following religious societies: The Methodist Church South, Southern Baptist, Presbyterian, and Baptist Home Missionary Societies, the latter for Creek freedmen.

In addition to the above there are subscription schools. These are schools established by private enterprise and students paying tuition, except in cases where individuals or societies in the State pay tuition for certain students. These schools receive no support from the nations. Worcester Academy, at Vinita, under the supervision of the Congregational Society, erected two years ago by funds subscribed by citizens of the Cherokee Nation, is one of the best in the Territory, and has an average of about 100 students. Harrell Institute, at Muskogee, managed by the Methodist Church South, has about 140 students, and has in progress of erection a fine academy building. Indian University, at Tahlequah, managed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, is a flourishing school. It will be removed to Muskogee as soon as buildings now in course of erection are completed. The schools managed by religious societies, either as pay schools or under contract with the nations, are generally the most successful.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to secure passage of laws providing for imprisonment of intruders who return after being removed; for punishment for stealing coal and timber from the reservations; for establishing a United States court within the Territory, as the treaty provides; for increasing the pay of the police, and for payment of the principal to the Indians who receive per capita payments.

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

JNO. Q. TUFTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, August 29, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge.

The Fox or Musquakie tribe of Indians, according to the census just made, number in all 365 persons, and are located in Tama County, Iowa, where they own 1,340 acres of land held in trust for them by the governor of the State of Iowa. Individual Indians also own 85 acres in their own right. This tract of land is about one-third timber, and the balance good grazing and farming land, though subject to overflow in time of high water.

It is also fenced with wire and boards, and about 235 acres are under cultivation this year. The estimated yield of the crops will be, of corn, 5,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000 bushels; beans, 800 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels; also of pumpkins, squash, melons, and other vegetables about 100 wagon-loads. This will furnish the tribe all the food

they need. The Indians have worked very well this season; they have done a good deal of plowing, and while a few years since it was a rare thing to see them at work, it is now no unusual sight to see several working together in one field. They have also made over 500 rods of wire fence, have built one good frame and several bark houses. The horses and other personal property are valued at about \$20,000. With the sale of furs and horses, together with their annuities, they are well clothed, and as their crops furnish them with abundance of food they are content and happy.

The conduct of this tribe during the past year has been exceedingly good. They are a quiet and law-abiding people, and live in harmony with themselves and with their white neighbors, and there has been but little drinking among them for some time past.

These Indians have made considerable progress, both in education and civilization, during the past year. A large number can understand and speak English, and nearly all of them both read and write in their own language, while there is a much better feeling manifested in regard to sending their children to school than formerly. The agency industrial day school, under charge of Miss Allie B. Busby, has been gradually growing larger, and many obstacles in the way of its success have been overcome. The women and girls are taught to cut out and make their own garments, some of whom display a good deal of proficiency in this respect, while many of the children evince a good deal of interest in learning. The school is well managed, and as Miss Busby is much liked by the Indians, time alone is needed for her to make the educating of the children of this tribe a grand success.

Since my last report the health of these Indians has been very good. I have to report only three deaths of grown persons, one of apoplexy, one of old age, and one of consumption. Two children have also died and ten have been born during the year.

For honesty and truthfulness our Indians stand above the average white man with the merchants with whom they deal. They give no trouble to the State, and none whatever to the General Government, while I, as their agent and friend, cannot refrain from praising their good conduct, which is so desirable.

I respectfully inclose herewith the statistical information called for.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,

September 10, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have to submit this my sixth annual report as Indian agent at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.

The following table will acquaint you with the number of Indians at this agency:

Pottawatomies.....	432
Kickapoos	243
Iowas	134
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	92
Chippewas and Christians.....	66
Total	967

It is a rather tiresome task to represent the affairs at this agency again, having rendered five lengthy annual reports prior to this, which have, I believe, represented the characters, location, attained civilization, &c., of the Indians of this agency, and as there cannot be a very great change or advancement in one year at an agency which has been quietly settled for a number of years, there is therefore but little to report.

The past year has been fairly prosperous for the Indians; they have attained an advanced stage of civilization and industry compared with their previous life. They are industrious and energetic and give evidence of a true desire to engage in some employment that is sufficiently remunerative to aid in their support. There can be no doubt whatever that their advancement is of a substantial character, and a portion of them will become a self-sustaining people in time. There are many Indians at this agency now who are more than self-sustaining, and a number that are considered rich.

They have increased their herds of cattle gradually until some individuals have quite respectable numbers, and are as careful of them as the average white man. There was issued to the Pottawatomie Indians, to the supporters of their school, from the Pottawatomie school herd last season twenty-nine head of cattle. The Indians were very much pleased with the cattle, particularly as they were donated to them from