

can ever be made successful is to make it a boarding-school. The success of the school will be a problem for some time to come.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished for the support of the Indians at this agency during the past year were of uniformly good quality and of sufficient quantity. No complaint has been made by any of the Indians either as to quality or quantity of supplies furnished. The annuity goods were amply sufficient and of good quality, and enough to supply all the wants of the Indians.

SANITARY.

The health of the tribe during the past year has been good. No prevailing disease or epidemic of any kind has occurred; the death rate not quite so great as last year.

WHISKY.

Intemperance among the Indians has, I noticed, decreased this last year. No case of drunkenness has come under my personal observation, although I have been informed that some have been able to get hold of liquor on the western end of the reservation, which caused serious apprehension among the settlers near by. The employing of a party to keep watch of this traffic has proved most efficient, and I recommend the continuance of a person in that capacity. The Indians must be kept sober, or all our work to civilize them is lost.

In the foregoing details I have to explain that it applies mostly to what is known as the Capote and Moache bands of Southern Utes, who occupy and live on the eastern part of the reservation and are engaged in farming and stockraising and constitute about half of all the Southern Utes. The Whee-minuche tribe, forming the other half, occupy the western part of the reservation. A part of them resist anything in the way of education or anything tending to the modes of civilized life, except to draw their rations and annuities; they have even threatened to destroy the crops of the eastern tribes who are at work. They are of a roaming disposition and pay but little attention to what is said by the agent. Their behavior is good, with the exception of a few, who, in connection with what is known as the Pah Utes, disturb the settlers west of the reserve by their presence, and I had to inform the commander at Fort Lewis of the absence of these Indians from the reserve, and their unwillingness to heed my order to return, and to request him to force them into obedience.

Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the Southern Utes are making much progress; they are becoming much better behaved and make rapid advancement toward self-support. If an agent keeps up his efforts he will succeed; if he lets go, all falls to pieces again.

Permit me to return my thanks for the kindness and assistance given me by the Department in my official duties.

Herewith inclosed the required statistics. The Southern Utes number 995.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHN. F. STOLLSTEIMER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year.

Cheyenne River agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri river, about 35 miles north of Pierre, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, from which place a stage runs to a point opposite the agency three times a week. The mail and passengers are crossed over the river in a small row-boat. The nearest telegraph station is Fort Sully, 7 miles distant, on the east side of the river. There is frequently great difficulty in crossing the river. Owing to the swiftness of the current and numerous sand bars hours are sometimes consumed in the crossing, and at certain seasons of the year the river is impassable for three or four days at a time. There should be a telegraph station at either the agency or the contiguous post of Fort Bennett.

The Indians at this agency comprise the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux. The census of June 30 last shows their number to be 2,936, as follows:

Band.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children from 6 to 16 years of age.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Blackfeet	102	121	223	27	31	58
Sans Arc	349	431	780	78	101	179
Minneconjou	575	673	1,248	126	172	298
Two Kettle	320	365	685	76	82	158
Total	1,346	1,590	2,936	307	386	693

The territory under the jurisdiction of this agency contains about 12,000 square miles, and the Indians are scattered over the greater portion of this area, along the timbered streams, mostly in camps of varying sizes. A few have taken separate places in years past, and the number so doing has increased greatly in the last two years. It is difficult to form anything like a correct estimate of the amount of tillable land, but there is probably not over 1,600,000 acres of good agricultural land. Gumbo is found to cover large areas of the bottom lands, so that only selected places can be cultivated.

The drawbacks to successful agriculture are so great as not to be overcome with any reasonable amount of labor. In the first place timber is only found along the streams and in some of the ravines, and the hot winds of July and August sweeping over a country for hundreds of miles which has no forests to break their force or cool them, dry up and destroy in their course much that is planted by the Indians. Then, again, the rain-fall is altogether too small for the requirements of agriculture at the season when most needed. Heavy dews are the exception in this country. Irrigation over a large portion of the arable land is not practicable except at great labor and outlay of money. Hails and high winds also play their role here.

These difficulties have prevented the Indians from making any marked success as agriculturists. To a greater extent, year after year, have they turned over the soil and seeded it, and most of the seasons the harvest has been no greater than the amount of seeds planted. I have been on this reserve for eight seasons past, and no year during this time have the Indians succeeded in getting over one-third of a crop, and some of the seasons they have met with total failures.

Since about 1872 efforts have been put forth by every agent to make agriculturists of these Indians, but the soil and climate will not allow it. The amount of money that has been expended by the Government in this time for agricultural implements of all kinds, fence-wire, and seeds many times exceeds the value of all that has been raised. It may be said that the Indian has been furnished with an occupation to employ his time; but I see no good in keeping these Indians employed at what they can not make a living at in this country. I think it is fully time to cease, for some years to come, efforts to have these Indians cultivate any large area of land, and direct the most of their time to the care of stock.

Until this reserve and the vast region surrounding it shall have been settled and trees extensively planted, very little success will, in my opinion, attend efforts to cultivate the soil. For the reasons given I am fully prepared to recommend abandonment by these Indians of agricultural pursuits (except cultivation of gardens), and that they turn their attention to stockraising as the quickest and surest means of attaining self-support. The soil is now far better adapted for grazing than tilling, and the numerous ravines and brakes afford good shelter for cattle.

During the past season these Indians seeded nearly 1,900 acres of land to oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, and small vegetables, an increase of 50 per cent. over the season of 1886, and an increase of 150 per cent. over 1885. It was the intention to have had over 2,400 acres of land under cultivation this year, but owing to the arrival last fall of an inspector who held peculiar views on the relations that should exist between the Indians and the local representative of the Government here, I was unable to have fall plowing done. For the season of 1887 there were planted oats, 28,761 pounds; potatoes, 60,000 pounds; onions, 19 bushels; turnips, 18 pounds; wheat, about 70 bushels; and melons, pumpkins, etc.; and a careful estimate of the crops (not yet all harvested) gives the following yield: Wheat, 275 bushels; corn, 7,300 bushels; oats, 550 bushels; potatoes, 4,500 bushels; turnips, 140 bushels, and onions, 275 bushels. This is certainly not a very encouraging yield considering that we have had, on the whole, a more favorable year than the average.

There has been issued to these Indians during the year 420 head of stock cattle, which were furnished under contract. The cattle were all young and of good quality. One hundred brood mares have also been furnished. This is the first attempt that has been made to improve the ponies of these Indians. Careful selection was made of the Indians who received this stock, and issues were made only to those who would be likely to take good care of the animals. The Indians to whom this stock was issued have all provided stables for their shelter and have put up sufficient hay to carry them through the coming winter. These Indians are paying increased attention to the care of their stock, and every effort is put forth by the employes of the agency to encourage and assist the Indians in this particular.

A careful count of the stock on the reserve gives the following result:

Owned by Indians and half-breeds.

Horses	2,785
Mules	8
Cattle	5,406
Swine	130
Domestic fowl	1,957

Increase during the year.

Horses:	
By purchase	100
Natural increase	490
Cattle:	
By purchase	425
Natural increase	903
Swine, natural increase	75
Domestic fowl, natural increase	820

Of the 5,406 head of cattle on the reserve, 2,700 head are in the hands of eight half-breeds, leaving about the same number in the hands of the 720 Indian families on the rolls of this agency. The natural increase in cattle during the year has been very good when we consider the severe winter of 1886 and 1887. The percentage of losses of cattle in the hands of Indians has not exceeded 15 per cent. The loss sustained by white people in the surrounding country has been from 30 to 60 per cent.

The winter of 1886 and 1887 was one of unusual severity in this region. Snow fell early in the winter to a considerable depth and remained on the ground until April, so that it was difficult and, in some cases, impossible for cattle to find feed. Notwithstanding this fact, my herders were able to hold the agency beef herd, of over 600 head, through the winter with a loss of only 10 head, which shows that they used great care and exercised good judgment in their work. This loss represents all sustained by the agency during my administration of it, now over eighteen months, during which time the agency has received over 2,500 head of cattle. Careful selection was made for the place of chief herder, and he selected his assistants, and the result has, I think, been highly satisfactory.

Since my last report the cattle trespassers, who had been on this reserve for some years past, have been removed under the orders of the Department. About 5,000 head, owned by a dozen different parties, have been removed. Just over the west line of this reserve there are several large cattle ranches, and the owners of these cattle have been allowing, either intentionally or otherwise, their animals to range on the reserve to a considerable extent. Details of police have been sent to drive them off; but the line is so long, and there are so many thousand head of cattle that range over it, that the entire police force of this agency would not be able to keep all the cattle off. The owners have been warned that action for trespass will be brought against them unless they keep their cattle off the reserve. In some cases it is impossible to tell where the line runs, as it has never been surveyed. To avoid complications it is important that the line should be surveyed and permanently marked.

At the beginning of the present year, in accordance with the wish of the Indians, a business council of thirteen members was elected by the Indians. The object of this council is to make known the wishes of the Indians in all the more important measures that arise from time to time that specially concern them, and through this council is made known to the Indians the instructions of the Department in all that affects them. So far the plan has been found to work well.

The court of Indian offenses has during the year been organized in accordance with the orders of the Department. A large number of cases have been acted upon, mostly of minor offenses, and the agent has thus been relieved of a large amount of work that can be as well intrusted, in the majority of cases, to the Indians. The court has done good work, its findings have always been considered just, and its sentences commensurate with the offense committed. A majority of the Indians having expressed a desire to elect the judges of this court, I told them they could do so, and I would lay

the matter before the Department. At a recent election the Indians chose three good men for judges, and I have transmitted their names to the Department, with the recommendation that they be appointed. It is thought it would be better to have paid judges for the court.

The employé force of this agency consists of 1 physician, 1 clerk, 1 issue clerk and storekeeper, 2 farmers, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, and 2 laborers, all white men; and the following Indians: 3 laborers, 2 assistant farmers, 2 blacksmith's assistants, 2 carpenter's assistants, 1 physician's apprentice, 5 herders, and 1 interpreter, a half-breed. With one or two exceptions, these employés are competent to fill their positions, and have rendered efficient service. The clerical force is too small to perform the required work at this agency, and in consequence the agent has to spend much of his time performing duties that are purely clerical. There should be another clerk allowed, in order to obviate this and permit the agent to devote more time to the Indians under his charge.

The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 25 privates. Considering the extent of this reserve, the scattered condition of the Indians, and the numerous interests to be protected, this force is too small. It has been kept busy the past year in guarding the reserve against timber trespassers, preserving order in the camps, executing the orders of the court; in endeavors to break up the dancing in the camps on Cherry creek and the upper Cheyenne; in preventing the Indians from disposing of their annuities, and their leaving the reserve without passes; in assisting the farmers in the execution of their duties, and in other necessary work. The force has rendered valuable aid in all these directions. The pay of this class of employés should be materially increased to insure the greatest efficiency.

The agency physician, Dr. P. C. Barbour, reports:

There has been no epidemic among the Indians during the past year. Number of Indians and white employés who have received medical treatment during the year, 1,367; births, 91; deaths, 73.

The health of these Indians the past year has been far better than the year previous, as shown by the number who applied for treatment. Except in a few instances, I know of none who were treated by their own medicine men. I presume it really unnecessary to ask for hospital advantages, as there seems no disposition whatever to furnish a much-needed convenience.

I can say from my own knowledge that it is high time a radical change should be made in the medical branch of the Indian service. Hospital accommodation should be provided for the many cases in the scattered camps, that it is impossible for the physician to reach except through hospital service. That the Indians of this agency would largely avail themselves of the benefits of such an institution, I have no doubt. A hospital is greatly needed and should be built.

SCHOOLS.

There are 9 schools on the reserve maintained by the Government; 8 of these are day schools and 1 boarding. One boarding-school for girls maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with some assistance from the Government, and 9 day-schools, supported by the Congregational Church and various missionary societies, all under charge of Rev. T. S. Riggs.

The instruction in the schools under charge of Rev. Mr. Riggs has been in the vernacular by native teachers. In all other schools on the reserve it has been in English.

The attendance at the day schools has been larger and more regular than during any previous year and many of these Indians appreciate more and more the importance of having their children educated in English.

During the year 7 new day-school buildings and 7 teachers' houses have been built on the reserve, also 1 school building for St. John's School for Girls, and repairs have been made to the boys' school, which give the much-needed increased facilities necessary for the successful conduct of the schools. All the schools have done good work during the year, and their influence is being felt on nearly the entire reserve.

Under the recent order of the Department the schools, under charge of Rev. Mr. Riggs, taught in the vernacular, will have to be either discontinued or taught in English exclusively. For educational purposes the wisdom of the order, in my judgment, can not well be questioned. To teach the rising generation of the Sioux in their native tongue is simply to teach the perpetuation of something that can be of no benefit whatever to them. The amount of learning they could acquire in their native tongue is necessarily very limited, and then, if I understand the matter, the object is to make these Indians an English-speaking people, and surely it has been abundantly demonstrated that in order to teach them English it is not necessary nor is it any material advantage to them to have received instruction in their native tongue. On the contrary, it is held by many that the children's previous instruction in Sioux retards their progress in English.

Many of these Indians are ready to take land in severalty, but the majority are opposed to the measure; especially is such the case with the Indians living on Cherry

creek and the upper Cheyenne river, where the large camps are situated. It is in these large camps that the least progress is made by these Indians. Very little has been accomplished with the Cherry Creek and upper Cheyenne River Indians the past year. A very few have been induced to leave the camps and take separate places, but, as stated last year, the Indians in these camps spend most of their time in dancing.

On the whole the Cheyenne River Agency Indians are improving in all respects. In the camps along the Missouri river the progress has been truly encouraging, and much success has attended efforts for improvement along the Bad, Moreau, and lower Cheyenne river also, so that we can fairly claim that the year's work has been productive of much good to these Indians, and could they be brought within half the area they now occupy their progress would be much more rapid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular of June 13, 1887, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The Crow Creek agency is about 25 miles from Lower Brulé agency and the two are located on opposite sides of the Missouri river. It requires much physical strength to undergo the exposure and labor necessary to superintend both agencies, but the advantages to an agent in seeing what privileges the Indians on the east bank who have taken up land in severalty and are surrounded by white settlements enjoy over their neighbors across the river, are very satisfactory and serve as a guide-post to mark his course.

As the features of the two agencies are much the same, and as the same general management is required for the one as the well as the other, I lay before you facts applicable to the consolidated agency and follow with the special mention of each separately.

CUSTOMS.

The Indians still indulge in dancing, which has assumed the shape of harmless amusement and free from the barbarism that accompanied them a few years back. While their dances are weird, uncouth, and uncivilized, yet until they are supplanted by more enlightened amusement it may be best to tolerate them.

I have endeavored and succeeded fairly well in breaking up the custom of Indians giving away everything on the death of a member of the family, which left the survivors destitute.

HOW INDIANS WORK.

Not many years back the male Indians considered it a disgrace to labor, and I am told of a case in this tribe within the last ten years, where a wife refused to live with her husband because he proposed to live after the customs of the white man, and brought wood and water for his wife to cook with. It has been my endeavor since being among them to teach them that not to work is a disgrace. There is a large majority of Indians of this reservation who are ready and willing to "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," and they are particularly pleased when an opportunity affords to earn ready money. With the limited means at his disposal, an agent can employ only a limited number to work for wages. Some few go into the white settlements for work, but there, too, in this country, the work is limited.

IMPROVIDENCE.

One great trouble to contend with in the management of Indians is their improvidence, and want of economy. I was urging a man last spring to put out trees to serve in time for wood, timber, and shade, and the characteristic above spoken of was shown in his answer when he said he "would not live long enough to derive any benefit from it."

FARMING.

The farming operations of the Indians for the past year have on the whole been quite successful. Notwithstanding the severe drought for several years past, discouraging alike to whites and Indians, they went to work in earnest again, and very mate-

rially increased the acreage under cultivation on their farms. Heavy snows during the winter, and favorable rains in spring and summer, have supplied sufficient moisture to produce quite a good yield of grain and vegetables. Many potato patches were, however, destroyed by bugs. The sunflower, that is indigenous to this section and grows spontaneously wherever the soil is broken by plow or wagon-wheel is fast spreading and becoming a great pest. It would be well if some means could be devised to get rid of it.

Stock-raising is becoming quite a feature with these Indians, and I encourage the idea always.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The birth-rate and death-rate have kept about on even pace for the past twelve months. Most of the deaths noted resulted from old age and pulmonary complaints. The consumption seems traceable in some respects to their change from the skin and cloth tent or "tipi" to houses. In the tent they necessarily breathed plenty of fresh air, while they sometimes fail to properly ventilate their houses. This will doubtless be corrected, however, when they become better acquainted with and observe the laws of hygiene.

Indian medicine men do not seem to possess as much influence as formerly. The sooner they disappear entirely and give place to rational medical treatment the better. Their treatment of the sick consisted mostly in drum-beating, incantations, and mystifying ceremonies, together with the use of a few herbs, the qualities of which are unknown and their virtue for healing extremely doubtful.

REDUCING RATIONS.

The rations are being gradually reduced, and this plan more than any other one thing makes the Indian realize that he must depend on himself for a support. But as rations are reduced I think the issue of agricultural and mechanical implements should be increased. I have induced a few of the Indians this year to purchase mowing machines for themselves, but their means are as yet very limited and they are compelled to go slowly in such matters.

CARE OF OLD AND INFIRM.

There should be an establishment at every agency on the order of a "poor-house and farm," where the old and infirm Indians can be fed and cared for. This would enable a much more rapid reduction of rations and leave the strong and able-bodied to provide food for themselves.

BROOD MARES AND CATTLE.

During last spring and early summer 54 brood mares and 30 yoke of oxen (one-half for Crow Creek and one-half for Lower Brulé) were furnished for issue. The good result of placing the oxen is already seen by the amount of sod that has been turned and the advantage in material wealth will be shown as to brood mares in due time. This stock was all issued to the most deserving Indians as a reward of merit to those who have made the best progress in farming and care of stock.

INDEPENDENT RESERVATIONS.

Guided by the light of history, these Indians are jealous of their land interests. They are continually talking of it, and have frequently appealed to me to ask the "Great Father" (the President) to have each of the Sioux agencies laid off into separate reserves, with a title so certain that they can not be dispossessed without their own consent. Their tenure to this land seems to them uncertain, and but for the timely inauguration of the present administration the Crow Creek Indians would have been despoiled of a large tract, as their forefathers have been before them, without having a say in the matter or a "friend at court." Now, I do not wish to be understood as advocating that these Sioux Indians should be allowed to hold the vast uncultivated territory now occupied by them. I believe it will be right, after the Indians have been located on land and given in addition a fair margin to hold in common for their children and place them on a more equal footing with the whites with whom they will come in contact, to throw open for settlement the balance of the land to those whites in search of homes, and let railroads penetrate this now non-producing region and have it furnish its quota towards the general prosperity of the country. The Indians are better off and make more rapid progress when brought in contact with good white men. They unconsciously pick the white man's brains and learn his ways.

RELIGION.

The Rev. Mr. Burt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with his native assistants, Messrs. David Tatyapa and Daniel Fire Cloud, and Rev. Mr. Walker, at Lower Brulé, report an increase in the membership and in the number of church-going people. Two new missions have been established under the auspices of this church, one at each agency.

MARRIED RELATIONS.

While the Sioux are by no means a sensual people, and while they compare favorably with any other races from a moral point of view, yet their married relations are such that much trouble is engendered. The custom has been and still exists for Indian men to purchase wives, with a pony, gun, or other property, that please their fancy, and too frequently tire of and get rid of them or "throw them away," as the expression goes. Congress occupied weeks and newspapers indulged freely in long discussions of the Mormons and their bigamy, blaming and finally punishing them, but not one word on this subject in regard to the Indians, though the population of the latter is about one-half that of the former. The principle seems to be, if the Indians are moral, "all right;" if not, "we don't care to be bothered with the subject." A law passed by Congress March 3, 1885, makes Indians amenable for certain crimes under the laws of States and Territories in which they are located, but, purposely it seems, the crime of bigamy was left out.

Another long-neglected duty has been in not providing means for reimbursing States and Territories for cost of trying cases under this law, which would only be a matter of justice on the part of the Government, where Indians pay no taxes nor contribute to the support of such States and Territories.

FREIGHTING.

Until last year freight for agency was landed by steamboats on the river bank, several miles from agency, from whence it was hauled by agency teams to warehouses. Now freight is delivered at Chamberlain, the nearest railroad point, from whence it is hauled to agency by Indian freighters. This plan saves goods from exposure they are subjected to when landed by steamboats, saves confusion and annoyance attendant on stopping agency teams from other important work to rush to landing, and at same time gives Indians a chance to earn money—a very important factor in their civilization.

EDUCATION.

It is an uphill business for the children of these people to master English. They do not learn as fast as white children, of course. They do not inherit habits of thought and mind-training as do the whites, and besides are placed at the disadvantage or hearing the Indian language spoken all around by parents, relatives, and friends. But the schools are doing good work, and under your instructions to discourage the use of the Indian language to the utmost limit, still better results will follow. There is a "little heaven" now, and the whole must soon become so.

As home is the place for the A-B-C's to be taught to white children, so should the reservation school furnish the elementary education of these people, which will be found generally ample; and by way of reward or affording better facilities to brighter minds, let more advanced schools, east or west, be called into requisition, always having a due regard for the healthfulness of pupils, and of locality where they are sent.

EMPLOYÉES.

The employés of both agencies can be measured by the Jeffersonian test. They are capable and honest. They have seconded me in the most hearty manner in doing every thing to advance these people to a higher plane of civilization.

THE ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

Mr. Collins at Crow Creek and Mr. White at Lower Brulé have been particularly enthusiastic in their work of teaching the Indians farming, and putting their hands to the plow whenever necessary.

THE INDIAN POLICE

are prompt to execute orders and untiring in performing work assigned them. They are to an agency what a well-organized police force is to a city, and are, in fact, indispensable to its successful management.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is prettily located in the valley of the Missouri river about 25 miles from Chamberlain, Dak., the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.

RESERVATION AND ALLOTMENTS.

The reservation contains about 576,000 acres of farming, timber, and grazing, or grass lands, about two-thirds of which is arable. The timber is becoming quite scarce. Most of the Indians have taken up land in severalty, and their advancement for this reason is especially very marked from year to year.

IMPROVEMENT.

The improvements made by the Government since my last report have been of a very substantial nature, consisting of 17 comfortable frame dwellings for Indians on the Crow Creek reservation who have taken up land in severalty and gone to farming on same; one grain warehouse for both Indian and agency use; one warehouse for supplies, to replace an old, dilapidated affair ready to tumble down; one steam grist mill now in process of erection, which is destined to play a conspicuous part in the advancement of these people; 9 miles of wire fence across the mouth of that portion of reservation known as "Big Bend," thus inclosing a pasture of probably 75,000 acres, which will prove invaluable for holding Government herd, and gradually become a general pasture ground for the tribe.

There should be some arrangements to supply the agency with water and afford fire protection other than the means now resorted to—that of hauling a half mile from the river.

CENSUS.

The census of June 30 last shows a population of 1,103 Indians and mixed bloods, of whom about 100 are Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds, the balance being Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages, they are as follows:

Males above eighteen years	292
Females above fourteen years.....	379
Between six and sixteen years, both sexes.....	242
Under six years, both sexes.....	190
	1,103

HOUSE BUILDING.

Building houses has been carried on to a greater extent this year than any years previous. The Government furnished material for seventeen comfortable frame houses, the Indians doing the work. Besides these, about twelve log houses have been erected by the Indians for themselves. In addition to this quite a number of Indians have been assisted with shingle roofs, and floors.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

This agency has been particularly free from crimes. The guard-house was brought into requisition to punish a man for adultery with another man's wife and once to punish a woman for stabbing a man from jealousy. But there has been no stealing nor whisky drinking come to my knowledge.

SCHOOLS.

The industrial boarding-school at Crow creek has been well conducted for several years. There was an excellent corps of teachers during the year. It is not perfect, however, and I hope to make it much better. There is an addition much needed to one of the buildings the cost of which would be about \$600. This would enable the school now accommodating sixty children to double its capacity.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Church a very fine and handsome school building has been erected about 18 miles from this agency. The building was put up too late in the season to accomplish a great deal, but I expect much from it in another year.

In this connection, I take pleasure in mentioning another very great improvement being added to the Crow Creek reservation. Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Mr.

Joe Howard, the well-known writer of New York, is having erected about 12 miles from the agency a commodious home where Indian girls returning from Eastern schools, as well as other young women of this reservation, will be taught various useful industries. Miss Howard is quite a young lady, but such is her interest and zeal in the Indian cause that she has left home, friends, the comforts of civilized life, and all the gayeties and pleasures of our great metropolis to spend her life among these people. Such instances are rarely known, but she with great enthusiasm, with all the ardor of a warm young nature, and with a cool and deliberate judgment that would well become a much older head, has gone earnestly to work.

The names of teachers and salaries paid at Crow creek are as follows :

	Per annum.
J. F. Sawtell, principal teacher	\$720
Mollie V. Gaither, teacher	600
R. B. Peter, teacher	500
Joseph Sutton, industrial teacher	500
Sallie Sawtell, matron	480
Maggie Hall, seamstress	360
Hannah Lonergan, cook	300
Julia Jacobs, laundress	300

AGENCY FARM.

The agency farm has done fairly well this year. The agency farmer, besides cultivating the farm, has assisted much with other work. He is now engaged in making hay, of which it will take in the neighborhood of 100 tons. Owing to the increase of stock of Indians and the growing demand for hay lands, and the distance I now have to send for it, I have thought it advisable to sow most of the agency field with tame grasses. It will be cheaper to purchase grain for horses than hay.

DISPOSSESSING THE WHITES.

During last spring a number of white trespassers, who had gone on the reservation under Executive order dated February 27, 1885, and who had been ordered off after President Cleveland's proclamation of April 17, 1885, declaring them unlawful occupants, were removed. My instructions were to confine operations to that part of the reservation called the "Big Bend" country, which it was proposed to fence in as a pasture ground for Government herd. From tone assumed by settlers when warned to remove themselves and effects, I did not deem it advisable to attempt to remove them with my limited police force, as I did not wish to run the risk of conflict, loss of life or property, as they declared they would not submit to such removal. When I spoke of the military they said it was the same old "bugaboo" gotten up by the former agent to scare them; but when the military actually arrived they saw that the Government was in earnest in the matter, and moved peaceably and quietly. One of them remarked that it was well to have something definite decided, as they had been living in a state of suspense for two years, and the greatest hardship was in allowing them to remain after the first notice to leave was served on them by my predecessor in office. These people were treated with all due consideration by Capt. Albert L. Meyer, in command of troops, and myself. They had ample notice and were allowed plenty of time to remove themselves and effects. The sensational newspaper reports were without foundation, and seemed to have emanated from persons who draw on their imagination for facts. The adverse criticisms of the press hostile to this administration were unjust. There are yet several hundred whites on this reservation who came under same Executive order and are making extensive improvements.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is in the valley of the Missouri river on the west bank, and about 5 miles below Chamberlain, Dak.

Most of the buildings are in good repair. Next year a new store-house will be needed.

RESERVATION AND LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The Lower Brulé occupy an undivided portion of the Great Sioux reservation. Under your recommendation a survey of selected portions is now being made by the land office. This will prove of inestimable value to the Indians, as when once on their individual claims their interests will be aroused and their progress must be more rapid.

CENSUS.

The census taken June 30 last shows a population of 1,237 Indians and mixed bloods, of whom about 75 are half-breeds with a few Yanktons and Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Divided according to ages they are as follows :

Males above eighteen years	301
Females above fourteen years	394
Between six and sixteen years, both sexes	304
Under six years, both sexes	238
Total	1,237

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians are beginning to realize that they must become self-supporting, and are going to work in earnest. They have added much in the way of new breaking and other improvements since my last report. The issue of brood mares and work oxen this year is having a wholesome effect.

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIMES.

The Indians here occasionally are caught by the police with whisky about them. They seem to have a craving for stimulants and drugs that influence them powerfully, and when they can not procure whisky, will take peppermint, chloral, and opium. A druggist in Chamberlain sold several Indians chloral last spring, from the effects of which one died and two others were at the point of death. This fact was reported to you at the time, but as I never heard from you on the subject I suppose nothing can be done in such cases.

The Indian Handsome Elk was arrested by three of the Indian police, July 27 last, for the murder of another Indian named One Eye, at this agency, in September, 1885, before I assumed charge, and is now in jail at Chamberlain awaiting trial.

AGENCY FARM.

An addition of 20 acres has been added to agency farm, and good sod corn will produce probably 200 bushels. The agency teams have not only cultivated acres belonging to farm, but have assisted those Indians who have no teams and express a willingness to do something and make a start.

SCHOOLS.

The industrial boarding-school, under the management of Miss King, has done exceedingly well. In fact, from all I can learn, it has been better conducted than ever before. The only drawback in school matters now at this agency is want of another building, in order to provide educational advantages for the many children over the reservation growing up in ignorance.

Under authority from you, I hastily constructed an addition to an old school-house that had been long idle at mouth of White river, and employed Miss Goodale to take charge of it. She opened school about the 1st of January last. At same time Miss Tileston got an appointment as missionary. These two young girls co-operated together. They showed all through the year indomitable pluck, energy, and perseverance, and made a splendid success of this camp school, not only by educating the children and advancing them in a remarkable manner, but exercising a most wholesome influence over the whole camp. Samuel Medicine Bull, a full-blood Indian and a returned Hampton student, lives in this camp and rendered these young ladies valuable assistance. He will be assistant teacher next session, as you are aware.

The following are names of teachers and salaries paid at Lower Brulé during year :

	Per annum.
Nellie A. King, superintendent and principal teacher	\$600
E. Tillery, teacher	500
Mary F. Osborn, seamstress and assistant teacher	360
Helena B. Johnson, matron	480
Mary Pederson, cook	300
Carrie Johnson, laundress	300
Elaine Goodale, teacher day school, White river	600

CONCLUSION.

I thank you, Mr. Commissioner, for the generous assistance rendered me by your office, and the kind manner in which you have aided me in making a success of the year's work. Inclosed herewith you will find statistics of agency and reports of Mr. P. L. Tippett, clerk in charge at Lower Brulé, and Miss Elaine Goodale, teacher of day school at mouth of White river.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of White River school for the year ending July 1, 1887.

The industrial day school at the mouth of White river opened January 11, 1887, and has therefore been in session during less than two-thirds of the school year. The progress made by the children in English studies and their general improvement has been all that could be asked. It is the opinion of the teacher and resident lady missionary, both of whom have had an experience of some years in an eastern training school, that these children compare favorably in scholarship with those who have been for the same length of time in a boarding-school at the East. That the average attendance has not been larger is chiefly owing to severe weather during the winter months and to a protracted visit of one-third of the whole school to a neighboring agency in the spring. It is strongly recommended that children belonging to the day schools should not be allowed to leave the agency without very good reason.

The feature of this school is its industrial training—its pressing needs and those of other day schools are in this direction. Mission and private aid and the voluntary assistance of the lady missionary have made it possible to teach various industries not provided for by Government. The sewing school, which has held an hour's session daily, has been wholly supported by these means. Each girl has made for herself in the school or been given two dresses and two suits of underclothing, beside hats, stockings, and other articles. Each boy has received a shirt, hat, and stockings, and each of the smaller boys a suit of clothes. It is recommended that every day school should be provided by Government with materials to conduct a sewing class and to provide the children with some portion of their clothing. It has been clearly shown that habits of neatness and industry can be as well learned in a day school as in a boarding-school.

The cooking classes have been very successful, and should be everywhere introduced, in connection with a midday lunch for the scholars wherever their homes are so widely scattered as to warrant it. Our children do not need a school lunch, except occasionally as an object lesson.

The boys have worked well in the garden, where they cultivate twelve or fourteen different vegetables. Most of these have not yet been gathered. An assistant competent to teach carpentering has been appointed, and it is requested that a log house, costing some \$20 be put up at once for a shop in which the boys can learn the elements of the trade, and be furnished with the necessary tools.

It is hoped that the success at White River may serve to demonstrate the importance of greatly increasing the number of day schools, and the industrial facilities of those already in operation.

ELAINE GOODALE,
Teacher.

W. W. ANDERSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 24, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

This reservation lies south of Devil's Lake, in Ramsey and Benson counties, in northern Dakota. The reservation did contain 230,400 acres, but owing to a mistake in running the western boundary line these Indians sustained a loss of 64,000 acres of land, which reduces the amount now contained in the reservation to 166,400 acres.

The language of the treaty of 1862, defining the boundaries of this reservation, is as follows:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake, thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same, thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne river, thence down said river to a point opposite the lowest end of Aspen island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

In 1875 the boundaries of the reservation were established by a Government surveyor. In 1883 I discovered by survey that the western boundary of this reservation had been erroneously made, and reported the facts to the Indian Office. The result was that the Department employed C. H. Bates, at present residing in Yankton, Dak., to resurvey the western boundary of this reservation; he did so, and found the facts as reported by me were correct, and that the Indians of Devil's Lake had by the erroneous survey, been deprived of some 64,000 acres of land.

This matter was referred to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who, in a letter dated September 18, 1883, to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:

Whether or not the Cheyenne river has been brought nearer to the westerly point of the Devil's lake at another point by changes of its bed, which often occurs in these western rivers, is not shown

n this report. The boundary lines of the reservation have already been surveyed and established, and since that was done a large number of settlers have in good faith gone upon the lands lying west of the reservation line as established in 1875, believing them to be a part of the public domain, and have acquired rights thereon. In view of these facts no change will be made in the western reservation line already established. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been so instructed.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

In reply to the statement of the honorable Secretary, "that settlers had gone on these lands in good faith and acquired rights thereon," these settlers were notified by me that they were on the Indian reservation, the lands had not been surveyed, and that no settler can acquire any lawful rights by settling upon unsurveyed lands. In regard to the Cheyenne river changing its bed, would not the honorable Secretary be compelled to prove, in a court of law, that it had changed its bed, and not for me or the Indians to prove that it had not? But we will be accommodating, and by affidavits now on file in the Indian Office, which are conclusive on this point, show that it is a physical impossibility for this river to have changed its bed within the memory of man; and further, the mounds on the hills near the river bank show that this river has not changed its bed since this country was inhabited by the mound builders. Therefore, while it is clear that we do not want to deprive the settlers of rights acquired to these lands (lawful or otherwise), it is just as clear, on the other hand, that an erroneous survey, made by an agent appointed by the Government, should not deprive these Indians of land they are justly entitled to by solemn and sacred treaty. It is not to be presumed to be the object of the Government by its own errors to break a treaty. I therefore, in the name of justice and the Sioux of Devil's Lake, ask that Congress be requested to reimburse these Indians for the land erroneously taken from them, and to which they are under treaty justly entitled, in amount \$64,000. Please see Special Agent H. Heth's report on this subject, dated Devil's Lake agency, August 9, 1887.

NUMBER OF INDIANS, ETC.

The number of Indians now on the reservation is as follows, viz:

Males over eighteen years.....	228
Females over fourteen years.....	314
Males under eighteen years.....	196
Females under fourteen years.....	190
Total of all ages.....	<u>928</u>
Males between six and sixteen.....	110
Females between six and sixteen.....	111
Total of school-going age.....	<u>221</u>
Number of deaths.....	67
Number of births.....	40

The bands originally located here were the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux, but they have now lost their individuality as bands by intermarriage, and can be more properly called Sioux of Devil's lake.

I now propose to give a short retrospective history of these Indians since their first location here up to the present time, and if the personal pronoun I appears frequently I wish my readers to bear in mind that I have been more or less identified with these Indians and their management from 1867 up to the present time, a period of twenty years. When an employé in the quartermaster's department at this post (Fort Totten) I took the first census of these Indians, and issued to them their first rations of corn and pork furnished by or through the Army. I was selected for this work by General J. N. G. Whistler, as I had some knowledge of the Indian language and could intelligently write and pronounce the Indian names.

In 1869 Devil's lake was made a subagency of the Sisseton agency, under Agent J. W. Daniels, and Peter Sutherland appointed subagent. I acted as Mr. Sutherland's interpreter, and assisted him in his work until the appointment of William H. Forbes, the first agent appointed for the Devil's Lake Indians, in 1871.

For the lack of means but little had been done in the way of farming until Mr. Forbes was made agent, other than the cultivation of corn and vegetables, and starting the Indians under the only true and correct policy calculated to civilize and make the Indians self-supporting, namely, that all goods and supplies were only issued in payment for work performed or produce delivered, except to the old and destitute, and to this policy can be attributed the success of the Indians of this and Sisseton reservations. This clause was made part of their treaty by Joseph R. Brown, well

known as one of the pioneers of Minnesota, and afterwards Indian agent for the Indians of Redwood and Yellow Medicine before the massacre of 1862.

After the appointment of Agent Forbes these Indians received their pro rata of the \$80,000, which, under treaty stipulations, was to go to the support of this and Sisseton agency Indians.

Agent Forbes continued the work and system inaugurated by Mr. Sutherland and myself, and having plenty of means continued the work until his death with commendable energy and success, assisted by myself and the present agent at Standing Rock agency, James McLaughlin. A Mr. Beckwith was agent for about a year after Mr. Forbes's death, but accomplished nothing; he was succeeded by McLaughlin as agent. McLaughlin served six years as agent, and was then (1881) appointed agent at Standing Rock agency, and was succeeded by your humble servant, who has been in charge up until the present time, six years.

These Indians were all "blanket Indians," who had never done a day's work on a farm in their lives, but by degrees have steadily advanced until to-day they are about self-supporting and not a "blanket Indian" on the reservation; all are cultivating farms of their own, scattered over the reservation, living in log houses built by themselves. They are now about in the middle of their harvest, cutting their grain with 35 harvesters and binders, and 18 self-raking reapers, purchased by themselves, in clubs of from three to five, with money paid them for flour for the Turtle Mountain Indians which is ground at the agency grist-mill, and money paid for wood for the agency and schools, and some money earned by the sale of dried buffalo bones and dead and down timber; the latter is sold during the winter and hauled across the ice to the town of Devil's Lake, where during last winter for a time they made wood a drug upon the market.

More than half of our machines are worked with oxen, and, as a result, we will lose at least 10,000 bushels of wheat by overripening before it is possible to cut the grain with this slow process. For lack of horse teams to do our harvesting we will lose more than double the amount of grain necessary to feed the Turtle Mountain Indians. For instance, three men own one self-binder, and have only ox teams to work it; one has 40 acres, another 60 acres, and another 80 acres, aggregating 180 acres. With an ox team about 8 acres a day can be cut, so that over twenty-two days (without counting delays by rain or repairs of machine, if broken) will elapse before all the grain is cut. Now, is it not clear that if grain stands twenty-two days before it is cut, after it is fit to cut, that great loss by shelling of the overripe grain is an inevitable result? The foregoing is not the only disadvantage under which these Indians labor in their farming operations for lack of horse teams, which I will now point out, as I have already done in answer to a circular letter dated March 18, 1886, in which the Department says:

The one great object this Department has now in view is the civilization of the Indian and to enable him to support himself by agriculture as soon as possible. I therefore expect and will require all Indian agents and agency employes who wish to be retained in the service to use every means at their command to instruct, encourage, and assist the Indians to this end, and their marked progress in successful agriculture, commencing with the current year, is indispensably necessary to prove the agent and employes of an agency qualified for their positions.

Nothing less than a very great improvement over former years will be satisfactory, etc.

As soon as practicable I am requested to write my views, making such suggestions and recommendations as I think would further the work.

ANSWER.

The first solid step necessary to accomplish "the one great object the Department has now in view" is to make allotments of land in severalty to the Indians, and furnish each man with the necessary animals and implements required to cultivate properly his farm, under reliable, competent, and practical farmers, at a salary by the year that good men will work for. These farmers should have suitable houses for their families in the district, where they have charge, and live there summer and winter. The reservation is supposed to be divided into districts according to its size and number of Indians. Judging from my own experience (twenty years) under these conditions, set forth as above, all Indians can be made self-supporting in from four to six years. You can not say "work or starve" to a man who has not the means to work with, and I have never seen an Indian who would not work if furnished the means, and work under difficulties and disadvantages which no white man would endure.

Some of the disadvantages etc., I will point out, and also state what I propose to do in the way of steps in advance of the old unsatisfactory routine and unnecessarily slow advancement of the Indians in becoming self-supporting, which is the direct result of Congressional legislation and Department rulings and false economy in the amount of salary and number of employes required (allowed) at the different agencies, and other reductions and disallowances. To illustrate: In order "that an increase in production and a decrease in estimates for the purchase of subsistence may at once result" at Turtle Mountain, I requested authority to expend \$750 in the open-market purchase of seeds for distribution to these people; the Department, however, considered "the amount excessive" and allowed but \$300 for the purchase of seeds. Now, if, as a result of this reduction in the amount to be expended for seeds, some of the land can not be seeded, and a decrease of production the necessary consequence, neither the agent nor the employes can be held responsible, nor can the amount of production at Turtle Mountain be taken as a criterion by which to judge whether the agent or employes should be retained in the service.

My object by the foregoing statement is to show the necessity of allowing an agent more discretionary power in the detailed management of the agency and in the employment of such employes at such times and for such periods as the exigencies of the service require, of course keeping within the limit and not exceeding the amount allowed for regular employes. It is supposed that the Department has full confidence in the integrity and ability of the agent, and if the Department has not full confidence in my integrity and ability I have no desire, nor would I remain in the service one day, especially as the office of Indian agent is without honor or emolument, and generally looked upon as a sinecure position held by political hacks for the purpose of making a fortune by dishonest means out of the Indians and Government. I am no politician, nor have I any political friends that I know of. I accepted this position at the earnest solicitation of the late Rev. J. B. A. Brouillette, and having accepted the trust I intend, if possible, to make a success and attain "the one great object the Department has now in view," but which object I had in view since my first appointment as agent.

If I have been successful so far, a comparison of the past with their present condition should determine; and judging by the past I can see no good reason why, under the conditions before mentioned self-supporting Indians should not be the result.

Congress may appropriate, leagues, conferences, and societies may "resolute" and pass flowery, philanthropic, sentimental, and theoretical rules and laws for the elevation of the poor red man, and it will be money spent and time wasted if you have not got an agent directly in charge of the Indians who is physically, morally, intelligently, and particularly adapted for the work, backed by the support, sympathy, and confidence of the Department.

"What do you propose to do in the way of steps in advance of the old unsatisfactory routine, so as to increase the acreage under cultivation by Indians, and the yield per acre?" I propose to expend (if allowed) all the money available at present to the credit of these Indians in the purchase of work animals (mares and oxen), thrashing machines, and lumber. Harvesting-machines the Indians must purchase themselves. Our acreage is now more than we can successfully cultivate and save without more horse teams to work on reaping and thrashing machines.

In order to be able to do our thrashing last fall (60,000 bushels) with two ten horse-power machines and one steamer, we had to have too many men stack their grain together, some having to haul from 1 to 4 miles, and when the grain was thrashed fill it into sacks, barrels, boxes, and on tents spread out on the ground, and run the risk of losing the result of their summer's work by rain before they could haul their grain home. Now, I propose to have every man stack his grain at his own stable, so that his animals can have the straw to eat, and also to be used in roofing stables and other out-buildings. In this way of thrashing much labor will be saved, and everything be much more satisfactory and beneficial to the Indian.

Now, whether I manage as I propose will depend on the consent of the Department to make the purchase of animals and machines—three or four machines of six horse-power that can be moved readily and worked with fewer horses. At present we could not run the machines if we had them, for lack of horses, and if we had horses enough just to run the machines the owners of the animals would be deprived of the use of their teams while thrashing from six weeks to two months, and could not in consequence do their fall plowing. Plowing must be done in the fall to be able to seed early to insure good grain in this latitude, where the seasons are so short, and the grain liable to injury from early frosts. Thrashing is very hard work on horses, and we should have teams enough, so that that we would not be obliged to use one team more than a week or ten days.

"To increase the yield per acre and quality of grain," I had the Indians sell their own grain and buy from white farmers on the borders a good grade of wheat for seed. Some bought seed last year, and as a result got better prices for their grain, and their neighbors, seeing the difference in the price paid according to quality, nearly all have supplied themselves with good seed.

"Care for the crop after it is gathered, both grain and root." I propose roofing such log buildings as they have for grain, and putting bins in them to store their grain, if I can get the material and money to do it with. The root crop is put in their cellars, and most of them are so provided.

"What market, etc.?" Devil's Lake City is distant from 4 to 15 miles on the ice from some of the farms, where there are 2 elevators and a mill, at which they can sell all their surplus grain, receiving, like the white man, prices according to grade. There is also a town at the west end of the lake where they can sell under like conditions.

In conclusion, I would state that I desire to make allotments of lands in the three townships, lately subdivided into 40-acre tracts, and would like to be furnished with the plats as soon as possible. We have wire for fencing, and I wish to use it, but the allotments should be made first, so that fences can be made in the proper place, and farm lines clearly defined.

I would also respectfully request to be informed as to the probable amount that can be allowed for the purchase of animals, machines, and lumber, that I may submit an estimate for the consideration of the Department.

I am, sir, etc.,

J. W. C.

To the foregoing communication I have received no direct reply, but for lack of funds, I take it, the Department has been and is unable to furnish either the animals or machines to enable us to get out of the old-fashioned, unsatisfactory, routine manner of doing our work.

However, under the circumstances and so many disadvantages, we are making very great and marked improvements, as we have something over 4,000 acres under crops of all kinds, which will yield wheat about 75,000 bushels, oats 25,000 bushels, with a good variety of all kinds of vegetables, corn, and potatoes. We have an expert to instruct and assist the Indians in running their self-binders, who has worked north from Kansas. This man pronounces our grain crops the best he has seen in his travels this season.

The carpenter and blacksmith are also very busy, and go to all parts of the reservation to repair and adjust the machines, so as not compel the Indians to come from 10 to 15 miles with a machine to have some slight repairs made which can be done in the field.

Our farmer is of no assistance, as he has had no experience with binders, and from his manner is not much interested in any work further than to put in the time. I am very much discouraged with these men, and think it a great mistake not to allow the agent to select them, as good men are much needed to instruct these Indians in the use of machinery, for which they have paid out hard-earned money. I have had

three such farmers so far and find they are more injury than good, and all we can do is to make the best we can out of a bad bargain.

AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

During the year a new steel boiler and some other machinery were put in our mill at a cost of a little over \$1,600, and we now have as good a mill as there is of its size in Dakota, and everything in good shape to commence grinding our new crop, which I intend to commence grinding just as soon as we have grain enough thrashed to keep the mill running, so as to grind as soon as possible the flour (150,000 pounds) authorized to be purchased from these Indians for the Chippewa Indians at Turtle Mountain, at a cost of \$2.30 per 100 pounds, delivered in sacks at the agency, from where it is hauled to Turtle Mountain by the Indians and half-breeds, who receive \$1 per hundred for hauling.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year. Our wants in this respect are pretty well supplied, except for our Indian help, who should have four comfortable cottages erected for their use. A hospital and dispensary should be built, where the sick of the reservation could be brought for treatment, where they could receive the care and nourishment necessary to insure recovery in many cases, which it is impossible to give them in the camps. What are the chances for the recovery of a patient in camp suffering from an attack of pneumonia, scarlet or typhoid fever? And I know of many who have died simply from lack of care and nourishment. I hope, in the interest of humanity, the Department will give this matter serious consideration, with a view of having proper hospitals, fully equipped and provided with help, established at all the agencies.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

One frame building, 35 by 100, one and one-half stories, which is in very fair condition, as it is but two years old. Some new floors, patching of plastering, and wainscoting will make it as good as new. This building is occupied by the Gray Nuns of Montreal, who conduct the school under contract. Boys are kept at this school from six to twelve years old, and are then transferred to an industrial boys' school; but girls of all ages are taken and retained until married and settled down with husbands from the boys' school, when of proper age. In this building we have had an average attendance of 77½ pupils during the last year, while its capacity, with the necessary help, would only accommodate about 50.

Plans and specifications are on file in the Indian Office for an addition 80 by 40, with a kitchen 20 by 30. Authority was granted to expend a sum not to exceed \$2,500 in the employment of labor necessary to construct the building. All the material was to be delivered on the ground by contract. Messrs. Warner & Stoltze, of Saint Paul, submitted a proposal to furnish the material by a certain date. This proposal was not accepted until after the expiration of the time in which they proposed to furnish the material. Lumber, in the mean time, went up, and Warner & Stoltze refused to sign the contract; and so the matter is at a standstill, except that I have the foundation and cellars all completed in good shape and ready for the superstructure. Had not the hitch about the lumber arose, I could and would have had the building completed and occupied this winter. This delay is very unfortunate, and seriously cripples and retards the successful management of this school, which is pronounced by all inspectors to be the best in the Indian service. I hope the present building and the wing may be warmed by steam, and with this in view the foundation and cellars are arranged. The cost is but a trifle when the health and convenience of all is considered, besides being less liable to be destroyed by fire.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This building is located 7 miles east of the agency, and is conducted by teachers and other employes at salaries fixed by the Department. This school is for larger boys than those admitted to the Sisters' school. Boys are also transferred to this school from the Sisters' school at the age of twelve years. A farm of about 50 acres is cultivated by the boys under the direction of an industrial teacher, but, as stated in former reports, can not be increased, but must be diminished as the land cultivated by the school is a portion of claims owned by Indians, who live adjacent, and which have been recently allotted to the owners, which now virtually leaves this school without any land for cultivation except enough for a vegetable garden.

In my report for last year I referred to this matter in the following language, which is as apt and forcible now as it was then:

In order to provide suitable buildings and land for a first-class training school the troops should be removed from this reservation and the post and military reservation

turned over to the Indian Department for school purposes, as provided for in an act of Congress July 31, 1882, chap. 363, vol. 22, p. 181. The Indians are very anxious to have the troops removed, and it is very desirable that their wishes in this respect should be complied with, as their presence here is no longer necessary and everything in connection with the post is demoralizing and a source of much trouble and great annoyance, as there are but few men in the Army who are willing to admit that an Indian has any rights which a soldier is bound to respect. I could give many reasons in support of the wishes of the Indians, but which I refrain from mentioning in a report intended for publication. This post would accommodate 500 pupils, and distant but one-half mile from the agency with hundreds of acres of the best land in Dakota adjoining, which is now only used for target practice and display of horsemanship for the amusement of the Indians. But a few years would elapse before a training school could be made self-supporting, as the natural advantages for the proper management of such an institution can not be surpassed, and I doubt if equaled, in the United States. Give us a chance, and remove the one great obstacle to civilization, morality, and happiness that bars the progress of the Indians of this reservation.

There have been two day schools conducted by native teachers under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church—one at Wood Lake and one at Crow Hill. The instruction at these schools is in the Sioux language, and as both teachers have gone to attend a church conference at Santee agency I am unable to state the attendance at these schools, but I am satisfied that it was very small, as I never saw any children at either school, although I passed both frequently.

ST. MARIE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Chippewa reservation at Turtle Mountain, about 80 miles northwest from this agency, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity under contract, who are paid \$27 per capita per quarter for board, clothing, and teaching the children. The average attendance was 82½ during the year. The greater part of the pupils are half-breeds and have never before attended school. They are intelligent and bright, with the natural vivacity and politeness of the French, and under the care of the kind Sisters will be molded and educated intelligent members of society. This school is a fair example as to what can be accomplished by perseverance and energy under so many adverse circumstances and trials. It started with nothing, but a determination to succeed, adding addition after addition, until at present it can take rank as one of the best and most successful schools in the Indian country. An addition for the accommodation of boys is being erected, and will be occupied during the winter, as a contract has been let for conducting the school for another year.

At these remote places the amount allowed is not sufficient to properly clothe and subsist the children, especially in this cold climate, which requires a better and greater amount of winter clothing.

The following is clipped from a newspaper:

The mission school at Belcourt.—The school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy at Belcourt is one of the model institutions of the kind. During a recent call there the writer and a party of gentlemen were shown through the class-rooms, dormitories, and other departments of the school by the Mother Superior, and were much surprised at the thorough order and neatness in which the whole institution is kept. There are many schools for white children in the highly-civilized East which are no better or not as well conducted as this school for Indian and half-breed girls in the far Northwest.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOLS.

A building is rented at \$300 per annum for one school, and is taught by a young lady at a salary of \$720 per annum. The average attendance was not large, owing partly to the scattered population and the poverty of the people, who are unable to clothe the children suitably to stand the cold in severe winter seasons, and in summer there are many of them forced to gather buffalo bones on the prairie and sell them to make a living. Another school was taught by Rev. J. V. McInerney close to the boarding-school. Boys only attended this school, which was conducted but six months. Rev. J. P. Malo also conducted a day school at St. John under contract. He reports an average attendance of 63 pupils.

During the next year there will be four day schools and one boarding-school conducted at Turtle Mountain, and I am in hopes that a better attendance can be maintained by the Department furnishing ample and proper clothing for the poor children of this reservation.

MISSIONARY WORK.

As stated in former reports, the majority of these Indians are members of the Catholic Church, whose missionaries have been here since 1371, and later in 1874 a school was opened by the Gray Nuns of Montreal.

Rev. Jerome Hunt, of the order of St. Benedict, is the present missionary priest. He speaks the Sioux language fluently, and is untiring in his labors both for the spirit-

ual and temporal welfare of these Indians. By hard work and self-denial he built a neat frame church close by the boys' school, in which services is held every morning through the week, and on Sundays at half past 10 in the forenoon and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Usually the church is crowded by Indians to hear the eloquent sermons preached in their native tongue, and assist the native choir in singing, which is composed exclusively of Indians, and the organ played by an Indian boy, who was instructed in music at the Sisters' school, after which he was transferred to this school having reached the age of fourteen years.

The Sisters have also built a chapel 40 by 80, at a cost of \$4,000. It is connected by a covered passage with the school building. The choir in this church is also composed of Indian boys and girls, and an Indian girl by the name of Lilly Ferguson plays the organ in a manner that would reflect credit on any white girl of her age (fourteen). Rev. Father Finton, a young Benedictine, is stationed at this church. He was recently ordained by the Right Rev. Bishop Marty especially for the Dakota missions.

Just before vacation both schools gave an exhibition, which was attended by the officers, ladies, and enlisted men of the garrison, and it was pronounced by all to be not inferior to anything of the kind ever witnessed at the best institutions of learning in the States. General Heth remarked if he had not seen it himself, he would not have believed such an exhibition possible, even for white children of similar age.

SANITARY CONDITION.

I submit the report of the agency physician :

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, August 24, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report of medical work for the year ending June 30, 1887:

Five hundred and eighty-three cases have been treated. There have been forty births. The deaths number sixty-seven, the most of whom were children under five years, were due to consumption, inflammation of membranes of brain, and whooping-cough, the last of which was a severe epidemic which affected the entire reservation, and with its lung complications caused the death of many young children. Of the zymotic diseases there have been mumps, tonsillitis, erysipelas, and whooping-cough. As far as I have been able to learn the Indians are remarkably free from venereal diseases, no new cases having occurred since I came, and only a few old cases under treatment.

The children at the schools have been quite healthy with the exception that all have had the whooping-cough, and a number of them have been quite ill with its lung complications, from which they recovered.

The children at the industrial boarding-school have been overcrowded in the sleeping-rooms, and it is impossible to give sufficient ventilation as is required for maintaining health, and unless the new addition is finished this fall they will suffer greatly the coming winter.

The medicine-man is gradually losing his influence over the Indians, especially the class that has received some education; but they still have faithful followers amongst the old men. I receive numerous calls from the sick who desire treatment, and send for me to visit them at their homes.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. A. COSKERY,
Agency Physician.

Major CRAMSIE.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force is as good as can be expected by men whose salaries are so low that there is no incentive to perform the duties promptly without fear or favor. They should receive at least \$25 per month, and not be compelled to work the farms, but give all their time and attention to their police duties; they should also receive rations for their families as well as for themselves.

INDIAN JUDGES.

This court could be made very efficient, and of great assistance to an agent, if the judges were under pay, but is of little good now, as it takes more "sand" than is possessed by most Indians (or whites) to pronounce sentence on criminals who are brought before them for trial, and receive only the ill will and hatred of their neighbors. At first the judges were very punctual and impartial in the meeting and discussions, but the novelty soon wore off, so that now it is about impossible to get a good intelligent man to accept the position. * * *

SURVEY AND ALLOTMENTS.

Last year three townships were subdivided into 40-acre tracts, and under authority I employed a practical surveyor to assist me in making allotments. Seventy-one allotments were made during the months of April and May last, but was ordered to cease

making allotments, as it was decided that under the recent Dawes bill allotments must be made by a special agent, assisted by the regular agent; so I suppose the work will have to be all gone over again. I am informed that five more townships of this reservation are about to be surveyed, with a view of having the allotments made at an early day.

In making the allotments I only allowed to heads of families and persons over twenty-one years of age, as these Indians will not accept only 80 acres to persons over eighty years and under twenty-one years, and 40 acres to children under eighteen years; and I think they are perfectly right; for is not a boy of seventeen years more justly entitled to a farm of 160 acres than an old man or woman of seventy or eighty years who will never cultivate a farm if they had 1,000 acres.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN.

There is nothing more can be said in explanation or for the information of the Department than is contained in my report for 1886, and I would respectfully invite the attention of the Department to said report; for their condition is the same now as then, except that in a measure they are in a poorer condition and in greater numbers to eat up the little that is furnished for their subsistence.

I would again most earnestly urge the necessity of having an agent appointed for these people. The trouble there last spring, which for a time appeared serious, is likely to be serious in the near future.

The following is the report of Mr. E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge at Turtle Mountain:

TURTLE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1887.

SIR: As required, I herewith present my annual report. This reservation is located in Rolette county, Dak., in township 162 north, range 170 west, and in township 162 north, range 171 west, and contains 46,080 acres, divided into farming, grazing, and timber lands.

The census taken in June finds 153 families, 817 individuals, mixed bloods, speaking French, English, Cree, and Chippewa; 83 families, 309 individuals, full bloods, speaking Cree and Chippewa; a total of 1,126 people. This shows a decrease in number from the report of 1886, as I dropped from the roster all not living within the limits of the reserve, except 15 families of full bloods residing at Dunseith, about 11 miles from the eastern limits of the reserve, who resided there when I took charge, and who, I understand, are located where they expect a mission to be established by the Episcopal Church. I dropped the others, as they reside in an organized county; have to pay taxes; many of them have filed on their land as citizens; most of them vote; and because we have no control over their actions whatever, and also because our supplies are so limited that a cut has to be made somewhere. I thought it best to apply them for the benefit of the people on the reserve, where we could show something in the line of progress for them. All the figures given in my statistical report apply to the limits of the reservation, except the 15 families residing at Dunseith, as previously stated.

All the mixed bloods and a few of the full bloods are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and its strict requirements are generally lived up to. The women are moral, and make excellent wives and mothers. Unfortunately many of the men show a great inclination for liquor, and, free as they are to go and come, with a town near each end of the reserve, their tastes are easily satisfied. The number of miserably poor families one meets on the reserve can not but convey the impression that this is an asylum for broken-down men, and admitting other elements of misfortune, liquor is the principal cause of the present hard condition of many of them.

They have all had some experience in farming and are handy in the care and driving of animals, and those who have good teams to work with apply them to improving their claims and in various remunerative employments, and these do pretty well. But by far the greatest number have only a big family and a pony or two, many not even the ponies. The ponies are not strong enough to do breaking to enable them to increase their productive land, and in no sort of employment can they compete with bigger teams, so as an addition to their support the ponies may as well be counted out. These people are almost entirely dependent on the Government ration for their existence, and will continue to be so unless they are furnished with proper teams and tools. Many of them have selected their claims, where they have sufficient land for farming and stock raising, and in fact with proper judgment to develop good homes. The faults of these people are mainly due to heedlessness and discouragement, and will disappear under proper control and renewed hopes.

The full bloods are well behaved and their morals are good. There are no squawmen among them, and the men as a rule are temperate and the women chaste. Polygamy is practiced by some of them, and aside from the moral question involved it in-

creases the family faster than the bread-winning power of one head can supply, and no Indian that practices it will ever become self-supporting. With a few exceptions they show very little inclination towards industry and thrift. This is much owing to the uncertainty of their position as they look at it. They have seen their reservation reduced from the size they expected it to be; they see the large number of mixed bloods crowding it, and are jealous of it; they are dissatisfied at the delay in the settlement of their land claim; they get their rations anyway, and there is no compelling power to apply.

They have very little idea about farming, nor do they seem to fully realize its importance to them; they have built their houses in the woods, in groups and in places selected more for the shelter they afford in winter than with a view to making farms. Many have no houses of their own, and camp out in summer and live with their friends in winter. Of the 83 families on the rolls only 20 have cultivated any land, and these mostly in small patches, or on some opening larger than the others, where several join together in a patch of a few acres. In this manner they have left the prairie land open to the selection by the mixed bloods, who have filled it up, and there is no good land left for them. These people will have to be taught farming from the rudiments up, but with time, patience, and strict control can be made self-supporting.

In view of the fact that the reservation is overcrowded, and that it is impossible to place the full bloods so as to carry out the policy of allotting the land in severalty, I would state that there is no doubt there are many of the mixed bloods on the reserve who have no right here at all, many being of Canadian birth, or, having acquired rights there by the same tactics they are practicing here, have them still in force or been paid for them. I have had several disputes to settle for interfering on each other's claims, in which it was asserted by one side or the other that the opponent was a Canadian, and sometimes the recriminations were mutual. That there are many claims occupied to the detriment of those having acknowledged rights I am sure. There should be a thorough examination of this matter, as the Government is badly imposed upon. Both the United States and Canadian Governments have been extinguishing titles of mixed bloods from Lake Superior west for the past forty years by payments in scrip, actual entries, and in cash; but the claims paid to the fathers have been taken up by the sons, and so it will go on until some comprehensive system is adopted by which these people must establish their identity.

The statistical report shows 333 children of school age. There are three day schools and one girls' boarding-school in operation, and a boarding-school intended for boys in course of construction. The boarding-school is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy; two of the day schools have teachers paid by the Government, and one is taught by a missionary priest without pay. The progress made by the scholars is all that could be desired, and the teachers in all the schools possess the necessary experience and are inspired by the proper zeal.

Two of the day schools do not do as much good as they should. They are located at the extreme limits of the reservation, and should be established nearer a common center and thus accommodate more pupils and secure a larger attendance. As neither of the buildings used are owned by the Government it would be no loss to abandon them, and the rent paid for one of them now saved would build two new ones where they should be.

Another drawback to a full attendance is the inability of the people to supply their children with the proper clothing. While this is true at all seasons, it becomes a terrible reality during the long and severe winters we have here. It appears, in my statement to question 27 of statistical report. The average yearly income per capita is less than \$30, and as the heads of the largest families are generally the poorest their means of securing this share of the income are the less, and what little can be spared for clothing is used by those who of necessity have to be out of doors, and the rest have to get along as well as they can during the summer and remain in the house in the winter. What injury to health and misery this entails can readily be imagined. Both expediency and humanity require a very liberal issue of clothing and bedding.

The presence here of Bishop Walker a few days ago in a tour of inspection and his consequent personal acquaintance with the wants of this place make it unnecessary for me to mention many suggestions that I had prepared myself to make.

We have the right sort of people here to make the question of self-support a speedy success, but, with the exception of the educational facilities, everything has got to be started from the beginning. The rights of many of the people to the privileges of the reservation should be examined into first of all; then to provide land enough for the balance to allot them claims in severalty. At present we have 236 families requiring 37,760 acres. The reserve embraces two townships, 48,080 acres, of which much is hilly, stony, and cut up by patches of timber and lakes, and not much over one-third is available for the selection of such claims as are needed to make a permanent home. Then a sufficient police force to enable the agent to exercise proper control. Even with the limited aid furnished matters would have been further advanced than

they are if this had been the case in the past. And above all is it necessary to destroy the uncertainty surrounding everything pertaining to the reservation by prompt and business-like action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ERNEST W. BRENNER,
Farmer in Charge.

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSE,
U. S. Indian Agent, Fort Totten, Dak. Ter.

WHAT THESE INDIANS REQUIRE TO MAKE THEM INDEPENDENT.

40 span of American mares (one-half Norman), at \$400.....	\$16,000
40 set double harness (good) at \$20.....	800
50 yoke steers, 3 years old, with yokes and chain, at \$100.....	5,000
50 lumber wagons, at \$35.....	1,750
50 cross-plows, at \$10.....	500
50 breaking plows, at \$13.....	650
200 heifers, 2 year old, at \$20.....	4,000
20 bulls, graded, 2 year old, at \$25.....	500
400 hogs, at \$5.....	2,000
4 thrashing machines, at \$600.....	2,400
Nails, windows, doors, locks, etc.....	2,400
Assorted lumber and shingles.....	24,000
For labor to construct buildings (carpenters).....	4,000
	64,000

To purchase the above, we simply want an act of justice passed appropriating \$1 per acre in payment for the 64,000 acres of land which were lost to these people by an error in running the western boundary line, as heretofore explained. The amount is but little in comparison to what is appropriated every year to feed the Sioux Indians. Now we do not want anything but the means to work with, and shelter for the crops after they are gathered. I say the amount is small when it is all that is required to make these people independent, and the one great object the Department has now in view shall have been attained by passing this one act of simple justice.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I will again conclude by giving my views on the subject of Indian education at reservations and Eastern schools, because, to my mind, industrial training schools upon the reservation can only solve the Indian problem. In a circular letter dated March 19, 1887, I am directed "to give your views as to whether it is, or is not, better to educate Indian children on the reservation, where they will take land in severalty, than to send them to Eastern schools." Answer. Educate them on the reservation and give them lands in severalty with the means to cultivate their farms, and their education still goes on without a break under the eye of the agent and their former teachers, assisted and instructed by the additional farmers.

All Indian schools should be agricultural training schools on the reservations, where the pupils are to live after leaving school, with a large farm well stocked and supplied with the necessary tools, implements, and machinery, such as will be necessary for the pupils to use in the cultivation of their individual farms, when they have graduated and leave school and settle upon farms of their own.

In connection with the farm there should be a blacksmith shop, carpenter and wheelwright shop, shoe and harness shop, where all the repairs of tools, machinery, wagons, etc., should be done as soon as possible by the boys under good practical workmen, who would assist on the farm when not busy in the shops; not with the intention of teaching these trades to the boys, but to teach them the use of tools and make them what might be called handy men, except when some one of the pupils showed a very marked aptitude and unmistakable evidence that he would become a first-class workman in the trade of his choice; for a poor mechanic will be a poor man all his life, if he depends on his trade for a living.

The farm should be conducted on model principles in the raising of all kinds of the best grains, vegetables, and stock; so that the Indians of the reservation would have an object-teaching institution in their midst, from which they could be supplied with good seed of all kinds (by sale or trade), and their stock improved by the service of blooded animals raised on the school farm.

But a few years would elapse until the graduates from this school could be furnished a span of horses, horned cattle, and hogs, raised by themselves and when they marry, settle upon land selected by themselves and upon which a house had been built and some land broken and in crop.

To prepare boys for the farm school, they should be taken at the age of six years and placed in an industrial training school for boys up to the age of fourteen years,

and girls of all ages, under the management of *ladies*, which should be furnished with everything necessary for the proper conduct of a dairy, raising of sheep and all kinds of fowls, and sufficient land for the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables. From the sale of eggs, butter, wool yarn, socks, and stock, a fund could be created and used in furnishing the house, before referred to, when the girls are married to the graduates of the boys' farm school.

The foregoing is but a very imperfect outline of what can be accomplished by and through industrial boarding schools located upon the reservations. Now, so far what have we accomplished, and to what extent have we been successful in solving the Indian problem in the civilization of the Indians? I answer, that in the time and with the money spent we have succeeded in laying the foundation upon which all civilization rests, viz: the Christian family, united in the holy bonds of matrimony, established in a position, under circumstances and surroundings, that, to a moral certainty, a bright and prosperous future is assured. We have elevated the female to her proper sphere of wife and mother from the position of a slave, concubine, and merchantable chattel.

On the other hand, educating Indians at eastern schools and returning them to the reservations unprovided for, is an injury to the children and an injustice to the people of the States and Territories to which they are returned, by compelling them (the people) in the near future to support your graduates either in the poor-house or penitentiary.

There are societies in the States for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and I hope the Indian Rights and Defense associations may see to it, and prevent this cruelty to our Indian graduates of returning them to reservations, unprovided for, and exert themselves, and have a fund appropriated which will start and sustain the graduates on the white man's road, whether educated at the eastern or reservation schools.

See conclusion of my report for 1886 on this subject.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 25, 1887.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter of June 13, 1887, I have the honor to submit for your information and consideration the following as a recapitulation of the affairs at this agency for the year just past and as my annual report.

The Indians occupying this reservation, which for stock-raising and agricultural purposes is one of the best in the Territory, are the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, and who were discovered near where they are now by Lewis and Clarke when they ascended the Missouri river in 1804. In their account they dwell at length on a description of these three tribes.

These Indians numbered at the last census, in June, 1886, 1,322, as follows: Arickarees, 517; Gros Ventres, 522; Mandans, 283; composed of 332 families; and of this number regular weekly rations have been issued to about 1,060 Indians; the others (Gros Ventres) are located at the mouth of the Little Knife river, about 40 miles northwest from this agency, having separated from our Indians several years ago, owing to some trouble arising between them as to who should sway the chieftain's scepter, and who have since that time managed some way to subsist themselves and independently of the agency; while the balance are children at the Fort Stevenson school.

The census of this year, just completed, shows a slight diminution from that of last year (which undoubtedly is owing to the severity of last winter, which seemed to rapidly develop cases of consumption which proved fatal), and of which the following is a recapitulation:

Tribes.	Families.	Males over 13 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 13 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total all ages.	Males between 6 and 10 years.	Females between 6 and 15 years.	Total school age.	Total males.	Total females.
Arickarees.....	132	141	210	91	59	501	46	41	87	232	269
Gros Ventres.....	93	96	130	60	46	332	33	28	61	156	176
Mandans.....	83	82	111	55	38	286	26	18	44	137	149
Knife River Gros Ventres.....	33	37	63	43	27	170	20	14	34	80	90
Total.....	341	356	514	249	170	1,289	125	101	226	605	684

Of the above number the following are attending school, and at the following named schools:

Schools.	Arickarees.	Gros Ventres.	Mandans.	Knife River Gros Ventres.	Total
Fort Stevenson.....	46	13	11	1	71
Santee Training.....	2	1	3		6
Genoa, Nebr.....	5				5
Mission.....	8	2	10		20
Total.....	61			1	102

At this agency there is one school carried on by the American Missionary Association under contract, occupying one school building belonging to the Government and one belonging to the association. From the quarterly reports of this school the average attendance was 20.

The following is a list of the names of the teachers employed at this school, together with the salaries paid each:

Name.	Occupation.	Salary per year.
C. L. Hall.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000
Miss L. C. Bechan.....	Teacher.....	350
Miss H. E. Briggs.....	Matron.....	350
L. E. Townsend.....	Industrial teacher.....	480

AGRICULTURE.

At this stage of the pursuit of the Indians in agriculture it was an unfortunate circumstance that their crops should, by the severe drought experienced last season over the Territory, prove almost an entire failure, and the labor which many of them had for the first time in their lives performed in this line profit them comparatively nothing. From the acreage sowed by them to wheat, a safe estimate would have been not less than a yield of 1,000 bushels, while in reality but 1,750 bushels were harvested. The effect of this almost total failure I was fearful would be to so discourage them that they would give up entirely all hope of becoming successful farmers, and would revert to the degradations of village life, and that all my labors to scatter them from and destroy the village would amount to nothing; but, contrary to my expectations, they lost no hope of the future, and this season began again with renewed vigor to prepare and sow even a larger acreage than the year before.

The seed wheat which they have used for several years past was so injured by the drought of last season and to a great extent "run out," that, authority having been granted me, I issued them for the season's sowing an entirely new seed. As soon as the ground was in a condition to cultivate, they prepared the ground and sowed their wheat in a much more careful and workmanlike manner than previously, and many of them performed the work of seeding equal to, and in a few cases superior to, the white farmers of this locality. The first two or three weeks of the season were very favorable to a large harvest, but after that time no rain fell for a long time; this, together with the prevailing hot winds, so dried and parched the young grain as to again discourage the Indians; but in time to save it, to a great extent, rains came and the parched grain took a new start, yet the result will be in many instances that barely the seed will be harvested. The amount of acreage sowed to wheat by the Indians this season would have given them, with an average crop, at least 16,000 bushels, but if altogether 4,000 are realized it will be somewhat of a surprise. It was their design after retaining enough wheat for their own consumption to market the balance, and with the funds thus realized purchase such articles as are necessary to commence independent farming, and to furnish themselves with such farming tools and supplies which this great Government can not afford to furnish for them.

The new life which they have for the past two years experienced in giving up entirely their devotion to village life, has produced in them a very happy effect, and many of the older Indians, who were for a long time bitterly opposed to my insisting upon their leaving the village for homes on their farms, have publicly acknowledged that I was right and they were wrong, and that they would not again, if they could, go back to the village and there live as formerly in idleness and dissipation.

This new mode of life has so changed them that the councils of dissatisfaction, which I formerly was compelled to experience every few days, is now a thing of the past, and such councils I have not for the past year seen. In fact, the Indians have given up entirely this mode of reaching the agent. When anything now is wanted, instead of a "pow-wow" they come singly and in a business-like manner, and make known their wants.

Last winter being one of the most severe on record in this Territory, the Indians, after carefully packing away, in their *caches*, their potatoes for winter and spring use, found, upon opening them, that the potatoes had been ruined by the frost and were totally useless. Authority having been granted me, I purchased a sufficient quantity for seed, all of which the Indians planted. Using all possible economy in making them go as far as possible, the result will be that they will have plenty for their own use and for seed, with some to spare for market.

This year thus far has been favorable to them in making additions to their numerous patches of breaking, and they have availed themselves of this advantage, and I am of opinion that the Indians thus far have broken twice the amount of prairie land as formerly. One Indian, who I now have in mind, last season broke and sowed to wheat a lot not less than 40 acres. This Indian during the last winter cut saw-logs enough, and delivered the same to the agency saw-mill, to bring him \$100; this money he deposited with me to hold till he could make such additions as to buy him a self-binder. With this machine he proposes, after reaping and binding his own grain, to reap and bind for his neighbors, which will pay him for his labor and keep his machine in repair, besides being a great saving to his neighbors, who are compelled to pay largely for assistance in binding.

EDUCATION.

The available school material of this agency has been transferred to Fort Stevenson school, 17 miles distant, with the exception of a few that have been taken in at the mission school at the agency. The school at Fort Stevenson, although composed entirely of pupils from this agency, was separated very wisely from agency control in October, 1885, and is now a separate institution. A large majority of our children of school age are at school, yet there are a number who are afflicted with an incurable disease, and who are in no way desirable to send to school to mingle with the others. Many also I have allowed to remain at home to assist in farming, their parents being infirm and blind; the Indians having it firmly impressed upon their minds that the time has come when they must do for themselves, by cultivating the soil, and the infirm and almost helpless are permitted to retain their children, old enough to work, to assist them.

CIVILIZATION.

When I review the work which has been accomplished here during the last three years, I am led to believe that these Indians have made a long and rapid stride towards civilization and ultimate independence and success; and I can safely say that all are truly conscious that the time has dawned upon them that, in order to become civilized and self-supporting, it must be done by their own efforts. The only thing now that retards them is the want of necessary implements and tools. Their desire in this direction was so strong that they some time ago expressed a desire to dispose of a portion of their reservation to the Government, which would afford them means to carry out this design. In accordance with their request, duly submitted, our Indians were visited in December last by the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress of May 15, 1886, to negotiate with various tribes and bands of Indians, among which were the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, occupying the Fort Berthold reservation, in Dakota. This commission entered into an agreement with them December 14, 1886. The terms of this agreement are recapitulated in the following, taken from the letter of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated January 8, 1887, which I take the liberty to quote:

By the terms of the agreement the said Indians cede and relinquish to the United States nearly two-thirds of their reservation, reserving only that portion lying south of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude, and east of a line drawn from north to south 6 miles west from the most westerly point in the big bend of the Missouri river.

The compensation agreed upon is the sum of \$80,000, to be paid annually for the period of ten years which sum is to be expended in the civilization and education of the Indians, and in establishing them in comfortable homes as an agricultural people.

It is further agreed that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands embraced within the diminished reservation, or such portions thereof as may be necessary, to be surveyed, and through the agent or such other person as he may designate to allot the same in severalty to the Indians in quantity as follows: To each head of a family, 160 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age and each orphan child under eighteen years of age, 80 acres; and to each other person under eighteen years of age, 40 acres.

Upon the approval of the allotments patents are to issue therefor in the name of the allottee, which patents are to be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust, and at the expiration of said period will convey the same by patent in fee discharged of the trust and free of all charge or incumbrance.

Upon the completion of the allotments and the patenting of the lands, each and every member of the tribes to whom allotments have been made are to have the benefit of, and be subject to, the laws of the Territory of Dakota in all offenses the penalty of which is death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Territory is prohibited from passing or enforcing any law denying such Indian the equal protection of the law.

The residue of the lands within the diminished reservation after all allotments have been made are to be held by the United States, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of said tribes of Indians, and at the expiration of said period are to be conveyed by patent to said tribes in common in fee, provided that from said residue allotments shall be made and patented to each child of said tribes who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which the lands are to be held in trust by the United States.

It is further agreed that the sum of \$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the first installment of \$80,000 shall be expended in the removal of the agency buildings and property to a more suitable locality, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, such removal is desirable.

The out boundaries of the diminished reserve are to be surveyed and marked in a plain and substantial manner, the cost thereof to be paid out of the first annual installment.

The balance of said installment, and each subsequent annual installment, is to be expended in the purchase of goods, provisions, implements, in the education of the children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick and infirm, and helpless orphans, and to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement.

It is also provided that each family and each male Indian over eighteen years of age, when he shall in good faith commence the cultivation of his individual allotment, shall be assisted in the erection of a comfortable house, and provided with certain utensils, stock, and implements. Whenever, in the opinion of the President, the annual installment of \$80,000 shall be in excess of the amount required to be expended in any one year, the excess may be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, to be expended in continuing the benefits when the annual installments shall have expired.

It is further provided that hereafter no subsistence shall be furnished any adult male Indian (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted) who does not endeavor by honest labor to support himself, nor to children between the ages of eight and fifteen years (the sick and infirm excepted) unless such children shall regularly attend school.

The delay in ratifying this agreement can not be made clear to the Indians, and they can not understand why it is that it should require so long a time to carry into effect this agreement made in good faith by them, and it is difficult to disabuse their minds of the idea that the delay is no evidence of bad faith on the part of the Government. They are now more than ever anxious to have the provisions of this agreement carried out, and they seem to realize more and more the advantage and importance of it, and when adopted they propose to immediately avail themselves of the privileges offered, which will in a very few years enable them to be entirely independent of the Government, and place them in a position to refute the prevailing idea that "the only good Indian is the dead Indian."

Last October I was called to Mandan, Dak., to appear in the defense of a difficulty arising from the killing of a white boy, near Mandan, by an Indian boy of this agency. The facts in the unfortunate and lamentable affair were as follows: The father of the Indian boy charged with the killing, by his faithfulness to duty in the past, has been employed by my permission as herder for the butchers of Mandan, and has been regarded by them as a faithful employé. During his employment as herder it was his custom to have his family with him, among which is a boy about twelve years of age. On the 17th of October last, the white boy who lost his life, whose custom it was to roam in company with the Indian boy about the adjoining country hunting and sporting, arranged with the Indian for a rabbit hunt, he armed with a shot-gun and the Indian with his father's rifle, and near the Indian's tepee, and in sight of the white boy's house. Upon this expedition the white boy killed a rabbit, and offered it to the Indian in trade for his two dogs, which were with him. The Indian, valuing his dogs highly, refused this proposition. The white boy presuming, it is thought, that he could frighten the Indian to the trade, told him that if he did not consent to this trade that he would shoot him. Whereupon the Indian began to move away, fearing that he might carry his threat into execution. The white boy then fired, and as the Indian was not harmed at so short a distance, it is presumed that he wished to intimidate the Indian and fired among the trees. The Indian now became frightened and retreated faster, when the white boy fired again; the Indian then ran with the white boy after him. The Indian turned and saw the white boy reloading his gun for another shot, and, very naturally considering his life in danger, dropped his rifle in his elbow, pointing it backward, not stopping to aim, fired and killed the white boy, who was following so near on his trail. The Indian, frightened at what had occurred, threw down his rifle and ran to the tepee and told his father and mother this story. The old Indian, with the boy mounted on the same horse, immediately rode to town and gave themselves up to the authorities.

The friends of the white boy, not crediting the story as related by the Indian, insisted upon the old Indian also being committed to the jail as the murderer of the white boy, they believing that the old Indian had manufactured this story to criminate the boy and free himself. The matter having been fully talked of, and the circumstances exaggerated to such an extent as to make the excitement so great that

an organized gang visited the jail for the purpose of demanding the old Indian to hang him. This, however, proved unsuccessful. Upon my arrival at Mandan, a few days later, I found the feeling still strong against the old Indian, notwithstanding the fact of the boy telling his story to the coroner, who credited it, and held him on the charge of manslaughter, and exonerating the old Indian upon the testimony before him. In view of all this, the old Indian was committed till my arrival, when the preliminary examination took place, resulting in the discharge from custody of the old Indian and the holding of the boy to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of manslaughter, placing his bail at \$1,000.

Under the circumstances as related, which I believed to be true, I considered it wrong that this boy, acting as he thought in self-defense, should be confined in jail from that time till the next August, almost a year. I found in Mandan that this Indian boy had still friends enough who believed in his innocence, and who were willing to become surety on his bond. Accordingly this bond for \$1,000 was executed, upon the understanding that I would consider myself personally bound to produce him before the grand jury at the following August term of the court. Thus I secured the release of the boy, and with him returned to the agency, placing him in the Fort Stevenson school.

The father of the boy, while in jail with him, manifested an original idea of justice in this case. In the most solemn manner he directed me to take the boy who had done the killing, regardless of the circumstances surrounding, or the motives which prompted it, and to use the same rifle which the boy used in this unfortunate affair, and shoot him through the same part of the body which he did the white boy. This had evidently been arranged between the father and the boy, for the boy was ready, clothed and ornamented Indian fashion for the grave, and firmly believing that this would be done. Since the time this boy entered the school he has been faithful to his work and studies, and is considered one of the brightest and most trustworthy of the school.

At the recent term of the court in Mandan I delivered the boy, as by agreement, to his bondsmen, and the grand jury, then in session, considered it their solemn duty to indict him for willful and malicious murder. Under this indictment he was again committed to jail, and after a few days was brought out and tried. The prosecution, in their desperate effort to make a case against this boy, were compelled to call the Indian boy's father to testify against him. The trial occupied most of the day, and, after the argument in defense of the boy, the jury were so impressed with the argument of justifiable homicide, that after deliberating sixteen minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The court addressed some wholesome advice to the boy, to govern him in the future, and delivered him again into my custody, to return him to school.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The mission work at this agency, under the direction and supervision of the American Missionary Association, is being pushed forward with vigor, and the school maintained by them shows evidence of careful management and religious training.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the courteous consideration I have received in all my intercourse with the Indian Office.

Very respectfully submitted.

ABRAM J. GIFFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.

August 26, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs at this agency:

I assumed charge of the Pine Ridge agency on 1st October, 1886, relieving Capt. Jas. M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, who had been in charge since 18th May, 1886.

Arriving here on the 29th September I was present the following day at taking of the census by actual count. The manner of taking it prevented anything like fraud, and I am sure the result showed the actual number of Indians belonging to the agency present at the time the count was made.

The large reduction in number of Indians at the agency shown by this count from that previously reported, *i. e.*, 2,776 was a matter of some surprise. To the Indian it was a source of profound regret, and when the beef ration was shortened to correspond to the new order of things his wailings were loud and continuous. Many councils were held protesting against a change in the issue, but all to no avail, and as

a consequence he was obliged to settle down and console himself with the reflection that the extra ration business had enjoyed a pretty good run before detection.

The annual census of our Indians was taken June 30, and is as follows:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males and females between 6 and 16 years.
Cheyennes	103	71	83	111	58	323	64
Ogalalla Sioux	1,167	991	949	1,471	786	4,197	937
Mixed bloods	109	110	102	86	164	462	126
Total	1,379	1,172	1,134	1,668	1,008	4,982	1,127

We received during the year 150 brood mares and 150 milch cows. These were distributed among such Indians as could be relied upon to provide for their comfort during the winter. It is gratifying to be able to state that all to whom animals were issued have put up a large quantity of hay and otherwise provided for the care of their stock through the long winter months. We also issued to deserving Indians during the year 175 farm wagons. These have been put to good use in freighting and farm work and greatly encouraged the Indians to move out of villages and locate upon farms. The building of log houses has continued without interruption and the tepee will soon be known only as a thing of the past.

The first day I assumed charge was marked by an unfortunate occurrence, which gave me no inconsiderable trouble for some months afterward. A detail of Indian police was sent out to arrest a Cheyenne buck for stealing the wife of another Indian. He resisted arrest, and stripping himself naked (as is their custom when they mean to show fight) fled with his gun to a neighboring hill and defied the police to arrest him. His father thereupon assaulted the police with a large knife, and in the excitement of the affair he was shot and killed by one of the police. The whole Cheyenne camp at once became alarmed, and it required a great amount of reasoning to convince them that no harm was intended the remainder of the band. The killing, while deplorable, served to teach the Indians that the police must not be interfered with in the discharge of their duty. An investigation of the affair was made, and it being plainly shown the policeman acted simply in self-defense, he was exonerated from blame in the matter.

The Northern Cheyennes, under Little Chief and Wild Hog, transferred from Cheyenne and Arapaho agency in December, 1881, numbering 400, have since their arrival been a source of vexation to the agent, uniformly refusing to move away from the agency, break up their villages, build houses, cultivate land, or, in fact, to do anything that would be considered evidence of their having made one step forward on the road to civilization. This spring, however, I succeeded in getting them to move down on White river, where they have taken up farms, and having supplied them with wagons and such agricultural implements as were at my command; I am pleased to say they have been making some effort to become farmers. Their habit of running away to visit the Tongue River Indians will, I think, be checked by the return of some two hundred now on their way from that place in charge of United States troops.

The Loafer band, who have since the establishment of the agency at this place been living in a large village within sight of the agency, and owing, as I understand, to a difficulty between their chief, Red Cloud, and Agent McGillycuddy have persistently refused to move out and take up farms, were the beginning of this season induced to move away, and are now located upon separate farms at different points on the reservation. These people have all cultivated small patches of ground and seem inclined to make a forward movement.

The Indians are certainly beginning to understand the importance of making some effort in the direction of farming. In answer to any complaint that insufficient rations are issued them, they are informed that a large sum of money is expended each year in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, for their use, and that with these furnished them it would require but little effort on their part to produce more than sufficient to satisfy all their wants. They are told that if they prefer to remain idle their complaints will be unheard, nor will any favor be shown them such as freight orders, stock, or such things as are usually given to good Indians as a reward of merit.

It must be conceded that the Indian makes slow progress as a farmer, but it is encouraging to note his perseverance and evident determination "to fight it out to than

line." If the results were commensurate with the work performed by an Indian on his farm it would be more gratifying to him and give him additional interest in farming pursuits. As it is impossible for the district farmer to direct the work of every Indian under his charge, a great many do not prepare their ground properly for the seed, or having the ground in proper condition do not understand how it should be planted. This trouble time only can remedy unless we should be furnished with several more additional farmers.

Another serious drawback to the would-be agriculturist in this region is the scarcity of rain and impossibility of irrigation. I had hoped for a favorable farming season this year in order that we might determine something in regard to the adaptability of this section to agricultural purposes. A protracted drought, however, has caused an almost entire failure of everything planted on a large portion of the reservation. We were more fortunate in the immediate neighborhood of the agency, although far from having sufficient rain. The rapid growth of vegetation with anything like favorable conditions of weather in this region of country is something marvelous, and bountiful crops could be depended upon to a certainty had we only the assurance of say two good rains at the proper season. This spring we did not have the usual amount of rainfall, consequently started in with the ground comparatively dry. The Medicine Root district suffered more than any other from the dry weather. In some portions nothing entitled to the dignity of being called a rain has fallen since May last.

The question of taking land in severalty has been discussed frequently of late by our Indians in council and in private. While there undoubtedly exists a strong prejudice against the measure among a large majority of the Indians of this agency, I am convinced there is a gradual change in its favor working quietly but effectively. Up to the present time between eighty and ninety Indians have signified their desire to have land allotted them. This number I feel assured could be largely increased by making a thorough canvass of the different districts of the reservation.

No regular court of Indian offenses was ever established at this agency. There was in existence, however, when I assumed charge, a substitute for such a court, known as the Indian Council. This council had a membership of over one hundred, and had as its presiding officer a prominent chief who gloried in the possession of three wives, while judging from the make-up of the whole court one might be led to suppose that a plurality of wives was an indispensable condition of membership. Having satisfied myself that their proceedings were simply a travesty upon justice, and that its regular meetings served to make a plausible excuse for the absence from home of a small army of able-bodied Indians, I at once dissolved the huge affair, since which time we have had very few visitations of the law, and such cases as might be brought before a court have been disposed of by myself with apparent satisfaction to all.

The Episcopal missionary work at the agency, conducted by Rev. John Robinson and his assistants, the Rev. Isaac Cook and Rev. Amos Ross, can best be understood by a reference to annexed statistics as presented by the Rev. Mr. Robinson:

Whites	150
Christian Indians	1,280
Churches	3
Amount appropriated for salaries	\$2,628.00
Amount appropriated for building one church	1,000.00

Quoting from the Rev. Mr. Robinson's report, "The progress of Christianity among these Indians fills the hearts of all my fellow-laborers and myself with gratitude. Statistics give but a meager account of work accomplished."

The Presbyterian Church established a mission here during the past year under the charge of Rev. Charles G. Sterling. The reverend gentleman's absence from the agency at this time prevents me from presenting the results of his labors, but the energy displayed by him is a guarantee that his presence was felt and much good work accomplished.

The Catholic Church having selected a site for a mission school will soon commence the collection of material for the building. The mission will be in charge of the Jesuit Fathers with the immediate direction of affairs in the hands of the Rev. Father Jutz, S. J.

Our large boarding school and eight day schools have been very successfully managed during the past year. It is with pleasure I am able to say the opposition of the Indians to placing their children in school is fast passing away, so that it is not now considered a difficult task to fill a school where a sufficient number of children live within reach of it.

I am, very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 27.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the present condition and future prospects of the Indians under my charge, located on that part of the Great Sioux reservation officially designated as Rosebud agency.

Assuming charge the day following the enumeration ordered by the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I found upon the rolls of this agency 7,711 Indians who, by transfers from other agencies, together with children returned from Carlisle, Genoa, Hampton, and other Government schools and the natural increase, had been augmented to 7,793 on June 30, 1887.

But a small percentage of the land of this agency can be considered arable or made to yield a reasonable return to the husbandman. I have not been able to ascertain the annual precipitation, but believe it too light for the production of either oats, potatoes or corn except during exceptional seasons or along creek bottoms, where the absence of rainfall is in a measure compensated for by the near approach of moisture from below.

CIVILIZATION.

The present policy of forcing fixed and permanent homes upon the Indian must conduce to elevate him in the scale of civilization; and could the Government be aroused to the importance of purchasing everything having a commercial value produced or manufactured by them, the condition of the Indian problem might be considered on the highway of solution. Such a course would involve additional labor and responsibility to the agent, and the Government might and doubtless would be a present loser. But a long range view of the situation will not fail to convince thoughtful men that the end justifies the means in the trend of self-support and consequent civilization, for no proposition is more clearly proven than that the average Indian can and will work if he sees a remuneration for his efforts. Suppose that the Indians of this agency were to produce corn, potatoes, wheat, and oats the present year largely in excess of their own requirements and the agency employes, what would they do with the surplus? Located remote from a market, and having no knowledge of the laws of trade, would they not simply be discouraged and next season ignore farming operations entirely, and imagine that while such work might be good for white men it was bad medicine for Indians?

SCHOOLS.

It is easy to say that the Indians pine for educational advantages, but I do not find it so. On the contrary, parents are continually inventing some frivolous excuse upon which to formulate a reason for detaining their children at home, and, as a rule, would infinitely prefer to have them spend their time killing small game with a bent stick and a feathered dart. As a result, the labor of keeping up school attendance is a constant struggle for the agent, seconded by a competent corps of school employes, whose untiring efforts in the course of Indian education deserve more than this mere passing notice.

All children within a radius of 4 miles from the school are enumerated to aggregate the total belonging to a particular camp, and while the average per capita attendance of children residing within the range of school privileges is, I am informed, greater than at any other agency of the Northwest, these conditions are simply the result of constant and persistent efforts. Only in isolated cases can credit be attached to Mr. and Mrs. Lo. There are camps on this agency where the mere mention of a prospective school operates like a red rag on an enraged bull. Eliminate from the educational proposition sentiment and gush, and the average Indian of this agency who voluntarily sends his children to the Government day-schools does it either through fear of gastronomic consequences if he does not, or expects pay from the Great Father as a premium for surrendering his children for educational advantages.

However, the two potent factors for the development of the Indian are education and labor. These two go hand in hand, and each camp school should not only be dignified with the name, but be, in fact, an industrial school, with its little plot of ground well tilled as an illustration of the capabilities of mother earth when manipulated under the intelligent direction of a white man.

There are thirteen Government day schools on this agency with an average daily attendance of 297 scholars; one Roman Catholic mission boarding-school with a daily average of 47; one Protestant Episcopal mission boarding-school with daily average attendance of 45, and two Presbyterian mission day schools (one of which has not been in operation since I assumed charge) with an average daily attendance of 8, giving a total of 397 Indian children on this agency daily coming under the

influence of educational effort during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887; and I propose submitting estimates for four school-houses in other camps during the coming autumn.

FARMING.

While it will be conceded that these Indians have plowed no inconsiderable amount of land they have cultivated but little; nor will they so long as the Government assumes that the agency farmer was born in sections and can be present in sixty different camps situated remote from each other at one and the same instant of time. To reasonably progress these people in agriculture more additional farmers are indispensable, for unless under the immediate direction of a practical white man they persist in the same old plan of Indian farming. How well they know that but few weeds follow the first plowing, but that a vigorous crop of them follows the second goes without saying here, hence their inclination to break new land and cultivate none.

Having been in charge of this agency but ten months I can not compare present efforts with those of former seasons from personal observation, but am led to believe that these Indians are in the line of progress. However, they require to be pushed and crowded for the reason that never yet having produced anything for which they received any money they fail to comprehend the grand results they are told will follow persistent effort.

I made no mention in my annual estimate for either corn or oats for agency use during the fiscal year 1886, hoping and expecting that a surplus would be produced by Indian labor more than ample for all agency requirements. In this I shall probably be disappointed, for while the acreage was sufficient the hail destroyed one section and the drought another, leaving but a few fields which were even cut. Being their first attempt at raising oats the results are unfortunate and not calculated to inspire vigorous efforts in that direction next season.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police have been and are doing good service, though it is idle to suppose that the number allowed at this agency (containing a larger population than any other in the Northwest) can exercise proper police functions or maintain suitable patrol when the number of outlying camps is greatly in excess of the number of police allowed. There should be one from each camp and two from every camp where a Government day school is maintained, the latter to alternate their duty between the camp and the agency.

The compensation of police ought to be sufficient to command the services of the flower of the tribe, Indians of influence and position with their people, those who lead rather than follow. The nature of the service requires them to furnish from two to three horses, and yet the Government expects them to render services and furnish horses for the insignificant sum of \$8 per month. The result is that the best men do not desire such honors.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been fair and gradually improving. No epidemic has prevailed and many chronic cases of scrofula have been greatly improved under the intelligent treatment of the agency physician. Hesitation is apparent in resorting to the "white medicine man," and not until native treatment fails do they usually resort to him. However, after coming once there is no subsequent hesitation, and his services are invoked for every trifling ailment.

PLOWING.

The apparent decrease of the amount of land plowed this year as compared with the preceding is fully explained in the effort to induce the Indians to plow less and cultivate more.

RELIGION.

The Sioux are instinctively a religious people and their ancient customs savor of abiding faith in the overruling influence of a Great Spirit.

Aside from the arduous and faithful work of the brothers and sisters of St. Francis mission (Roman Catholic, under the direction of Rev. Father Perrig, the missionary work of the agency has been under the care of that ripe scholar and accomplished gentleman, Rev. J. W. Cleveland, whose untiring zeal during fourteen years of labor with these people has left its mark in many lines of progress and advancement, and

the recent severance of ties which so long bound him captive to the interests of these Indians is not only a loss to them but also to the agent in charge.

The following table comprises an actual census of the Indians of this agency on June 30, 1887:

Name of boards.	Number of males over eighteen years of age.	Number of males under eighteen years of age.	Number of females over fourteen years of age.	Number of females under fourteen years of age.	Total of all ages.	Number of children between six and sixteen years.
Brulé No. 1.....	387	478	675	577	2,117	440
Brulé No. 2.....	194	326	375	367	1,262	309
Loafer.....	268	347	413	349	1,377	266
Waziahziah.....	500	450	471	439	1,860	375
Two Kettle.....	78	76	108	70	332	69
Mixed.....	94	130	141	147	512	107
Northern.....	67	84	111	71	333	52
Total.....	1,588	1,891	2,291	2,022	7,793	1,618

L. F. SPENCER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK.,
August 29, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. I have been the agent of this people only four months, but since my appointment I have done all in my power to inform myself as to the status of the Indians and the wants of this reservation, whilst of the year's doings I have carefully gleaned from the office records, and I trust the report and its recommendations will meet your favorable attention.

THE RESERVATION.

The Sisseton reservation is a permanent treaty reservation, and was set aside for the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota Sioux on the 19th day of February, 1867. It is about 70 miles in extent north and south, and has an average breadth of nearly 20 miles, and comprises therefore nearly 1,000,000 acres of land (918,780 acres). The western half of the reservation is traversed by "coteaux" or hills, which are furnished with ravines in which grow forests of timber, which furnish fuel to the Indians, and the cord-wood they sell in the neighboring towns, and from which they derive a revenue that contributes materially to their subsistence. The hills are indented with hundreds of deep, clear lakes, the nesting place and home of innumerable water fowl, aquatic substitutes for the vanquished buffalo. The soil of these hills is not very suitable for agricultural purposes, but very valuable for grazing, not only because the grass is plentiful and the water abundant, but also because the wooded hills in many places afford splendid protection against the fierce northern and western winds. The entire eastern extent of the reservation is a very fertile valley about 10 miles in width. The farms of the Indians are mainly in these valley lands, while their homes in most cases are in the hills, convenient to the wood and water, and under the shelter of the rocks. All the lands of this reservation are valuable, more than half for agriculture and the balance for stock-raising and timber.

THE SISSETONS.

The Indians who own and inhabit the reservation are 1,520 in number, all told, about one-fourth of whom are mixed blood. They are a quiet, sober, peaceable people, and are quite industrious, considering they are Indians. They have all adopted the white man's ways, and the blanket dress, council, dancers, and "medicine man,"

and other relics of barbarism have nearly disappeared from Sisseton. These certainly stand among the best of tribal reservation Indians. Some of them compare favorably with their neighboring white farmers, and under the operation of the land in severalty law I doubt not they will make good and useful citizens.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools on the reservation. The Sisseton Indian Industrial, a United States Government school, under the immediate supervision of the agent, and the Good Will mission, a contract school, under the control of the American Board of Home Missions. The first-named institution will have a capacity for 150 pupils at the commencement of the fall session, and the mission school will be able to accommodate 100. These reservation schools are the most potent factors in the civilization of this people, and they are doing a grand work. Situated immediately on the reservation, they not only afford academic instruction and industrial training to the children, but they have a civilizing influence over the reservation at large.

The past year 141 were enrolled at the Sisseton Indian industrial school, and there was an average attendance of 90 during the entire session. In addition to the school-room instructions, the boys were taught the following industries: Harness and shoe making, tailoring, printing, farming, and herding; and the girls were taught sewing, mending, washing, ironing, knitting, cooking, and housekeeping. The Indian boys have taken good care of the school stock, and have cultivated 35 acres in oats and potatoes and 5-acre garden. For the result of their farm work I refer you to the accompanying annual report of the school superintendent.

I would recommend the establishment of a small boarding-school at the north end of the reservation, and the reestablishing of the Indian school at Iyakaptope (Ascension) Church on this reservation, discontinued by my predecessor, Agent Greene; for I fully concur in the sentiment in your annual report of 1885, that the great work of educating the Indians must be confined to the industrial schools on the reservation; there the object can be most conveniently and economically attained. If these are allowed with a capacity of about twenty-five pupils each, they will enable us, with the schools already established, to accommodate all the pupils on the reservation who have health and are of suitable age to attend school. These schools will also help develop the reservation and to keep the school interests alive throughout our borders. They will be valuable adjuncts to the Indian churches near which they should be located, and as their pupils become advanced they can be sent to the higher schools of the reservation.

CHURCHES AND MISSION WORK.

The statistical report of the Presbytery of Dakota up to May 1, 1887, embracing the native churches, show the whole membership of the six churches on the reservation as follows, viz:

Ascension Native Church	87
Good Will Mission Church	71
Buffalo Lake Church	74
Long Hollow Church	72
Mayasan Church	49
Mountainhead or hill Church	31
Total	384

They have five ordained ministers, all in good standing. Besides the church building here at Good Will Mission, the other five all have fair church buildings. These outside buildings for worship were built largely by the efforts of the Indians. Rev. M. N. Adams has for forty years devoted much of his time in mission work with this people, and has rendered very valuable assistance in Christianizing and civilizing them. He has for some time also been agent here. On the whole I know of no man who has worked harder and done more, if as much, valuable work as he has. He has recently been sent back here as a missionary for them, and I think will, with his estimable wife, spend the remnant of his life here. He has charge of all the Presbyterian churches on the reservation.

The Episcopal Church was established here in July, 1881, and the following fall a small dwelling-house and church was built. This they call the central station. The church has worked successfully at three other stations, viz: St. John Baptist, at Lake Traverse; St. Luke's, at the north end, and St. James, at Enemy Lake.

Baptisms for the year, at all	41
Confirmations for the year, at all	39
Whole number baptized since established	180
Whole number members	180
Number of communicants	103

There is a small chapel at Lake Traverse, and intending to build another at Enemy Lake. They hope to build more churches next summer. Rev. E. Ashley is the pastor for all the church work for his denomination on the reservation. He is an energetic worker for his church, and is very likely to add numbers to his membership.

IMPROVEMENTS AND BUILDINGS.

During the four months that I have been agent I have had two good buildings put up at the school to accommodate the pupils and employes, also have erected a good wind-mill at the springs about 100 yards from the school building, and put in pipes which now convey the water to the building, supplying it for use of the school without having to go outside. I am now making such repairs as are needed inside, and painting and cleaning up ready for the commencement of the term.

LAND ALLOTMENTS.

There have been but few allotments made since I have been in charge of the agency under the provisions of the treaty. Special Agent Isaiah Lightner has been here for some ten days, and is vigorously at work in making the allotments under the act of February 8. I think that about all will take them, unless the Department should rule that those under, but within three or four years of, twenty-one, by waiting, can have 160 acres, and those of fourteen can get 80 acres by waiting until they are eighteen. Special Agent Lightner and myself have encouraged them as strongly as possible to take the allotments, and if they find that only the amount of land stated in the act is all they can get by waiting, we shall be able to make them to all. All between fourteen and twenty-one are decidedly in favor of waiting the four years before taking the land if they can have the amount allowed for those of the ages they will then be. This is the only obstacle.

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports that the general health has been good.

Births from November 6 to July 1 number.....	38
Deaths during same time.....	27

Births, he says, are only partially reported; he is not able to give all.

AGRICULTURE.

The past year's improvements and progress made in agriculture do not materially vary from the two preceding years. Indians are lacking in farm implements and teams. They are the same they have had for several years, so of course the productions are about the same.

CENSUS.

The census herewith shows the whole number to be.....	1,520
Males.....	710
Females.....	810
Males over eighteen years.....	378
Females over fourteen years.....	479
Males and females between six and sixteen.....	403

MISSION SCHOOL.

The mission school is under the supervision of W. K. Morris, principal. The whole number attending school during the year was 73; average attendance, 57. This school is well conducted, and has a fine class of teachers.

For the courtesies and support which I have uniformly received from the Indian Office, I beg to return my sincere thanks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. JENKINS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN DAKOTA.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 26, 1887.

SIR: In conformance with office requirements I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

BANDS, LOCATION, AND POPULATION.

The Indians of this agency, comprising Upper Yanktonais, Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe, occupy the northeastern portion of the "Great Sioux reservation," and the settlements extend along the Missouri river from Cannon Ball river on the north to Grand river on the south; also up those two tributaries and smaller water-courses for a distance of 50 miles west of the Missouri river; and, from our census rolls, revised on June 30, 1887, the following is a correct classification of the respective bands within the jurisdiction of this agency:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Upper Yanktonais.	191	184	251	146	124	705	80	61
Lower Yanktonais.	378	374	477	289	260	1,400	131	118
Hunkpapa.....	456	470	595	354	317	1,736	194	160
Blackfeet.....	139	169	209	104	105	581	52	55
Mixed Bloods.....	18	16	25	41	38	120	32	30
Grand total ..	1,182	1,213	1,554	934	844	4,545	489	424

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of this agency are reasonably well provided with teams and agricultural implements and have made very good use of them during the past year. Every family is now engaged in cultivating farms ranging in size from garden patches to 40-acre fields, quite a number having between 10 and 15 acres under cultivation, and a few have from 20 to 40 acres each. Their progress from year to year is apparent to all who visit the agency, and their present prosperous condition, with prospects of continued advancement, is encouraging to those interested in Indian civilization.

The amount of land under cultivation at the present time will approximate 4,000 acres, but owing to failure of crops last year from drought and scarcity of seed for the present season's planting, only about 3,500 acres is in crop, as follows: Wheat, 400 acres; oats, 300 acres; potatoes, 200 acres; and corn, beans, squash, beets, carrots, turnips, and other root crops, 2,600 acres. A number of the Indians purchased their own seed oats last spring, the amount thus purchased aggregating about 500 bushels; and a large proportion of the ground having been plowed last fall, ready for seeding, the greater portion of the small grain was sowed very early, which promised well up to the end of May, when a hot, dry spell set in, the drought lasting five weeks, which forced the early seeding to head prematurely, thus reducing the yield of such to less than one-third of an average; but an abundant rain-fall throughout July helped all later sowing, so that an ordinary crop will be secured from the later fields, while corn, potatoes, and root crops promise a full average yield. The wheat and oats are all cut and stacked, but a considerable portion remain yet to be thrashed, with the harvesting of corn just commenced. Approximate figures can therefore only be given which is estimated as follows: Corn, 15,200 bushels; oats, 6,800 bushels; wheat, 3,670 bushels; potatoes, 11,280 bushels; turnips, 5,230 bushels; onions, 630 bushels; beans, 530 bushels; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 8,310 bushels, together with a large number of cabbages, melons, pumpkins, and squash; and the hay cut and stacked will approximate 6,100 tons.

RIGOROUS WINTER AND LOSS OF CATTLE.

The past winter was the severest known in the history of this country, there having been four months of continuous cold and storms, with an unusual depth of snow, which caused great loss among cattle throughout this section of Dakota. The loss of cattle belonging to the Indians of this agency was about 30 per cent., and in our agency beef herd, of 993 head, the loss was 208, or 21 per cent. Owing to the short stand of grass last year it was impossible for the Indians to have procured a sufficient supply of hay for such a long winter, which with the great depth of snow and intense cold, making range grazing out of the question, the loss was unavoidable. The Indians are becoming more interested every year in the care of their cattle, and did every

thing in their power to carry them through the past hard winter by felling cottonwood trees to browse upon and feeding them upon wheat, oats, and corn that they had laid by for seed, and they thus succeeded in bringing through about 70 per cent. of their stock, the old oxen and cows with early calves being the first to succumb to the intense and protracted cold. This serious loss of stock to the Indians is to be regretted, but their efforts in bringing the large percentage through the winter is worthy of notice and very commendable, especially when taking into consideration that the loss of cattle throughout northwestern Dakota and eastern Montana, handled by experienced stockmen, averaged fully 75 per cent.

The Indians now own 2,270 head of cattle, of which 328 are this year's calves, and the owners are now much better provided with hay and shelter to properly care for their stock than ever before.

EVIDENCES OF ADVANCEMENT.

During the past year the Indians have sold 1,600 cords of wood which they cut from dead and fallen timber, 452 cords of which was for use of agency and schools. The remainder was delivered to the Indian traders, contractor for supplying the military post of Fort Yates, and steam-boats navigating the Missouri river, they receiving for that delivered at agency and military post \$4 per cord for cottonwood and \$5.50 per cord for oak. They broke 500 acres of new land; constructed 5,000 rods of new fence; built 50 new log cabins and rebuilt a number of old log houses and stables, and 10 of the more thrifty farmers are now building hewed log houses 16 by 32 feet, with shingled roofs and pine floors, they having employed carpenters to do the work at \$50 for each building; 11 others have purchased new mowing-machines and sulky hay-rakes.

EDUCATION.

There have been 7 Government schools (2 boarding and 5 day) and 1 mission day school in successful operation at this agency throughout the past year, with an enrollment of 586 pupils and an average attendance of 384 for the year. There have also been 56 youths in school off the reservation, making a total of 652 of school-going ages belonging to this agency who have attended school for one month or more during the last fiscal year, with an average daily attendance of 440.

The industrial boarding-school is located at the agency and has a capacity of 100 pupils, but during the greater portion of the year 125 have been accommodated in it. The enrollment has been 147 (60 boys and 87 girls), with an average attendance of 116.6 for the entire twelve months. The boys of this school are all under twelve years of age, while the girls are of all ages, and the deportment of the more advanced pupils, and the progress of all, is admired by all who visit the school. There is a 5-acre garden cultivated in connection with the school, on which the vegetables used by the scholars are raised, the garden work being done by the boys, while the girls are instructed in everything pertaining to housekeeping. The following is the list of teachers employed during the past year:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					<i>Months.</i>	
Gertrude McDermott.....	F..	W..	Principal teacher.....	\$720	12	\$720
Martina Shevlin.....	F..	W..	Teacher.....	600	12	600
Bridget McGettigan.....	F..	W..	do.....	600	12	600
Joseph Helmig.....	M..	W..	Industrial teacher.....	480	12	480
Adele Eugster.....	F..	W..	Matron.....	480	12	480
Anselma Auer.....	F..	W..	Seamstress.....	360	12	360
Rose Widour.....	F..	W..	Cook.....	360	3	90
Francis Nugent.....	F..	W..	do.....	300	9	270
Rosalia Doppler.....	F..	W..	Assistant cook.....	240	12	240
Josephine Decker.....	F..	W..	Laundress.....	360	12	360
Total.....						4,200

The agricultural boarding-school is advantageously located in an important agricultural community, 16 miles south of the agency, and has a farm of 100 acres connected with it, which farm is cultivated by the pupils of the school, where the boys receive practical instruction in farming and the care of stock, and the Indians of the reservation are benefited from the object-lesson afforded by its high state of cultivation. The capacity of the school is 60 pupils and was formerly intended for boys over twelve years of age only, but on the 1st of November last the teachers, by

crowding themselves, commenced admitting girls, and thus increased the number to 76, and the enrollment for the past year was 93 pupils, 70 boys and 23 girls, with an average attendance of 66½ for the entire twelve months. On June 30 last a two-story frame addition was completed to this school, size 26 by 52 feet, giving a good school-room on first floor and dormitory in upper story, which now increases the capacity to 100 boarding scholars. Fifty pupils are now spending their vacation at this school, which number will be increased to the full capacity of the building at the opening of the ensuing school year, on the 1st proximo.

The following is the list of teachers employed during the last fiscal year :

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Martin Kenel.....	M	W	Principal teacher.....	\$720	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$720
Rhabana Stoup.....	F	W	Teacher.....	600	12	600
Meinrad Widmer.....	M	W	Industrial teacher.....	480	12	480
Nicholas Enz.....	M	W	Mechanical teacher.....	480	12	480
Matilda Cattani.....	F	W	Seamstress.....	360	12	360
Scholastica Kundig.....	F	W	Cook.....	360	12	360
Theresa Markle.....	F	W	Laundress.....	360	12	360
Total.....						3,360

The Cannon Ball day school is located 25 miles north of the agency, near the Cannon Ball river, in a prosperous settlement of the Yanktonais. The capacity of the building is 60 pupils; 87 scholars (56 boys and 21 girls) have been enrolled during the past year, with an average attendance of 60 for the school year of ten months. The midday meal is given at this school, and the boys cultivate a vegetable garden in connection with it for their use. The teachers were:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Aaron C. Wells.....	M	H	Teacher.....	\$600	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$600
Josephine Wells.....	F	W	Assistant teacher.....	480	12	480
Total.....						1,080

The Grand River day school is located on the north bank of Grand river, 40 miles southwest of the agency, with a capacity of 60 scholars, where the midday meal is also given, and a nice garden of 3 acres is also cultivated by the boys for use of the school. During the year there were 79 pupils enrolled (41 boys and 38 girls), with an average attendance of 59½ for the school year. The teachers were:

Names.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Louis Primeau.....	M	H	Teacher.....	\$600	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$600
Jennie Primeau.....	F	I	Assistant teacher.....	480	12	480
Total.....						1,080

No. 1 day school is located 18 miles north of the agency, among our most progressive Indians, and has a capacity of 30 scholars. The enrollment has been 41 pupils (25 boys and 16 girls), with an average attendance of 23½. The teacher is a mixed-blood Sioux, and very competent.

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Maria L. Van Solen.....	F	H	Teacher.....	\$500	<i>Months.</i> 12	\$500

No. 2 day school, with a capacity of 30 pupils, is located 3 miles north of the agency and has had an enrollment of 43 scholars (28 boys and 15 girls), with an average attendance of 31. The following is the name of the teacher employed:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
E. P. McFadden	M...	W..	Teacher	\$500	Months. 12	\$500

No. 3 day school is located 3 miles south of the agency and has a capacity of 30 scholars, but as this school was erected when the late hostile Sioux were located in its neighborhood, and they having now nearly all vacated that camp and moved to Grand river, where they have settled upon claims and built houses, the attendance at this school has thus been greatly reduced, especially during the last quarter of the school year, as the families moved to their new locations in April last. The enrollment at this school was 36 pupils (17 boys and 19 girls), with an average attendance of 13 scholars for the school year. The teacher is a full-blood Sioux girl, twenty-two years of age, who conducts the school in a very satisfactory manner. The following is her name and salary:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Rosa Bearface	F...	I....	Teacher	\$500	Months. 12	\$500

The Dakota Mission day school, conducted by the American Missionary Association, under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, is located at Antelope's settlement on Grand river, 32 miles southwest of the agency, and has a capacity of 40 scholars. It has been in operation throughout the school year, with an enrollment of 60 pupils and an average attendance 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. This school has done effective work and has been of no expense to the Government, as the teachers, Miss M. C. Collins, white, and Mr. Elias Gilbert, Indian, being employed under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, are maintained by their society.

Mr. Riggs opened a second school last fall, on the south side of Grand river, about 6 miles west of his Antelope station, with an Indian named Adam Wakana as teacher, but instructions being in the Sioux language, it was discontinued as a school, and is now used as a mission station.

On June 1, Rev. F. M. Craft, Roman Catholic missionary, opened a day school in Flying By's settlement on Grand river, about 30 miles south of the agency, in a new building erected last fall by the Catholic Indian Bureau at a cost approximating \$1,200. The reverend father reports 25 pupils enrolled in his school during the month that it was in operation, with prospects encouraging for future work at that point. Father Craft was assisted in this school by a young man (a full-blood Indian) named Emeran White Boy, who recently returned from a three years' course in St. Paul's Industrial school at Clontarf, Minn., and he promises to be a valuable helper in school work.

Rev. Philip J. DeLoria, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, conducted a school at St. Elizabeth's mission on Oak creek, 35 miles south of this agency. He did not furnish any quarterly reports, but has reported to me by letter, as follows: "My school opened on 3d of November, 1886, and continued until June 20, 1887, a period of nearly eight months, during which time 20 Indians were enrolled, with an average attendance of 16 scholars." I visited Mr. DeLoria's station twice during the present summer, and was much pleased with evidences of his good work throughout the neighborhood.

I have not included the enrollment or attendance of the two last named mission-schools in my general summary of school attendance, as I only included those furnishing regular quarterly reports to this office.

The school service at this agency throughout the past year has been all that could reasonably be expected from the number of schools in operation and capacity of the buildings; the attendance has been large and results all that could be desired.

MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK.

Under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, of Dakota, there have been five Catholic priests engaged in missionary work among the Indians of this agency during the

past year, at an expense to the mission of \$4,160, which amount includes \$1,200 expended by the Catholic Indian Bureau in erection of a new building, St. Francis de Sales mission, on Grand river. The reverend fathers report 224 Indian baptisms during the year, of whom 49 were adults; also 19 Indian marriages according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and a class of 51 communicants were confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty during his visit here in the month of December last.

Under the superintendency of Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the American Missionary Association, Miss M. C. Collins with two native catechists have been engaged at their two stations on Grand river at an expense of \$2,500 to their society, of which sum \$1,500 was expended in the erection of two new buildings, and Rev. George W. Reed, of the last class of the Hartford Theological Seminary, recently appointed by the American Missionary Association a missionary to the Dakota Indians, was assigned to this agency, and has taken up his residence here to superintend the work of the society at this point.

Rev. Philip J. DeLoria, a native minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has charge of St. Elizabeth's mission, on Oak creek, 35 miles south of the agency, where the work has been conducted throughout the past year by Mr. DeLoria, under the direction of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, at an approximate expense of \$1,000.

There have been several young men's societies organized by the professed members of the respective denominations, and a growing interest in religious instructions is perceptible among the Indians of this agency.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good, although there were 199 deaths and 178 births during the year, the deaths being chiefly from consumption and scrofula. There is no doubt but that the Dakota's of the "Great Sioux Reservation" are decreasing, and that the decrease has been gradual for several years past, as was shown by the falling off in numbers at the respective agencies when all were enumerated on the same day, the 30th of September last. A slight diminution is likely to continue through the present transitional period, while passing from the wild nomadic life to civilization, and until they have learned to obey some of the more important laws of health. The indifference of the Indians to exposure, disregard for wet feet, irregular habits, eating at one meal sufficient for several, frequently eating a dozen times a day, and again going without food for a great length of time, together with the exhalation from their floorless and poorly ventilated cabins, cannot but be detrimental to health, and tends to the development of those fatal diseases. The great hope for the race is in the education of the rising generation, and this hope is strengthened by the confidence of the younger people, and the interest of all, in the "white man's" remedies and treatment of the sick, and the frequent calls upon the white "Pijuta Wicasta" for medicines and advice are now such as to make the office of agency physician no longer a sinecure.

As heretofore recommended, I would again respectfully call attention to the necessity for a hospital at this agency, the advantages of which would certainly be of great benefit in the proper care and treatment of the sick.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency, consisting of 30 members (2 officers and 28 privates) have maintained their efficiency and good standing throughout the past year. They have been prompt in the performance of their duty, true to their calling as soldiers of the "Great Father," humane in dealing with their prisoners, and command the respect of all who know of their faithful and efficient service.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses is comprised of the two officers of the Indian police force, and John Grass, head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux, who is a very intelligent full-blood Indian. This court holds semi-monthly sessions, where persons guilty of Indian offenses are brought for trial, and too much praise cannot be given the judges who have rendered valuable aid in enforcing regulations and maintaining good order at this agency during the past year. Fifty-two cases were heard and adjudicated by this court, the parties concerned accepting the decisions without a single complaint or appeal to me, and a number of minor cases were settled by advice of the judges without going to trial. Offenders were punished by imprisonment, and close confinement at hard labor, and in some instances fines were imposed.

The system of fines has been a novel one: The parties found guilty of an Indian offense, if they were the owners of any fire-arms, were obliged to turn them over to the police court, and if not the owners of any arms some of their relatives probably were, in which case they have invariably been turned over to the court for safe-keeping,

and by this means seventy-four rifles and five revolvers have been obtained possession of and are now in the agency store-house. There being no more game in this section of country, fire-arms are of no further use to the Indians, and they are much better off without them, as they remain more at home and pay closer attention to their farms than when the possessor of a good rifle; and by this system of fines the Indians are gradually and imperceptibly to themselves being quietly disarmed. This court is no respecter of persons, as, having recently had the conceited and obstinate Sitting Bull before them for assault, the tomahawk with which he attacked his antagonist Shell King, was confiscated by the court, as was also Shell King's knife, with which he had attempted to strike Sitting Bull.

RECOMMENDATION.

I would urgently recommend the survey of the western boundary of the Sioux reservation, so that both whites and Indians may know the limits, as the "103d meridian of longitude," in the absence of the Government survey, is a very indefinite line. The Indians are continually importuning me to have that boundary properly defined, and its consummation would allay uneasiness in their minds regarding it, and it would relieve the agent here of much annoyance in repeated unsatisfactory explanations why it is not done.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to state that the Indians of this agency show steady progress the past year, their agricultural efforts and increasing interest in stock-raising being worthy of commendation, while the schools have been filled to their capacity with pupils as tractable and obedient as the same number of white children. Good-will and harmony has prevailed among all classes with the exception of a few of the older chiefs, who, seeing the reins of control passing from them by the younger men beginning to think and act for themselves, jealously exert their baneful influence; but the waning power of this non-progressive element is now such that their following is very limited, and affairs at this agency at the present time are in a very gratifying condition.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

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

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, August 29, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1887.

In reviewing the work of the last three years and one month spent in the Indian service at this agency, while I am conscious that the condition of the Indians has been much improved, I can not but feel painfully sensible that they are but slowly moving forward to that higher sphere of industry and Christian civilization so much desired by the Department, and by all who are striving to lift them up into a better life. The faithful agent would certainly become discouraged in his work, did he not keep constantly in mind that the people committed to his care are not only pagans by birth, but have inherited, through a long line of ancestry, all the superstitions, traditions, teachings, and faith which attach to the Indian race. Among these may be mentioned an inborn contempt for work. Not so much because the Indian is naturally a lazy person, but because he has been taught to believe that labor with his hands is not only disgraceful but derogatory to his manhood, the women being born to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," while the men were born to a more exalted life—hunters and warriors. While Indians are thus born and reared to abhor manual labor, in morals they come into the world with the polygamous taint attached to them, and are raised under polygamous influences; and hence now the Yankton Indians, after twenty-eight years of reservation life and eighteen years of active missionary effort, in large numbers have plural wives, appropriating them to their use according to the "Indian custom," and "throw them away" at pleasure, much to the disgust and discouragement of those who are trying to teach them better things. By reason of repeated wrongs in the not distant past—robbed by agents and traders of that which was rightfully their own, they have become suspicious of the white man's teachings, and until confidence is fully established they regard with distrust what he says. It is not strange that the agent, in view of this, their former life and traditions, finds the work of even partial transition from Indian customs and habits slow

and tedious, demanding the utmost patience and forbearance. Nor can a complete change be expected with the adults of the present generation. The schools, the faithful labor of the unselfish missionary, the blessings of God to crown the efforts of teachers and agents, can alone bring about the complete work of transformation through the growth of this and coming generations.

In religion, a large number of the elder Indians still cling to the faith of their fathers, believe in the happy hunting-ground after death, where, mounted upon fleet horses they will chase the buffalo, and with spear and bow and arrow renew the exciting chase, and again feast upon meat as in their earlier days. They also cling to the superstition that when a member of the family dies the house must be abandoned, for if lived in the spirit of the departed will return—appear at the window or knock at the door in visible form—depriving the inmates of rest. But this annoyance can be obviated by tearing the house down and moving it, no matter how short the distance. This superstition dominates over a majority of the Indians on this reservation. The practice of the surviving members of the family giving away every article of property on the death of a near relative, which was largely in vogue three years ago, has been almost wholly abandoned. To-day, as I write this report, an old Indian, a so-called "medicine man," fully imbued with all the superstitions of his race, and now on his death-bed, sent me word through the interpreter what disposition I should make of his property. He wanted it to go to his daughter who for months has been his faithful nurse. Such indications are hopeful.

One of the most difficult things to teach my Indians is that crime can not be compromised by the payment of a horse. Rape, seduction, burglary, the shooting of a trespassing horse, the stabbing of a person, as in an instance here, can be settled to the entire satisfaction of the injured party by the bestowal of a pony. I regret to add that this is the estimate a large majority of the Yankton Indians place on crimes, however atrocious. Punishment of the offender by imprisonment in the agency jail, after trial before the Indian court, is in direct conflict with all their Indian notions and customs. It is difficult to make an Indian understand how the commission of a crime affects any one except the party injured, or how society and the people at large can be at all interested in bringing the offender to punishment. In nothing is the force of Indian custom, as it has come down to them through their fathers, more strongly illustrated than in this. In a recent trial before the Indian court, an Indian quite well advanced in civilized habits, dressing in citizens clothes, living near the agency, where for years he has mingled more or less with white people and can read, was willing to accept a horse as the price of a forcible outrage committed upon his wife, as he claimed and she testified. The influence of trials and punishments by the Indian court has a tendency to correct these pernicious opinions.

It must not be inferred from what is here stated that the Yankton Indians, as a body, still remain in their normal condition. On the contrary there are a large number who are professed Christian men and women, attend church regularly, have ignored their former customs and preconceived opinions, and whose example and teachings exert a salutary influence over those who persist in the practice of unchristian habits. Among these habits may be mentioned the grass dance, the dog feast, plural marriage, the buying of a woman for wife, the utter unsanctity of the marital relations, the throwing away of a woman, all of which, I am pained to say, still exist to considerable extent among the Yanktons. It is pleasant to know, however, that the better influences are slowly making inroads upon the bad, and that it is only a question of time when Christian civilization will dominate over the Yankton race.

There is also noticeable improvement in the disposition to cultivate the soil. This was especially marked this spring when the time came to take claims, build houses, and break prairie. I refer to the statistics accompanying this report, showing the number of new houses built by the Indians and acres of prairie broken, being largely in excess of any former year. Never before in the history of these Indians has there been such a disposition to work as has been manifested this season. This was to a great extent owing to the liberal supply of farming implements provided by the Department, especially in breaking and stirring plows. Much of the excess in acreage of prairie broken is to be attributed to the liberal supply of breaking plows issued. In some instances I have found Indians who preferred a breaking plow to a wagon, although the wagon cost more than double the plow. Wagons, harness, and plows are eagerly sought after, and I am pleased to say were appropriated by the Indians, when issued, to useful purposes. Many young men who had never taken claims, and who spend idle lives, unless employed by the Government in work at the agency, have gone out on the prairie, built log houses, and turned over the sod by having a breaking plow issued to them. It has been my especial object to aid and encourage these young men, and in the issue of brood mares they were not forgotten.

Seeding commenced on the reservation early in March, planting corn the last of April, but most of the corn was planted in May. The acreage of wheat sown was greatly in excess of the previous year. There were two reasons for this; first, the

liberal price I paid the Indians for their former crop, and the satisfactory yield of this cereal. This excess of wheat acreage necessarily curtailed the corn acreage. The March and April rains were timely for the wheat. It is doubtful if there ever was on this reservation a more promising prospect for a bountiful harvest than the wheat fields presented up to about the 1st day of May. The Indians were happy, the agent encouraged, as, to all human appearances, an ample supply of flour to bread the Indians for a year, with wheat to sell and for seed, seemed assured.

THE SEASON AND CROPS.

The latter part of April dry weather set in and continued through May. There was no rain to refresh and invigorate the growing crops. This was succeeded with hot winds in June. The crop of wheat, which had been so promising, became parched and dwarfed. The heavens would occasionally show signs of the long looked-for shower, but only to deceive and disappoint. The Indians saw their wheat fields drying up, their crops destroyed by this unprecedented drought, and believed that the Great Spirit was angry with them. The weather was intensely warm, the heat almost unbearable. For weeks no rain had fallen and the wheat crop seemed to be lost. Then it was that an old chief, who had always ignored the white man's God, came to the agent and asked him to pray for rain. Within twenty-four hours a shower refreshed vegetation, which cooled the air and made "the hearts of the Indians glad." Many acres of corn, which were planted late in May, did not come up at all. About the 10th of July, during harvest, the rain commenced in good earnest, and has continued with but slight intermission now for six weeks. The little wheat that was spared to the Indians was much damaged and attended with considerable loss by the excessive wet weather during and after harvest. It is estimated that about three-fourths of the wheat was cut by the ordinary grass mower, as the straw was too short to bind it in bundles. Some fields were not cut at all, being worthless, but these were few, as all grain that could be was cut, although some of it did not yield 1 bushel to the acre.

Most of the wheat is now thrashed. I have not yet received the crop report from the employé who has been engaged for three weeks in taking the census and gathering the statistics, but I venture the opinion that the wheat raised on this reservation will not average 3 bushels to the acre. In remote localities from the agency there were during the drought occasional local showers, and in such places the yield of wheat is much better—probably half a crop. The acreage of wheat on the reservation in 1886 was 715 acres, and the estimated yield 7,150 bushels. The report of the issue clerk, which is now completed, shows the acreage of wheat this year to be 1,008 acres, an excess over last year of 293 acres. He informs me that after visiting every family on the reservation and carefully gathering the crop statistics, he is satisfied there was not raised more than 2,000 bushels of wheat, whereas at the same yield as last year (only a fair season for wheat) there would have been at 10 bushels to the acre, the last year's estimate, 10,080 bushels, or an increase over the product of 1886 of 2,930 bushels of wheat. Hence it is found that the Indians, by this increased acreage, were doing more towards raising wheat than in 1886, and Providence doing less towards aiding them.

The shortage by reason of the drought will largely curtail their bread supply. They have been able for a few years to raise nearly or quite all the wheat they needed for bread. The wheat has been purchased from them by the agent, ground at the agency mill, and issued to them in flour. These issues and grinding for them their wheat as brought to the mill have supplied them with flour. The census of 1887 gives 1,777 Indians on the reservation. Three-fourths of a pound of flour a day to each Indian will require 486,180 pounds to supply them for a year, or until their next harvest is gathered. At 3 bushels to the acre the wheat crop of 1887 will yield them 3,024 bushels, which I believe to be more than the present crop yield. This will net them, at 38 pounds to the bushel, 114,912 pounds of flour, leaving them short in bread supply 371,268 pounds. But for the drought this year the crop, at 10 bushels to the acre, would have yielded them 383,040 pounds of flour. Measures should be adopted to furnish these Indians at least 300,000 pounds of flour at an early day. Bread and beef are their great dependence. With the means in their hands to cultivate the soil, supplemented by the blessings of a Divine Providence to crown their labor, these Indians are not, nor should they be at all, dependent on the Government for bread. With the supply cut off by an untoward season, they naturally turn their thoughts toward the "Great Father" and implore help.

The early planted corn, where well cultivated, unless the frost catches it, will give a good yield. The continued wet weather since early in July keeps it growing and green, when it needs dry weather to harden it, hence, unless the rain ceases, it is liable to frost; but Indian corn crops as a general thing are not well cultivated. In spite of all the teaching I have given them, they will allow the weeds to grow with the corn, and these rob them of more than half their crop. There are worthy ex-

ceptions. Occasionally a corn-field is found belonging to a full-blooded Indian as well cultivated as is found among thrifty white farmers. The oat crop on the reservation was almost an entire failure; very many fields not harvested at all. The late planted potatoes, if they escape the frost, will return a large yield. The early planted, by reason of the late rains, have been forming new sets, and can not be relied upon. Barley is not grown on the reservation, nor is fall or winter wheat, and flax is almost unknown. Flax, adjoining the reservation, is successfully raised by our white neighbors, and could be profitably introduced among the Indians. Up to July 10 the grass was dry, offering scanty grazing; but the late rains have so brought it forward as to yield an abundant supply of hay. By reason of too much rain, and at the time when hay should be made, many more tons have been spoiled than have been saved. This has been especially hard upon the Indians, as there are barely enough mowers on the reservation for their use, even the most favorable season. They are especially unfortunate in breaking these machines, and in the purchase of them none but the most substantial and best adapted to rough usage should be provided.

FARMING.

It is but a just compliment to the Yanktons to say of them that there is a growing disposition to cultivate the soil. Each year they manifest more of a desire to locate on claims, and to be put in possession of agricultural implements. They are beginning to realize more and more the necessity and importance of providing for themselves. In no way can this be so successfully done, as they well know, as by tillage. One of the most hopeful indications is that the young men—those who have not been accustomed to much labor, and have hung around the agency—are taking farms and making for themselves houses. The following table will show a steady increase in farming each for the last three seasons:

Number of acres in cultivation on the reservation in 1885, 1886, and 1887.

Crops.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Acres in wheat.....	609	715	1,008	293
Acres in corn.....	997	1,666	1,850	184
Acres in oats.....	128	287	338	51
Acres in potatoes.....	65	92	54½
Truck patches and gardens.....		151	185	34
Total acreage each year.....	1,799	2,911	3,435½	562

While these results show progress they are not by any means satisfactory. The Yanktons have now been settled on this reservation twenty-eight years, and we find as the result of their farming that they have only 3,435 acres of land in cultivation, or 12½ acres cultivated each year. There are in round numbers 400 able-bodied adult males living on the reservation. If each of these Indians had only brought under cultivation one acre a year there would have been 11,200 acres in cultivation in place of 3,435, or 28 acres for each family in place of an average of 8½. The fault is not in the country, for no finer or more productive reservation can be found. With the exception of the bluffs bordering on the Missouri river, and hills stretching along the two Chateaus, the land is all arable. The only severe drought they have experienced in these twenty-eight years is the drought of the present season. The fault is not in the Government in not providing them with stock and farming implements and teaching them the art of farming. Many hundred acres were broken for these Indians by the Government when they first settled on the reservation, much of which they have allowed to grow up to grass and weeds. Farmers were provided them; cows were given them, and they were rich in ponies. The question may very pertinently be asked, Why are not the Yanktons further advanced in farming? I will endeavor to answer the question.

And first, I remark the natural disinclination of an Indian to cultivate the soil for a living. Its results are not sufficiently certain or speedy. The labor required to raise and harvest a crop is a slow process and they can not see the end from the beginning.

Second. Successful farming requires isolation, and their habits and disposition lead them into gangs. They want to be together. So marked is this feature in their character that I have seen eight teams plowing in a field of not as many acres, and all of them would not plow as much in a day as one white man in the same time. A few rounds are made and then all sit down and smoke. Double the time is consumed in smoking and talking as in work. Harvesting and thrashing are the same. In cutting eight acres of grain there can usually be found twenty or thirty men—and forty

are not at all uncommon—together around the thrashing-machine when a stack of grain is being thrashed. As not over ten men can be worked to advantage it follows, that the remainder are mere idlers. When the dinner and supper are made ready all these men are found around the viands, which on such occasions are prepared of the best that can be obtained. But these non-workers demand, when the thrashing is over, that they must have a sack or two of wheat for lending their gracious presence to the occasion. When the harvest and thrashing are ended the man who raised the grain has but little left for his labor. In one instance falling under my observation only 13 bushels of wheat were saved by the farmer out of 110 raised. These pernicious gatherings I have only partially succeeded in breaking up. Some of the largest wheat-growers this year had, with my full consent, white men come and thrash their wheat with their own machines and teams, at 4 cents a bushel, as economy, rather than feed and pay a gang of idlers.

Third. As a further reason why the exhibit in farming after these twenty-eight years of trial is so meager may be mentioned the fact that the Government has been too bountiful in supplying rations to the Indians. Few white men would work if they could be fed and clothed without labor. This is not the fault of the Department, but of the agent in making his annual estimates. Since I have been here I have cut down the supply of gross beef from 600,000 pounds annually to 500,000. The quantity of sugar and coffee has also been diminished, and flour should only be issued made from wheat the Indians raise, except when the crop is very short, as is the case this year, by reason of drought. Less rations, but more agricultural implements; less reliance upon the Government, but more farming and self-dependence, must not only be the lessons continually taught, but these lessons must be supplemented by active efforts to bring the able-bodied Indians to that condition which will compel them to work or suffer the consequence which follows close upon the heels of idleness.

Fourth. Another cause for the small quantity of land in cultivation may be mentioned the fact that the Indians now own this beautiful reservation of 400,000 acres of land in common. They are rich in being the joint owners of an immense tract of land, but are in princely poverty by not having an acre of land any one Indian can call his own. There is little inducement to open farms, build houses, plant trees, and beautify homes when all the Indians of the reservation, including non-producers, have the same interest in the farms thus cultivated as the occupants. Not until the Indians have taken their allotments can any great degree of progress in farming be expected. New life, new enterprise, and more steadfast industry will be developed when the Indian has a farm and a home he can call his own, freed from tribal ownership. Isolation and freedom from tribal dictation are necessary to convert the Indian into a good farmer. Nothing will so effectually do this as the allotment of lands in severalty. No great change for the better in Indian life need be anticipated until this is accomplished.

Crop Estimate for 1887.

	Acres cultivated.	Estimated yield per acre.	Total.
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	1, 008	3	3, 024
Corn.....	1, 850	20	37, 000
Oats.....	338	8	2, 704
Potatoes.....	54½	40	2, 190

Beans, turnips, pumpkins, melons, and other garden vegetables, not estimated. The drought ruined nearly all vegetables that would have matured early. Hay cut by the Indians for their own use, estimated 2,000 tons, but the constant rains in July and August ruined many hundred tons, to their great vexation, and they must depend on later cutting, in case the weather turns favorable, for a full supply of hay for their winter use. I was fortunate in having, a few days one week in August, the help of about one hundred Indians and some forty teams, in saving 500 tons of hay for the Government beef cattle.

American horses owned by the Indians	157
Ponies and colts	696
Oxen	162
Cows	211
Other cattle	243
Hogs	239
Poultry	2, 750
Wagons	285
Harness	243

Plows	385
Harrowes	58
Houses	307
Houses repaired with new roofs, floors, etc., to date	78
New houses built by Indians for roofs and floors	39
New claims taken	31
Number of acres broken	638
Acres of land under fence	443
Number of rods of fence made	5,200

Last year there was only 189 acres of prairie broken, and this year 638, being 439 acres more than the year previous, which, with the rods of new fence made and claims taken, are the encouraging farming exhibits in this report.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

One of the prime objects of the Government in the management of Indians, and to make them self-supporting, is to break up the old tribal relations and effectually destroy tribal authority over them, as it now exists on most of the reservations, through their chiefs. This can never be done while they own their lands in common. The head chief claims the land as his own and in council speaks of the Indians as his children. The law of subserviency and obedience, which has come down to them through many generations, is sedulously taught, and so far as possible rigidly enforced. In council, according to their custom, it is little less than a crime for any one to speak except a chief or "headman," who are usually found in accord in all they say. The masses are taught to listen and obey. They have few opinions, except those derived from the chiefs and headmen. Born as these chiefs were before industries among Indians had been introduced, reared in battle with their hereditary enemies, the chase their dependence for subsistence, these men are found on the reservation with all the inclination and pride to govern that they had and exercised in former years. Under our present system of managing the Indians this authority of the old chiefs is not only in conflict, but is dangerous and pernicious.

Before any Indian can be made a good farmer he must become individualized, and this involves complete segregation from the mass. Nothing will so fully accomplish this as the separation of a piece of land from the great body of 400,000 acres owned by all. Located on land which he can call his individual property, inducements to improve it as a home at once spring up, and as the work of breaking prairie, building a house, planting trees, and really beautifying his farm proceeds, he begins to realize that he is a man, not dependent upon chiefs, and that the day for Indian councils is past. Division of the land separates the people from the chiefs, and they become isolated farmers. Fealty can be no longer exacted, and submission will be no longer rendered. The Indian with lands and home all his own becomes conscious of his own individuality, learns to think and act for himself, and for the first time in his life has learned the lesson of self-dependence and self-respect. No one understands better the result of allotments in severalty than the chiefs themselves do. Tenacious of power, anxious to maintain their authority, even as against the Government and its agents, they are opposed to everything which threatens to disturb it. The organization of a police and Indian court at this agency evoked strenuous opposition as an encroachment upon this authority. The law to provide for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, approved February 8, 1887, was hailed by every true friend to Indian progress as not only another step taken in the right direction, but as a great victory in behalf of Indian progress and individuality.

Prior to the introduction of the bill in Congress the Indians had often talked with me about having their claims set off to them. The general feeling among the masses was to have their lands divided, but twelve forties to the head of a family seemed to be the prevailing sentiment. In the summer of 1885 a surveying party was organized to retrace the lines of the old survey and rebuild the mounds, but the party was stopped at the agency bridge by some forty men, and were, for the time being, by force prevented from crossing. As an excuse for this, Andrew Jones, the leader, stated that it was because the surveyor did not intend to survey the claims into twelve 40-acre tracts, which they demanded. The hostile party, only upon being told that the surveyors should cross the bridge even if it took military force to enable them to do so, yielded, and the surveyors crossed and performed their work without further interference. I give this as an evidence of the feeling of a few men only two years ago.

After the "severalty bill" became a law, its provisions were explained to the Indians without evoking any considerable opposition from any one. Steadily for two years had the disposition among them to take their lands in severalty increased. I think I advised the Department last spring that in my opinion there were two hundred families ready to take allotments. I am satisfied that I was under rather than over the estimate, if left free to follow their own inclinations. Special Agent West, with instructions to

aid in the allotment, arrived at the agency on the 13th day of August, and by inquiry ascertained that a large number wanted their lands set off to them. At this time there was no organized opposition. The chiefs had a conference with the special agent in my office, and it was at once learned that they were inimical to allotment. In clear and unmistakable language General West explained and illustrated the provisions of the act, but was met with the remark that they wanted to wait twenty years before having their lands allotted, and after Special Agent West listened attentively to all they had to say and replied to them, Chief "Feather-in-the-Ear" remarked that there was some rascality back of it, and the chiefs abruptly left. Then there were Indian gatherings and feasts to enlist opposition, and an organization was effected to prevent any person from taking allotment. A surveyor was engaged after Special Agent West and I had visited the settlements along Choteau creek, where we found without exception every man we saw anxious to have his land allotted. In a few days General West and the surveyor entered upon the work of running lines and defining the land to be allotted. While engaged in this work eight Indians came down upon them from the surrounding hill-sides, and with threats, after capturing the tripod, drove the surveyor from the field. Indians who were anxious to have their lands allotted were told that if they took their lands their houses would be torn down, their stock killed, and they forcibly removed from the reservation. This so frightened the Indians that up to this time no allotment certificates have been issued. It was thought best to make a report to the Department and wait advices. Runners have been sent over the reservation warning the Indians that if they took allotments violence to person and property would be meted out to them.

It should not be inferred that the Indians generally have anything to do with these lawless proceedings or even sustain those who are engaged in them. There are but a few, composed of the wilder Indians, who thus attempt to obstruct the full operation of the law. But these few reckless obstructionists seem desperately in earnest, and have so far intimidated those desiring allotments that they dare not take their lands, being confident if they do that they will be visited with personal violence and loss of property. It has been made plain to the Indians that Special Agent West's mission to the agency was only to issue certificates to those who desired allotments; that each Indian should exercise his own choice and free will, uninfluenced by any one; that what he did would be done under authority of law and instructions which were for their good. All understand this. The chiefs know that allotment means loss of power and influence. To prevent this violence is threatened, not openly by the chiefs, that I am aware of, but by those who affiliate with them, and cunningly devised stories are circulated to influence men against the law. It is said that as soon as all the people have taken their certificates their rations and annuities will be stopped, their lands will be taxed, and the remainder not owned by individual Indians will be sold to white men who will settle on the reservation. Those acquainted with Indians will understand how ready they are to adopt as true any story which indicates the ulterior purposes of the Government or implicates the white man in designs to rob them of their land. Nor is it strange that they lend a willing ear and accept as true these tales which seem to us utterly improbable. Every page of the past history of these Indians for a number of the first years they were settled on this reservation reveals a page of crime. Robbed of their annuities in money, of their clothing, and rations by those who should have been their protectors, their money and property unlawfully appropriated to enrich others while they were left to suffer, good promises made only to be broken, and honeyed words uttered only to deceive and betray. All this but a small part of the history of the race—a history written in blood and marked by oppression since the settlement of this country by our fathers. Is it strange these Indians are suspicious, and accept as true the most palpable falsehoods about the objects of the white man's plan when proposed, and regard with distrust any law which seeks to change their conditions?

Hence patience and forbearance become the duty of those who are intrusted with the execution of the law and the management of Indians. Those who of their own free choice want their lands set apart to them, as provided in the act of Congress, should be allowed the privilege without outside interference. The Government should protect all such persons whatever the cost. If a company of troops becomes necessary to their protection, a company ought to be provided. Indians must not be allowed to assert an authority in conflict with that of the Government, nor must they be allowed to do violence to persons or property as the consequence of complying with the provisions of a law enacted for their good without meeting with speedy and certain punishment. The Government being supreme, its laws the highest authority in the land, neither traditions, customs, or theories based on falsehood must be permitted to stand in the way of executing that authority. No wrongs suffered in the past should be pleaded as an excuse for opposing the law, nor can such wrongs at all justify the Indians in preventing by force the servants of the Government in carrying out the instructions of the Department. As the matter now stands, a few Indians are in the way of allowing a large number of men from availing themselves

of the privileges conferred by the law. For fear of threatened injury men will not do that which the law provides they may do. The officers of the Government, without protection, are powerless. The Indians who take their lands, unless protected, those who best understand Indian character are confident will have trouble. In my judgment the path of duty is plain. First call all the Indians together, and after full explanation of the law, give them to understand that the work of survey and allotment will proceed, and warn them of the certain consequences in case there is any interference, or if persons who take allotments are in any way disturbed. With this timely notice, then arrest and hold to the United States court for trial all persons who are guilty of hindering the free operation of the law, or do injury to persons or property. To carry out this plan it may become necessary to invite the aid of the military arm of the Government, but if so, it should be done and troops should be provided.

The division of the land on this reservation does not rest for its authority alone upon the late act of Congress. The treaty made by these Indians at Washington with the Government, by which they became sole occupants of the 400,000 acres of land set apart for their future home, provides in the tenth article as follows:

Whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, said tract shall be surveyed and divided as he shall think proper among said Indians, so as to give to each head of a family or single person a separate farm, with such rights of possession or transfer to any other member of the tribe or of descent to their heirs and representatives, as he may deem just.

Article 11 binds them—

To preserve friendly relations with the citizens of the United States, and not to commit injuries or depredations on their persons or property.

And they also agree—

To deliver to the proper officers of the United States all offenders against the treaty laws or regulations of the United States, and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders who may be within the limits of their reservation when required to do so by such officer.

In the tenth article of the treaty the Yanktons agree that their land may be surveyed and divided among the Indians so as to give to each head of a family or single person a separate farm. This being one of the stipulations, everything done to obstruct this survey and division is in direct violation of the treaty and makes them subject to the penalty as provided in section 12. They agree in the eleventh section not to commit injuries, and obligate themselves to deliver all offenders against the treaties and laws of the United States. They ought to be held to a strict observance of these treaty stipulations. In opposing the survey and allotment they violate both the treaty and law.

DANCING.

The "grass dance" still continues on this reservation to the detriment of good morals and waste of the hard-earned subsistence of the Indians. Young girls are frequently spectators on the outside of the dance-house and are here courted by the wild young men, and occasionally fall victims to their depraved lusts. The dancers, composed of men, easily become excited under the influence of the music, songs, and speeches; not infrequently, as an evidence of their courage, give away valuable property. Horses, work-cattle, farming implements, and clothing are too often, at these dances, generously offered up upon the altar of an old Indian custom, which is utterly at variance with the civilizing influences of successful farming. Neither missionaries, agents, or police have been able thus far to convince the Indians that these festivities of their pagan life ought now to be abandoned. Until the Indians are located on farms with allotments of their own, and their gregarious habits lost in the more enjoyable blessings of home and family, will the grass dance continue. That cohesion, which is bred of idleness, of a common history, a common purpose, and a common interest, and unites the Indians in a common destiny, must be broken up before dancing will cease. The Indian, who is now only an unknown factor in the common mass, must become a known property, a whole in place of a part. Then he will not respond to the edict of the chief; there will not be any *body* of men to cleave to; and the gatherings in council and the dance will be among the things of the past. The Indian has become an individual—an independent man.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Government industrial boarding-school at this agency was successfully carried forward during the past fiscal year with an average attendance of 79.87 pupils. The largest average attendance in any one month was 83; number of pupils who can be healthfully accommodated in the building, 75; number of teachers and other employes, 12; males, 2; females, 10; white, 8; Indians, 4. Whole number of pupils who have been crowded into the building at any one time during the year, 89. Whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month or more during the year, 100. Total cost of maintaining the school one year, \$10,001.15. Salaries of teachers and employes, \$4,979.58. All other expenses, \$5,021.57.

In the class room and industrial departments the improvement was all that could be expected. In the female industrial departments the girls are taught all the various branches of the kitchen, and the larger ones make and bake all the bread, and cook all the meat and vegetables for the children's tables, do the washing for the large family, make and mend all the girls' clothing and mend the clothes of the boys, sweep and scrub the floors, make beds; in a word, do the housework, under the supervision of the cook, laundress, and seamstress. This work is done cheerfully and well. The girls learn readily and take a just pride in all they do.

The school farm has grown in three years from 15 acres in cultivation to 42 acres, and is wholly cultivated by the school boys, under the efficient management of the industrial teacher. There were 21 acres of corn cultivated, 12 acres of oats, 6 of potatoes, and 3 in garden vegetables. The oats were a total failure by reason of the drought, and were cut for hay. The cultivation of the corn, potatoes, and garden is not only a credit to the industrial teacher and boys, but will compare favorably with any cultivated farm or garden found outside the reservation. I refer to the report of Mr. Selden, the superintendent, for further details of school and industrial work, and ask that it may be appended to and made part of this report.

The time for repairing the present school building and adding more buildings to meet the increasing demand cannot be much longer postponed. The school building is not safe, being liable to fall under the pressure of the ordinary high winds which are common in Dakota. The entire foundation was, when it was erected, of soft brick. Within two years this foundation began to crumble and the building to totter. Stone abutments or piers were placed under the corners, which, so far, have been able to hold the building up. But aside from this, the entire structure is a flimsy affair, a standing evidence of fraud upon the Government, and an imposition upon the Indians, as the school building provided for under the treaty.

There are 351 children of school age on this reservation. I do not hesitate to say that with rare exception, every one of these children should be educated at the boarding and mission schools of this reservation. St. Paul's mission school can accommodate only 40 boys, the Presbyterian day school 25, making 65 outside the Government school, leaving 286 children. On the supposition that 50 are sent to other schools, and 50 more who, from ill health or other causes, cannot attend, there remains 186 children for the Government school. Ample provision ought to be made to accommodate these 186 Indian children. We are told that the stability of the Government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and that these are only the product of a healthful and intelligent education of the youth of the country. But higher results accrue to the Indian race by educating their children. Education cuts the cord which binds them to a pagan life, places the Bible in their hands, and substitutes the true God for the false one, Christianity in place of idolatry, civilization in place of superstition, morality in place of vice, cleanliness in place of filth, industry in place of idleness, self-respect in place of servility, and, in a word, an elevated humanity in place of abject degradation.

No place so proper, no schools so useful in providing these results as the reservation boarding-schools. Educated at home among parents, a healthful civilizing influence goes out from the children, which impart the fragrance of a better life to father and mother, inspiring hope for the future of their children, whom Indians dearly love. On the reservation, while the children are attending school, the gradations from savage to civilized life through the agencies of books and industries are witnessed by the parents with much interest. They pay frequent visits to the school, and can not fail to fall under these influences imparted by their own children, which make them better men and women. At the close of the school year at the boarding-school an exhibition was given, embracing readings, declamations, songs, and dialogues. A large crowd of Indians was present. An old Indian, quite prominent, came to me the next day and said his heart was very glad. He said he never was so happy in his life as he was last night. On inquiring the cause of this great joy he remarked that in the exhibition for the first time in his life he heard his boy speak in English, and this great pleasure he had never expected he would live to enjoy. But aside from the benefit to the parents through home education, this is the home of the Indians, the birthplace of their children, and it is difficult to understand why these children should be transplanted into foreign soil to secure an education which can be provided at home, and at cheaper rates than abroad. By the fourth article of the treaty the Government is bound to build a school-house, establish and maintain one or more normal labor schools for the education and training of the Indian children, and the Indians stipulate to keep constantly thereat during at least nine months in the year *all* their children between the ages of seven and eighteen years. It is difficult to understand, under the provisions of this treaty, how children between the ages mentioned can be removed from the reservation for school purposes, while the Government has reservation schools for their education. A further reason why the children should be educated on the reservation is found in the fact that quite a percentage of the children taken from this climate and altitude lose their health in East-

ern schools, and a number of deaths have occurred in one of those schools, while some have returned broken down in health and died.

In teaching farming here the boys learn how to farm on the prairie; they learn the nature and capacity of the soil, the time to sow and plant, and how to use farming machinery made for and adapted to the prairie. Farming, not trades, must and should be the dominant industry on which the boys must depend for their living. The reservation is rich in farming resources, but affording few inducements to making a living by trades. It was in view of these considerations that wings were estimated for, not only as supports to the present building, but to afford additional accommodations to the children on the reservation who are now living in filth and idleness in the camps, every one of whom should be in the boarding-school. By experience I am able to state that day schools will not answer the purpose, keeping steadily in view the necessity of a complete change from camp to school life. The English language, which must be the beginning of all improvement and the foundation of all success, can not be successfully taught in the day school, where constant intercourse is had with parents and children who only speak Dakota. Cleanliness and comfortable clothing can not be maintained in the camps, and observation proves that ragged and dirty children have not sufficient confidence and self-respect to care much for the books. Industrial boarding-schools, with industries as a prominent feature in the education of all Indian children, and these on the reservation where the children and their parents live, in my judgment, should be established and maintained as the most humane and successful method to civilize and educate Indian children, not only in books, but in all those industries which are to qualify them to be good housekeepers and successful farmers. The exceptions I would make would be confined to young men who exhibit an uncommon aptitude for learning, and a taste for one of the learned professions. Such could be transferred to Eastern schools where the sciences and languages are taught. The education at the reservation schools should be eminently practical. Mission industrial boarding-schools should be encouraged and aided by the Government. In peace and love the Government and the church should carry forward the great work of redeeming a race whose country, stretching from ocean to ocean, we occupy, and whose former hunting ground is now covered with the happy homes of fifty millions of people.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are two on the reservation, both at the agency. St. Paul's Episcopal Mission boarding-school, for boys only, under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of the diocese of Dakota, closed the year with satisfactory results. The school was organized thirteen years ago by Bishop Hare, and I do not hesitate to say that its influence for good in the Christian and educational training of the boys is beyond human calculation. Subsistence is furnished the boys by the Government; otherwise the school is supported by mission contributions. The report of Mrs. Jane H. Johnston, principal, accompanies this report, giving full details of the school and work.

The Presbyterian day mission school is composed of children living near the agency, of ages ranging from five years old to twelve, boys and girls. The average attendance during the nine months taught was $18\frac{4}{5}\%$, and largest average attendance any one month $27\frac{3}{8}\%$. With the exception of a noon lunch for the children, this school is entirely supported by the Presbyterian Church. Miss Hunter, the teacher, has only furnished a statistical report, to which I refer for full information. In this school the Dakota language is taught, and claimed to be in the interest of the church. The recent circular of the Acting Commissioner requires all education to be in English where the Government provides aid, ignoring the vernacular. If not carried out this will result in withdrawing the noon lunch. The circular is a step, in my opinion, timely and eminently useful.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The two churches doing missionary work on this reservation are the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian. Rev. Joseph W. Cook and Rev. John P. Williamson are, respectively, in charge of these churches, and have been faithful and efficient workers for the last eighteen years. Both hold service and preach in the English and Dakota languages, and their services in Dakota are well attended. Great good has been done, and there is still room for doing good, as there are yet many Indians who are badly in need of the regenerating influences of the Christian religion. I submit herewith the respective reports of these worthy ministers of the Gospel, which will be found to contain much valuable information.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

It is now three years since this court was organized. Its decisions in the main have been commendable. Three Indians of full blood, selected for their honesty and intelligence, have had a most unenviable position. Abused and threatened for send-

ing men to jail for offenses, working for the good of the people and under the authority of the Department, neglecting their farms to discharge their duties as judges, and all without any compensation, with no motive but a desire to serve the Department; such motive alone has kept them from resigning. I cannot too strongly recommend that provision be made to pay these men for their services. There were during the year thirteen trials, and some of them of a serious character, and since June 30 there have been nine trials, which are mentioned to show that offenses are on the increase. In one of these trials an Indian man was sentenced to thirty days in jail for shooting two cows which had a few moments before walked into a corn-field. As the trial and sentence were about the time harvest commenced, and as Wastena, the defendant, had a small field of wheat to cut, I suspended the execution for thirty days to enable him to gather his crop and make hay, upon his parole that he would return in thirty days, which he failed to do. The police brought him in and he was placed in the agency jail. In six days his brother forced the staple which held the lock and Wastena was set at liberty. He threatened when sent to jail that he would not always stay there, and when he got out he would kill the judges, and repeated this while in jail. He was known to be a desperate Indian, and for good cause the police feared him. When the captain of police attempted to take hold of him and place him back in jail he drew a large knife and struck at the policeman, but he avoided the blow, Wastena's arm and knife passing over the captain's shoulder. He then ran, the police being unable to overtake him, and entered his house where, surrounded with friends, the police could not rearrest him without the certainty of somebody being killed. I had instructed the police not to kill him nor be killed by him. This man is still at large—secreted—his place of refuge not known, but understood to be across the river in some Indian camp. From the character of the man and his repeated threats it is believed that he will kill any policeman who attempts to capture him. Were he on the reservation, no matter by whom protected, he would be arrested, as the military are within easy distance, and with this force I think he could be taken without the loss of life. There are only his relatives who came to his aid, as the Indians generally are anxious for his arrest. It is only a question of time when this man will be retaken. The brother who released him has not been about since. One of the Indian judges and two of the police whom he has threatened are confident if he has the opportunity he will shoot them. It gives me satisfaction to commend the Indian court and the system as worthy the approbation of the Department.

THE POLICE.

This is made indispensable by the organization of the Indian court. While my police are willing and efficient in all matters pertaining to their duties which do not involve personal peril, I regret to say where life is in danger, as a general thing, they are utterly worthless. I have two or three men who are brave, but most of them are cowardly. I have to my great disgust had proof of this. Frequently have I reorganized the force, but with no better results. In the many duties which devolve upon them outside of arrests they are true men and quite indispensable to the successful management of agency affairs.

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

The first lesson that an employé coming on to an agency should learn is that his position is not a mere sinecure, the reward of political service rendered to the party, but that he has been appointed by reason of his fitness for the position and with full confidence that he will faithfully discharge his duties. Another lesson, equally important, is that he is not above but subordinate to the agent, and should work in harmony with, not against him, in advancing the best interests of the service. These lessons, so difficult for some to learn and practice, well understood and their teachings carried out, there would be no trouble between agent and employés. Supposed Senatorial or Congressional influence and backing tend to make some employés arrogant, dictatorial and fault-finding, and, laboring under the delusion that they will be sustained in idleness and insubordination, they refuse to submit to that reasonable discipline which must exist at all well-regulated Indian agencies. While in my three years' service I have had just such men as employés, I am pleased to be able to state that the Department has corrected these evils, and now there is harmony between employés and agent. Those at present in the service render cheerful obedience, and it is believed will work in their respective places for the public good. Few things tend more to discourage an agent than the disposition shown by an employé to simply live on an agency and draw his salary without rendering an equivalent by performing the duties incumbent upon him. All agency employés should realize that just as faithful service is due the Government as a private individual would exact were they in his employ, and the same interest in the discharge of duties intrusted to them by a citizen is due to the public service. All the time necessary to properly discharge their duties, whether in or out of business hours, should be freely given. With employés thus feel-

ing and actuated, honest and competent, it does not matter to me as agent whether the Department or I make the appointments. While most of the employés of this agency have been appointed by the agent and approved by the Department, such appointments have been made solely upon ample testimonials furnished and forwarded. Not one has been rejected, and not one at present in the service here was ever personally known by me until met here at the agency.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

There has not been any prevailing epidemic on the reservation during the year. The general health of the Indians has been good. The Yanktons are especially free from syphilis. The prevailing type of disease is scrofula. Sore eyes are common, but by no means universal. Coughs and bleeding from the lungs are not rare, but generally of a mild character. Tubercular consumption, the result usually of hereditary scrofula, afflicts a very small per cent. of the Yankton Indians. In the main the adult Indians here are robust and healthful people. Their mode of living and home discomforts, living on dirt floors, their houses with dirt roofs, their exposure to the rain, and always in snow and wet weather going with wet feet, it is a matter of surprise that the Yanktons are so vigorous and healthful. Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year, 504. It must not be inferred that this number of Indians have been visited by the physicians, but it includes those who have called at the physician's office for cough sirup, castor oil, or other simple medicine for some real or fancied ailment, and to whom medicine has been given. Births during the year, 19; deaths, 42.

INDIAN HOMES.

Nothing until late in the year was ever done to build any houses for the Indians or improve the houses they had built on the reservation. There were 385 of these houses made of hewed and sawed logs, roofs of poles and sticks, covered with dirt and sod. The Department very promptly and liberally responded to my application and estimate for lumber to repair them, by putting on new roofs with rafters and shingles, gable ends, and pine floors, using only the bodies of such houses as were sound and suitable for this expenditure. It was my object the present season to repair in this way 100 houses, which will require about 325,000 shingles, 65,000 feet of flooring, 25,000 feet of ship-lap, 55,000 feet dimension, and about 50,000 feet of sheeting, with windows, nails, and hardware for this 100 houses. Eighty-one houses have now been repaired, and these are scattered all over the reservation, and have very much changed for the better its appearance. With good roofs, gable-ends first covered with ship-lap and then flooring on that, plain cornice, good floors, with base-boards, the Indians for the first time in their lives are raised up from living and sleeping on the ground, and enjoy the comforts of a healthful experience found in their new homes. They are very much gratified with the change. Another attraction is added to their farm life, another link in the chain of civilizing influences, and another motive to take their lands in severalty. These new houses will also serve to anchor them on their farms, curtailing their restless, roaming inclinations. The average cost of these houses will be about \$80 each.

INDIANS AS GOVERNMENT FREIGHTERS.

For the first time the Yankton Indians last year did all the Government freighting. Heretofore the annuity goods, agricultural implements, and subsistence had been delivered at the agency by white men. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs very considerably changed the old system and allowed the Indians to haul this freight from the railroad, a distance of 30 miles, whereby they were enabled to earn some money, which is now not spent for trinkets, but for clothing and subsistence. The Indians are paid 30 cents per 100 pounds for this hauling. Number of pounds transported by the Indians in 1886, 330,297, with their own teams, for the Government, amounting to \$990.89. In addition, for private individuals, on open-market purchases of lumber and coal, estimated, \$275. Total, \$1,265.89. This amount of money did them a great deal of good. The Indians are trusty, reliable freighters, are always very anxious to go for freight, have good teams and wagons, and the amount they earn is clear gain. They usually haul 2,000 pounds to a load.

CONCLUSION.

The Yankton Indians as a whole are probably as well-behaved people as any one of all the various branches of the Sioux Indians. With the exception of the Santees, they are farther advanced in civilized habits and industries, but unlike the Santees and other branches the Yanktons have never been at war with the Government, nor have they as a band depredated upon white settlements. This is greatly to their

credit. Never having been at war with the Government they have never experienced that chastisement which has served to make the Santees and other branches of the great Sioux family submissive and easily governed. The lessons taught the Indians by military subjugation, when placed on reservations, it was found were valuable lessons; that while they were sullen they quite readily submitted to discipline and made greater progress in farming than those who never learned by bitter experience that there was a power that could punish for disobedience and crime. Hence we find that in twenty-three years the Santees, who were first conquered and then put to farming, have now their land allotted to them, are living comfortably on their farms, and are citizen voters, and in all that belongs to a Christian civilization are in advance of the Yanktons, who have had twenty-eight years of reservation life. The Santees through fear listened and obeyed. The Yanktons have no such fear. The Santees have been easily controlled. Some of the Yanktons have been difficult to control as against their own willful inclinations. I only mention these matters of fact, not by any means as the advocate of first chastising Indians before placing them on reservations, but to show the effect of punishment when it became necessary, and as a reason why is found among my Indians a number of men who openly place the law at defiance and treat with disdain the wise words of one of the highest officers in the Indian service, who has just come among them.

With expressions of thanks for the prompt and efficient aid rendered me by the Department in the discharge of duties which under the most favorable circumstances are trying, and appreciating that "a public office is a public trust,"

I am, most respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL,
Yankton Agency, Dak., August 19, 1887.

SIR: The affairs of the Industrial Boarding-School at this agency during the year ending June 30, 1887, have been uniformly prosperous. Children began coming in during the last days of August, 1886, and at the close of September 92 pupils—52 boys and 40 girls—had entered school, of whom 3 dropped out during September, leaving at the close of that month 89 pupils in actual attendance, the greatest number at any one time during the year. The average attendance during the entire school year was 79.37, being considerably in excess of the legitimate capacity of the building.

All instruction, both in the school-room and in the conduct of affairs in the several departments, has been exclusively in the English language, and most decisive results have been obtained in the progress and development of pupils. Instruction in the school-room embraced reading, writing, spelling, language, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and primary philosophy, while the industrial instructions included all the details of routine work incident to carrying on the farm and the several departments within the building. Good order and a reasonable and quite satisfactory degree of discipline have been maintained at all times, and it is particularly gratifying to note that the utmost harmony, officially and socially, has prevailed among the employés. The one change among white employés during the year was by reason of failing health on the part of one of the teachers, whose resignation from that cause alone took effect March 31, 1887.

The employés of the school, without exception, have discharged their varied duties faithfully and efficiently, and it is gratifying in a personal sense as well as conducive to the general interests of the school that all who would consent to remain are reappointed for the ensuing year.

Marked progress of pupils has resulted in the school-room as well as in the industrial departments. This was thoroughly illustrated in the exhibition and industrial display which constituted the closing exercises on June 30, witnessed by a large concourse of people, both native and white, whose unanimous words of approval were not only an open verdict for success in the year's work, but touched a cord in the heart most gratifying to the earnest corps of workers immediately interested.

The industrial teachers' department has been most excellently managed, work always efficiently performed, and as promptly as facilities at hand would permit. The want of sufficient teams for carrying on the farm and school work has been a serious inconvenience during the whole year, and at times actually damaging to the farm interest both for the present and next ensuing season. Twenty acres of additional land was last spring fenced, and should have been broken up and prepared for crops next year, but with only one team for the use of school and farm, and enough work during the busy season for two teams to do, this was simply impossible.

To add to the inconvenience in this respect, during the last week in June one of the school horses cut its ankle badly on a fence-wire, totally disabling the animal for service, and such disability is only partially removed up to the present time. Yet, with these disadvantages, and with the aid of the superintendent's private team, which has been put on to the school work freely at all times, 42 acres of crops were planted, and have been cared for in a thorough, farmlike manner. These were subdivided as follows: corn, 21 acres; oats, 12 acres; potatoes, 6 acres; garden and vegetable patch, 3 acres. The oats were a total failure, being burned up by drought and heat in May and June, and were cut and cured as hay, although for that purpose hardly returning an equivalent for the labor bestowed. The corn is good and promises an excellent crop, while the potatoes are lingering in doubt. There was no rain of consequence from the time of planting until near the middle of July, and they were badly damaged, but later rains have set them growing, and if the season is sufficiently protracted they may produce a light crop. The indications are, however, at this time, that the school must be largely supplied with potatoes by purchase, or do without. The garden and vegetable patch is remarkably clean, showing close, careful culture, and although seriously damaged by a severe hail-storm which occurred on the night of July 25, yet will be productive of a large supply of vegetables for fall and winter use in the school.

Some improvements of a permanent and creditable nature have been made, the most important of which was the erection of a commodious, comfortable cow-barn, with cattle sheds and yard, hog-house

and corn-crib, all within one inclosure, all of which was very much needed, and for the future insures protection and comfort for all school stock during cold or inclement weather.

The school herd of 26 head consists of 6 cows, 12 young cattle, and 8 calves. Of the young cattle, five or six head should be disposed of this fall, for, having about matured, there can be no profit derived from keeping them through the winter. The hog stock was increased by purchase to 28 head, but disease is working lightly among them and a few of the smaller ones have died. No serious loss, however, is anticipated, and if present prospects are realized 4,000 pounds or more of pork will be dressed from the school pens in January or February next.

A few hundred trees were planted last spring, of which about one-half were killed by the drought. Those planted last year are growing finely.

The condition of the school building is a matter of serious concern and not infrequent alarm to its occupants, and it can be but a question of limited time, when, if not repaired at considerable cost, it must be abandoned as a human habitation. The foundation walls are so defective and so fast crumbling away that the imminent peril of the structure is apparent to the casual observer. The roof leaks in various places, as a result of which plastering is falling from ceilings beneath. The gutters and spouting are essentially non-conductors, permitting the water to run or seep down through the walls, entering the building at various points and damaging plastering and contents within. As this building was evidently conceived in iniquity, and its erection executed in fraud throughout, the best and cheapest line of repairs, will, in my judgment, be found in an entire new building or buildings. It is almost certain that, as a matter of personal safety, employes will not consent, in its present condition, to remain in the building more than a year or two at the farthest. The Indians also are aware that the building is considered unsafe, and this fact will probably have some effect on the attendance for the coming year. The absolute necessity for some improvement in this connection is strikingly apparent to anyone who even carelessly walks through and about the building; and if it is designed to continue the school no time should be lost in providing safe and comfortable quarters for it.

The general health of employes and pupils was uniformly good, and, except in the matter of safe and proper accommodations, the school is vigorous, and its established basis one of permanency and usefulness.

Very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

PERRY SELDEN,
Superintendent.

In response to your request, it gives me great pleasure to submit the following report of St. Paul's school:

This school, established thirteen years ago by Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has, during this period, through many hindrances and discouragements, been quietly doing its work in the Christian civilization of the Indian. Many of its pupils have gone to work among their people as ministers, catechists, teachers, printers, carpenters, and farmers; some may be found in the agency shops, while others are preparing themselves still farther for usefulness in schools away from home.

The capacity of the school is 36, it being part of our plan to bring the family relation to bear in elevating the Indian morally and physically. We feel that in smaller schools can be given the best substitute for that parental training and supervision which the Indian lacks in his own home. We have been rewarded for our efforts in knowing that most of our boys regard St. Paul's with a real home affection. The number of names enrolled during the past year has been 46; the largest number in attendance at any one time, 38; average number, 22. The average attendance is reduced from the fact that pupils have been called away at different times by sickness at home, and that others desire to leave early in the year to assist in spring farming.

The health of the school has been excellent. We have had no serious cases of sickness. Instruction is given entirely in English, and includes the ordinary English branches, vocal music, free calisthenics, dumb-bell exercises, also out door work, such as plowing, planting, care of stock and farm tools. The devotional exercises of the school are also entirely in English. There has been a steady improvement in discipline and morals during the past year, and in this respect the superintendent and teachers feel great cause for encouragement.

The school is supported entirely by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the exception of the ordinary Indian ration furnished by the Government. This ration being often inadequate for their physical well-being, is supplemented at the expense of the school. The buildings, bedding, and other furniture, books, clothing for pupils, salaries of principal and teachers, are the gift of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The school has received no clothing from the Government during the past school year. While something has been done in the past, we feel that much remains to be done in the future. We shall enter on the coming school-year with the assurance that as we have merited the confidence and good will of this people in the past by honest work for their welfare, so in the future St. Paul's school will be an efficient instrument in that Christian education and training which is the essence of a true civilization.

I respectfully submit this my report to Hon. J. F. Kinney.

JANE H. JOHNSTON,
Principal.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 30, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in reporting to you the condition of the missionary work carried on among the Yankton Indians by the Presbyterian Church, knowing that you have a full appreciation of the necessity of Christian instruction as a factor in the civilization of the Indians.

Eighteen years ago last March it was my privilege to commence the first permanent effort for the Christian instruction of the Yanktons. Though no one year has been marked by any noted awakening or revival, yet after eighteen years of labor by myself and others, we see a very great change in the faith of this people. Where there was no knowledge of the true God, but a blind following after many gods, we now find a considerable knowledge of Christian truth among all the people, and about half of them professed believers in the Christian religion in some church.

The Presbyterian Church now has three congregations among the Yanktons where regular services are held every Sabbath—one at the agency, one 10 miles below the agency, near the Springs, and one 15 miles above the agency, near White Swan. At the agency there is a comfortable house of worship capable of seating about 150. There is also a comfortable house at the Springs, seating about 75.

At White Swan the meetings are held in an old log cabin, but the people are collecting the means to build another year.

The past year has been marked by a growing interest in worship, the average attendance at our meetings being larger than ever before. The number of communicants at these three places now number 198. Of these 37 were received during the past year.

The linguistic education of the Yanktons is as yet so little advanced that we find the English language of small value in giving religious instruction to the body of the people. So our meetings are mostly conducted in the Indian tongue. In the Sabbath school we have English classes for all who can understand that language. The others receive instruction in their mother tongue. A clear conception of truth sunk deep in the heart is what is wanted to make worthy Christians. We find this impression can best be made by using the language they understand best.

Our church is not doing a very extensive work in secular education among the Yanktons. At Yankton agency we have a day school taught by Miss Hunter. The school has been more than usually prosperous the past year. The body of the instruction is in the English language, but the main object is to make the school auxiliary to the church. Religious instruction and worship has an important place in the school, and much of this is in the native tongue.

We had a school taught for three months in connection with our station near White Swan. This school was taught by one of our Indians named Robert Clarkson with fair success.

In our missionary work we find the more advanced Indians valuable assistants. A full native Indian named Henry Selwyn has been ordained to the ministry and preaches with good acceptance. A number of others conduct meetings and render other service very worthily.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Hon. J. F. KINNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

GREENWOOD, DAK., August 20, 1887.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I hereby report a few items of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church on this reserve.

Work was begun by the church in 1869. The people were then, almost without exception "blanket-Indians," living in tipis, cultivating little patches, sometimes of only a few acres in extent, in four or five general fields, which were plowed for them by the Government. No schools or religious services except those begun the same year by Rev. W. Williamson, of the Presbyterian Church. To one who had not seen the condition of things then it is hard to realize the change which has taken place in these eighteen years. The preliminary work is largely done, the old and changeless generation is fast passing away, and the younger and better-informed and better-instructed generation is coming forward to the advantage of the whole tribe.

We have carried on religious and educational work here without intermission during all these years. The principal church is at the agency, with chapels at either end of the reserve and St. Paul's boarding-school for boys at the agency. Regular Sunday and week-day services are maintained at all three of these places. The average Sunday morning congregation for all three together is 276, which is very fair when it is considered that the people are very much scattered and many come from as far as 10 miles away. There are 221 families and 782 individuals reached by our work; 36 infants and 15 adults baptised during the year; 48 confirmed; 267 communicants, of whom 241 commenced during the year.

A poor people just emerging from barbarism into civilization have many wants and many uses for money. Under such circumstances they can not give largely towards the support of religious work among them; and yet, when compared with the ability and gifts of their white brethren, I do not know but the balance would be in favor of the Indians; they give gladly of their little.

Last autumn we completed at the agency a commodious and comfortable church, in which the Indians assisted to the amount of between \$400 and \$500. Aside from this the contributions for the year ending May 31st were \$396.23. And this does not represent all that they have done, for at each of the three points they have societies which do more or less for the sick and distressed, and their contributions are not reported to me.

There has been nothing especially remarkable in our work here during the past year. It has been a year of steady, quiet growth. Our congregations are as orderly and reverent as any among white people. The improvement in their homes, in personal cleanliness and their clothing, in increased effort to help themselves and the great decrease in the tendency to beg, are very encouraging.

Aside from St. Paul's school, whose statistical report is doubtless found elsewhere, our mission force consists of one priest, one deacon, one catechist, and one lady helper who visits the sick and distressed and conducts women's meetings and the Sunday school at the agency.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary to the Yanktons.

J. F. KINNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Yankton Agency, Dakota.

FORT HALL AGENCY,

Ross Fork, Idaho, August 23, 1887.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have the honor of submitting this my second annual report.

Fort Hall reservation embraces quite a large scope of country, nearly 60 miles long and 40 wide, located in the county of Bingham (formerly Oneida), in southeastern Idaho, and containing some 1,300,000 acres.

TRIBES.

Shoshones and Bannacks, occupying here, differ somewhat in habits, disposition, character, etc., but notwithstanding this it may be said of them that they get along fairly well together. The Shoshones take more kindly to labor and are more disposed