

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

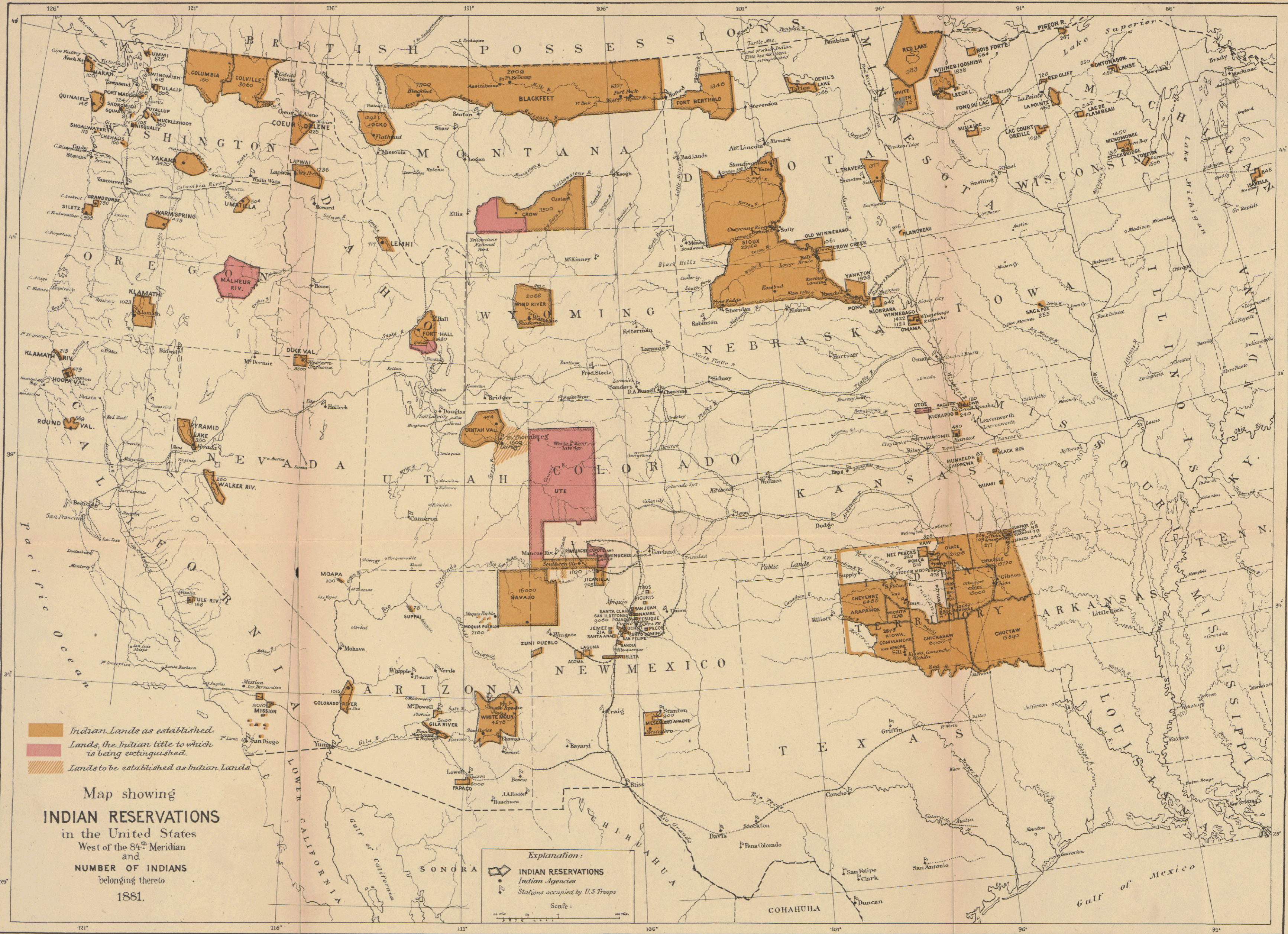
FOR

THE YEAR 1881.



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1882.





Indian Lands as established  
 Lands, the Indian title to which is being extinguished.  
 Lands to be established as Indian Lands

Map showing  
**INDIAN RESERVATIONS**  
 in the United States  
 West of the 84<sup>th</sup> Meridian  
 and  
**NUMBER OF INDIANS**  
 belonging thereto  
 1881.

**Explanation:**  
 INDIAN RESERVATIONS  
 Indian Agencies  
 Stations occupied by U.S. Troops  
 Scale:

MESSAGE  
FROM THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*The thirteenth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.*

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FEBRUARY 16, 1882.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the information of Congress the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the year 1881, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 9th instant, suggesting legislation regarding reports from said Board.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 15, 1882.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, February 9, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the year 1881.

I fail to find any provision of law or direction of the President requiring the Board to make an annual report. Heretofore the Board has made such report, addressed sometimes to the Secretary of the Interior and at other times directly to the President.

It is therefore suggested in this connection that the law relating to the Board should be so amended as to require it to render a report for each calendar year to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

S. J. KIRKWOOD,  
*Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.



# REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

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WASHINGTON, *February 1, 1882.*

SIR: The Board of Indian Commissioners, appointed by the President under the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, to co-operate with the administration in the management of Indian affairs, respectfully submit their thirteenth annual report.

### MEETINGS.

Four meetings of the Board were held during the year. In May the meeting was held in New York City, in connection with the annual letting of contracts for Indian supplies. Several members were in daily attendance at the warehouse in Wooster street, giving assistance in making these awards. At the meetings in this city, in addition to the usual business, consultation was held with the executive officers of the government having Indian matters in charge, and we have been pleased and encouraged by their assurances of hearty approval of the policy of justice and humanity, and of their firm purpose to continue the effort for Indian civilization which has been steadily pursued since 1869.

### CHANGES.

To fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Commissioners Barstow, Kingsley, and Tuttle, the President appointed, in April last, Messrs. William McMichael, of Philadelphia, Pa.; John K. Boies, of Hudson, Mich.; and William T. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill.

The Board has sustained a great loss in the death, on the 13th of October last, of Hon. William Stickney; and at a special meeting, held in New York October 18, 1881, after appropriate addresses by the chairman and others, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we have heard with great sorrow of the sudden death of Hon. William Stickney, who had been associated with us seven years as a member of this Board, and for nearly six years had served as our secretary and as chairman of the executive committee.

*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the loss of our late colleague, whose integrity, ability, and courtesy won our hearty esteem, and whose growing interest in the work of the Board in behalf of the Indians seemed to promise greater usefulness in the future.

*Resolved*, That, as an expression of our grief and of our respect for the memory of Mr. Stickney, these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Board, and that a copy be transmitted to the bereaved widow, with whom we deeply sympathize in this time of her supreme sorrow.

The place thus made vacant has been filled by the appointment of General E. Whittlesey, who has served nearly eight years as our assistant secretary.

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The supervision of expenditures in the Indian service, as required by law, has been continued by the executive committee, whose report in detail is hereto appended. The total number of accounts examined and acted upon during the year is 2,918, covering the disbursement of \$5,240,734.66. This work of auditing accounts imposes great labor upon the executive committee, and demands the entire time of one or more clerks; but the law requires it, and so long as it is deemed useful to the service it is willingly performed.

## THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

Commissioner Lyon, of New York, is chairman of this committee, and he, as well as other members, has given very careful attention to the purchase and inspection of goods and supplies for the Indian service. The report of the committee, which will be found in the appendix, presents in detail an exhibit of the method of conducting this important work. The competition at the annual letting of contracts was very active, more than 300 bids being received, and, though prices ruled higher than in the previous year, it is believed that the quality of the goods has been found very satisfactory.

## MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The Board, very early after its organization, recognizing the importance of the work done by religious societies, recommended to the Secretary of the Interior the policy of placing the Indian reservations under the care of the societies. The attention of President Grant was called to the suggestion, and he approved the policy of enlisting as far as possible, the interest and co-operation of the Christian people of the country through their missionary societies in behalf of the Indians. To this end these societies were requested to take the responsibility of selecting and recommending well tried Christian men for Indian agents, and at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, this Board allotted to the several missionary societies the agencies in harmony as far as possible with the mission work already begun. In order to unify the work, as well as to increase the interest in it, a convention of representatives of religious bodies has been held from year to year in connection with the annual meeting of this Board. For several years the policy adopted in 1870 was strictly carried out with very good results. Of late it has been partially departed from, in some cases on account of mistakes made by the societies in nominating unsuitable men for agents, in others by the withdrawal of some bodies on account of their conviction that their recommendations were not treated with due respect. At the last convention held in this city this subject was discussed at length, and it was resolved that the co-operation of other missionary societies should be invited, and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior should be requested to revise the list of allotments and reassign the agencies more in harmony with the mission work now being done or proposed by the several societies. We invite special attention to the proceedings of that convention in the appendix, as well as to the reports of the religious societies, which show a large increase of work done and of funds expended over any former year.

## PEACE AND PROGRESS.

With the exception of the disturbance in New Mexico and Arizona, caused by a small band of roving Apaches, the Indians have continued peaceful and have made commendable progress in various pursuits of

industry. The following statistics collected by the Indian office show the results of Indian labor during the last three years:

*Results of Indian labor.*

	1879.	1880.	1881.
INDIANS EXCLUSIVE OF FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.			
Number of acres broken by Indians.....	24, 270	27, 105	29, 558
Number of acres cultivated.....	157, 056	168, 340	205, 367
Number of bushels of wheat raised.....	328, 637	408, 812	451, 479
Number of bushels of corn raised.....	643, 286	604, 103	517, 642
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised.....	189, 054	224, 899	343, 444
Number of bushels of vegetables raised.....	390, 698	375, 843	488, 792
Number of tons of hay cut.....	48, 333	75, 745	76, 763
Number of horses owned.....	199, 732	211, 981	188, 402
Number of cattle owned.....	63, 894	78, 939	80, 684
Number of swine owned.....	32, 537	40, 381	43, 913
Number of sheep owned.....	863, 525	864, 216	977, 017
Number of houses occupied.....	11, 634	12, 507	12, 893
Number of Indian houses built during the year.....	1, 211	1, 639	1, 409
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades.....	185	358	456
FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.			
Number of acres cultivated.....	273, 000	314, 398	348, 000
Number of bushels of wheat raised.....	565, 400	336, 424	105, 000
Number of bushels of corn raised.....	2, 015, 000	2, 346, 042	616, 000
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised.....	200, 000	124, 568	74, 300
Number of bushels of vegetables raised.....	336, 700	595, 000	305, 000
Number of tons of hay cut.....	176, 500	125, 500	161, 500
Number of bales of cotton raised.....	10, 530	16, 800	(*)
Number of horses owned.....	45, 500	61, 453	64, 600
Number of mules owned.....	5, 500	5, 138	6, 150
Number of cattle owned.....	272, 000	297, 040	370, 000
Number of swine owned.....	190, 000	400, 282	455, 000
Number of sheep owned.....	32, 400	34, 034	33, 400

\*Not reported.

The decrease in quantities raised by the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory is largely attributable to the long-continued season of drought.

But notwithstanding this decrease in the Indian Territory, if the comparison were carried back to the beginning of the peace policy, it would be seen that the increase of the products of the soil by Indian labor in twelve years has been nearly twelve fold. At this rate of progress the time is not far distant when all the now semi-civilized Indians will be self supporting, and the few tribes that remain wild and savage will soon follow their example. No wise man can doubt the importance of reaching this result as early as possible. The burden of supporting in idleness a people able to work, ought not to be borne longer than is absolutely necessary. The Indian has no more natural right to live without work than the white man. Though, as a temporary expedient, it is cheaper to feed than to fight them, and as we have taken away his hunting ground it is no more than right that we should give him support while he is learning to labor.

The important measure to encourage productive industry is a sure title to

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

This we have recommended and urged in every annual report of the Board and in many interviews with the committees of both houses of Congress. Our opinion is still unchanged, and our conviction becomes more decided with each year's experience, that no people will reach a high state of civilization under the communistic system, and without the incentive to labor and enterprise that the right to individual ownership

of property inspires. To many Indian tribes we are bound by treaty stipulations to grant these individual rights, and yet these solemn treaties remain a dead letter upon our statutes. But we have hope that the Congress now in session will enact wise measures upon this matter. Bills have already been introduced both in the Senate and in the House for the allotment of lands in severalty; the President in his message, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in their reports have earnestly recommended the policy; and the public sentiment of the country demands it. The memorial, which will be found in the appendix, presented by the Presbyterian committee to the President and to Congress, and warmly indorsed by representatives of all the great religious denominations indicates the feeling of the best people of the land. It is objected by some that the Indians themselves do not want their reservations divided, preferring to hold their lands in common. This is true of some Indians, especially of the "five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory." But there are peculiar political influences in that territory which keep alive this traditional sentiment. It may also be true that some of the wilder tribes are not yet ready for settlement upon separate homesteads. We felt some anxiety about the result of the agreement made last year with the Utes—a people unused to labor and utterly averse to it. At first they refused to accept the terms of the agreement and to become individual owners of land. But recent information shows a great change of sentiment on this subject, and many are now asking that surveys be made at once and that farms be allotted to them. Among the northern Indians the feeling in favor of individual ownership of lands is almost universal. The testimony presented by Commissioner Price, who has fully and ably discussed the subject in his report, is abundant and convincing. After naming a number of tribes that have been begging many years for a good title to the lands they occupy and have improved, he adds: "The reports of nearly all the agents show a similar state of things existing among the Indians at their respective agencies. The Indian wants his land allotted to him. He wants a perfect and secure title that will protect him from the rapacity of the white man." This surely ought to be granted without longer delay. It will inspire the Indian with new faith in our government; it will encourage him to greater effort toward a nobler and better life; it will secure to him the integrity of the family and the home—the unit of Christian civilization.

#### LAW FOR INDIANS.

We heartily indorse all that is said by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon the importance of the extension of law and government over all the Indian reservations. The more intelligent Indians ask for the white-man's law. They should no longer be left without the protection and the restraints of legal tribunals of justice. No good reason can be given for not placing them under the same government as other people of the States and Territories where they live. No distinction ought to be made between Indians and other races with respect to rights or duties. No peculiar and expensive machinery of justice is needed. The provisions of law in the several States and Territories are ample both for civil and criminal procedure, and the places of punishment for offenses are as good for Indians as for white men. To treat the Indian as a man under law will be a departure from the tradition that he is an alien, and will be a long step toward his recognition as a citizen.

## INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Reports from all the agencies show a growing interest in education. The training schools at Hampton and Carlisle and Forest Grove have aroused public attention, and convinced even the skeptical that Indian youth can be taught not only to read and write and speak the English language, but also to practice the habits and pursuits of civilized life. The progress made at the two former schools and the happy results already reached have been fully published by the press and by the public addresses of General Armstrong and Captain Pratt. That in the far northwest is not so well known in this part of the country, but in the ratio of the means available the Forest Grove School appears to have been as successful as the others. It has also, like the others, attracted the favorable notice of the neighboring white people. As evidence of this we quote the following from an editorial in the *Polaris*, a paper published in Portland, Oreg. :

We do not believe Captain Wilkinson, who is in charge of the Indian training-school at Forest Grove, is the greatest living man; we are not asked to "puff" his work, much less are we "subsidized," and we hold no "season ticket." We have been to see him once, ate at his table, and slept in his house, but we think we fully paid our way; so there is nothing due on that score. But he or she or somebody has done a marvelous work in this school during the past two years. No one can see the culture shown in the deportment of these rude sons and daughters of the forest without a surprise. If this was all it is enough. The manly and womanly bearing of these children will to-day put to shame any white school in the land, while their proficiency in other things is equally marked. The girls do needle-work which would be a credit to any girl, while the boys have made pieces of furniture, such as bedsteads, wash-stands, and cases of drawers, and have done carpentering about the buildings equal to that of one-half of our professedly skilled workmen. In their books they are behind no students, while withal they are rapidly cultivating a sympathy with Protestant forms of worship, and some are already devout and prayerful Christians. Every one who visits this school is amazed at the orderly, quiet, systematic Christian culture which pervades it from cellar to dormitory. It is as full of students as the government provision now allows, and is amply provided with buildings for the present necessities. In some instances it was difficult for the superintendents to secure students, but now that the school has been successfully inaugurated, many more could be had at once if provision was made for them. And why not? The government has paid enormous sums for putting down these savage Indian wars, only to repeat the programme again and again. It is said on good authority that a single boat-trip up the Columbia during one of the recent Indian raids cost the government many thousand dollars.

Some of these Indian parents have visited their children in this school, and as they sat and watched them marching arm in arm like ladies and gentlemen in an evening promenade, the tears stole down their cheeks and they wept for joy. They well know that their race must perish unless they can learn the arts of the white man, and they have the same longing for the future of their children that the white parent has for his. But a wide distrust prevails among these tribes. They fear treachery; and until this is removed there will be more or less opposition to the removal of their offspring from their immediate watch-care. But we have the profoundest conviction that the solution of this question lies through humane treatment and educational advantages which this government must afford.

At the last meeting of the Congregational Association of Oregon and Washington Territory a report on Indian schools was adopted, from which we extract the following :

*Resolved*, That we wish, from personal knowledge and investigation, to heartily commend the work of the Indian industrial training-school at Forest Grove, Oreg., under the superintendency of Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, of the United States Army; that it has been carried on so far with great zeal, fidelity, and success; that the school has already conquered the prejudices and won the respect of all the better class of our people, who know of its work; that the pupils generally are orderly, industrious, intelligent, contented, teachable, obedient to rules, and give promise of becoming reputable men and women and good citizens.

Testimony is hardly needed respecting the Hampton and Carlisle

schools, but we invite attention to the official report of the superintendent of public instruction of the State of Pennsylvania, who says:

In this connection, and before concluding this report, we cannot refrain from calling favorable attention to the important educational work within our State done at Carlisle, in behalf of the Indians, by the general government, under the well-devised labors of Colonel Pratt.

Out of the humane policies inaugurated by the good people of this country, notably the attempts at enlightenment and christianization by the Quakers and other religious denominations, a solution of the Indian problem is evolving, which is alike advantageous to the nation and its wards.

From a band of Indian prisoners brought to Saint Augustine in 1875, from thence to Hampton Institute in 1877, and finally to Carlisle in 1879, the Indian training-school has been established in this State. It now numbers nearly 300 students, from twenty-four different tribes. The tribes represented are the most troublesome ones to the government at this time. Many of the students are under twelve years of age, while some of them are adults, who are learning trades and acquainting themselves with our language. Instruction at the school is largely objective. Its primary purpose is to attain a proper use of the English language, but trades and other forms of hand-labor are continually practiced. Music and the elementary branches ordinarily taught in the public schools are rapidly acquired, and the farm, household, and mechanical labor performed by the scholars has been profitable to the school beyond the cost of material and instruction. Work on the farm, in the kitchen, in the shops, and in the sewing-room, advances rather than retards the work of the school-room, thus evincing that intellectual training and industrial pursuit are mutual aids to the advancement of the student. Discipline, economy, and decency, which are so much neglected by the Indian, are the natural outgrowths of this systematic and practical civilization.

During vacations, and now permanently, Indians are placed in white families throughout the commonwealth, assuming all the duties and privileges of the white children. They perform labor, attend the district schools and Christian churches, and become residents of communities. Our school law is broad enough to admit into the common schools all individuals between the ages of six and twenty-one years, who in good faith permanently reside in the several school districts, and these children enter our schools as other children of the proper district. In but one district of the State was objection raised to the admission of Indian children to the schools, and this objection has been unanimously withdrawn by the school board.

So much having been accomplished by these training schools, we join with the department and with many friends of Indian civilization in recommending sufficient appropriations to establish other institutions of like character. These we think should not be so far from the reservations as to incur large expense for transportation, and yet far enough away to avoid the corrupting influences of Indian camps, and to gain the influence of surrounding civilization.

But important and desirable as such training schools are, they cannot be multiplied to such an extent as to educate all the Indian youth of the country. The number of children of school age is not less than 50,000. About 9,000 are provided for by the local government of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. For the rest, more than 40,000, there are now in operation 68 boarding schools and 106 day schools with a total attendance of 8,109 scholars—less than one-fifth of the school population. It is manifest that the Indian Office needs a very much larger school fund to provide buildings and teachers for the more than 30,000 Indian children now growing up in ignorance. The memorial of the Presbyterian commission asks for an appropriation of three millions of dollars. That sum is needed, and it is not too large for this great government to grant.

The policy adopted of teaching only English in the government schools is eminently wise. To live in friendly relations with his neighbors and to transact the ordinary business of life, to become a useful American citizen, the Indian must know the common language of the country. Many keen-witted Indians see this. Said an old chief in Oregon, "My father left me fourteen hundred ponies; if he had sold

the ponies and sent me to school to learn white man's talk I should be better off now." We have visited reservations where schools have been in operation sixty years, and yet we were obliged to address the people through an interpreter. "We cannot afford," it has been said, "to raise any more Indians in this country." And yet, accepting the old fiction that Indians were foreigners, we have already raised two generations of Indians by unwise theories of education, and have kept them in isolation, shut up from intercourse with civilized communities about them by the strongest and highest possible wall of partition.

A better system is now in use, and we trust the time is not far distant when English books and the English language will be exclusively taught in Indian schools.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

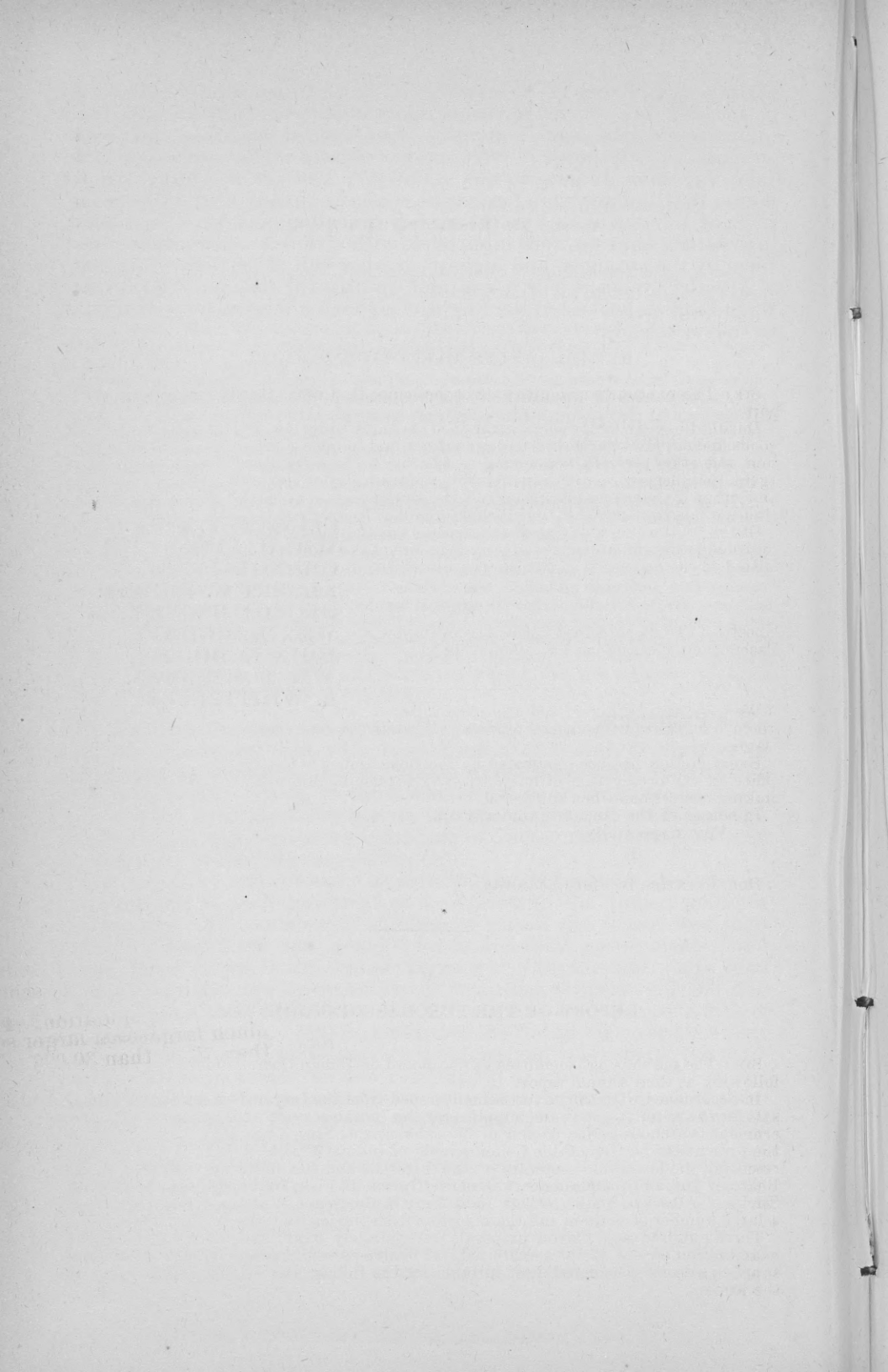
We have no new measures to recommend. We simply urge persistent adherence to the peace policy, which means—

1. Government by law.
2. Homestead rights.
3. Education.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CLINTON F. FISK.  
WM. H. LYON.  
ORANGE JUDD.  
ALBERT K. SMILEY.  
GEORGE STONEMAN.  
WM. McMICHAEL.  
JOHN K. BOIES.  
WM. T. JOHNSON.  
E. WHITTLESEY.

The PRESIDENT.



# APPENDIX.

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## A.

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SIR: The executive committee have the honor to present the following annual report:

During the year 1881 we have examined, as required by law, 2,609 claims for annuity goods and supplies purchased under contract and in open market, and for transportation and other services, amounting to \$3,875,566.20; as well as 309 cash accounts of agents and inspectors, with vouchers for purchases, pay of employes, annuity payments and other disbursements at the agencies, amounting to \$1,365,168.46. This sum includes funds transferred by one disbursing office to another.

Of the total number of claims and accounts examined, 2,891 were approved, 22 were returned to the Indian Office for correction and afterwards approved, and 5 were transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior disapproved.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Unsettled claims examined 2,609, amounting to.....	\$3, 875, 566 20
Cash accounts examined 309, amounting to.....	1, 365, 168 46
Total .....	5, 240, 734 66

We have also examined and approved 235 contracts for supplies and services of all kinds, and have made copies of these contracts for reference in the examination of claims.

Every facility has been extended by the Department of the Interior and the Indian Office in the prosecution of our duties, by furnishing information asked for and by making corrections when suggested.

In behalf of the executive committee.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,  
*Secretary.*

HON. CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman.*

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## B.

### REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, *January 12, 1882.*

SIR: The purchasing committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners submit the following as their annual report:

In accordance with the advertisement issued from the Indian Bureau, sealed proposals for the annuity goods and supplies for the Indian service were opened at the government warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, May 2, and read in the presence of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. E. M. Marble, representing the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and the following members of the Board of Indian Commissioners: General Clinton B. Fisk, William H. Lyon, William Stickney, Albert K. Smiley, Orage Judd, John R. Boies, and William McMichaels; also, a large number of bidders and the reporters from the leading New York papers.

Three hundred and eleven proposals were publicly read; and after a very careful examination of the samples exhibited, 111 contracts were made for such goods and supplies as were considered most suitable for the Indian service and of best value at the prices.

## INSPECTORS OF GOODS.

The following gentlemen assisted your committee in selecting goods of best value from the large line of samples offered, and were appointed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs inspectors of the goods when delivered:

Mr. Albert Cornell, for dry goods; Mr. M. R. Kellum, for groceries; Mr. E. R. Livermore, for flour; Mr. J. S. Gleim, for tobacco "awards"; Mr. Alexander Foreman, for tobacco "delivery"; Mr. Joshua Barnum, for clothing; Mr. Robert B. Currie, for boots and shoes; Mr. D. D. Ives, for hats and caps; Mr. E. L. Cooper, for agricultural implements, hardware stores, &c.; Mr. John R. Willis, for hardware; Mr. James G. Horgan, for hardware; Mr. P. Ayres, for paints, oils, and glass; Prof. E. G. Love, chemist. Mr. John Wood, of Mansfield, Ohio, was appointed general inspector, and such goods as he was familiar with were inspected and passed by him.

The inspection of the different kinds of goods by the special inspectors was careful and thorough, and to the entire satisfaction of your committee.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Contracts for transportation were made with reliable parties, but some of the contractors' agents in the West have not forwarded goods as promptly as we could like.

We hear the usual complaint, that some of the goods shipped by the Upper Missouri River do not reach the agencies until about one year after shipment.

## BEEF.

Seventeen contracts were made for about 40,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof, deliverable at the various agencies. Owing to the great loss of cattle caused by the severe winter of 1880-'81, higher prices had to be paid than for several years past.

## FLOUR.

Over 8,000,000 pounds of flour were required for the present year. The advertisement was the same as last year calling for "straight full stock of good sound wheat, 60 pounds of wheat to be ground down to 43 pounds of flour." This method of advertising seems to secure the right grade of flour for the service.

## SUGAR.

The amount of sugar required was 1,240,089 pounds; as an experiment, medium granulated sugar was bought instead of the moist yellow sugar as heretofore. The great complaint with moist yellow sugar has been that it fell short in weight from 35 to 40 pounds per barrel by the time it arrived at its destination, and as this grade of sugar is often adulterated with glucose and muriate of tin, the color soon becomes very dark.

We find an unexpected difficulty in shipping granulated sugar in barrels to agencies where the distance by wagon transportation is long; unless the barrels are perfectly tight the constant shaking causes considerable waste.

We are informed that the proper way to ship granulated sugar by wagon transportation is to have it put up in double sacks of 100 pounds each, same as for the military service.

## COFFEE.

The contract for 563,907 pounds of Rio coffee was awarded to John Arbuckle, at 11.16 cents per pound. The quality was excellent, much better than the previous year purchased at 14.24 cents.

## TEA.

The demand for tea seems to increase. The amount required this year was 13,035 pounds, an increase of nearly 2,000 pounds over last year. A very fair article of Oolong tea was obtained at 22 cents per pound from Stephen Burkhalter.

## BAKING POWDER.

Among the great number of samples offered our chemist, Prof. E. G. Love, recommended the award to be made to George V. Hecker, as his samples were considered of best value at the price; consequently the award was made to him for about 80,000 pounds, at 26 cents per pound. Last year the award was divided between the "Royal" and "Sterling" baking powder, both of which gave perfect satisfaction. Reports from two large agencies state that the Hecker baking powder received this year is equal in every respect to any heretofore received.

## TOBACCO.

The competition among bidders for the tobacco award was, as usual, very sharp. Mr. L. D. Inge, of Petersburg, Va., offered samples of a fair article, at 36 cents per pound. Our inspector did not recommend it, but the honorable Commissioner of In-

dian Affairs thought the quality was good enough. Your committee had some doubts on this point, but finally agreed with him, and the award was made to Mr. Inge for 83,750 pounds, at 36 cents per pound, to be delivered at the government warehouse in Wooster street for inspection and shipment to the different agencies.

We have received special reports from two large agencies saying the tobacco shipped this season arrived in good order and gave perfect satisfaction. One report from the largest agency says, "The tobacco is used by the Indians entirely for smoking. For that reason they prefer the 'Inge,' as it carries a smaller amount of molasses."

#### DRY GOODS.

The contracts for dry goods and notions were made at less prices generally than last year, and our inspector reports that the goods delivered were equal in every respect, with a very few exceptions, to the samples from which the awards were made.

The first delivery of 8-ounce standard duck made by the contractors, Pitkin & Thomas, of Philadelphia, was found to be a little short in weight, which was rejected. The whole contract for 174,890 yards was afterwards filled, which overrun in weight. A part of the contract for blue flannel made with W. E. Tefft, of New York, was found to be light weight. The manufacturers acknowledged that the fault was theirs. The matter was settled, in accordance with article 5 of the contract, by deducting twice the value between the article furnished and the price according to the contract.

#### BLANKETS.

Only one proposal was received for blankets. This was from John Dobson, of Philadelphia, who has succeeded in getting this contract for many years past. The prices being much lower than the mercantile houses were paying for the same article, a contract was made with Mr. Dobson, amounting to over \$120,000, for blankets alone; all of which were delivered according to sample.

#### CLOTHING.

The contract for men's woolen and the Kentucky jean clothing was made with E. Naumburg, of the firm of Naumburg, Krons, Lowrerre & Co., of New York. Your committee take pleasure in saying that this contract was filled in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Naumburg, having been a successful bidder for many years, seems to know the kind and quality of goods required for the service. The goods were well made, sizes such as were called for, and some articles were better than the sample from which the awards were made. The same can be said in regard to the lined and unlined duck clothing, red and gray flannel shirts furnished by the contractor, Mr. Henry Wallack, of New York. The quantity of duck and Kentucky jean clothing was considerably increased this year; and your committee hope that in the future it will be largely increased, as it is decidedly more durable than the ordinary satinet clothing usually purchased. Adolph King received the contract for boys' clothing, and E. August for the hickory and calico shirts; both of which were filled in a satisfactory manner.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

This contract was awarded to Mr. W. B. Wills, of the firm of Field, Thayer & Co., of Boston, Mass.; all of which was promptly filled, to the entire satisfaction of your committee. The inspectors pronounced the leather to be of excellent quality, and the workmanship superior to any other samples offered, and prices lower.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Awards for the above were made to R. H. Allen, A. B. Cohn, and H. King, of New York. For the New York delivery, to H. P. Dibble and H. King, of New York. E. Wood and S. H. Crane, of Chicago, J. F. Pearey, of Sioux City, C. H. Deere, of Moline, and J. F. Richards, of Kansas City, for delivery from different western points. Great care has been given to this very important branch of industry, close scrutiny having been used in selecting implements of the best make, with the latest improvements, and for their adaptation to the wants of the different sections requiring the same. All the implements furnished proved very satisfactory, being of most approved kind and make. In the purchase of thrashers, mowers, reapers, and combined mowers and reapers, none should be purchased but those of well-known make and of known capacity for the work required of them.

#### HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, &C.

The competition for these goods was greater than in former years, and the awards were divided between G. W. Bruce, A. Flagler, H. King, L. B. Hanks, R. A. Robbins, W. C. Page, R. L. Clapp, F. B. Hobart, and the Union Nut Company, all of New York and vicinity, deliverable at New York. To H. P. Dibble and R. A. Robbins, of New York, S. H. Crane, of Chicago, J. F. Peary, of Sioux City, J. F. Richards, of Kansas City, and A. Barclay, of Saint Paul, for delivery from different western points. In the selection of the various articles under this head, the greatest care was exercised in

selecting the best and most serviceable articles and those best suited to the varied requirements of the different agencies. The strict examination made by the inspector proved them to be up to sample in quality and very satisfactory.

#### WAGONS, LOG-TRUCKS, AND MATERIAL FOR WAGONS.

After very full and close examination of the bids for these articles, the awards were made to A. Caldwell, of Leavenworth, Kans., the "Caldwell wagon;" E. A. Webster, of Jackson, Mich., the "Jackson wagon;" M. Rosenfield, Moline, Ill., the "Moline wagon;" all being standard wagons, and of acknowledged reputation.

A part of the material was awarded to S. H. Crane, of Chicago. All deliverable from different points west. The log-trucks were furnished by E. A. Webster, and were of the best. The wagons furnished by the contractors were all good and well made, of good, sound material, fully and strongly ironed, well fitted and furnished in every particular, and were fully equal in quality to any heretofore furnished the department. Our inspector suggests that to avoid any misunderstanding the advertisement should call for complete wagons, to be so worded as to include upper and lower boxes, tongue, neck-yokes, eveners, single-trees, stay-chains, spring-seats, and brakes, also to give the length of the bodies and sizes of upper and lower boxes; would also suggest the making of one wagon (say 3½ inch thimble skein) finished without paint, covering all the requirements of the department, to serve as a standard sample.

#### STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.

Awards were made to C. B. Hotchkiss, for delivery at New York; L. B. Fry and S. H. Crane, of Chicago, and C. H. Castle, of Quincy, for western delivery.

The stores furnished by L. B. Fry and C. H. Castle were very superior, fully equal to samples, being very heavy and well fitted, and finished in all their parts, combining the best features in both wood and coal cooking and heating stoves. The furniture, both iron and tin, furnished with the cooking-stoves was very substantial and up to sample; the hollow-ware furnished was also very satisfactory.

#### FURNITURE, WOOD-WARE, &C.

After full examination awards were made to H. King, L. B. Hanks, and W. H. Quinn, of New York; G. H. Howell, of Sioux City; G. C. Wetherbee, of Detroit; and S. H. Crane, of Chicago, for western delivery. School desks furnished by S. H. Crane were according to sample, being well made and of most approved kind. The wood bedsteads, chairs, and office desks furnished by G. H. Howell were very satisfactory, being full as good and at a lower price than those furnished heretofore. Iron bedsteads furnished by H. King, although no lower in price than those of last year, were much better and stronger, being made of wrought-iron in all parts, the frames being of angle iron, which made them very durable. All the supplies furnished by the contractors under this award were in strict accordance with samples.

#### TIN STAMPED WARE, CAMP KETTLES, &C.

A very large number of bids and samples were offered for competition, and after due examination awards were made to H. King, H. W. Shephard, E. W. Martin, and E. Baiz, for New York delivery; and to S. H. Crane for delivery at Chicago. All articles furnished were fully up to sample, strongly made and well finished; fully equal to any heretofore furnished.

The awards for agricultural implements, hardware, wagons, stoves, and other supplies made to parties in New York and vicinity were deliverable at government warehouse, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York. The larger and more bulky awards of same articles were made to Western parties for delivery from Chicago, Ill., Saint Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., Sioux City, Iowa, Yankton, Dak., and Saint Paul, Minn., at the same and in many cases lower prices, thereby resulting in a large saving of freight to the department. All the supplies called for from the various contractors were furnished very promptly, especially so, taking into consideration the very large and unusual demand on the manufacturers for nearly all kinds of goods. All were well packed and properly marked.

#### CARLISLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The wagons, harness, and tinware manufactured by the Indians at the Carlisle training school, under the charge of Capt. R. H. Pratt, compared favorably with old-established manufactures.

#### MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The leading bidders for medical supplies were W. H. Schieffelin and McKesson & Robbins. The samples from both bidders were of the same quality, and prices generally the same, except on a few articles which were lower in Mr. Schieffelin's bid, enabling him to secure the contract by being the lowest bidder.

The inspection of agricultural implements, hardware, &c., in the West was made by Mr. E. L. Cooper, whose long experience in mercantile business eminently qualified him for this position.

The appropriations by Congress for the Indian service should be made much earlier than heretofore, so that advertisements for proposals could be made earlier in the season; then all the different agencies would receive their supplies before the roads between the agencies and railroad depots and river landings become impassable, and before the close of navigation on the Missouri River, which generally takes place about the middle of September, and often, owing to dry seasons, at an earlier date.

## WAREHOUSE.

The work of receiving, inspecting, and shipping this large amount of goods has been greatly facilitated by having a commodious warehouse. It would be very difficult to transact the business properly with less room.

Much credit is due to the gentlemen who have had charge of the receiving and shipping departments. Having had long experience as merchants, they adhered strictly to mercantile methods; consequently made no mistake.

During the past four years not a package has been lost out of 25,893 received, weighed, shipped, and a record kept of the same.

Further details, the names of contractors, articles purchased, quantity, prices paid, and where delivered will be found in the following abstract of awards.

WILLIAM H. LYON,  
Chairman of Purchasing Committee.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK,  
Chairman of Board of Indian Commissioners.

*Abstract of awards made in New York City under advertisement of March 23, 1881.*

## BACON.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Barclay, Alex.....	92,000	\$10 87	Bismarck, Dak.
Booge, Jas. E.....	515,000	10 19	Sioux City.
Craig, A. N.....	246,830	9 85	Saint Louis.
Spiegelberg, W.....	2,000	18 45	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.

## BARLEY.

Whyland, A. E.....	40,000	\$2 75	Pima and Maricopa, Ariz.
Zeckendorf, L.....	20,000	3 23	Colorado River, Ariz.
Do.....	65,875	3 71	San Carlos, Ariz.

## BEANS.

Maxfield, L. H.....	150	\$4 50	Brainerd.
Do.....	500	4 49	Brown's Valley.
Do.....	1,000	4 16	Chicago.
Do.....	400	5 00	Detroit.
Do.....	1,000	4 56	Ojate.
Do.....	70,560	4 16	Sioux City.
Do.....	70,200	3 92½	
Spiegelberg, W.....	6,000	8 00	Abiquiu, N. Mex.
Do.....	5,000	9 00	Mescalero, N. Mex.
Whyland, A. E.....	35,000	5 20	San Carlos, Ariz.

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## BEEF.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Amorette, E.....	890,000	\$2 68½	Shoshone, Wyo.
Barclay, Alex.....	50,000	3 96	Devil's Lake, Dak.
Do.....	75,000	4 47	Sisseton, Dak.
Do.....	1,000,000	3 97	Standing Rock, Dak.
Burns, T. D.....	400,000	3 54	Abiquiu, N. Mex.
Hunter, R. D.....	3,500,000	3 73	San Carlos, Ariz.
Do.....	2,000,000	3 87	Pine Ridge, Dak.
Johnson, Chas.....	400,000	3 50	Southern Ute, Colo.
Mayer, L.....	320,000	3 74	Los Pinos, Colo.
Merriam, W. R.....	2,000,000	3 91	Rosebud, Dak.
Naylor, J. C.....	77,600	3 22½	Quapaw, Ind. T.
Do.....	43,560	5 97½	
Oburn, W. C.....	5,000,000	3 32	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.
Do.....	75,000	3 32	Kaw, Ind. T.
Do.....	3,500,000	3 32	Kiowa, Ind. T.
Do.....	600,000	3 32	Osage, Ind. T.
Do.....	235,000	3 32	Pawnee, Ind. T.
Do.....	585,000	3 32	Ponca, Ind. T.
Do.....	300,000	3 32	Ponca (Oakland), Ind. T.
Do.....	50,000	3 32	Sac and Fox, Ind. T.
Power, T. C.....	350,000	2 94	Fort Berthold, Dak.
Do.....	250,000	2 33	Blackfeet, Mont.
Do.....	300,000	2 73	Fort Belknap, Mont.
Do.....	750,000	2 64	Fort Peck, Mont.
Pugh, John.....	1,000,000	2 33	Crow, Mont.
Shilling, W. N.....	450,000	2 68	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Weare, P. B.....	1,509,000	3 48	Cheyenne River, Dak.
Do.....	1,000,000	3 34	Yankton, Dak.
Do.....	328,500	3 27	Santee, Nebr.
Whyland, A. E.....	300,000	3 99	
Woolworth, C. D.....	572,000	3 35	Crow Creek, Dak.
Do.....	1,200,000	3 35	Lower Brule, Dak.

## CORN.

Felon, E.....	25,000	\$3 93	Mescalero, N. Mex.
Haywood, R. C.....	200,000	0 73	Arkansas City.
Johnson, Charles.....	50,000	2 90	Southern Ute, Colo.
Kountze, W. J.....	200,000	1 46	Cheyenne River, Dak.
Do.....	50,000	1 30	Lower Brule, Dak.
McVay, J. C.....	500,000	1 35	Rosebud Landing.
Maxfield, L. H.....	4,100	1 15	Bayfield.
Do.....	25,000	1 39	Detroit.
Do.....	600	1 15	Duluth.
McNeil, J. L.....	70,000	3 44	Abiquiu, N. Mex.
Power, T. C.....	30,000	2 03	Gros Ventre, Mont.
Do.....	5,000	4 00	Santee, Nebr.
Woolworth, C. D.....	500,000	1 35	
Do.....	60,000	1 35	Crow Creek, Dak.
Do.....	35,000	1 20	Santee, Nebr.

## CORN MEAL.

Naylor, J. C.....	20,070	\$1 00	Quapaw Agency.
Newman, A. A.....	20,000	1 10	Arkansas City.

## COFFEE.

Arbuckle, John.....	650,000	\$11 16	Brooklyn.
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## FEED.

Maxfield, L. H.....	20,500	\$1 45	Bayfield.
Do.....	62,000	87½	Sioux City.
Mayer, L.....	20,000	7 48	Los Pinos Agency.

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## FLOUR.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Barclay, Alexa .....	1,040,000	\$2 49	
Fenlon, E .....	120,000	8 65	Los Pinos, Colo.
Goldberg, G .....	125,000	3 08	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Haywood, R. C .....	18,000	2 98	Saint Mary's.
Johnson, Chas .....	120,000	4 70	Southern Ute, Colo.
Maxfield, L. H .....	58,500	2 59	
Do .....	26,000	2 49	Brainerd.
Do .....	100,000	2 72½	
Do .....	65,000	2 59	
Do .....	22,500	2 49	
Do .....	100,000	2 49	
Do .....	500,000	2 31	
Do .....	855,000	2 29	
Moore, J. K .....	162,000	3 50	Rawlins.
Naylor, J. C .....	57,138	2 60	Quapaw, Ind. T.
Newman, A. A .....	72,000	3 25	Sac and Fox, Ind. T.
Do .....	1,409,900	2 37	
Power, T. C .....	160,000	4 47	Blackfeet, Mont.
Do .....	250,000	3 62	Crow, Mont.
Do .....	175,000	4 57	Gros Ventres, Mont.
Sheafe, M. W .....	200,000	2 22	
Do .....	200,000	2 28	
Do .....	160,000	2 42	
Spiegelberg, W .....	75,000	6 25	Navajo.
Staab, J .....	125,000	5 15	
Do .....	140,000	6 65	Mescalero, N. Mex.
Wells, N. W .....	10,000	3 15	Salt Lake City.
Whyland, A. E .....	1,000,000	4 90	San Carlos, Ariz.
Zeckendorf, L .....	100,000	5 43	Colorado River, Ariz.

## HARD BREAD.

Somer, F. L .....	29,500	\$3 87½	Kansas City.
Do .....	327,700	4 07½	Sioux City.

## HOMINY.

Smith, W. H .....	36,300	\$2 15	Saint Louis.
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## LARD.

Maxfield, L. H .....	100	\$0 15	Detroit.
Do .....	500	14½	Ojate.
Do .....	2,000	13½	Sioux City.
Powell, W. J .....	18,650	13½	

## OAT MEAL.

Smith, W. H .....	3,050	\$0 03½	Saint Louis.
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## OATS.

McVay, J. C .....	17,500	\$1 65	Santee Agency, Nebr.
Power, T. C .....	75,000	1 82	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.
Do .....	10,000	2 87	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.
Do .....	20,000	2 20	Flathead Agency, Mont.
Do .....	10,000	2 48	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.
Do .....	15,000	3 92	Gros Ventres Agency, Mont.
Woolworth, C. D .....	115,000	1 70	Rosebud Landing.

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## PORK.

Names.	Quantity.	Price per 100 pounds.	Where delivered.
	<i>Barrels.</i>		
Barclay, A .....	90	\$19 74	Bismarck.
Do .....	30	19 70	Detroit.
Booge, Jas. E. ....	492	18 15	Sioux City.
Maxfield, L. H. ....	47	19 70	
Do .....	70	18 29	
Do .....	160	19 40	Ojate.
Do .....	400	18 99	Sisseton Agency Station.
Do .....	116	18 29	Bayfield.
Do .....	22	19 70	Brainerd.
Do .....	70	17 50	

## RICE.

	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Talmage, D .....	248,155	\$0 5 <sup>48</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	

## SUGAR.

Kelly, P. H. ....	1,100,000	\$10 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	

## SALT.

Goldberg, G .....	2,000	\$3 50	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Do .....	1,200	6 50	Lemhi, Idaho.
Haywood, R. C. ....	55,060	1 36	
Do .....	9,500	1 50	Muscogee.
Do .....	8,000	1 50	Gros Ventres, Mont.
Maxfield, L. H. ....	4,060	75	Bayfield.
Do .....	300	1 50	Brainerd.
Do .....	840	1 50	Brown's Valley.
Do .....	900	2 00	Detroit.
Do .....	840	75	Duluth.
Do .....	2,800	1 75	Ojate.
Mayer, L .....	7,000	7 40	Los Pinos, Colo.
Do .....	5,000	7 40	Southern Ute, Colo.
Power, T. C. ....	16,300	80	Bismarck.
Do .....	9,000	5 74	Crow, Mont.
Do .....	1,500	6 20	Flathead, Mont.
Do .....	5,000	1 50	Fort Peck, Mont.
Do .....	3,000	3 24	Gros Ventres, Mont.
Spiegelberg, W. ....	3,000	9 00	Abiquiu, N. Mex.
Woolworth, C. D. ....	100,000	1 20	Rosebud Landing.
Do .....	3,680	70	
Do .....	8,000	1 10	Yankton, Dak.
Do .....	3,300	1 05	Santee, N. Mex.
Zeckendorf, L. ....	26,750	4 25	San Carlos, Ariz.

## TOBACCO.

Inge, L. D. ....	79,440	\$0 36	
Lorillard, P. ....	5,400	27	New York.

## TEA.

Burkhalter, S. ....	12,935	\$0 22	
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## WHEAT.

Danheim, R. ....	20,000	\$2 50	Pima, Ariz.
Haywood, R. C. ....	106,000	1 78	Navajo, N. Mex.
Staab, Z. ....	100,000	5 13	Navajo, N. Mex.

Abstract of awards made in New York City under advertisement of March 23, 1881, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

TRANSPORTATION.

Names.	From—	To—	Price.
Fenlon, E.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	Los Pinos, Colo.	\$8 95
Do	do	Southern Ute, Colo.	8 95
Do	Chicago	Los Pinos, Colo.	8 70
Do	do	outhern Ute, Colo.	8 70
Do	Kansas City	Los Pinos, Colo.	8 30
Do	do	Southern Ute, Colo.	8 30
Haywood, R. C.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	Muscogee, Ind. T.	2 02
Do	do	Arkansas City, Kans.	2 14
Do	do	Cauldwell, Kans.	2 14
Do	do	Coffeyville, Kans.	1 89
Do	do	Netawaka, Kans.	1 64
Do	do	Saint Mary's, Kans.	1 69
Do	do	White Cloud, Kans.	1 64
Do	do	Seneca, Mo.	1 98
Do	do	Otoe, Nebr.	1 98
Do	Chicago	Muscogee, Ind. T.	1 43
Do	do	Cauldwell, Kans.	1 74
Do	do	Coffeyville, Kans.	1 56
Do	do	Netawaka, Kans.	1 48
Do	do	Saint Mary's, Kans.	1 56
Do	do	White Cloud, Kans.	1 48
Do	do	Seneca, Mo.	1 58
Do	do	Otoe	1 58
Do	Saint Louis.	Muscogee, Ind. T.	1 18
Do	do	Arkansas City, Kans.	1 64
Do	do	do	1 74
Do	do	Cauldwell, Kans.	1 64
Do	do	Coffeyville, Kans.	1 42
Do	do	Netawaka, Kans.	1 22
Do	do	Saint Mary's, Kans.	1 18
Do	do	White Cloud, Kans.	1 22
Do	do	Seneca, Mo.	1 33
Do	do	Otoe	1 43
Kountze, W. J.	Running Water.	Bismarek, Dak.	60
Do	do	Cheyenne River, Dak.	60
Do	do	Fort Berthold, Dak.	80
Do	do	Fort Pierre, Dak.	50
Do	do	Lower Brule, Dak.	38
Do	do	Rosebud, Dak.	35
Do	do	Standing Rock, Dak.	75
Do	do	Yankton Agency, Dak.	25
Do	Yankton	Bismarek, Dak.	60
Do	do	Cheyenne River, Dak.	60
Do	do	Fort Berthold, Dak.	80
Do	do	Fort Pierre, Dak.	40
Do	do	Lower Brule, Dak.	40
Do	do	Rosebud Landing, Dak.	35
Do	do	Running Water, Dak.	20
Do	do	Yankton, Dak.	25
Do	Bismarek.	Cheyenne River, Dak.	40
Do	do	Fort Berthold, Dak.	20
Do	do	Fort Pierre, Dak.	40
Do	do	Lower Brule, Dak.	40
Do	do	Running Water, Dak.	60
Do	do	Standing Rock, Dak.	30
Do	do	Yankton, Dak.	60
Do	Sioux City	Bismarek, Dak.	70
Do	do	Cheyenne River, Dak.	70
Do	do	Fort Berthold, Dak.	95
Do	do	Fort Pierre, Dak.	60
Do	do	Lower Brule, Dak.	50
Do	do	Rosebud Landing, Dak.	45
Do	do	Running Water, Dak.	25
Do	do	Yankton Agency, Dak.	30
Do	do	Yankton, Dak.	15
McVay, J. C.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	Crow Creek, Dak.	1 65
Do	do	Lower Brule, Dak.	1 65
Do	do	Rosebud Landing, Dak.	1 65
Do	do	Yankton, Dak.	1 60
Do	do	Santee, Nebr.	1 60
Do	Chicago	Crow Creek, Dak.	1 00
Do	do	Lower Brule, Dak.	1 00
Do	do	Rosebud Landing, Dak.	1 00
Do	do	Yankton Agency, Dak.	90
Do	do	Santee, Nebr.	90
Do	Running Water.	Crow Creek, Dak.	60
Do	Yankton.	Crow Creek, Dak.	60

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Names.	From—	To—	Price.
McVay, J. C.	Yankton	Santee, Nebr.	\$0 30
Do.	Bismarck	Crow Creek, Dak	45
Do.	do.	Yankton Agency, Dak	50
Do.	do.	Santee, Nebr.	55
Do.	Saint Paul	Crow Creek, Dak.	1 05
Do.	do.	Lower Brule, Dak	1 00
Do.	do.	Rosebud Landing, Dak.	1 00
Do.	do.	Yankton Agency, Dak	90
Do.	do.	Santee, Nebr.	90
Do.	Sioux City	Crow Creek, Dak	70
Do.	do.	Santee, Nebr.	500
Power, T. C.	New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.	Brown's Valley, Dak.	3 00
Do.	do.	Cheyenne River, Dak	1 65
Do.	do.	Fort Berthold, Dak.	1 90
Do.	do.	Jamestown, Dak	3 00
Do.	do.	Ojate, Dak	2 65
Do.	do.	Rosebud Landing, Dak.	1 65
Do.	do.	Sisseton, Dak	2 35
Do.	do.	Standing Rock, Dak	1 65
Do.	do.	Sioux City, Iowa.	1 05
Do.	do.	Brainerd, Minn	1 85
Do.	do.	Detroit, Minn	1 95
Do.	do.	Duluth, Minn	1 05
Do.	do.	Blackfeet, Mont.	5 62
Do.	do.	Crow, Mont.	6 40
Do.	do.	Flat head, Mont	7 50
Do.	do.	Fort Belknap, Mont	5 25
Do.	do.	Fort Peck, Mont.	2 20
Do.	do.	Huntley, Mont	5 50
Do.	do.	Bayfield, Wis.	3 00
Do.	do.	Clintonville, Wis	3 00
Do.	Omaha	Sioux City, Iowa	30
Do.	Chicago	Brown's Valley, Dak	2 35
Do.	do.	Cheyenne River Dak	1 00
Do.	do.	Fort Berthold, Dak	1 25
Do.	do.	Fort Pierre, Dak	75
Do.	do.	Jamestown, Dak	2 35
Do.	do.	Ojate, Dak	1 99
Do.	do.	Rosebud Landing, Dak	1 00
Do.	do.	Sisseton, Dak	1 70
Do.	do.	Standing Rock, Dak	1 10
Do.	do.	Sioux City, Iowa.	40
Do.	do.	Brainerd, Minn	1 15
Do.	do.	Detroit, Minn	1 20
Do.	do.	Fort Belknap, Mont	1 48
Do.	do.	Duluth, Minn	75
Do.	do.	Bayfield, Wis	2 35
Do.	do.	Cliftonville, Wis.	2 35
Do.	Saint Louis	Fort Pierre, Dak	90
Do.	do.	Sioux City, Iowa.	45
Do.	do.	Duluth, Minn	1 00
Do.	do.	Blackfeet, Mont	4 95
Do.	do.	Fort Belknap, Mont	4 90
Do.	do.	Huntley, Mont.	4 90
Do.	Kansas City	Sioux City, Iowa	30
Do.	Yankton	Ojate, Dak	2 10
Do.	do.	Sisseton, Dak	75
Do.	do.	Blackfeet, Mont	4 65
Do.	do.	Crow, Mont	5 60
Do.	do.	Flathead, Mont	6 85
Do.	do.	Fort Belknap, Mont	4 25
Do.	do.	Fort Peck, Mont	1 00
Do.	do.	Huntley, Mont.	4 50
Do.	Bismarck	Rosebud Landing, Dak	50
Do.	do.	Sioux City, Iowa.	80
Do.	do.	Blackfeet, Mont	4 25
Do.	do.	Crow, Mont	5 50
Do.	do.	Flathead, Mont	6 50
Do.	do.	Fort Belknap, Mont	3 90
Do.	do.	Fort Peck, Mont	72
Do.	do.	Huntley, Mont.	3 90
Do.	Saint Paul	Bismarck, Dak	70
Do.	do.	Brown's Valley, Dak.	2 00
Do.	do.	Cheyenne River, Dak	1 00
Do.	do.	Fort Berthold, Dak	1 00
Do.	do.	Fort Pierre, Dak.	85
Do.	do.	Jamestown, Dak.	2 00
Do.	do.	Ojate, Dak.	1 75

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Names.	From—	To—	Price.
Power, T. C. ....	Saint Paul. ....	Rosebud Landing, Dak. ....	\$1 00
Do. ....	do. ....	Sisseton, Dak. ....	1 50
Do. ....	do. ....	Standing Rock, Dak. ....	95
Do. ....	do. ....	Sioux City, Iowa. ....	30
Do. ....	do. ....	Brainerd, Minn. ....	80
Do. ....	do. ....	Duluth, Minn. ....	50
Do. ....	do. ....	Detroit, Minn. ....	80
Do. ....	do. ....	Blackfeet, Mont. ....	4 80
Do. ....	do. ....	Crow, Mont. ....	5 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Flathead, Mont. ....	6 60
Do. ....	do. ....	Fort Belknap, Mont. ....	4 30
Do. ....	do. ....	Fort Peck, Mont. ....	1 40
Do. ....	do. ....	Huntley, Mont. ....	4 70
Do. ....	do. ....	Bayfield, Wis. ....	2 00
Do. ....	do. ....	Clintonville, Wis. ....	2 00
Do. ....	Sioux City	Bismarck, Dak. ....	80
Do. ....	do. ....	Brown's Valley, Dak. ....	2 25
Do. ....	do. ....	Jamestown, Dak. ....	2 25
Do. ....	do. ....	Ojate, Dak. ....	2 00
Do. ....	do. ....	Sisseton, Dak. ....	1 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Standing Rock, Dak. ....	80
Do. ....	do. ....	Brainerd, Minn. ....	1 15
Do. ....	do. ....	Duluth, Minn. ....	1 12
Do. ....	do. ....	Detroit, Minn. ....	1 20
Do. ....	do. ....	Blackfeet, Mont. ....	4 80
Do. ....	do. ....	Crow, Mont. ....	5 70
Do. ....	do. ....	Flathead, Mont. ....	6 80
Do. ....	do. ....	Fort Belknap, Mont. ....	4 25
Do. ....	do. ....	Fort Peck, Mont. ....	1 25
Do. ....	do. ....	Huntley, Mont. ....	4 70
Do. ....	do. ....	Bayfield, Wis. ....	2 25
Do. ....	do. ....	Clintonville, Wis. ....	2 25
Spiegelberg, W. ....	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	Abiquiu, N. Mex. ....	6 84
Do. ....	do. ....	Mescalero, N. Mex. ....	6 95
Do. ....	do. ....	Navajo, N. Mex. ....	7 47
Do. ....	do. ....	Pueblo, N. Mex. ....	6 37
Do. ....	Chicago	Abiquiu, N. Mex. ....	6 84
Do. ....	do. ....	Mescalero, N. Mex. ....	6 65
Do. ....	do. ....	Navajo, N. Mex. ....	7 25
Do. ....	do. ....	Pueblo, N. Mex. ....	6 37
Do. ....	Kansas City	Abiquiu, N. Mex. ....	6 40
Do. ....	do. ....	Mescalero, N. Mex. ....	6 40
Do. ....	do. ....	Navajo, N. Mex. ....	7 25
Do. ....	do. ....	Pueblo, N. Mex. ....	6 00
Stone, C. B. ....	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	Hoopa Valley, Cal. ....	9 50
Do. ....	do. ....	Redding, Cal. ....	6 75
Do. ....	do. ....	San Francisco, Cal. ....	4 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Tulare, Cal. ....	6 87½
Do. ....	do. ....	Spokane Falls, Oreg. ....	10 50
Do. ....	do. ....	The Dalles, Oreg. ....	6 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Toledo, Oreg. ....	8 25
Do. ....	do. ....	Umatilla Landing, Oreg. ....	7 87½
Do. ....	do. ....	Fort Simcoe, Wash. ....	10 75
Stone, C. B. ....	New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.	New Tacoma, Wash. ....	5 87½
Do. ....	do. ....	Olympia, Wash. ....	5 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Port Townsend, Wash. ....	5 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Seattle, Wash. ....	5 75
Do. ....	Chicago	Hoopa Valley, Cal. ....	9 25
Do. ....	do. ....	San Francisco, Cal. ....	4 50
Do. ....	do. ....	Spokane Falls, Oreg. ....	10 25
Do. ....	do. ....	The Dalles, Oreg. ....	6 50
Do. ....	do. ....	Toledo, Oreg. ....	8 00
Do. ....	do. ....	Umatilla Landing, Oreg. ....	7 62½
Do. ....	do. ....	Port Simcoe, Wash. ....	10 25
Do. ....	do. ....	New Tacoma, Wash. ....	5 62½
Do. ....	do. ....	Olympia, Wash. ....	5 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Port Townsend, Wash. ....	5 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Seattle, Wash. ....	5 75
Do. ....	San Francisco	Hoopa Valley, Cal. ....	4 75
Do. ....	do. ....	Spokane Falls, Oreg. ....	5 75
Do. ....	do. ....	The Dalles, Oreg. ....	2 00
Do. ....	do. ....	Toledo Oreg. ....	3 50
Do. ....	do. ....	Umatilla Landing, Oreg. ....	3 12½
Do. ....	do. ....	Fort Simcoe, Wash. ....	6 00
Do. ....	do. ....	New Tacoma, Wash. ....	1 12½
Do. ....	do. ....	Olympia, Wash. ....	1 00
Do. ....	do. ....	Port Townsend, Wash. ....	1 00
Do. ....	do. ....	Seattle, Wash. ....	1 00

*Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.*

## TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Names.	From—	To—	Price.
Wells, N. W	New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.	Red Rock Station, Idaho	\$6 25
Do	do	Ross Fork, Idaho	6 00
Do	do	Sidney, Nebr	2 95
Do	Chicago	Redding, Cal	6 06
Do	do	Tulare, Cal	6 40
Do	do	Red Rock Station, Idaho	5 55
Do	do	Ross Fork, Idaho	5 30
Do	do	Sidney, Nebr	2 35
Do	San Francisco	Redding, Cal	1 76
Do	do	Tulare, Cal	2 51
Do	do	Elko, Nev	3 62
Do	do	Wadsworth, Nev	2 53
Do	Omaha	Sidney, Nebr	1 95
Do	do	Elko, Nev	6 47
Do	do	Red Rock Station, Idaho	4 96
Do	do	Ross Fork, Idaho	4 71
Do	do	Sidney, Nebr	1 95
Do	do	Elko, Nev	6 47
Do	do	Wadsworth, Nev	6 40
Do	do	Salt Lake City, Utah	4 30
Do	do	Rawlins, Wyo	3 58
Do	do	Redding, Cal	6 06
Do	Kansas City	San Francisco, Cal	5 00
Do	do	Tulare, Cal	6 40
Do	do	Red Rock Station, Idaho	5 55
Do	do	Ross Fork, Idaho	5 30
Do	do	Elko, Nev	6 65
Do	do	Wadsworth, Nev	6 63
Do	do	Salt Lake City, Utah	4 45
Do	do	Rawlins, Wyo	4 45
Whyland, A. E	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	Casa Grande, Ariz	8 00
Do	do	Colorado River, Ariz	9 00
Do	do	San Carlos, Ariz	7 00
Do	do	Wilcox, Ariz	5 50
Do	do	Elko, Nev	5 00
Do	do	Wadsworth, Nev	5 00
Do	do	Salt Lake City, Utah	5 00
Do	do	Rawlins, Wyo	4 50
Do	do	Salt Lake City, Utah	5 00
Do	Chicago	Casa Grande, Ariz	8 00
Do	do	Colorado River, Ariz	9 00
Do	do	San Carlos, Ariz	6 80
Do	do	Wilcox, Ariz	5 25
Do	do	Elko, Nev	4 75
Do	do	Wadsworth, Nev	4 75
Do	do	Salt Lake City, Utah	4 80
Do	do	Rawlins, Wyo	4 25
Do	do	Salt Lake City, Utah	4 80
Do	Kansas City	Casa Grande, Ariz	8 00
Do	do	Colorado River, Ariz	9 00
Do	do	San Carlos, Ariz	6 25
Do	do	Wilcox, Ariz	5 00

## CLASS No. 1.—MACKINAW BLANKETS.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Dobson, John	3½-point scarlet, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds	926	Philadelphia	\$8 20
Do	3-point scarlet, 69 by 72 inches, 8 pounds, pairs	2, 235	do	6 56
Do	2½-point scarlet, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds, pairs	1, 119	do	4 92
Do	2-point scarlet, 42 by 56 inches, 5½ pounds, pairs	410	do	4 30
Do	3½-point indigo blue, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds	2, 604	do	6 90
Do	3-point indigo blue, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds	5, 449	do	5 52
Do	2½-point indigo blue, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds	2, 211	do	4 14
Do	2-point indigo blue, 42 by 56 inches, 5½ pounds	910	do	3 62

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## CLASS No. 1.—MACKINAW BLANKETS—Continued.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Dobson, John.....	3½-point green, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds, pairs.....	543	do.....	\$8 00
Do.....	3-point green, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds, pairs.....	1, 515	do.....	6 40
Do.....	2½-point green, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds, pairs.....	500	do.....	4 80
Do.....	2-point green, 42 by 56 inches, 5½ pounds, pairs.....	50	do.....	4 20
Do.....	3½-point gentian, 66 by 78 inches, 10 pounds.....	979	do.....	8 00
Do.....	3-point gentian, 60 by 72 inches, 8 pounds, pairs.....	1, 475	do.....	6 40
Do.....	2½-point gentian, 54 by 66 inches, 6 pounds.....	675	do.....	4 80

## CLASS No. 2.—WOOLEN GOODS.

Buckley, W. T.....	Shawls, $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	11, 803	New York.....	\$1 57½
Chaffee, E. J.....	Hose, women's woolen.....	3, 092	do.....	2 70
Do.....	Hose, women's cotton.....	35	do.....	1 20
Do.....	Hose, children's woolen.....	1, 418	do.....	2 05
Do.....	Socks, boys'.....	1, 358	do.....	1 85
Do.....	Scarfs.....	428	do.....	2 90
Do.....	do.....	428½	do.....	3 00
Dobson, John.....	Cloth list, blue.....	6, 235	Philadelphia.....	1 27½
Do.....	Cloth list, scarlet.....	4, 300	do.....	1 27½
Hansell, S. F.....	Blankets, horse.....	51	New York.....	3 75
Hood, T. G.....	Flannel, red.....	21, 440	do.....	33 $\frac{2}{10}$
Do.....	Mittens.....	984	do.....	\$3 00
Do.....	Socks, men's.....	825	do.....	2 45
Do.....	Socks, men's.....	100	do.....	1 10
Jaffery, E. S.....	Skirts.....	5, 195	do.....	68
Tefft, W. E.....	Flannel, blue.....	36, 145	do.....	36 $\frac{2}{10}$
Valentine, J. M.....	Socks, men's.....	744	do.....	2 54
Do.....	Socks, men's.....	471	do.....	2 35
Whiteside, William.....	Linsey.....	78, 170	do.....	14 $\frac{9}{10}$
Woolworth, E. B.....	Yarn, assorted.....	1, 271	do.....	95 $\frac{1}{10}$
Do.....	Yarn, gray and white.....	453	do.....	75

## CLASS No. 3.—COTTON GOODS.

Ashburner, T. A.....	Bed ticking.....	yds.. 38, 981	Philadelphia.....	\$0 10 $\frac{2}{10}$
Do.....	Ginghams.....	yds.. 59, 780	do.....	08 $\frac{2}{10}$
Do.....	Shirting hickory.....	yds.. 13, 020	do.....	09 $\frac{2}{10}$
Buckley, W. T.....	Calico.....	yds.. 42, 935	New York.....	06 $\frac{2}{10}$
Clafin, H. B.....	Calico.....	yds.. 102, 000	do.....	05 $\frac{2}{10}$
Do.....	Cotton-bats.....	lbs.. 895	do.....	10
Heller, H.....	Handkerchiefs.....	doz.. 1, 355	do.....	88
Hood, T. G.....	Drillings, blue.....	yds.. 24, 700	do.....	11
Do.....	Drillings, slate.....	yds.. 965	do.....	07 $\frac{2}{10}$
Do.....	Denims, blue.....	yds.. 20, 790	do.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milliken, S. M.....	Bedquilts.....	do..... 4, 000	do.....	1 17
Do.....	do.....	do..... 3, 717	do.....	1 20
Mandel, L.....	Kentucky jeans.....	yds.. 31, 095	do.....	20
Pitkin & Thomas.....	Duck, unsized.....	yds.. 175, 430	do.....	12 $\frac{2}{10}$
Robbins, R. A.....	Packing, yarn.....	lbs.. 260	do.....	0 14 $\frac{2}{10}$
Do.....	Packing, hemp.....	lbs.. 270	do.....	16
Do.....	Wicking, candle.....	lbs.. 100	do.....	21
Do.....	Warp, white.....	lbs.. 100	do.....	25
Do.....	Warp, blue.....	lbs.. 25	do.....	27
Seasongood, L.....	Kentucky jeans.....	yds.. 4, 875	Chicago or Saint Louis.....	37½
Shedd, U. T.....	Calico.....	yds.. 112, 665	New York.....	05 $\frac{2}{10}$
Smith, A. D.....	Sheeting, bleached.....	yds.. 9, 375	do.....	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strong, W. L. & Co.....	Calico.....	yds.. 37, 500	do.....	05 $\frac{2}{10}$
Tefft, W. E.....	Cheviot.....	yds.. 3, 980	do.....	10½
Do.....	Crash.....	yds.. 6, 825	do.....	09 $\frac{2}{10}$
Do.....	Mosquito bar.....	yds.. 1, 047	do.....	05
Do.....	Sheeting, brown.....	yds.. 234, 088	do.....	07 $\frac{2}{10}$
Do.....	Shirting, calico.....	yds.. 4, 930	do.....	05 $\frac{1}{10}$
Whiteside, William.....	Winseys.....	yds.. 2, 615	do.....	12

*Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.*

## CLASS No. 4.—CLOTHING.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
August, E.....	Shirts, hickory.....	14, 079	New York.....	\$0 36
Do.....	Shirts, calico.....	7, 001	do.....	24
Auerbach & Co.....	Coats, blue mackinaw.....	469	Saint Paul, Chi- cago, or Sioux City.	3 87
Do.....	Coats, scarlet Mackinaw.....	105	do.....	3 87
Do.....	Pants, blue Mackinaw.....	355	do.....	2 62
Do.....	Pants, scarlet Mackinaw.....	105	do.....	2 62
Do.....	Drawers, blue Mackinaw.....	314	do.....	1 95
Do.....	Drawers, scarlet Mackinaw.....	132	do.....	1 95
King, A.....	Suits (jacket and pants).....	2, 700	New York.....	3 15
Do.....	do.....	3, 692	do.....	4 27
Nannenberg, E.....	Blouses, Kentucky jeans.....	2, 615	do.....	2 67
Do.....	Coats, sack, Kentucky jeans.....	5, 484	do.....	3 34
Do.....	Coats, police-officers.....	90	do.....	7 74
Do.....	Coats, police, private.....	921	do.....	5 89
Do.....	Overcoats, sack.....	4, 818	do.....	5 42
Do.....	Overcoats, boys.....	1, 126	do.....	3 68
Do.....	Pants, men's, Kentucky jeans.....	6, 986	do.....	1 88
Do.....	Pants, police-officers.....	92	do.....	4 89
Do.....	Pants, police, private.....	919	do.....	3 67
Do.....	Vests, men's, Kentucky jeans.....	4, 926	do.....	1 21
Rothschild, V. H.....	Overcoats, duck, lined.....	180	do.....	3 92
Staab, Z.....	Vests, duck, lined.....	2, 675	do.....	1 18
Wallach, H.....	Blouses, duck, lined.....	1, 457	do.....	2 15
Do.....	Coats, sack, duck, lined.....	3, 670	do.....	3 15
Do.....	Overalls.....	6, 371	do.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Overcoats, boys.....	6	do.....	2 98
Do.....	Pants, duck lined.....	4, 894	do.....	1 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Pants, men's, duck, unlined.....	500	do.....	90
Do.....	Suits (jackets and pants).....	279	do.....	1 95
Do.....	Suits (jacket and pants).....	52	do.....	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Suits (coat, pants and vest).....	634	do.....	4 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Suits (coat, pants and vest).....	188	do.....	2 35
Do.....	Shirts, gray flannel.....	14, 684	do.....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Shirts, red flannel.....	9, 662	do.....	1 15

## CLASS No. 5.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Barclay, A.....	Shoe-packs, men's.....	1, 650	Saint Paul.....	\$0 85
Do.....	Shoe-packs, boys'.....	290	do.....	67
Bruce, G. W.....	Shoe-nails, assorted..... lbs.	188	New York.....	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rcbbins, R. A.....	Shoe-laces, leather..... gross.	290	do.....	73
Do.....	Shoe-lasts, assorted..... doz.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	60
Do.....	Shoe-pegs, assorted..... gall.	48	do.....	35
Wills, William B.....	Boots, men's (Nos. 6 to 9)..... pairs.	3, 275	do.....	2 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Boots, men's rubber..... pairs.	314	do.....	2 60
Do.....	Shoes, men's..... pairs.	9, 134	do.....	1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Shoes, boys'..... pairs.	6, 394	do.....	1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Shoes, women's..... pairs.	10, 428	do.....	80
Do.....	Shoes, misses'..... pairs.	4, 717	do.....	70
Do.....	Shoes, children's..... pairs.	2, 854	do.....	62

## CLASS No. 6.—HATS AND CAPS.

Foster, Jos.....	Caps, men's black.....	4, 154	New York.....	\$0 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Caps, boys' cassimere, black.....	3, 805	do.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hurlbut, W. H.....	Boys' black wool hats.....	4, 853	do.....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tenney, C. H.....	Hats, men's.....	11, 396	do.....	45
Do.....	Hats, police.....	990	do.....	67

## CLASS No. 7.—NOTIONS.

Balz, E. De La.....	Beads, assorted colors..... bunches..	1, 912	New York.....	\$0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Needles..... M.	288	do.....	80
Do.....	Needles, knitting..... gross.	30	do.....	18
Do.....	Needles, gloves'..... M.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	2 40
Do.....	Needles, sack..... doz.	137	do.....	11
Do.....	Needles..... doz.	147	do.....	05

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## CLASS No. 7.—NOTIONS—Continued.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Clafin, H. Br.	Buttons, pants	doz. 477	New York	\$0 05
Do.	Combs, coarse	1,217 doz.	do	34½
Do.	Combs, fine	965 doz.	do	28½
Do.	Cotton maiter for sienes	1,085 lbs.	do	26½
Do.	Hooks and eyes	258 gross.	do	07
Do.	Thimbles, open	189 doz.	do	09
Do.	Thimbles, closed	417 doz.	do	09
Do.	Tape measures	17 doz.	do	18½
Hood, T. G.	Buttons	155 gross.	do	32
Do.	Buttons, vest	116 gross.	do	28
Do.	Buttons, shirts	876 gross.	do	02½
Do.	Buttons, youths' agate	458 gross.	do	07½
Do.	Pins, brass, No. 2	305 packs.	do	34½
Do.	Pins, brass, No. 3	305 packs.	do	44½
Do.	Pins, brass, No. 4	305 packs.	do	39½
Do.	Suspenders	6,820 pairs.	do	17
Do.	Tape, white	1,474 pieces.	do	01½
McMaster, J. G.	Gilling twine, No. 30	2,255 lbs.	do	73
Do.	Gilling twine, No. 35	2,255 lbs.	do	84
Do.	Gilling twine, No. 40	2,255 lbs.	do	98
Do.	Thread, shoe	107 lbs.	do	51
Do.	Thread, linen	2,115 lbs.	do	81
Do.	Thread, linen	2,115 lbs.	do	90
Do.	Thread, linen	2,115 lbs.	do	1 03
Palmer, H. F.	Spool cotton	3,657 doz.	do	42 <sup>73</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>
Robbins, R. A.	Twine, wrapping	134 lbs.	do	22
Do.	Twine, sack	161 lbs.	do	29
Taylor, M. S.	Gloves, mens' buck	1,982 pairs.	do	1 09

## CLASS No. 8.—GROCERIES.

Barclay, A.	Sirup	4,329 galls.	Chicago	\$0 36
Hecker, G. V. & Co.	Allspice, ground	74,590 lbs.	New York	26
Littell, J. M. & Co.	Soap, toilet	50 doz.	do	50
Oakley, J. A.	Soap	209,440 lbs.	do	3 90
Robbins, R. A.	Matches	305 gross.	do	1 98
Ropes, E. N.	Cassia, ground	81 lbs.	do	18
Do.	Cloves, ground	64 lbs.	do	33
Do.	Cream tartar	117 lbs.	do	32
Do.	Ginger, ground	319 lbs.	do	06
Do.	Pepper, black	515 lbs.	do	15½
Whyland, A. E.	Allspice, ground	196 lbs.	do	20½
Do.	Candles	9,955 lbs.	do	11 <sup>40</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>
Do.	Cornstarch	1,625 lbs.	do	04 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>1000</sub>
Do.	Hops, fresh pressed	457 lbs.	do	19½
Do.	Indigo	460 lbs.	do	64
Do.	Mustard, ground	266 lbs.	do	13
Do.	Starch	1,832 lbs.	do	03½

## CLASS No. 9.—CROCKERY.

Davenport, W. W.	Bowls, pint, ironstone	doz. 104	New York	\$0 63
Do.	Bowls, quart, ironstone	doz. 125	do	75
Do.	Cups and saucers, tea	doz. 115	do	70
Do.	Cups and saucers, coffee	doz. 307	do	84
Do.	Plates, dinner, ironstone	doz. 365	do	72
Do.	Plates, tea, ironstone	doz. 105	do	52
Do.	Plates, sauce, ironstone	doz. 34	do	28
Do.	Plates, pie, ironstone	doz. 26	do	44
Do.	Pitchers, water, ironstone	doz. 14½	do	3 85
Do.	Pitchers, pint, ironstone	doz. 37½	do	1 25
Do.	Pitchers, quart, ironstone	doz. 16 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	do	1 50
Do.	Washbowls and pitchers	doz. 18 <sup>39</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	do	8 20
Shaw, James M.	Crocks, 1 gallon	doz. 7½	do	3 00
Do.	Crocks, 2 gallons	doz. 5½	do	4 50
Do.	Crocks, 3 gallons	doz. 7	do	6 33
Do.	Casters, dinner	doz. 1½	do	15 00
Do.	Lamp shades, paper	doz. 7½	do	1 25
Do.	Lamps, glass	doz. 46½	do	3 00
Do.	Lamps, glass, with brackets	doz. 28½	do	6 50
Do.	Lamps, student, No. 1	doz. 4½	do	42 00

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## CLASS No. 9.—CROCKERY—Continued.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Shaw, James M.	Lamps, tin, fancy	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	New York	\$2 70
Do	Lamp chimneys, burner No. 0	19 doz.	do	32
Do	Lamp chimneys, burner No. 1	137 doz.	do	34
Do	Lamp chimneys, burner No. 2	164 doz.	do	48
Do	Lamp chimneys, hinge No. 1	26 doz.	do	38
Do	Lamp chimneys, hinge No. 2	11 doz.	do	50
Do	Lamp chimneys, student	63 doz.	do	35
Do	Lamp wicks, No. 0	83 doz.	do	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Lamp wicks, No. 1	261 doz.	do	02 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do	Lamp wicks, student	105 doz.	do	06
Do	Lanterns, tin, globe	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	5 00
Do	Reflector lamp, 7 inches	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	do	3 00
Do	Salt sprinklers	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	do	60
Do	Tumblers	84 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	do	30

## CLASS No. 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODENWARE.

Crane, S. H.	Baskets, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	60 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	Chicago	\$3 25
Do	Baskets, 1 bushel	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	4 50
Do	Baskets, clothes	6 doz.	do	7 00
Do	Bowls, wooden, chopping	22 $\frac{7}{16}$ doz.	do	1 50
Do	Clothes pins	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	do	30
Do	Desks, school, double	24 doz.	do	3 75
Do	Desks, school, single	132 doz.	do	2 75
Do	Handles, plow, right hand	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	1 75
Do	Handles, plow, left hand	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	1 75
Do	Measures, 1 peck	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	2 35
Do	Measures, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	2 70
Do	Pails, 3 hoops	128 doz.	do	2 35
Do	Rolling pins	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	1 10
Do	Wash tubs, 3 hoops	76 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	do	11 50
Do	Washing machines	4 doz.	do	9 00
Hanks, L. B.	Handles, axe	1, 313 doz.	New York or Chicago.	1 44
Do	Handles, hoe	287 doz.	do	95
Do	Handles, spade	18 doz.	do	2 20
Do	Handles, pick	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	1 45
Do	Handles, hay fork	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	do	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Handles, spade	18 doz.	do	2 20
Do	Handles, pick	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	1 45
Howell, G. H.	Bedsteads, single	82 doz.	Chicago	2 40
Do	Bedsteads, double	1, 090 doz.	do	2 40
Do	Chairs, wood	234 doz.	do	4 75
Do	Chairs, reed-seat	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ doz.	do	14 00
Do	Desks, office	10 doz.	do	13 50
King, H.	Bedsteads, iron	189 doz.	do	6 75
Do	do	36 doz.	do	7 75
Robbins, R. A.	Bureaus, three drawers	96 doz.	New York	3 29
Do	Washboards	130 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	96
Do	do	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.	do	10 50
Quinn, W. H.	Wringers, clothes	4 $\frac{7}{8}$ doz.	do	36 00

## CLASS No. 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &amp;c.

Condict, F. K.	Bridles, harness	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	New York	\$22 80
Do	Surcingles, hair	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	3 00
Do	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	3 50
Hansell, S. F.	Bridle-bits	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	do	74
Do	Buckles, roller	2 gross.	do	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	do	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ gross.	do	90
Do	do	24 gross.	do	95
Do	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	do	1 25
Do	do	18 gross.	do	1 62
Do	Buckles, trace	398 pairs.	do	15
Do	do	172 pairs.	do	19
Do	Chains, halter	5 doz.	do	3 00
Do	Leather, sole	1, 975 lbs.	do	35
Do	do	800 lbs.	do	27
Do	Leather, lace	101 lbs.	do	55

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## CLASS No. 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &amp;c.—Continued.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Hansell, S. F.....	Rings, assorted.....gross..	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	New York.....	\$1 00
Do.....	Rings, halter.....gross..	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	do.....	2 10
Do.....	Halters.....doz.....	19	do.....	10 50
Peters, George.....	Collars, horse.....doz.....	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	15 00
Do.....	do.....doz.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	15 00
Do.....	Collars, mule.....doz.....	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	do.....	15 00
Do.....	Harness, double.....sets..	334	do.....	20 45
Do.....	do.....sets..	210	do.....	18 85
Do.....	Harness, plow.....sets..	167	do.....	11 74
Do.....	Leather.....lbs.....	10,685	do.....	38 $\frac{5}{8}$
Do.....	Saddles.....doz.....	28	do.....	11 00
Robbins, R. A.....	Bags, nose.....doz.....	07	do.....	7 75
Do.....	Wax, shoemakers'.....lbs..	123	do.....	40
Do.....	Wax, saddlers'.....lbs..	110	do.....	40
Woodhouse, J. H.....	Hames.....doz.....	386	do.....	75

## CLASS No. 12.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Crane, S. H.....	Blacking, shoe.....boxes..	1,420	Chicago.....	\$0 04
Do.....	Bags, paper, 1 pound.....M..	15,500	do.....	70
Do.....	Bags, paper, 2 pounds.....M..	23,200	do.....	88
Do.....	Bags, paper, 3 pounds.....M..	20,200	do.....	1 10
Do.....	Bags, paper, 4 pounds.....M..	19,000	do.....	1 25
Do.....	Bags, paper, 5 pounds.....M..	20,000	do.....	1 50
Do.....	Bags, paper, 6 pounds.....M..	4,000	do.....	1 75
Do.....	Bags, paper, 7 pounds.....M..	2,000	do.....	1 90
Do.....	Bags, paper, 8 pounds.....M..	5,000	do.....	2 08
Do.....	Bags, paper, 10 pounds.....M..	500	do.....	2 30
Do.....	Bags, paper, 12 pounds.....M..	500	do.....	2 78
Do.....	Bags, paper, 20 pounds.....M..	1,000	do.....	4 20
Do.....	Bags of No. 2 Manilla paper 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less.			
Do.....	Bags, paper, 25 pounds.....M..	500	Chicago.....	4 70
Do.....	Bags, grain, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.....doz..	105	do.....	2 85
Do.....	Bath brick.....doz.....	17	do.....	50
Howard, E. T.....	Machines, sewing.....doz.....	13	do.....	28 00
Do.....	do.....doz.....	17	do.....	32 00
Robbins, R. A.....	Axle grease, 2 dozen boxes.....	505	New York.....	96
Do.....	Beeswax.....lbs.....	62	do.....	33
Do.....	Churns, 10-gallon.....lbs..	82	do.....	1 90
Do.....	Clocks, 8-day.....doz.....	45	do.....	2 65

## CLASS No. 13.—WIRE, BRASS, &amp;c.

Cowles, A. A.....	Brass, sheet, Nos. 14 to 18 gauge.....lbs..	25	New York.....	\$0 24
Do.....	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge.....lbs..	25	do.....	24
Do.....	Kettles, brass, 2-gallon.....lbs..	366	do.....	28
Do.....	Kettles, brass, 5-gallon.....lbs..	719	do.....	30
Do.....	Kettles, brass, 6-gallon.....lbs..	310	do.....	30
Do.....	Kettles, brass, 8-gallon.....lbs..	200	do.....	30
Do.....	Kettles, brass, 10-gallon.....lbs..	491	do.....	30
Do.....	Kettles, brass, 10-quart.....lbs..	80	do.....	28
Do.....	Kettles, brass, 12-quart.....lbs..	85	do.....	28
Do.....	Wire, brass, No. 6 gauge.....lbs..	25	do.....	25
Do.....	Wire, brass, No. 9 gauge.....lbs..	22	do.....	25
Do.....	Wire, brass, No. 12 gauge.....lbs..	32	do.....	25
Do.....	Wire, brass, No. 14 gauge.....lbs..	31	do.....	25
Do.....	Wire, brass, No. 15 gauge.....lbs..	17	do.....	25
Do.....	Wire, copper, No. 20 gauge.....lbs..	27	do.....	30
Do.....	Wire, copper, No. 18 gauge.....lbs..	7	do.....	30
Do.....	Wire, copper, No. 12 gauge.....lbs..	7	do.....	30
Do.....	Wire, copper, No. 5 gauge.....lbs..	7	do.....	30
Do.....	Wire, copper, No. 4 gauge.....lbs..	7	do.....	30
Do.....	Wire, copper, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....lbs..	62	do.....	30
Do.....	Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....lbs..	7	do.....	30
Crane, S. H.....	Wire cloth for screens.....sq. feet.	6,970	Chicago.....	03
Do.....	Wire, bright iron, No. 3 gauge.....lbs..	210	do.....	04
Do.....	Wire, bright iron, No. 6 gauge.....lbs..	200	do.....	04
Do.....	Wire, bright iron, No. 8 gauge.....lbs..	665	do.....	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Wire, bright iron, No. 10 gauge.....lbs..	375	do.....	05
Do.....	Wire, bright iron, No. 11 gauge.....lbs..	280	do.....	05
Do.....	Wire, bright iron, No. 12 gauge.....lbs..	275	do.....	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.....	Wire, bright iron, No. 14 gauge.....lbs..	85	do.....	05 $\frac{3}{4}$

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## CLASS No. 13.—WIRE, BRASS, &amp;c.—Continued.

Names.	Article.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H.	Wire, bright iron, No. 18 gauge . . . lbs..	10	Chicago	\$0 08
Do	Wire, annealed, No. 12 gauge . . . lbs..	14	do	05½
Do	Wire, annealed, No. 14 gauge . . . lbs..	34	do	05½
Do	Wire, annealed, No. 16 gauge . . . lbs..	234	do	06½
Do	Wire, annealed, No. 18 gauge . . . lbs..	59	do	08
Do	Wire, annealed, No. 20 gauge . . . lbs..	29	do	09
Do	Wire, annealed, No. 24 gauge . . . lbs..	21	do	10
Do	Wire, annealed, No. 35 gauge . . . lbs..	14	do	20
Do	Wire, fence, barbed, 4 point . . . lbs..	36,500	do	10½
Do	Wire, fence, staples . . . lbs..	835	do	07½

## CLASS No. 14.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Allen, R. H.	Corn-shellers . . . . .	3	New York	\$6 00
Do	Fanning-mills . . . . .	4	do	14 40
Do	Feed-cutter . . . . .	1	do	15 00
Do	Scythes snaths . . . . . doz.	45	do	5 50
Do	Sickles, No. 3 . . . . . doz.	26	do	3 25
Cohn, A. B.	Pumps, wood . . . . .	26	do	3 00
Do	Pumps, wood, tubing for, 15 to 18 feet sections . . . . .	32	do	08
Do	Rakes, hay, wood, 12-teeth, 2 bows . doz.	131½	do	1 40
Do	Wheelbarrows, garden . . . . . doz.	8½	do	3 20
Do	do . . . . . doz.	8½	Chicago	4 00
Crane, S. H.	Cradles, grain, 5-finger . . . . . doz.	22	Chicago	26 00
Do	Machines, thrashing, 6 horse-power . . . . .	3	do	360 00
Do	Machines, thrashing, 8 horse-power . . . . .	2	do	409 00
Do	Machines, thrashing, 10 horse-power . . . . .	2	do	450 00
Do	Rakes, iron, 12-teeth . . . . . doz.	43¾	do	2 75
Deere, C. H.	Corn planters . . . . . doz.	3	Kansas City, Sioux City, and Chicago.	36 00
Do	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, extra points . . . . .	101	do	12 50
Do	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, extra points . . . . .	2	do	12 50
Do	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, extra points . . . . .	68	do	13 25
Do	Plows, shovel, single . . . . .	8	do	1 75
Do	Plows, shovel, double . . . . .	271	do	2 45
Do	Plows, 7-inch, 1-horse . . . . .	37	do	3 90
Do	Plows, 8-inch, 1-horse . . . . .	67	do	4 25
Do	Plows, 9-inch, double-horse . . . . .	40	do	5 40
Do	Plows, 10-inch, 2-horse . . . . .	125	do	6 40
Do	Plows, 11-inch . . . . .	53	do	6 25
Do	Plows, 12-inch . . . . .	169	Chicago	6 90
Dibble, H. P.	Rakes, garden, cast-steel, 12-teeth . doz.	23½	Chicago	4 65
King, Hez	Scythes, grass, assorted . . . . . doz.	62½	do	7 00
Peavey, J. F.	Harrow, 40-teeth . . . . .	102	do	4 00
Do	Machines, mowing, complete . . . . .	68	do	48 00
Do	do . . . . .	12	do	46 75
Do	Machines, mowing and reaping, complete . . . . .	5	do	90 00
Do	Rakes, hay, sulky . . . . .	8	Sioux City	18 00
Do	do . . . . .	8	Kansas City	18 50
Richards, John F.	Wheelbarrows, all iron . . . . . doz.	2	do	135 00
Do	Yokes, medium, oiled and painted . . . . .	177	do	2 50
Do	Yokes, large, oiled and painted . . . . .	115	do	2 75
Wood, E.	Machines, reaping, complete . . . . .	22	Chicago	82 50
Do	Machines, mowing and reaping, complete . . . . .	1	do	105 00
Woodhouse, J. H.	Pumps, iron . . . . .	7	New York or Chicago.	2 75

## CLASS No. 15.—WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Crane, S. H.	Axletrees, hickory, 3 by 4, wide-track . . . . .	80	Chicago	\$0 55
Do	Axletrees, hickory, 3½ by 4½, wide-track . . . . .	114	do	58
Do	Axletrees, hickory, 3½ by 4½, narrow-track . . . . .	71	do	70
Do	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3¼ by 4¼, wide-track . . . . .	18	do	70
Do	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3½ by 4½, narrow-track . . . . .	211	do	70
Do	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 3½ by 4½, wide-track . . . . .	205	do	70

*Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.*

## CLASS No. 15.—WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H.	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4 by 5, narrow-track	42	Chicago	\$0 83
Do.	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4 by 5, wide-track	115	do	83
Do.	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4½ by 5½, narrow-track	26	do	1 00
Do.	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, 4½ by 5½, wide-track	14	do	1 00
Do.	Bolsters, oak, 2½ by 3½, narrow track	14	do	20
Do.	Bolsters, oak, front, 3 by 4½, narrow track	87	do	26
Do.	Bolsters, oak, front, 3 by 4½, wide track	166	do	30
Do.	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front, 3½ by 5 wide track	21	do	35
Do.	Bolsters oak, wagon, rear, 2½ by 3, narrow track	14	do	17
Do.	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear 2½ by 3½, narrow track	72	do	20
Do.	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 2½ by 3½, wide track	181	do	24
Do.	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear, 3 by 4, wide track	21	do	25
Do.	Borers, hub	3	do	24 00
Do.	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, narrow track, sets	174	do	14
Do.	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, wide track, sets	26	do	15
Do.	Felloes, hickory, bent, 1½ by 1½ inch, sets	2	do	75
Do.	Felloes, hickory, bent, 1½ by 1½ inch, sets	36	do	95
Do.	Felloes, hickory, bent, 1½ by 1½ inch, sets	15	do	1 10
Do.	Felloes, hickory, bent, 1½ by 1½ inch, sets	26	do	1 25
Do.	Felloes, hickory, bent, 2 by 2 inch, sets	7	do	1 40
Do.	Felloes, oak, bent, 2 by 2 inch, sets	3	do	1 75
Do.	Felloes, oak, bent, 2½ by 2½ inch, sets	7	do	2 00
Do.	Hounds, oak, front, sawed, 3 pieces, sets	183	do	30
Do.	Hounds, oak, rear, sawed, 2 pieces, sets	182	do	22
Do.	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1½ inch, sets	25	do	1 50
Do.	Spokes, oak, wagon, 1½ inch, sets	22	do	1 50
Do.	Spokes, oak, wagon, 1½ inch, sets	15	do	1 50
Do.	Spokes, oak, wagon, 2½ inch, sets	85	do	2 25
Do.	Spokes, oak, wagon, 2½ inch, sets	2	do	2 25
Do.	Spokes, oak, wagon, 2½ inch, sets	7	do	2 75
Do.	Skins, wagon, 2½ by 6 inch, sets	7	do	1 35
Do.	Skins, wagon, 2½ by 8 inch, sets	20	do	1 77
Do.	Skins, wagon, 3 by 9 inch, sets	46	do	2 16
Do.	Skins, wagon, 3½ by 11 inch, sets	69	do	2 88
Do.	Yokes, hickory	210	do	10
Do.	Reaches, plain	7	do	25
Rosenfield, M.	Felloes, oak, sawed, 1½ by 2 inch, sets	4	do	75
Do.	Felloes, oak, sawed, 2 by 2½ inch, sets	26	do	1 00
Do.	Felloes, oak, sawed, 2 by 2½ inch, sets	106	do	1 30
Do.	Hubs, oak, 8 by 10, sets	4	do	1 00
Do.	Hubs, 8½ by 10, sets	5	do	1 00
Do.	Hubs, 8½ by 11, sets	54	do	1 20
Do.	Hubs, 9 by 11, sets	4	do	1 20
Do.	Hubs, oak, 9½ by 12, sets	1	do	1 20
Do.	Spokes, wagon, 2-inch, sets	18	do	2 00
Do.	Spokes, oak, wagon, 2½ inch, sets	47	do	2 25
Do.	Spokes, oak, wagon, 3-inch, sets	2	do	3 00
Do.	Spokes, oak, wagon, 3½ inch, sets	27	do	3 75
Do.	Spokes, wagon, 3½ inch, sets	3	do	3 75
Do.	Spring, wagon, per pound, sets	32	do	06
Do.	Skins, wagon, 3½ by 10 inch, sets	66	do	2 65
Do.	Whiffletrees, hickory	674	do	08
Do.	Bows, narrow track	556	do	10
Do.	Bows, wide track	556	do	10
Do.	Covers, narrow track	436	do	2 60
Do.	Covers, wide track	436	do	2 75
Webster E. A.	Eveners, oak, ironed, sets	43	do	27
Do.	Eveners, oak, ironed, sets	112	do	27
Do.	Felloes, oak, sawed, 2½ by 3 inch, sets	26	do	1 85
Do.	Hounds, oak, sawed, 2 pieces, sets	218	do	17
Do.	Tongues, oak, 3-inch, sets	121	do	75
Do.	Tongues, ash, 3½ inch, sets	223	do	75
Do.	Tongues, ash, 3½ inch, sets	465	do	75
Do.	Whiffletrees, hickory	341	do	29
Do.	Yokes, neck, hickory	201	do	33

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## CLASS No. 16.—WAGONS AND WAGON-FIXTURES.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Cauldwell, A	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	52	Kansas City	\$42 50
Do	Top boxes		do	2 00
Do	Spring-seats		do	3 00
Rosenfield, M.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	2	Chicago	38 00
Do	Top boxes		do	2 00
Do	Spring-seats		do	2 25
Do	Covers, narrow		do	2 60
Do	Covers, wide		do	2 75
Webster, E. A	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	71	do	40 00
Do	3-inch		do	40 00
Do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch		do	40 50
Do	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch		do	43 00
Do	Log	310	do	90 00
Do	Top boxes		Sioux City	2 00
Do	Spring-seats		do	2 50
Do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch		do	44 50
Do	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	70	do	47 00
Do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch		Kansas City	46 00
Do	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch		do	43 50
Colgate, S. J.	Lead, red, dry	1,755	New York	06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans	370	do	63
Do	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans	1,266	do	66
Crans, S. H.	Paper, building	14,500	Chicago	02 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do	Paper, tarred	7,500	do	02 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dunham, T. C.	Chrome-yellow, in oil	132	New York	14
Do	Coal-tar	95	do	25
Do	Lampblack, in papers	150	do	12
Do	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil	92	do	00
Do	Pitch	485	do	04
Do	Umber, burnt, ground	408	do	08
Page, J. S.	Lead, white	12,475	do	06 $\frac{65}{100}$
Do	Lead, red, dry	167	do	65
Do	Paint, roof	105	do	84
Do	Turpentine, in cans	460	do	48
Do	Varnish, copal	130	do	1 15
Do	Whiting	1,845	do	1 00
Robbins, R. A.	Oil, kerosene	6,990	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Oil, harness	193	do	75
Do	Oil, lubricating	754	do	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woodhouse, J. H.	Oil, lard, medium quality	1,530	do	93 $\frac{1}{2}$

## CLASS No. 17.—TIN AND STAMPED WARE.

Balze, E. De La	Spoons, tea, tinned iron	874	New York	\$0 11
Do	Spoons, table, tinned iron	912	do	23
Crane, S. H.	Buckets, water, 2-gallon	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago	4 75
Do	Boilers, wash, copper bottom, riveted, No. 8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	17 00
Do	Cups, tin, pint, riveted handle	670	do	40
Do	Cups, tin, quart, riveted handle	400	do	50
Do	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	54
Do	Candle-molds, 8s	6	do	2 60
Do	Coffee-mills, iron hopper, No. 3	337 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 98
Do	Coffee-mills, No. 1	10 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	4 40
Do	Coffee-boilers, 2-quart, spout and handle	320	do	1 75
Do	Punches, hollow, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	$\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 00
Do	Pans, 1-quart, stamped, retinned	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	75
Do	Pans, 2-quart, stamped, retinned	23	do	99
Do	Plates, tin, 9-inch dinner	724	do	24
Do	Plates, tin, 9-inch pie, stamped	225	do	24
Do	Shears, tinners', hand, No. 9	7	do	1 35
Do	Shears, tinners', hand, No. 7	6	do	2 25
Do	Shears, tinners', bench, No. 4	8	do	4 50
Do	Solder	623	do	14
Do	Scoops, hand No. 20, grocers'	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 65
Do	Scoops, hand No. 40, grocers'	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 40
Do	Wash-hasins, flat-bottom, 11-inch	292	do	93
King, H.	Graters, nutmeg	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	New York	20
Do	Match-safes, self-closing	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 75
Do	Pans, dust, japanned	18	do	90
Do	Plates, tin, 9-inch pie	94	do	30
Do	Teapots, 3 pints, round	$\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 70
Do	Teapots, 4 pints, round	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 90
Martin, E. W.	Pans, fry, No. 4, polished	473 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 40

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

CLASS No. 17—TIN AND STAMPED WARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Shephard, H. W.	Dippers, water, 1-quart, riveted . . . do . . .	128 $\frac{5}{8}$	New York . . . . .	\$0 83
Do . . . . .	Dippers, water, 2 quarts, riveted . . . do . . .	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .	1 00
Do . . . . .	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts) . . . . . nests . . .	1, 134	do . . . . .	1 50
Do . . . . .	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts) . . . . . nests . . .	325	do . . . . .	1 20
Do . . . . .	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7, 11, and 14 quarts . . . . . doz . . .	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .	3 57
Do . . . . .	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7, 11, and 14 quarts . . . . . doz . . .	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .	4 69
Do . . . . .	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7, 11, and 14 quarts . . . . . doz . . .	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .	4 13
Do . . . . .	Kettles, plain iron, 7, 11, and 14 quarts. doz . . . . .	105	do . . . . .	2 35
Do . . . . .	Kettles, plain iron, 7, 11, and 14 quarts. doz . . . . .	105	do . . . . .	3 25
Do . . . . .	Kettles, plain iron, 7, 11, and 14 quarts. doz . . . . .	105	do . . . . .	3 75
Do . . . . .	Pails, water, tin, 14 quarts . . . . . doz . . .	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .	6 00
Do . . . . .	Pans, tin, 2 quarts . . . . . do . . .	159	do . . . . .	60
Do . . . . .	Pans, tin, 4 quarts . . . . . do . . .	313 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .	89
Do . . . . .	Pans, tin, 6 quarts . . . . . do . . .	199	do . . . . .	99
Do . . . . .	Pans, dish, 10 quarts . . . . . do . . .	42	do . . . . .	3 24
Do . . . . .	Pans, dish, 14 quarts . . . . . do . . .	42	do . . . . .	3 92
Do . . . . .	Pans, dish, 17 quarts . . . . . do . . .	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .	4 6

CLASS No. 18.—STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, TIN, &c.

Crane, S. H . . . . .	Elbows, stove-pipe, 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron . . . . .	50	Chicago . . . . .	\$0 11
Do . . . . .	Elbows, stove-pipe, 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron . . . . .	1, 035	do . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Elbows, stove-pipe, 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron . . . . .	48	do . . . . .	13
Do . . . . .	Ovens, Dutch, 10-inch . . . . .	430	do . . . . .	05
Do . . . . .	Ovens, Dutch, 12-inch . . . . .	1, 022	do . . . . .	05
Do . . . . .	Polish, stove . . . . . gross . . .	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	do . . . . .	3 00
Do . . . . .	Tin, sheet, 10 by 14 inches, IX . . . boxes . . .	15	do . . . . .	8 75
Do . . . . .	Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IX . . . boxes . . .	18	do . . . . .	8 75
Do . . . . .	Tin, sheet, 10 by 14 inches, IC . . . boxes . . .	19	do . . . . .	6 75
Do . . . . .	Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IC . . . boxes . . .	19	do . . . . .	6 75
Do . . . . .	Tin, sheet, IX, 14 by 60 inches, No. 9 boiler . . . . . boxes . . .	1	do . . . . .	17 50
Do . . . . .	Zinc, sheet, No. 9, 36 by 84 inches . boxes . . .	2, 975	do . . . . .	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castle, C. H . . . . .	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron . . . . .	7, 471	do . . . . .	16
Do . . . . .	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron . . . . .	310	do . . . . .	17
Do . . . . .	Stoves, cooking, 6-inch, with furniture . . .	216	do . . . . .	13 00
Do . . . . .	Stoves, cooking, 7-inch, with furniture . . .	13	do . . . . .	16 00
Do . . . . .	Stoves, cooking, 8-inch, with furniture . . .	618	do . . . . .	18 75
Do . . . . .	Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with furniture . . .	24	do . . . . .	21 25
Do . . . . .	Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch, with furniture . . .	37	do . . . . .	22 00
Do . . . . .	Stoves, box, heating, 24 inches long . . . . .	256	do . . . . .	4 25
Do . . . . .	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long . . . . .	119	do . . . . .	5 25
Do . . . . .	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long . . . . .	85	do . . . . .	6 50
Do . . . . .	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long . . . . .	65	do . . . . .	8 50
Fry, L. B . . . . .	Stoves, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder . . .	15	do . . . . .	9 00
Do . . . . .	Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder . . .	2	do . . . . .	11 60
Do . . . . .	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron oval, 32-inch . . . . .	23	do . . . . .	14 00
Do . . . . .	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron oval, 37-inch . . . . .	10	do . . . . .	16 80
Hotchkiss, C. B. . . . .	Caldrons, iron, 21 gallons, plain kettle . . .	6	do . . . . .	3 00
Do . . . . .	Caldrons, iron, 45 gallons, plain kettle . . .	2	do . . . . .	5 75
Do . . . . .	Caldrons, iron, 21 gallons, portable with furnace . . . . .	3	do . . . . .	10 00
Do . . . . .	Caldrons, iron, 45 gallons, portable, with furnace . . . . .	5	do . . . . .	16 00
Do . . . . .	Caldrons, iron, 90 gallons, portable, with furnace . . . . .	3	do . . . . .	40 00

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Barclay, A	Nails, lath, 3-penny	300 lbs.	Sioux City, Yank- ton, or Running Water.	\$5 04
Do.	Nails, shingle, 4-penny	3 300	do	4 29
Do.	Nails, wrought, 6-penny	1 150	do	5 29
Do.	Nails, wrought, 8-penny	2 650	do	5 29
Do.	Nails, finishing, 6-penny	600	do	5 29
Do.	Nails, finishing, 8-penny	1 100	do	5 04
Do.	Nails, casing, 6-penny	400	do	4 79
Do.	Nails, casing, 8-penny	1 000	do	4 54
Do.	Nails, fence, 8-penny	300	do	3 79
Do.	Nails, fence, 10-penny	2 500	do	3 54
Do.	Nails, fence, 12-penny	2 500	do	3 54
Do.	Nails, 6-penny	1 300	do	4 04
Do.	Nails, 8-penny	7 900	do	3 79
Do.	Nails, 10-penny	10 800	do	3 54
Do.	Nails, 12-penny	4 300	do	3 54
Do.	Nails, 20-penny	7 200	do	3 54
Do.	Nails, 30-penny	3 300	do	3 54
Do.	Nails, 40-penny	1 700	do	3 54
Do.	Nails, 60-penny	900	do	3 54
Do.	Nails, lath, 3-penny	100	Saint Paul	4 89
Do.	Nails, shingle, 4-penny	1 400	do	4 14
Do.	Nails, wrought, 6-penny	525	do	5 14
Do.	Nails, wrought, 8-penny	350	do	5 14
Do.	Nails, finishing, 6-penny	600	do	5 14
Do.	Nails, finishing, 8-penny	200	do	4 89
Do.	Nails, casing, 6-penny	100	do	4 64
Do.	Nails, casing, 8-penny	100	do	4 39
Do.	Nails, fence, 8-penny	700	do	3 64
Do.	Nails, fence, 10-penny	600	do	3 39
Do.	Nails, fence, 12-penny	800	do	3 89
Do.	Nails, 6-penny	3 500	do	3 64
Do.	Nails, 8-penny	3 750	do	3 39
Do.	Nails, 10-penny	200	do	3 39
Do.	Nails, 12-penny	1 750	do	3 39
Do.	Nails, 20-penny	400	do	3 39
Do.	Nails, 30-penny	400	do	3 39
Boyd, E. A.	Glass, window, 8 by 10, American, B quality	82 boxes	New York	2 85
Do.	Glass, window, 9 by 12, American, B quality	17 boxes	do	2 85
Do.	Glass, window, 9 by 13, American, B quality	7 boxes	do	2 85
Do.	Glass, window, 9 by 14, American, B quality	8 boxes	do	2 85
Do.	Glass, window, 9 by 15	5 boxes	do	2 85
Do.	Glass, window, 10 by 13	62 boxes	do	2 85
Do.	Glass, window, 10 by 12	32 boxes	do	2 85
Do.	Glass, window, 10 by 14	13 boxes	do	3 35
Do.	Glass, window, 10 by 16	7 boxes	do	3 35
Do.	Glass, window, 10 by 18	8 boxes	do	3 35
Do.	Glass, window, 12 by 14	20 boxes	do	3 35
Do.	Glass, window, 12 by 16	16 boxes	do	3 35
Do.	Glass, window, 12 by 18	8 boxes	do	3 35
Do.	Glass, window, 12 by 22	25 boxes	do	3 35
Do.	Glass, window, 12 by 28	7 boxes	do	4 35
Do.	Glass, window, 24 by 20	boxes	do	3 35
Bruce, G. W.	Adzes, cast-steel, square head	5 7/12 doz.	do	12 85
Do.	Axes, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern	831 doz.	do	7 04
Do.	Axes, cast-steel, broad, 12-inch, beveled one side	4 1/8 doz.	do	15 75
Do.	Axes, hunters', handled	239 doz.	do	4 20
Do.	Hoes, planters', 10-inch, with eye	152 doz.	do	6 50
Do.	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2	24 3/8 doz.	do	6 91
Do.	Mattocks, ax	13 3/8 doz.	do	8 00
Do.	Packing, rubber, 3/8-inch	178 lbs.	do	20
Do.	Packing, rubber, 1/2-inch	185 lbs.	do	20
Do.	Packing, rubber, 1-inch	75 lbs.	do	20
Do.	Tacks, 4-ounce, full weight	384 papers	do	05 24/100
Do.	Tacks, 6-ounce, full weight	704 papers	do	05 36/100
Do.	Tacks, 8-ounce, full weight	684 papers	do	04 33/100
Do.	Tacks, 10-ounce, full weight	654 papers	do	05 20/100
Do.	Tacks, 12-ounce, full weight	459 papers	do	05 30/100
Clapp, H. L.	Scale, hay and cattle, 5 tons	1 doz.	do	89 00
Crane, S. H.	Augers, post, 9-inch	3 3/8 doz.	Chicago	16 90
Do.	Augers, hollow, 3/4-inch	1 3/8 doz.	do	9 00
Do.	Augers, hollow, 1/2-inch	1 1/8 doz.	do	10 50

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H.	Angers, hollow, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch	doz.	Chicago	\$12 00
Do.	Angers, hollow, 1-inch	doz.	do	12 00
Do.	Awls, shoemakers', cast-steel, peg, assorted, regular	doz.	do	09
Do.	Awls, cast-steel, shoemakers', sewing, assorted, regular	doz.	do	08
Do.	Awls, cast-steel, saddlers', assorted, regular	doz.	do	10
Do.	Bits, gimlet, assorted, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	doz.	do	33
Do.	Bits, extension, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inch	doz.	do	12 60
Do.	Bits, pod, assorted, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	doz.	do	70
Do.	Bits, gouge, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	doz.	do	70
Do.	Brushes, varnish	doz.	do	3 24
Do.	Brushes, marking, assorted	doz.	do	50
Do.	Belting, leather, 8-inch	feet.	do	36
Do.	Belting, leather, 6-inch	feet.	do	50
Do.	Belting, leather, 5-inch	feet.	do	31
Do.	Belting, leather, 4-inch	feet.	do	25
Do.	Belting, leather, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	feet.	do	22
Do.	Belting, leather, 3-inch	feet.	do	18
Do.	Belting, leather, 2 inch	feet.	do	11
Do.	Braces, ratchet, 10-inch	doz.	do	10 50
Do.	Bells, hand, No. 6	doz.	do	3 75
Do.	Bells, cow & ox, large, assorted sizes	doz.	do	3 50
Do.	Borax	lbs.	do	16
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 1, per 100	900	do	54
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	1,225	do	56
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2, per 100	1,855	do	58
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	1,156	do	59
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3, per 100	856	do	62
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	606	do	64
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4, per 100	430	do	66
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	300	do	68
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1, per 100	367	do	62
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	850	do	64
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2, per 100	1,562	do	67
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	1,361	do	70
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3, per 100	1,683	do	73
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	1,711	do	76
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, per 100	1,346	do	79
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	911	do	82
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5, per 100	721	do	85
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	261	do	88
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6, per 100	521	do	91
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ , per 100	350	do	75
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1, per 100	720	do	75
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2, per 100	1,520	do	76
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	1,000	do	80
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 3, per 100	1,970	do	84
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	1,100	do	88
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 4, per 100	2,175	do	92
Do.	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	775	do	96

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HABDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 5, per 100	1,200	Chicago	\$1 00
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	550	do	1 04
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 6, per 100	1,110	do	1 08
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	450	do	1 12
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7, per 100	735	do	1 16
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	450	do	1 20
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 8, per 100	285	do	1 24
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	650	do	1 28
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 3, per 100	300	do	1 10
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	175	do	1 16
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 4, per 100	625	do	1 22
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	350	do	1 28
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 5, per 100	425	do	1 34
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 6, per 100	250	do	1 46
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{7}{16}$ by 7, per 100	500	do	1 58
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	525	do	1 24
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, per 100	922	do	1 30
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	420	do	1 36
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5, per 100	432	do	1 42
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6, per 100	210	do	1 48
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7, per 100	997	do	1 54
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8, per 100	600	do	1 66
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9, per 100	810	do	1 78
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 7, per 100	1,125	do	2 00
Do	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 8, per 100	325	do	2 54
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1, per 100	400	do	2 74
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	550	do	40
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2, per 100	1,625	do	43
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	2,550	do	45
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3, per 100	2,050	do	47
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	2,145	do	49
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, per 100	1,400	do	51
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	1,445	do	53
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5, per 100	525	do	54
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	895	do	56
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6, per 100	710	do	1 67
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	410	do	1 85
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7, per 100	960	do	2 03
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	710	do	2 20
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8, per 100	885	do	2 40
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 9, per 100	775	do	2 75
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 10, per 100	250	do	2 93
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 11, per 100	635	do	3 11
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12, per 100	597	do	72
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13, per 100	987	do	78
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 14, per 100	1,722	do	83
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 15, per 100	1,972	do	94
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 16, per 100	1,222	do	1 03
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 17, per 100	1,137	do	1 16
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 18, per 100	637	do	1 24
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 19, per 100	737	do	1 37
Do	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 20, per 100	637	do	1 66
Do	Bolts, tire, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per 100	825	do	35

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H	Bolts, tire, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2	per 100	Chicago	\$0 36
Do	Bolts, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2	per 100	do	36
Do	Bolts, tire, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	per 100	do	38
Do	Bolts, tire, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3	per 100	do	40
Do	Bolts, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	per 100	do	56
Do	Bolts, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3	per 100	do	60
Do	Butts, door, 3 by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ , acorn	doz	do	70
Do	Butts, door, 2 by 3, acorn	doz	do	58
Do	Butts, door, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3, acorn	doz	do	54
Do	Butts, 3 by 3 inch, narrow	doz	do	63
Do	Butts, brass, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, narrow	doz	do	23
Do	Butts, brass, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, narrow	doz	do	51
Do	Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow	doz	do	36
Do	Compasses, pocket, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	doz	do	2 50
Do	Crowbars, steel-pointed	lbs	do	05
Do	Chains, cable, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, short links	18	do	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Chains, log, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, short links	128	do	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Chains, log, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, short links	91	do	06
Do	Chains, log, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, short links	20	do	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Chains, trace, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -foot	90	do	48
Do	Chains, surveyors', 66 feet	pairs	do	4 50
Do	Cleavers, butchers', 8-inch	doz	do	9 75
Do	Chalk, carpenters', red	lbs	do	06
Do	Chalk, carpenters', white	lbs	do	03
Do	Chalk, carpenters', blue	lbs	do	12
Do	Chalk crayons	gross	do	12
Do	Chisels, cast-steel, socket-tongue, mortise-handled	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	6 00
Do	Chisels, cold, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, 6 inches	3	do	1 50
Do	Cards, ox	4	do	60
Do	Catches, door, iron	doz	do	60
Do	Clothes-line, galvanized-wire	feet	do	25
Do	Drills, hand, light, for metal	1-4	do	12 00
Do	Drills, breast	5-12	do	24 00
Do	Drills, blacksmith	7-12	do	36 00
Do	Files, mill-saw, 6-inch	11	do	92
Do	Files, mill-saw, 8-inch	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 30
Do	Files, mill-saw, 10-inch	59	do	1 83
Do	Files, mill-saw, 12-inch	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 63
Do	Files, mill-saw, 14-inch	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 65
Do	Files, saw-taper, 3-inch	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	48
Do	Files, saw-taper, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	47
Do	Files, saw-taper, 4-inch	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	54
Do	Files, saw-taper, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	43	do	60
Do	Files, saw-taper, 5-inch	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	63
Do	Files, saw-taper, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	17	do	83
Do	Files, saw-taper, 6-inch	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	95
Do	Files, round, bastard, 6-inch	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	93
Do	Files, round, bastard, 8-inch	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 30
Do	Files, round, bastard, 10-inch	25	do	1 83
Do	Files, round, bastard, 12-inch	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 63
Do	Files, round, bastard, 14-inch	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 65
Do	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch	14	do	1 30
Do	Files, flat, bastard, 16-inch	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	5 25
Do	Files, square, 12-inch	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 62
Do	Files, bastard, 14-inch	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 65
Do	Files, gunsmiths', assorted	32	do	2 75
Do	Flat-irons, 5 pounds	per lb	do	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Flat-irons, 6 pounds	per lb	do	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Flat-irons, 7 pounds	per lb	do	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Flat-irons, 8 pounds	per lb	do	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Faucets, brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, racking	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	5 00
Do	Fishhooks, ringed, No. 1	M	do	85
Do	Fishhooks, ringed, No. 3	M	do	1 35
Do	Fishhooks, ringed, No. 5	M	do	1 65
Do	Fishhooks, ringed, No. 7	M	do	2 50
Do	Fish-lines, cotton, assorted sizes	doz	do	08
Do	Gates, molasses, No. 2, iron	doz	do	2 00
Do	Gauges, with handle	doz	do	4 00
Do	Gauges, mortise	doz	do	5 50
Do	Gauges, saddlers'	doz	do	24 00
Do	Gimlets, metal-head nail	doz	do	14
Do	Gimlets, metal-head spike	doz	do	37
Do	Glue pots, No. 1	41	do	39
Do	Gun-hammers, forged, unfinished	doz	do	80
Do	Gun-triggers, malleable, unfinished	doz	do	18
Do	Gun-locks, right-hand	doz	do	8 00
Do	Gun-locks, left-hand	doz	do	8 00

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H	Gun-tubes, assorted, cast-steel . . . doz.	31	Chicago	\$ 85
Do	Gun-sights, front, German silver, unfinished . . . doz.	1	do	35
Do	Gun-sights, back, iron, clover-leaf pattern . . . doz.	1	do	30
Do	Hammers, cat-head, 3 lbs. . . doz.	2-3	do	24 00
Do	Hammers, riveting, 1-inch . . . doz.	1½	do	3 20
Do	Hammers, riveting, 1½-inch . . . doz.	1½	do	4 25
Do	Hammers, riveting, 1¾-inch . . . doz.	1½	do	5 25
Do	Hammers, shoeing, farriers' . . . doz.	5½	do	4 00
Do	Hammers, stone, 5 pounds . . . doz.	11	do	1 00
Do	Hammers, stone, 8 pounds . . . doz.	5	do	1 50
Do	Hammers, stone, 12 pounds . . . doz.	2	do	2 30
Do	Harrow-teeth, ½-inch, square heads lbs.	2,000	do	03
Do	Handles, awl, ordinary peg . . . lbs.	130½	do	15
Do	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing . . . lbs.	153½	do	15
Do	Hinges, strap, 6-inch, light . . . doz. prs.	71½	do	65
Do	Hinges, strap, 8-inch, light . . . doz. prs.	56	do	97
Do	Hinges, strap, 10-inch, light . . . doz. prs.	18	do	1 35
Do	Hinges, strap, 10-inch, heavy . . . doz. prs.	78	do	2 60
Do	Hinges, strap, 12-inch, light . . . doz. prs.	5	do	2 28
Do	Hinges, strap and T, 4-inch, light, doz. prs.	31½	do	40
Do	Hinges, strap and T, 6-inch, light, doz. prs.	20	do	85
Do	Hinges, strap and T, 8-inch, heavy, doz. prs.	22	do	1 65
Do	Hinges, strap and T, 10-inch, extra heavy, doz. prs.	4	do	2 70
Do	Hinges, strap and T, 12-inch, extra heavy . . . doz. prs.	16½	do	3 85
Do	Iron, round, ¼-inch . . . lbs.	980	do	3 40
Do	Iron, round, ⅜-inch . . . lbs.	1,525	do	3 20
Do	Iron, round, ½-inch . . . lbs.	4,105	do	3 10
Do	Iron, round, ⅝-inch . . . lbs.	2,025	do	2 80
Do	Iron, round, ¾-inch . . . lbs.	4,200	do	2 80
Do	Iron, ⅞-inch . . . lbs.	1,500	do	2 70
Do	Iron, 1-inch . . . lbs.	4,400	do	2 60
Do	Iron, 1¼-inch . . . lbs.	3,100	do	2 50
Do	Iron, round, ⅝-inch . . . lbs.	1,450	do	2 50
Do	Iron, round, 1-inch . . . lbs.	2,150	do	2 40
Do	Iron, round, 1¼-inch . . . lbs.	1,150	do	2 40
Do	Iron, round 1½-inch . . . lbs.	350	do	2 40
Do	Iron, square, ¼-inch . . . lbs.	200	do	3 50
Do	Iron, square, ⅜-inch . . . lbs.	725	do	3 30
Do	Iron, square, ½-inch . . . lbs.	875	do	2 80
Do	Iron, square, ⅝-inch . . . lbs.	875	do	2 60
Do	Iron, square, ¾-inch . . . lbs.	875	do	2 50
Do	Iron, square, 1-inch . . . lbs.	525	do	2 40
Do	Iron, square, 1¼-inch . . . lbs.	160	do	2 40
Do	Iron, square, 1½-inch . . . lbs.	700	do	2 40
Do	Iron, half round, ¼-inch . . . lbs.	25	do	5 40
Do	Iron, half round, ⅜-inch . . . lbs.	150	do	5 40
Do	Iron, half round, ½-inch . . . lbs.	375	do	4 00
Do	Iron, half round, ⅝-inch . . . lbs.	475	do	3 70
Do	Iron, half round, ¾-inch . . . lbs.	500	do	3 70
Do	Iron, half round, ⅞-inch . . . lbs.	250	do	3 20
Do	Iron, half round, 1-inch . . . lbs.	275	do	3 10
Do	Iron, half round, 1¼-inch . . . lbs.	50	do	3 10
Do	Iron, half round, 1½-inch . . . lbs.	250	do	3 10
Do	Iron, boiler, ¾-inch . . . lbs.	300	do	3 75
Do	Iron, Norway, square, 1-inch . . . lbs.	800	do	4 60
Do	Iron, Norway, square, 1 by ¾-inch . . . lbs.	600	do	5 60
Do	Iron, band, ⅜ by ¾-inch . . . lbs.	275	do	3 40
Do	Iron, band, ½ by 1-inch . . . lbs.	450	do	3 10
Do	Iron, band, ⅝ by 1¼-inch . . . lbs.	450	do	3 10
Do	Iron, band, ¾ by 1½-inch . . . lbs.	1,000	do	3 00
Do	Iron, band, ⅞ by 1¾-inch . . . lbs.	470	do	3 00
Do	Iron, band, 1 by 2-inch . . . lbs.	1,450	do	3 00
Do	Iron, band, 1¼ by 3-inch . . . lbs.	500	do	2 70
Do	Iron, band, 1½ by 3½-inch . . . lbs.	25	do	2 70
Do	Iron, band, 1¾ by 1-inch . . . lbs.	285	do	3 10
Do	Iron, band, 1¾ by 2-inch . . . lbs.	700	do	3 00
Do	Iron, band, 1¾ by 2-inch . . . lbs.	200	do	2 70
Do	Iron, band, 1¾ by 3¼-inch . . . lbs.	50	do	2 70
Do	Iron, band, 1¾ by 3¼-inch . . . lbs.	50	do	2 70
Do	Iron, oval, ¼ to 1-inch, assorted . . . lbs.	525	do	3 25
Do	Iron, oval, ½ to ¾-inch . . . lbs.	200	do	3 75
Do	Iron, oval, ¾ to 1-inch . . . lbs.	125	do	4 00
Do	Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by ¼-inch . . . lbs.	50	do	3 40

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H.	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 250	Chicago	\$2 90
Do.	Iron, flat bar, 1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 1, 150	do.	2 80
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 590	do.	2 70
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 750	do.	2 60
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 525	do.	2 60
Do.	Iron, flat bar, 2 by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 1, 005	do.	2 60
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 500	do.	2 60
Do.	Iron, flat bar, 2 by $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 325	do.	2 60
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 850	do.	2 60
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 900	do.	2 60
Do.	Iron, flat bar, 2 by $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 1, 050	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 150	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, flat bar, 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 900	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 350	do.	2 50
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 100	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, flat bar, 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 150	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 100	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 300	do.	3 50
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 325	do.	3 50
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 100	do.	3 50
Do.	Iron, flat bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 180	do.	3 50
Do.	Iron, flat bar, 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 1, 100	do.	2 70
Do.	Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 24.....	lbs.. 650	do.	2 70
Do.	Iron, sheet, stovepipe, No. 25.....	lbs.. 1, 005	do.	2 50
Do.	Iron, sheet, stovepipe, No. 26.....	lbs.. 360	do.	3 70
Do.	Iron, sheet, $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 360	do.	3 90
Do.	Iron, sheet, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 1, 930	do.	3 90
Do.	Iron, sheet, $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 400	do.	3 70
Do.	Iron, sheet, No. 16.....	lbs.. 150	do.	3 70
Do.	Iron, sheet, No. 20.....	lbs.. 400	do.	3 70
Do.	Iron, sheet, No. 22.....	lbs.. 2, 175	do.	3 60
Do.	Iron, sheet, No. 24.....	lbs.. 50	do.	3 70
Do.	Iron, Juniata, 1 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	lbs.. 300	do.	4 00
Do.	Iron, Juniata, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 150	do.	4 00
Do.	Iron, Juniata, 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 50	do.	4 00
Do.	Iron, Juniata, 2 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	lbs.. 50	do.	4 00
Do.	Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28 inch, No. 25.....	lbs.. 1, 000	do.	7 75
Do.	Iron, Swede, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	lbs.. 275	do.	5 50
Do.	Iron, Swede, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	lbs.. 300	do.	5 50
Do.	Iron, Swede, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	lbs.. 750	do.	5 50
Do.	Iron, Swede, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	lbs.. 275	do.	5 50
Do.	Iron, Swede, by 1 inch.....	lbs.. 950	do.	5 50
Do.	Iron, Swede, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	lbs.. 1, 100	do.	4 50
Do.	Iron, Swede, by 2 inch.....	lbs.. 950	do.	4 50
Do.	Iron, Swede, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 350	do.	4 50
Do.	Iron, tire, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 409	do.	2 80
Do.	Iron, tire, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 50	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, tire, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 1, 100	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, tire, by 1 inch.....	lbs.. 600	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, tire, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 550	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, tire, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 1, 050	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, tire, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 inch.....	lbs.. 600	do.	2 40
Do.	Iron, railroad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	lbs.. 1, 640	do.	5 75
Do.	Knives, butcher, 6-inch.....	doz.. 588 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	83
Do.	Knives, hunting, 6-inch.....	doz.. 419 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1 70
Do.	Knives, skinning, 6-inch.....	doz.. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1 35
Do.	Knives, hay.....	doz.. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	9 75
Do.	Knives, saddlers.....	doz.. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	15 00
Do.	Knives, shoemakers', No. 3.....	doz.. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	85
Do.	Knives and forks, carving.....	doz.. 55	do.	1 50
Do.	Knives, chopping.....	doz.. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1 20
Do.	Lead, in bars.....	lbs.. 705	do.	06
Do.	Locks, drawer, 2 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 2 keys.....	doz.. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1 40
Do.	Locks, drawer, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inch, 2 keys.....	doz.. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1 10
Do.	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4-inch, 2 keys, doz.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	2 75
Do.	Locks, mineral knob, rim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 2 keys, doz.....	18	do.	3 40
Do.	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, doz.....	10	do.	2 90
Do.	Latches, thumb, Rogger pattern.....	doz.. 67	do.	30
Do.	Mainsprings, gun-locks.....	9	do.	1 25
Do.	Nails, horse-shoe, No. 6.....	lbs.. 1, 175	do.	16
Do.	Nails, horse-shoe, No. 7.....	lbs.. 1, 585	do.	15
Do.	Nails, horse-shoe, No. 8.....	lbs.. 1, 408	do.	14
Do.	Nails, ox-shoe, No. 5.....	lbs.. 375	do.	18
Do.	Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 195	do.	12
Do.	Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	lbs.. 120	do.	09

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H.	Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	lbs. 351	Chicago	\$0 08
Do.	Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	lbs. 531	do	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch	lbs. 470	do	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	lbs. 535	do	05
Do.	Nuts, iron, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	lbs. 160	do	04
Do.	Nuts, iron, square, 1-inch	lbs. 205	do	04
Do.	Oil stoves, Washita	doz. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 25
Do.	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch	doz. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	60
Do.	Pencils, carpenters'	doz. 70	do	25
Do.	Punches, ticket-conductors'	doz. 2	do	10 00
Do.	Pliers, round, 7-inch	doz. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 50
Do.	Pliers, cutting side, 7-inch	doz. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	6 50
Do.	Pliers, flat, 7-inch	doz. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 50
Do.	Putty, in bladders	lbs. 2, 315	do	02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Planes, jack, single irons, cast steel	doz. 3	do	4 05
Do.	Planes, match, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	pairs. 5	do	68
Do.	Planes, match, 1-inch	pairs. 5	do	68
Do.	Planes, smooth, double-iron, cast steel, each	29	do	41
Do.	Planes, fore, double-iron, cast steel, each	42	do	67
Do.	Planes, jointer, double-iron, cast steel, each	15	do	75
Do.	Planes, plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set bits, cast steel	each. 8	do	3 25
Do.	Planes, skew-rabbit, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	each. 3	do	33
Do.	Planes, skew-rabbit, 1-inch	each. 6	do	35
Do.	Planes, skew-rabbit, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	each. 10	do	40
Do.	Planes, hollow, 1-inch	pairs. 4	do	53
Do.	Planes, hollow, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	pairs. 5	do	52
Do.	Planes, round, 1-inch	pairs. 6	do	52
Do.	Planes, round, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	pairs. 4	do	52
Do.	Pipe, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	feet. 125	do	004 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Pipe, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	feet. 145	do	005 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Pipe, iron, 1-inch	feet. 375	do	007 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Pipe, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	feet. 650	do	011
Do.	Pipe, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	feet. 100	do	013
Do.	Pipe, iron, 2-inch	feet. 50	do	019
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 65	do	13
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 64	do	13
Do.	Rivets, iron, 1-inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 110	do	13
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{8}$ by 2 inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 80	do	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{8}$ by 4 inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 41	do	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 49	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 74	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 78	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 79	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 134	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 148	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 65	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, iron, $\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 15	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rivets, tin, 12-ounce	lbs. 30	do	20
Do.	Rivets, tin, 16-ounce	lbs. 13	do	17
Do.	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, lbs.	13	do	30
Do.	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, lbs.	22	do	30
Do.	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, lbs.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	30
Do.	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, lbs.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	30
Do.	Rivets and burs, copper, 1-inch, No. 8, lbs.	23	do	30
Do.	Rivets, copper, No. 8	3	do	30
Do.	Rivets, copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	lbs. 8	do	30
Do.	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8, assorted, lbs.	275	do	30
Do.	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head	lbs. 13	do	20

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head	13	Chicago	\$0 20
Do	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head	6	do	20
Do	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head	16	do	20
Do	Rivets and burs, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head	13	do	20
Do	Rivet, sets, No. 2	doz	do	4 00
Do	Rivet, sets, No. 3	doz	do	4 00
Do	Rasps, horse, 14-inch	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 90
Do	Rasps, horse, 16-inch	19	do	5 50
Do	Resin, common	458	do	04
Do	Spirit-levels, 30-inch, with plumb	doz	do	6 30
Do	Saw, circular, 20-inch, cross-cut	1	do	3 75
Do	Saw, circular, 24-inch, cross-cut	1	do	5 25
Do	Saw, circular, 26-inch, cross-cut	1	do	6 25
Do	Saw, circular, 34-inch, cross-cut	1	do	11 25
Do	Saws, circular, 60-inch, rip	3	do	86 00
Do	Saws, hand, 26-inch	doz	do	7 50
Do	Saws, rip, 28-inch	doz	do	10 50
Do	Saws, rip, 30-inch	doz	do	12 00
Do	Saws, bracket	doz	do	10 50
Do	Saws, buck (frames complete)	doz	do	3 88
Do	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames, doz	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 10
Do	Soldering irons, No. 3, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, pairs	4	do	37
Do	Saw-blades, butchers', 20-inch	doz	do	4 00
Do	Springs, door, spiral	doz	do	85
Do	Swage-block, blacksmiths'	doz	do	4 00
Do	Sledge-hammers, 2 pounds, cast-steel, doz	4	do	30
Do	Sledge-hammers, 5 pounds, cast-steel, doz	1	do	75
Do	Sledge-hammers, 6 pounds, cast-steel, doz	2	do	90
Do	Sledge-hammers, 7 pounds, cast-steel, doz	2	do	1 05
Do	Sledge-hammers, 8 pounds, cast-steel, doz	2	do	1 20
Do	Sledge-hammers, 9 pounds, cast-steel, doz	1	do	1 35
Do	Sledge-hammers, 10 pounds, cast-steel, doz	4	do	1 50
Do	Sledge-hammers, 13 pounds, cast-steel, doz	1	do	1 95
Do	Shears, sheep	doz	do	9 00
Do	Shears, 8-inch, cast-steel, trimmers', doz	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 56
Do	Scissors, 6-inch	doz	do	2 62
Do	Seythe-stones	doz	do	35
Do	Screw-drivers, 6-inch blade	doz	do	1 50
Do	Screw-drivers, 8-inch blade	doz	do	2 20
Do	Screw-drivers, 10-inch blade	doz	do	2 70
Do	Screws, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 4 and 5, gross	54	do	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Screws, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, Nos. 5 and 6, gross	64	do	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Screws, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 7 and 8, gross	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Screws, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, Nos. 8 and 9, gross	82	do	16
Do	Screws, iron, 1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10, gross	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	18
Do	Screws, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 10 and 11, gross	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	21
Do	Screws, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 11 and 12, gross	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	27
Do	Screws, iron, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 12 and 13, gross	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	34
Do	Screws, iron, 2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14, gross	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	47
Do	Screws, iron, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 14 and 15, gross	23	do	51
Do	Screws, iron, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 14 and 15, gross	16	do	56
Do	Screws, iron, 3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18, gross	19	do	84
Do	Screws, bench, iron, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	gross	do	40
Do	Screws, bench, wood, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	gross	do	28
Do	Shot No. 4	lbs.	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Shot No. 5	lbs.	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Shot No. 6	lbs.	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do	Steel, plow, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 inches	lbs.	do	05
Do	Steel, plow, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches	lbs.	do	05

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, S. H.	Steel, plow, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 6 inches..... lbs..	650	Chicago .....	\$0 05
Do.	Steel, plow, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 13 inches..... lbs..	200	do .....	05
Do.	Steel, plow, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 inches..... lbs..	100	do .....	05
Do.	Steel, plow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... lbs..	780	do .....	05
Do.	Steel, German, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch..... lbs..	25	do .....	06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Steel, German, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	100	do .....	06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Steel, German, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 1 inch..... lbs..	125	do .....	06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Steel, cast, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	150	do .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Steel, cast, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... lbs..	100	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	55	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... lbs..	80	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	110	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch..... lbs..	365	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, square, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... lbs..	190	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	50	do .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Steel, cast, octagon, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... lbs..	45	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, octagon, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	165	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, octagon, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... lbs..	215	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, octagon, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	270	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch..... lbs..	140	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	170	do .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Steel, tool, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... lbs..	145	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	75	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... lbs..	300	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	220	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, 1-inch..... lbs..	220	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... lbs..	110	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... lbs..	110	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, 2-inch..... lbs..	100	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, square, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... lbs..	20	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	10	do .....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... lbs..	25	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... lbs..	70	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, octagon, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... lbs..	70	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, octagon, 1-inch..... lbs..	80	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, tool, octagon, 1-inch..... lbs..	25	do .....	11
Do.	Steel, spring, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch..... lbs..	60	do .....	05
Do.	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch..... lbs..	275	do .....	05
Do.	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... lbs..	660	do .....	05
Do.	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... lbs..	290	do .....	05
Do.	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches..... lbs..	125	do .....	05
Do.	Steel, spring, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches..... lbs..	550	do .....	05
Do.	Steels, butchers', 12-inch..... doz.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do .....	9 70
Do.	Shoes, horse, No. 1..... lbs..	8,550	do .....	4 25
Do.	Shoes, horse, No. 2..... lbs..	7,550	do .....	4 25
Do.	Shoes, horse, No. 3..... lbs..	5,925	do .....	4 25
Do.	Shoes, horse, No. 4..... lbs..	2,325	do .....	4 25
Do.	Shoes, horse, No. 5..... lbs..	1,025	do .....	4 25
Do.	Shoes, horse, No. 6..... lbs..	500	do .....	4 25
Do.	Shoes, horse, No. 7..... lbs..	1,136	do .....	4 25
Do.	Shoes, mule, No. 2..... lbs..	2,550	do .....	5 25
Do.	Shoes, mule, No. 3..... lbs..	1,903	do .....	5 25
Do.	Shoes, mule, No. 4..... lbs..	1,333	do .....	5 25
Do.	Shoes, mule, No. 6..... lbs..	1,193	do .....	5 25
Do.	Squares, try, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... doz.	1,3	do .....	1 67
Do.	Squares, try, 6-inch..... doz.	2	do .....	2 20
Do.	Squares, try, 10-inch..... doz.	1-2	do .....	2 85
Do.	Squares, bevel, 10-inch..... doz.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do .....	2 85
Do.	Squares, framing, 2-inch wide, cast-steel, doz..... doz.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	do .....	11 13
Do.	Squares, panel, 15-inch..... doz.	7-12	do .....	8 00
Do.	Staples, plain, wrought-iron, 3 inches long..... lbs..	112	do .....	08
Do.	Toe-calks, No. 1, steel..... lbs..	535	do .....	06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Toe-calks, No. 2, steel..... lbs..	1,102	do .....	06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Toe-calks, No. 3, steel..... lbs..	452	do .....	06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Tacks, brass-headed, 8-oz..... per M.	39	do .....	1 00
Do.	Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain..... per M.	200	do .....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Tape-lines, 76 feet, leather case..... doz.	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	do .....	6 50
Do.	Tongs, fire, 20-inch..... pairs	36	do .....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Tongs, blacksmith, 20-inch..... pairs	28	do .....	5 50
Do.	Trowels, brick, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... doz.	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	do .....	6 00
Do.	Trowels, plastering, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... doz.	7	do .....	6 50
Do.	Trowels, plastering..... doz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do .....	6 65
Do.	Tuyere (tweer) irons, 40-lbs.....	14	do .....	75
Do.	Vises, carpenters' parallel 4-inch.....	8	do .....	6 00
Do.	Vises, blacksmith's, 6-inch..... per lb.	4	do .....	12
Do.	Vises, blacksmith's, 40-lbs.....	5	do .....	12
Do.	Washers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole..... lbs..	100	do .....	12

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Crane, L. H.	Washers, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch hole. .... lbs.	79	Chicago	\$0 10
Do.	Washers, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hole. .... lbs.	133	do	08
Do.	Washers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole. .... lbs.	171	do	06
Do.	Washers, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hole. .... lbs.	181	do	05
Do.	Washers, 1-inch hole. .... lbs.	106	do	05
Do.	Wedges, iron, 5-lbs. .... per lb.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Wedges, iron, 6-lbs. .... doz.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Wedges, iron, 7-lbs. .... doz.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Wrenches, 8-inch, malleable iron. .... doz.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Wrenches, 10-inch, malleable iron. .... doz.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Wrenches, 12-inch, malleable iron. .... doz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dibble, H. P.	Hoes, planter's, 8-inch. .... doz.	86	do	5 50
Do.	Hoes, garden, solid shank, 8-inch. .... doz.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 75
Flagler, A.	Augers, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut, .... dozen	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	New York	2 65
Do.	Augers, 1-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut, .... dozen	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	4 60
Do.	Augers, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut, .... dozen	8 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	5 66
Do.	Augers, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, cast-steel, cut with nut, .... dozen	13 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	6 80
Do.	Augers, 2-inch, cast-steel, cut with nut, .... dozen	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	9 65
Do.	Axes, cast-steel, 6-inch. .... doz.	6 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	7 80
Do.	Bits, auger, cast-steel, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. .... doz.	11 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	1 45
Do.	Bits, auger, cast-steel, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. .... doz.	12 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	1 58
Do.	Bits, auger, cast-steel, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. .... doz.	12 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	1 70
Do.	Bits, auger, cast-steel, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch. .... doz.	10 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	2 18
Do.	Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1-inch. .... doz.	8 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	2 60
Do.	Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1-inch. .... doz.	7 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	3 88
Do.	Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. .... doz.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	5 94
Do.	Bits, auger, cast-steel, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. .... doz.	3 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	7 55
Do.	Babbit metal, medium quality. .... lbs.	610	do	08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Braces, iron, 10-inch. .... doz.	1 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	5 95
Do.	Bolts, window, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ . .... doz.	50	do	09
Do.	Bolts, door, wrought-iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. .... doz.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	1 00
Do.	Bolts, door, wrought-iron, barrel 10-inch, .... dozen	8	do	1 71
Do.	Compasses, carpenters', 6-inch. .... doz.	2 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	2 00
Do.	Compasses, carpenters', 10-inch. .... doz.	3 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	3 60
Do.	Calipers, outside, 9-inch. .... doz.	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	do	2 95
Do.	Calipers, outside, 6-inch. .... doz.	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	do	1 80
Do.	Calipers, outside, 8-inch. .... doz.	2 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	2 75
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	2 15
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	do	2 16
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	do	2 40
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{3}{12}$	do	2 70
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	3 00
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled, .... dozen	2 $\frac{7}{12}$	do	3 24
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	3 50
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	3 75
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	4 00
Do.	Chisels, socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled, .... dozen	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	4 30
Do.	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, handled. .... doz.	2-3	do	3 24
Do.	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, handled. .... doz.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	3 24
Do.	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled. .... doz.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	3 24
Do.	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, handled. .... doz.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	3 50
Do.	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, handled. .... doz.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	3 73
Do.	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1-inch, handled. .... doz.	2 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	4 28
Do.	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, handled. .... doz.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	do	4
Do.	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, handled. .... doz.	3-4	do	5 58

Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.

HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Flagler, A	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 1½-inch, handled.....doz..	1½	Chicago	\$6 00
Do	Chisels, c. s. socket, framing, 2-inch, handled.....doz..	27½	do	6 40
Do	Clamps, iron, to open, 6 inches.....doz..	5½	do	5 04
Do	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s. wing.....doz..	1-2	do	3 25
Do	Dividers, 10-inch.....doz..	2	do	3 60
Do	Files, ¾ round bastard, 8-inch.....doz..	9¾	do	1 32
Do	Files, ¾ round bastard, 10-inch.....doz..	7	do	1 88
Do	Files, ¾ round bastard, 12-inch.....doz..	12¾	do	2 70
Do	Files, flat, wood.....doz..	16½	New York	2 67
Do	Files, flat, wood.....doz..	23½	do	3 72
Do	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....doz..	2½	do	32
Do	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles.....doz..	149½	do	3 50
Do	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles.....doz..	42½	do	4 35
Do	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles.....doz..	4¾	do	4 40
Do	Forks, manure, c. s., 6 oval tines, strapped ferrule.....doz..	37	do	8 75
Do	Gauges, thumb.....doz..	2½	do	45
Do	Gouges, ¾-inch socket firmer, handled, dozen.....doz..	11-12	do	4 00
Do	Gouges, ¾-inch socket firmer, handled, dozen.....doz..	1	do	4 66
Do	Gouges, ¾-inch socket firmer, handled, dozen.....doz..	3-4	do	5 33
Do	Gouges, ¾-inch socket firmer, handled, dozen.....doz..	1	do	5 67
Do	Gouges, 1-inch socket firmer, handled, dozen.....doz..	2	do	6 33
Do	Glaziers' glass-cutters.....doz..	2½	do	43 00
Do	Glue, carpenters'.....lbs.	249	do	18
Do	Hammers, claw, adze-eye, forded No. 1½, dozen.....doz..	14½	do	5 10
Do	Hammers, shoemakers' c. s., No. 1, dozen.....doz..	11-12	do	2 68
Do	Hammers, tack, with claw in handle, dozen.....doz..	4½	do	60
Do	Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2.....doz..	84½	do	4 20
Do	Knives, drawing, 10-inch, carpenters', dozen.....doz..	191½	do	5 35
Do	Knives, drawing, 12-inch, carpenters', dozen.....doz..	2½	do	6 00
Do	Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2 keys.....doz..	1	do	1 75
Do	Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2½-inch.....doz..	13	do	2 00
Do	Locks, pad, Scandinavian, 2½-inch.....doz..	117	do	2 35
Do	Ladles, melting, ¾-inch bowl.....doz..	13½	do	1 64
Do	Mallets, hickory, for carpenters.....doz..	6½	do	1 75
Do	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....doz..	20½	do	80
Do	Punches, spring, assorted, 6, 7, and 8, dozen.....doz..	3	do	3 58
Do	Punches, rotary, spring, 4 tubes.....doz..	1½	do	12 25
Do	Punches, cast-steel, belt to drive Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....doz..	7	do	90
Do	Pinking-irons, 1-inch.....doz..	1	do	80
Do	Saws, hand, 6 points to the inch.....doz..	9½	do	5 50
Do	Saws, hand, 7 points to the inch.....doz..	14½	do	5 50
Do	Saws, hand, 8 points to the inch.....doz..	2½	do	5 50
Do	Saws, hand, 9 points to the inch.....doz..	2½	do	5 50
Do	Saws, hand, 26-inch.....doz..	5½	do	5 50
Do	Saws, meat, 20-inch.....doz..	2½	do	10 75
Do	Saws, cross-cut, 6-feet, tangs riveted.....doz..	59	do	1 62
Do	Saws, key-hole, 12-inch compass.....doz..	3½	do	2 25
Do	Spades, long-handle, No. 2 and 3.....doz..	21½	do	6 63
Do	Spades, short-handle, No. 2 and 3.....doz..	38½	do	6 63
Do	Shovels, long-handle, No. 2, steel edge, dozen.....doz..	51¾	do	6 15
Do	Shovels, short-handle, No. 2, steel edge, dozen.....doz..	34¾	do	6 40
Do	Shovels, scoop, No. 4.....doz..	4½	do	7 50
Do	Swamp or bush hook, handled.....doz..	3½	do	8 50
Do	Taps, beaver, No. 4, with chain.....doz..	171	do	75
Do	Taps, taper, ¾ to ¾-inch.....doz..	79	do	25
Do	Wrenches monkey, black, 8-inch.....doz..	57	do	30
Do	Wrenches monkey, black, 10-inch.....doz..	19½	do	34
Do	Monkey wrenches, black, 12-inch.....doz..	12½	do	42
				55
				2 65
				3 20
				3 75

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Flagler, A	Wrenches, monkey, black, 15-inch	doz. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	New York	\$6 45
Hanks, L. B.	Anvils, wrought iron, 100 lbs.	per lb. 2	do	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Anvils, wrought iron, 140 lbs.	per lb. 6	do	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Anvils, wrought iron, 200 lbs.	per lb. 1	do	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, 5 and 6 pound	doz. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	6 75
Hobart, F. B.	Rope, manila, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	lbs. 1, 922	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rope, manila, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	lbs. 2, 167	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rope, manila, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	lbs. 1, 385	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rope, manila, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch	lbs. 1, 495	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rope, manila, 1-inch	lbs. 1, 864	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
King, H.	Knives, horseshoeing	lbs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 50
Do.	Locks, cupboard, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 2 keys	lbs. 15	do	4 50
Do.	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 5-inch	lbs. 23	do	7 50
Do.	Locks, mineral knob, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, keys	lbs. 18	do	5 60
Do.	Paper, sand, assorted	sheets. 3, 462	do	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Paper, emery, assorted	sheets. 1, 508	do	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch	doz. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 68
Do.	Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch	doz. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 74
Do.	Rasps, wood, half-round, 12-inch	doz. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	2 68
Do.	Rasps, wood, half-round, 14-inch	doz. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	3 74
Do.	Valve, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, globe	1	do	52
Do.	Valve, 1-inch, globe	9	do	93
Do.	Valve, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, globe	12	do	1 98
Do.	Valve, 2-inch, globe	6	do	3 00
Peavey, J. F.	Grindstones, 30 pounds	per lb. 35	Chicago.	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Grindstones, 40 pounds	per lb. 105	do	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Grindstones, 50 pounds	per lb. 445	do	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Grindstones, 75 pounds	per lb. 25	do	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Grindstones, 100 pounds	per lb. 11	do	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Grindstones, 150 pounds	per lb. 3	do	00 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Pipe, lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (per pound)	ft. 15	do	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Pipe, lead, 1-inch (per pound)	ft. 25	do	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Pipe, lead, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (per pound)	ft. 350	do	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	Saw-sets, lever, for handsaws	doz. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	1 55
Page, W. C.	Scales, spring balance, 24 pounds	8	New York	15
Do.	Scales, counter, 62 pounds	5	do	5 50
Do.	Scales, platform, 240 pounds	4	do	7 50
Do.	Scales, platform, 1,000 pounds	7	do	20 00
Do.	Scales, platform, 1,500 pounds	6	do	26 00
Do.	Scales, platform, 2,000 pounds	2	do	32 50
Do.	Scales, letter, 34 ounces	1	do	2 75
Do.	Scales, butcher's, round disk, 30 pounds	7	do	2 37
Robbins, R. A.	Brushes, whitewash, 8-inch, handled dozen	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	do	5 90
Do.	Brushes, paint, No. 2	doz. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	2 70
Do.	Brushes, paint, No. $\frac{1}{2}$	doz. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	3 15
Do.	Brushes, paint, No. $\frac{3}{8}$	doz. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	4 70
Do.	Brushes, paint, No. $\frac{5}{8}$	doz. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	5 25
Do.	Brushes, scrub, 5 and 6 row, 10-inch	doz. 40 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	84
Do.	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch	doz. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	1 10
Do.	Chalk-lines, No. 3	doz. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	12
Do.	Currycombs, tinned, iron	23	do	1 20
Do.	Oakum	lbs. 845	do	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richards, J. F.	Iron, round, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch	lbs. 975	Kansas City	3 55
Do.	Iron, round, $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch	do. 1, 225	do	3 55
Do.	Iron, round, $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch	do. 2, 535	do	3 15
Do.	Iron, round, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	do. 1, 375	do	2 95
Do.	Iron, round, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch	do. 3, 070	do	2 95
Do.	Iron, round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do. 1, 075	do	2 75
Do.	Iron, round, $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch	do. 2, 800	do	2 75
Do.	Iron, round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	do. 1, 200	do	2 65
Do.	Iron, round, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch	do. 800	do	2 65
Do.	Iron, round, 1-inch	do. 650	do	2 55
Do.	Iron, round, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	do. 450	do	2 55
Do.	Iron, square, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch	do. 325	do	3 55
Do.	Iron, square, $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch	do. 325	do	3 15
Do.	Iron, square, $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch	do. 675	do	2 75
Do.	Iron, square, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	do. 950	do	2 75
Do.	Iron, square, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch	do. 850	do	2 65
Do.	Iron, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do. 400	do	2 55
Do.	Iron, square, 1-inch	do. 100	do	2 55
Do.	Iron, square, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	do. 100	do	2 55
Do.	Iron, half-round, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch	do. 250	do	6 55
Do.	Iron, half-round, $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch	do. 350	do	5 55
Do.	Iron, half-round, $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch	do. 475	do	4 05
Do.	Iron, half-round, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	do. 400	do	3 75
Do.	Iron, half-round, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch	do. 400	do	3 75
Do.	Iron, half-round, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	do. 100	do	3 25

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## HARDWARE—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Richards, J. F. ....	Iron, half-round, 1-inch .....	150	Kansas City .....	\$3 25
Do. ....	Iron, Norway, square, 1-inch .....	350	do .....	5 50
Do. ....	Iron, Norway, square, 1 by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch .....	490	do .....	5 50
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch .....	350	do .....	3 80
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1-inch .....	690	do .....	3 20
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch .....	380	do .....	3 20
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch .....	605	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch .....	305	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 inch .....	390	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 3 inch .....	225	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch .....	100	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 inch .....	225	do .....	3 20
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 inch .....	300	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 3 inch .....	125	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch .....	150	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch .....	150	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, oval, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 inch, assorted .....	525	do .....	3 50
Do. ....	Iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ oval, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	200	do .....	3 75
Do. ....	Iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ oval, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	150	do .....	4 05
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	400	do .....	3 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	450	do .....	3 05
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	925	do .....	2 85
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	425	do .....	2 85
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	690	do .....	2 75
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	250	do .....	2 75
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 2 by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	225	do .....	2 75
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	100	do .....	2 75
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 4 by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch .....	175	do .....	2 75
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 2 by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch .....	150	do .....	2 75
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch .....	100	do .....	2 75
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch .....	do	do .....	do
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	950	do .....	2 65
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	1,050	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	300	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	200	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 3 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	125	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	100	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch .....	500	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch .....	300	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch .....	75	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 2 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	150	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch .....	250	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{4}$ by inch .....	100	do .....	3 50
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{4}$ by inch .....	100	do .....	3 50
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{4}$ by inch .....	125	do .....	3 50
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $\frac{3}{4}$ by inch .....	50	do .....	3 10
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 1 by inch .....	400	do .....	2 95
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, 1 by inch .....	600	do .....	2 95
Do. ....	Iron, flat-bar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by inch .....	775	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Iron, sheet, stovepipe No. 26 .....	300	do .....	4 20
Do. ....	Iron, sheet, $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch .....	500	do .....	3 80
Do. ....	Iron, sheet, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch .....	600	do .....	4 00
Do. ....	Iron, sheet, No. 16 .....	150	do .....	3 80
Do. ....	Iron, tire, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch .....	100	do .....	2 85
Do. ....	Iron, tire, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch .....	500	do .....	2 55
Do. ....	Nails, lath, 3d .....	1,340	do .....	4 75
Do. ....	Nails, single, 4d .....	4,335	do .....	4 00
Do. ....	Nails, wrought, 6d .....	650	do .....	5 50
Do. ....	Nails, wrought, 8d .....	950	do .....	5 50
Do. ....	Nails, finishing, 6d .....	345	do .....	5 00
Do. ....	Nails, finishing, 8d .....	610	do .....	4 75
Do. ....	Nails, casing, 6d .....	510	do .....	4 50
Do. ....	Nails, casing, 8d .....	485	do .....	4 25
Do. ....	Nails, fence, 8d .....	5,275	do .....	3 50
Do. ....	Nails, fence, 10d .....	3,285	do .....	3 25
Do. ....	Nails, fence, 12d .....	2,560	do .....	3 25
Do. ....	Nails, 6d .....	3,375	do .....	3 75
Do. ....	Nails, 8d .....	6,900	do .....	3 50
Do. ....	Nails, 10d .....	7,285	do .....	3 25
Do. ....	Nails, 12d .....	2,300	do .....	3 25
Do. ....	Nails, 20d .....	3,830	do .....	3 25
Do. ....	Nails, 30d .....	1,660	do .....	3 25
Do. ....	Nails, 40d .....	1,960	do .....	3 25
Do. ....	Tire-setters, O. & D. patent .....	3	do .....	15 00
Union Manufacturing Company .....	Knives and forks, per pair .....	10,260	....New York..	07 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Schieffelin, W. H.	Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-pound bottles, 95 per cent. . . . . lbs.	440	New York . . . . .	\$0 20½
Do . . . . .	Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	450	do . . . . .	4½
Do . . . . .	Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	1, 100	do . . . . .	5
Do . . . . .	Acid, nitric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	270	do . . . . .	2½
Do . . . . .	Acid, salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	580	do . . . . .	13½
Do . . . . .	Acid, sulphuric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles. ozs.	280	do . . . . .	2½
Do . . . . .	Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	920	do . . . . .	3½
Do . . . . .	Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	210	do . . . . .	17
Do . . . . .	Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles . . . . . bottles.	1, 400	do . . . . .	60
Do . . . . .	Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	1, 210	do . . . . .	1½
Do . . . . .	Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	640	do . . . . .	2
Do . . . . .	Ammonia, muriate of, in 8-oz. bottles. ozs.	680	do . . . . .	1½
Do . . . . .	Ammonia, solution of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	8, 800	do . . . . .	1½
Do . . . . .	Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	11	do . . . . .	8½
Do . . . . .	Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	560	do . . . . .	1½
Do . . . . .	Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles . . . . . ozs.	110	do . . . . .	15½
Do . . . . .	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, ozs.	800	do . . . . .	14½
Do . . . . .	Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	920	do . . . . .	2
Do . . . . .	Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	2, 500	do . . . . .	2½
Do . . . . .	Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles . . . . . bottles.	920	do . . . . .	32½
Do . . . . .	Cerate, blistering, in 8-oz. tins . . . . . ozs.	340	do . . . . .	6
Do . . . . .	Cerate, simple, in 1-pound tins . . . . . lbs.	290	do . . . . .	32
Do . . . . .	Cerate, cosmoline . . . . . lbs.	620	do . . . . .	30
Do . . . . .	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	460	do . . . . .	1½
Do . . . . .	Chloral, hydrate of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, ozs.	300	do . . . . .	17
Do . . . . .	Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	2, 475	do . . . . .	6
Do . . . . .	Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	3, 170	do . . . . .	5½
Do . . . . .	Cinchonidia, sulphate of . . . . . ozs.	1, 010	do . . . . .	70
Do . . . . .	Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles . . . . . bottles.	1, 170	do . . . . .	16
Do . . . . .	Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	270	do . . . . .	6
Do . . . . .	Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	11	do . . . . .	25
Do . . . . .	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	490	do . . . . .	½
Do . . . . .	Cosmoline . . . . . lbs.	530	do . . . . .	30
Do . . . . .	Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	85	do . . . . .	20
Do . . . . .	Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles, ozs.	195	do . . . . .	3½
Do . . . . .	Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	885	do . . . . .	9
Do . . . . .	Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	1, 328	do . . . . .	4
Do . . . . .	Ether, stronger, for anaesthesia, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	1, 050	do . . . . .	5
Do . . . . .	Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of nitre), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . ozs.	4, 270	do . . . . .	3¼
Do . . . . .	Flaxseed meal, in tins . . . . . lbs.	720	do . . . . .	6
Do . . . . .	Gelseminum, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles, ozs.	570	do . . . . .	3½
Do . . . . .	Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles, ozs.	2, 320	do . . . . .	4½
Do . . . . .	Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . ozs.	4, 890	do . . . . .	2½
Do . . . . .	Gum Arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles, ozs.	1, 190	do . . . . .	2¼
Do . . . . .	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles . . . . . ozs.	60	do . . . . .	18½
Do . . . . .	Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottle . . . . . oz.	250	do . . . . .	\$0 28
Do . . . . .	Iodine, tincture, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . oz.	840	do . . . . .	5½
Do . . . . .	Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . oz.	190	do . . . . .	9½
Do . . . . .	Iron, solution of the sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles . . . . . oz.	130	do . . . . .	4
Do . . . . .	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wood boxes, . . . . . lbs.	275	do . . . . .	2½
Do . . . . .	Iron, tincture of the chloride of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . . . oz.	2, 020	do . . . . .	3

*Abstract of awards made in New York City, &c.—Continued.*

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Schiffelin, W. H.	Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	92	New York.....	\$0 3½
Do.....	Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	815	do.....	2
Do.....	Licorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	450	do.....	1½
Do.....	Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	618	do.....	9
Do.....	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins, pounds.....lbs.	698	do.....	3½
Do.....	Mercurial ointment, in 1-pound pots lbs.	280	do.....	42
Do.....	Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	107	do.....	6
Do.....	Mercury, mild chloride of (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles.....oz.	535	do.....	5¼
Do.....	Mercury, ointment of nitrate of (citrine ointment), in 4-oz. pots.....oz.	1,053	do.....	3½
Do.....	Mercury, pill of (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots.....oz.	255	do.....	3½
Do.....	Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	172	do.....	7½
Do.....	Morphia, sulphate of, in ½-oz. bottles.....oz.	60	do.....	3 70
Do.....	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-pound tins.....lbs.	381	do.....	14
Do.....	Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	35	do.....	26
Do.....	Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles.....bottles.	1,180	do.....	18½
Do.....	Opium, camphorated tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	6,806	do.....	2½
Do.....	Opium, compound powder of (Dover's powder) in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	770	do.....	8¼
Do.....	Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	430	do.....	49
Do.....	Opium, tincture of (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	3,360	do.....	6½
Do.....	Origanum, oil of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,413	do.....	3½
Do.....	Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	528	do.....	3
Do.....	Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	230	do.....	20
Do.....	Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles.....number.	181,775	do.....	514
Do.....	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	38	do.....	32
Do.....	Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	36	do.....	10½
Do.....	Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	462	do.....	2¼
Do.....	Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream tartar), in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,324	do.....	2¼
Do.....	Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,978	do.....	2
Do.....	Potassa, cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	124	do.....	9½
Do.....	Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,080	do.....	1½
Do.....	Potassium, bromide of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,694	do.....	3½
Do.....	Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,876	do.....	15½
Do.....	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins.....oz.	1,112	do.....	2 40
Do.....	Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	323	do.....	5
Do.....	Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,929	do.....	2¾
Do.....	Santonin, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	97	do.....	60
Do.....	Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	2,176	do.....	15
Do.....	Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	11	do.....	82
Do.....	Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....oz.	66	do.....	82
Do.....	Soap, Castile, in paper.....lbs.	1,977	do.....	7
Do.....	Soap, common, in bars.....lbs.	705	do.....	4½
Do.....	Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,371	do.....	1½
Do.....	Squill, sirup of, in 1 pound bottles.....lbs.	1,717	do.....	20
Do.....	Strychnia, in ½-oz. bottles.....oz.	15	do.....	1 25
Do.....	Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles.....oz.	1,562	do.....	1½
Do.....	Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. bottles.....oz.	927	do.....	4½
Do.....	Turpentine, oil of, in 32-ounce bottles, bottles.....	647	do.....	21
Do.....	Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles.....oz.	168	do.....	4½
Do.....	Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....oz.	420	do.....	3½
HOSPITAL STORES.				
Do.....	Barley, in tins.....pounds.	479	do.....	6
Do.....	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-ounce bottles, ounces.....	9	do.....	3½

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## MEDICAL STORES—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Schieffelin, W. H.	Cocoa or chocolate, in tins or cakes. lbs.	11	New York	\$0 35
Do.	Corn starch, in tins	568	do	9
Do.	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles	1, 078	do	13
Do.	Sugar, white, in boxes	2, 733	do	10
Do.	Tapioca, in tins	290	do	8
Do.	Tea, black, in tins or original chests. lbs.	1, 303	do	22
Do.	Bandages, suspensory	11	do	6
Do.	Binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches pieces	213	do	2
Do.	Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches pieces	213	do	3
Do.	Catheters, G. E., assorted	498	do	6
Do.	Cotton bats	243	do	10
Do.	Cotton wadding	13	do	3
Do.	Cupping-glasses, assorted sizes	5	do	7
Do.	Cupping-tins, assorted sizes	28	do	6
Do.	Lancet, thumb	26	do	25
Do.	Lint, patent	75	do	118
Do.	Lint, picked	11	do	25
Do.	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide	1, 391	do	6
Do.	Needles, assorted papers	36	do	4
Do.	Needles, cotton, thimble, in case	No.	do	65
Do.	Needles, upholsterer's	No.	do	66
Do.	Oakum, fine, picked	90	do	11
Do.	Oiled muslin, in 2-yard pieces	11	do	40
Do.	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces	111	do	65
Do.	Operating cases (minor)	No.	do	17 00
Do.	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials	3, 081	do	1
Do.	Pins	165	do	3
Do.	Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can	237	do	15
Do.	Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case	164	do	30
Do.	Plaster of Paris, in 5-pound tins	156	do	3
Do.	Pocket cases	8	do	6 00
Do.	Scarificators	10	do	3 25
Do.	Scissors, 6-inch	36	do	28
Do.	Silk, ligature	32	do	90
Do.	Speculum for the rectum	No.	do	30
Do.	Speculum for the vagina, glass	15	do	25
Do.	Sponge, assorted	895	do	07
Do.	Stethoscopes	9	do	23
Do.	Stomach pump and tube, in case	No.	do	8 00
Do.	Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-ounce	3	do	99
Do.	Syringes, hypodermic	8	do	85
Do.	Syringes, penis, rubber	998	do	18
Do.	Syringes, vagina, rubber	No.	do	42
Do.	Thermometer, clinical	20	do	1 00
Do.	Thread, linen, unbleached	113	do	7
Do.	Thread, cotton, spools, assorted	290	do	5
Do.	Tongue depressors, hinged	5	do	55
Do.	Tooth-extracting case	4	do	8 00
Do.	Tourniquets, field	5	do	45
Do.	Tourniquets, screw, with pad	4	do	1 15
Do.	Tow	11	do	20
Do.	Towels	62	do	1 35
Do.	Trusses, single	75	do	33
Do.	Trusses, double	11	do	66
Do.	Twine, half coarse	638	do	2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Do.	Basins, wash, hand	No.	do	12
Do.	Blank-books, cap, half bound, 4 quires	49	do	45
Do.	Corkscrews	24	do	8
Do.	Corks, velvet, best, assorted	6, 975	do	1
Do.	Dippers, tin, assorted	66	do	7
Do.	Dispensatory	copy	do	5 25
Do.	Funnels, tin, pint	35	do	5
Do.	Hones	13	do	15
Do.	Measures, graduated, glass, 4-ounce	21	do	23
Do.	Measures, graduated, glass, minim	18	do	18
Do.	Measures, tin, pint and quart	44	do	09
Do.	Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches	No.	do	63
Do.	Mosquito netting	1, 160	do	5
Do.	Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10-inch	43	do	22
Do.	Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each	93	do	03

## Abstract of awards made in New York City, &amp;c.—Continued.

## MEDICAL STORES—Continued.

Names.	Articles.	Quantity.	Where delivered.	Price.
Schieffelin, W. H.	Paper, wrapping, white and blue . . . . . quires . . . . .	640	New York . . . . .	\$0 12
Do . . . . .	Pill-boxes, $\frac{3}{4}$ paper, $\frac{1}{4}$ turned wood . . . . . doz . . . . .	1, 937	do . . . . .	3
Do . . . . .	Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inches . . . . . No . . . . .	10	do . . . . .	60
Do . . . . .	Scales and weights, prescription, one set of apothecary's and one set of gram weights . . . . . No . . . . .	8	do . . . . .	60
Do . . . . .	Spatulas, 6-inch . . . . . No . . . . .	57	do . . . . .	20
Do . . . . .	Spirit-lamps . . . . . No . . . . .	4	do . . . . .	30
Do . . . . .	Tools, small chest of . . . . . No . . . . .	1	do . . . . .	6 00
Do . . . . .	Vials, 8-ounce . . . . . doz . . . . .	11	do . . . . .	31
Do . . . . .	Vials, 6-ounce . . . . . doz . . . . .	1 052	do . . . . .	27
Do . . . . .	Vials, 4-ounce . . . . . doz . . . . .	1, 735	do . . . . .	22
Do . . . . .	Vials, 2-ounce . . . . . doz . . . . .	1, 831	do . . . . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Vials, 1-ounce . . . . . doz . . . . .	1, 688	do . . . . .	12
Do . . . . .	Aconite, tincture, in 1-oz. bottles . . . . . oz . . . . .	1, 102	do . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do . . . . .	Ammonium, bromide of, in 4-oz. bottles, ounces . . . . .	282	do . . . . .	4
Do . . . . .	Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles . . . . . oz . . . . .	5, 043	do . . . . .	3
Do . . . . .	Assafetida, gum . . . . . oz . . . . .	672	do . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	A tropia, sulphate, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. bottles . . . . . oz . . . . .	20	do . . . . .	8 00
Do . . . . .	Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces . . . . .	1, 960	do . . . . .	4
Do . . . . .	Cocculus indicus, in 1-oz. bottles . . . . . oz . . . . .	141	do . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 8-oz. bottles, ounces . . . . .	607	do . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles . . . . . oz . . . . .	162	do . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Copaiba, balsam of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . . . oz . . . . .	1, 518	do . . . . .	5
Do . . . . .	Creosote, in 1-oz. bottles, ground stoppers . . . . .	78	do . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Ipecac, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles, ounces . . . . .	941	do . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Iron, sirup iodide of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . . . oz . . . . .	1, 733	do . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Linseed oil, in pint bottles . . . . . bottles . . . . .	716	do . . . . .	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Ointment-boxes, tin, assorted sizes, dozen . . . . .	1, 365	do . . . . .	12
Do . . . . .	Plasters, porous . . . . . doz . . . . .	291	do . . . . .	55
Do . . . . .	Soap, carbolic . . . . . lbs . . . . .	774	do . . . . .	10
Do . . . . .	Taraxacum, fluid extract of . . . . . oz . . . . .	1, 630	do . . . . .	4
Do . . . . .	Wild cherry, sirup of, in 8-oz bottles, ounces . . . . .	9, 453	do . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do . . . . .	Acid, benzoic . . . . . oz . . . . .	52	do . . . . .	25
Do . . . . .	Acid, muriatic . . . . . oz . . . . .	35	do . . . . .	2
Do . . . . .	Acid, phos., dilute . . . . . oz . . . . .	35	do . . . . .	2
Do . . . . .	Anise, oil of . . . . . oz . . . . .	9	do . . . . .	20
Do . . . . .	Iron, ammoniated citrate of . . . . . lbs . . . . .	3	do . . . . .	75
Do . . . . .	Lavender, compound spirits of . . . . . oz . . . . .	17	do . . . . .	4
Do . . . . .	Licorice, fluid extract . . . . . lbs . . . . .	15	do . . . . .	65

## C.

## Reports of religious societies.

The amounts expended by the several religious societies for education and missions, so far as reported, are as follows:

Baptist Home Missionary Society . . . . .	\$2, 954 09
Congregational Foreign Mission Board . . . . .	20, 025 56
Congregational American Missionary Association . . . . .	1, 703 24
Episcopal Missionary Society . . . . .	38, 492 30
Methodist Missionary Society . . . . .	3, 550 00
Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board . . . . .	18, 950 94
Presbyterian Home Mission Board . . . . .	44, 965 60
Friends . . . . .	8, 799 00

## FRIENDS.

To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

FRIENDS: During the year 1881, nothing of special importance has occurred in the management or condition of the Great Nemaha and Santee Indian Agencies under the care of the Society of Friends.

Government has placed in charge of the Santee agent the fragment of the Ponca

tribe that returned to their former home in Dakota; he also has a supervisory care over the Santee Indian citizens at Flandreau.

Our Indians have made steady progress towards civilization. The number of families supported by labor of their members is continually increasing, and the children of school ages are nearly all in school.

Some Indians in these tribes are qualified to assume the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship, but the larger portion of them have not the financial knowledge or ability sufficient to successfully compete in trade or business with white men or to protect property placed within their control. As a rule, uneducated Indian citizens will squander their possessions and soon become a burthen upon society. Hence, we have advocated and endeavored to secure the passage of Congressional laws by which Indians desiring homesteads may each secure upon their reservation a quarter-section of land and hold it in fee-simple under United States patent for the same, inalienable for a term of years, the Indian still remaining a ward of the government.

The mere knowledge of himself or herself holding such a title for a home as will retain it in possession, must necessarily encourage and cause thousands of Indians now idle because of mistrust in chiefs and white men, to enter upon agricultural pursuits, and ere the term of inalienation has expired, by a proper education of the youth the rising generation should be placed in an intelligent condition to become citizens competent to protect and retain the property temporarily withheld from their parents. We know of no better way to encourage the adult and train the young Indians for future usefulness as American citizens.

The present condition of our Indians is stated in the following communications recently received from their agents:

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,  
10th month 16th, 1881.

Thine of the 11th inst. is at hand, and will immediately comply with the request therein contained. The condition of the Indian tribes composing this agency is to a good degree encouraging, although there may be seasons when a feeling of discouragement will possess us, in consequence of our labors not being attended in some particulars with more fruitful results; yet when the comparison is drawn between their condition now and the time when Friends first assumed charge, the gradual development of a finer manhood and womanhood is so manifest, all feelings of depression are removed. The great impediment to a more rapid progress continues to be strong drink; and, although furnished the Indians in violation of law, it is a very difficult matter to obtain evidence sufficient to punish the offenders. The Iowas, it seems to me, are so far advanced in the ways of civilized life that they will soon be able to care for themselves. Several of them are good farmers and have entered considerably into the raising of stock. They generally evince sufficient interest in the education of their children to send them to the industrial school provided without much urging.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe, not feeling the necessity of manual labor in consequence of their large annuities, have not and do not make so much progress, and if stripped of their income and thrown upon their own resources would not be so well prepared to battle with the sterner realities of life. I feel, however, that their progress is certain although slow. They all cultivate the land to a greater or less extent, and have a pride in having good houses and desire stabling for their horses, which is certainly a favorable omen; and but for the direful effects of intemperance to which this tribe is particularly addicted, we would feel able to report more glowing accounts of their future prospects.

All our Indians now seem satisfied with their present home, the Indian Territory fever having subsided; the exodus of about forty last fall having taken the discontented ones.

I know of no recent events that would be of special interest and worthy of mention. Accompanying this will be found a statistical report.

The Sacs and Foxes have regularly sent their children to school this fall, which is certainly encouraging; they are boarded by a family who live in the school building, at two dollars each child per week.

Thy friend,

AUGUSTUS BROSIUS, *Agent.*

## Accompanying statistics.

	Iowas.	Sac and Fox.
Population, males 63; females 67; total	130	
Population, males 35; females 28; total		63
Number of children of school ages	34	17
Number of boarding-schools	1	1
Number of boarding-scholars	33	14
Number of Indians who can read	100	20
Number of Indians who wear citizen's dress	130	50
Number of criminals punished during year		
Number of acres of land cultivated	1,158	850
Number of acres of land under fence	2,880	1,700
Number of acres of prairie sod broken during year	60	33
Number of rods of fencing made during year	6,211	1,800
Number of bushels of wheat grown	1,536	2,330
Number of bushels of corn grown	3,950	4,500
Number of bushels of oats grown		800
Number of bushels of potatoes grown	250	100
Number of tons of hay cut	500	700
Number of Indians who labor in civilized pursuits	All	(Adults) 14
Number of houses	32	10
Percentage of subsistence produced by Indians	90	40
Number of horses	135	126
Number of mules	16	8
Number of cattle	193	545
Number of swine	227	86
Number of births	8	2
Number of deaths	3	6

Stock and crops of William A. Margrave, a white man married to a Sac woman and admitted to membership in the Sac and Fox tribe, are included in above.

[Agent Lightners's report of the condition of the consolidated Santee and Flandreau Agency, including the Poncas of Dakota.]

The Santee Agency is located on the southwest bank of the Missouri River, in Knox County, Nebraska. The reservation is 12 miles wide and extends back from the river from 12 to 18 miles, according to bends in the river, containing near 115,000 acres of land, much of which is bluff and unfit for cultivation.

The Indians have selected their lands in severalty along and at the head of the streams, have generally tried to procure 160 acres, are opening up farms of various sizes, and have from five to fifty acres each under cultivation. As they are thus located like white people, a stranger traveling through the country would not know he was on an Indian reservation unless informed of the fact, for I am sure the majority of their places would compare favorably with their white neighbors.

They want a lasting title to their homes the same as a white man, and I think it wicked in the first degree for us as a nation to withhold any longer such a sacred right, that of liberty and a free home, from these people, who eventually will be recognized as a part of our nation, exercising the rights of citizenship as we do, and I believe the majority of the Santees to-day are in advance of many of those who are recognized as citizens, and would make better neighbors and more loyal citizens.

Cannot we bring force to bear that will make right prevail and produce such a law as will allow the Santee Indians and those similarly situated to select their lands and hold it as their permanent homes?

The Indian is a man and must be recognized as such; he is susceptible to feelings of kindness, has a heart that can be reached with acts of love, and if we deal justly, loving mercy, the Indian question can be solved and he become a good citizen. I believe in having laws to protect them in the right and punish them in the wrong.

The Santee and Flandreau Indians all wear citizens' dress, hunt but little, have abandoned the Indian dance and paint, attend church and hold the Christian religion in high esteem. The Congregational and Episcopal Churches have made great efforts to christianize these people, and I think have met with good success, and in their efforts to send out native missionaries deserve much credit.

At Santee there are three regular boarding-schools, one supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions under the supervision of Rev. A. L. Riggs. They have a collection of large, commodious buildings for their purpose. One supported by the Protestant Episcopal mission, under the supervision of Rev. William W. Fowler, conducted by Miss Amelia Ives. One Industrial Manual Labor school, supported by the government under the care of the agent, in charge of Joseph H. Steer and wife.

These schools are all doing good work; children are brought here from other agen-

cies to be educated. The missions educate teachers and preachers, send them among other tribes, and they are doing good.

There are three religious societies engaged at Santee in the work of civilization, and I am glad to say are working in harmony with each other, endeavoring to promote the principles of truth, justice, love, and mercy among the Indians, and practicing the Christian leaven among themselves.

The buildings of Santee Agency comprise 2 industrial-school buildings, 6 dwelling-houses (log and frame), 3 workshops, 1 council house or office, 2 warehouses, 1 machine-house, 1 saw-mill, smoke-house, ice-house, jail, physician's office, harness-shop, trader's house and store, 2 granaries, 2 brick (double) dwellings; also 1 grist-mill and dwelling-house 10 miles from the agency.

The Santees have been receiving weekly rations for a number of years, which are gradually being withdrawn from them. At the present time the tribe at large receive two-third ration of beef. The old, blind, and helpless—of whom there are about 100—receive the rations allowed to Indians. We hope to be able to make arrangements by which we can take special care of the aged and infirm, in having a building erected to be used as a hospital and almshouse, thereby doing away with the issue of rations and secure better care for the aged and infirm.

Our annuity supplies are purchased by the department and are generally received during July and August; they are inspected and generally prove to be of good quality. The year's supply of beef-cattle—about 500 head—are received at one delivery. Indian herdsmen are employed; I find them to be efficient and good care takers.

The winter of 1880-'81 was one long to be remembered on account of the quantity of snow, severe cold, and long duration. The snow drifted, and in the valleys and ravines was from 10 to 50 feet deep; in many places covered the dwellings and stables of the Indians and settlers, causing great suffering among the people and cattle. The ice in the Missouri River froze to the depth of from 2 to 4 feet thick. The snow and ice commenced to melt the latter part of March, which caused the river to rise from 15 to 20 feet, ice piling up from 2 to 10 feet along the bottom land, destroying many cattle and doing great damage to all kinds of property along the river.

The wheat crop this season has been almost an entire failure. Corn, oats, potatoes, and vegetables have generally been good.

Have sown and planted this year: 1,127 acres to wheat, 883 acres to corn, 30 acres to oats, and 503 acres to potatoes, &c. Total under cultivation, 2,543 acres of land.

The carpenter and blacksmith shops are worked entirely by Indian labor, also care of stock and farm work. Have an Indian clerk; find him efficient and a good man. Have Indians employed in mill, also in harness-shops, and as a rule find them to be good apprentices. Expect to make the harness necessary for Santee Agency, and in a short time manufacture for other agencies. Also have Indians employed in the manufacture of bricks. Expect to make 125,000 this season entirely with Indian labor, except the burning. I have no trouble to get Indians as apprentices, and for all kinds of labor. The hay for feeding beef-cattle—about 500 tons—has been put up by Indians. They have entire charge of the thrashing, reaping, and mowing machines. We do not inquire if the Indians will work, for we know that by far the majority of them will work; and when we have it to be done, we ask and the necessary labor is performed.

The Flandreau Indians were formerly Santees who left this agency on account of their land titles, and took up homesteads along the Sioux River, near Flandreau, Moody County, Dakota, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, which extends the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, and the act amendatory thereof, to Indians (with restrictions) provided they abandon their tribal relations and leave the home they have on the reservation. These people were loth to give up their homes at Santee, but were determined to have a home they could call their own, and by the aid of friends succeeded in making good selections. They have procured 85 homesteads of from 40 to 160 acres each. Have 700 acres under cultivation and 600 acres broken this year. They have chosen a beautiful country. When they first located they had but few white neighbors; the land generally belonged to the government; at present they have plenty of white settlers among them and the land has all been taken up. The town of Flandreau has grown to be a thriving village, with a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway passing through it, giving life and thrift to the country.

It is a difficult matter to measure the progress in civilization during the space of one year, but by looking back and comparing the last four years with the present we are assured that the majority of the Flandreau Indians are advancing. They have two churches, in which religious instruction is imparted by two native ministers.

Their land has become valuable, and there is quite a pressure brought to bear upon them, which is calculated to induce them to sell out. The Indian makes but little calculation for the future, and when he has the comforts of life is willing to divide with his friends; from this cause we find the Indian is not one to accumulate much property around him. When a sum of money or a good pair of horses is offered him

for his land, it is quite a trial for him not to accept; for this cause we feel that some restriction should be put upon Indian titles. The government has extended care to the Flandreau people in the way of farming implements, stock, and some assistance in seed and houses. They pay their taxes promptly, their word can be relied upon, and they make good neighbors. They number 306; during this year 30 have been born and 14 have died. Flandreau is 140 miles north of Santee. I get there twice a year, spring and fall. They meet me when I go there and inform me what they would like me to do for them. Their homesteads extend along the Sioux River for a distance of perhaps 20 miles, Flandreau being about the center of settlement; the government school is located there. John Eastman is employed by government as teacher; he understands the English language and is a good instructor. Some of the children who live at too great a distance to attend this school go to the district schools near them, with their white neighbors.

The Poncas are a fraction of the Ponca tribe removed to Indian Territory a few years ago; became dissatisfied with their southern home and came back to their old reservation on the Niobrara River, a part of them locating on said stream about two miles from the Missouri River; they are designated as the Poncas of Dakota. In dress and general appearance they are behind the Santee and Flandreau people; many of them wear blankets, have long hair, and dress in their native costume; they have some good men among them who are making a start and I think will advance rapidly in civilization. They are generally industrious, have had a hard struggle to sustain themselves since they came here, and had not it been for kind friends some of them would have perished during the past winter.

They have had no regular agent. During the spring I purchased some seed for them; have quite recently paid them \$10,000 annuity money, and have instructions at present to expend \$3,000 for them in the purchase of farming implements, stock, &c.

The land upon which the Poncas are located belongs to the Sioux by error in treaty; the present prospect is that said error will be corrected and the Poncas' land will be given back to them, or a sufficiency at least for their use. Houses will be built, schools will be established, and they permanently started again towards civilization. They have planted this year 200 acres in corn and 25 acres in potatoes; have 80 horses, 6 yokes of oxen, 58 swine, and 5 cows, and have put up a large quantity of hay. They numbered at time of enrollment for annuity payment 175 persons, but since receiving annuity some have left, and I do not believe the actual number of settlers will now exceed 160.

We have had a satisfactory year's work; we can see that advancement has been made; the Indians are learning to rely more upon themselves for help and are more willing to send their children to school; the white employés are being reduced and Indians are taking their places.

I believe a large majority of the American people wish the Indian Godspeed in civilization, and that the President, Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs are doing what they can to promote the cause. What I feel we greatly need at the present time is proper legislation and a hearty co-operation between the officers named and our law-makers. I hope the latter will take into consideration the large amount of money that is appropriated each year for civilization, and in doing this will make laws which will enable us to bring the Indian to his proper standard, there to hold and respect him among the people of our land of liberty and freedom.

Very respectfully,

BARCLAY WHITE,  
*Secretary.*

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., 2 mo. 4, 1882.

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#### FRIENDS, ORTHODOX.

*To the Board of Indian Commissioners :*

The following is submitted as the report of the Associated Executive Committee of Friends:

Two agents originally nominated by Friends continue in the service, viz, John D. Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, and L. J. Miles, of the Osage Agency. Five missionaries with their wives have been engaged among the Indians in the Quapaw, Sac and Fox, Osage and Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agencies, and there are 108 members of the meetings gathered under their supervision. Five government boarding-schools and one day school have been under superintendents or teachers named by us.

In the Quapaw Agency the Modoc day school has been conducted with good success. The present teacher carries on a night school, which is well attended by both men and women who have had some instruction before, and who have improved in reading, writing, and the knowledge of numbers. Of the 23 Modoc children of school ag

21 have been in school; 16 speak English well; 12 read in one of the highest readers of the series used.

All the Modocs are in sympathy with the efforts for teaching them industry, self-support, morals, temperance, and religion. Nearly all those of suitable age are members of the church.

After much sickness and death, reducing their number from 152 to 96, although there had been meantime over 50 births, they are now in fair health. They are building some houses to replace their former lodgings, and have been industrious in farming, but suffered so much from the drought last summer that they are now on short supplies of food.

The Wyandott boarding-school has had 136 enrolled, and an average attendance of 95. The success of the teaching has been very good. One girl was sent to Eastham College for a year, and is making a very useful member of her tribe, assisting at the school, &c. The girls do house-work, the boys farm-work, wood-cutting, &c. At Blue Jacket Station, in the Cherokee country, near to the Quapaw Agency, a school-house has been built for the Shawnees and a school opened, and another school has been opened at a spot about ten miles west of this one.

The Senecas, who formerly were unwilling to send their children to school, have done so the last three years, and a considerable number of them have embraced Christianity and became church-members. Supplies, &c., furnished these schools, \$650. The Modocs, Ottawas, Wyandotte, and Senecas have each now a church organization in connection with the committee.

In the Sac and Fox agency a missionary has given attention to the religious instruction of the pupils in the Absentee Shawnee boarding-school, and has formed a congregation of 28 members among the citizen Pottawatomies. The Absentee Shawnees, like other branches of that once large tribe, though self-supporting, are decreasing in numbers. The full-blood members of the tribe have no children. The family relation is too lightly regarded, and changes of companions are frequent, except with a few families. They are gaining in wealth, in horses, farm-machinery, sewing-machines, wagons, harness, cattle, &c.

The Pottawatomies are becoming more industrious, and improving in social life. Clothing, school supplies, &c., to the estimated value of \$150, have been sent to these Indians.

#### OSAGE AGENCY.

Agent, L. J. Miles. Indians: Kaws, 365; Osages, 2,040; Quapaws, 147; total, 2,552. There are two boarding-schools. The Osage school had last school season an enrollment of 162; average attendance, 136. During the past summer, for several reasons, among them extensive repairs of the school building, the attendance fell to 27 for one month, but is now over 90. More girls of full-blood have attended this year than ever before. The pupils have made fair progress in learning both the English language and in their books. Some of the scholars have read eagerly small books fitted for their capacity, which were sent them.

The Osages, though greatly discouraged by the repeated droughts—the one this year of unusual severity—yet make slow but steady progress in civilization. Drinking is almost unknown among them; they are controlled by their police, so that few crimes, such as theft, occur. They have been strictly peaceable for some years. They have a few cattle, and herding must be their chief resource for a living. They haul all their supplies from the railroad station, cut timber, and assist, to some extent, in building their houses, but need encouragement in the hard road of labor for self-support.

The Kaw boarding-school has had 44 Kaw boys; 6 Pottawatomie boys; 20 Kaw girls; total, 70. The school is doing well. The Kaws, though a degraded, diseased tribe, have certainly improved of late. They work more, are free, almost wholly, from drinking, and have to some extent shown a disposition to lead better moral lives and to profess Christianity.

Polygamy still exists to some extent among both Osages and Kaws, despite the influence of agents, teachers, and missionaries.

A missionary, sustained by us, has labored among the Kaws and Osages for the past year with some success. Supplies furnished to schools, \$100.

#### CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

Agent, John D. Miles. Indians, 5,592—Cheyennes, 3,645; Arapahoes, 1,947. There are two boarding-schools. Agent Miles reports:

1st. Number of Indian children in agency schools this year, 250.

2d. Number at Hampton, 1; at Paris Hill, N. Y., 2; at Carlisle, 70. Total in States, 82.

3d. Number of children of school age at agency, 1,200.

4th. Progress of children in school, good.

5th. Progress of children in industrial work and trades, good.

6th. Number of Indian apprentices at agency, 7; 2 with engineer; 2 with carpenter; 2 with blacksmith; and 1 with physician.

7th. A few of the former scholars have intermarried, and are living at the schools or agency, and employed in some capacity by the agent, and are living much better than formerly.

8th. Since the Indians have been hauling their own supplies we have had them delivered promptly after their arrival at railroad terminus, and *not one* article has been lost or damaged. Medical supplies have been quite sufficient during last two years. Other supplies will average about 60 per cent. of what they should.

9th. Rations are issued to all the Indians of the agency equally, although many of them supplement these rations very materially, from cash received by them for transporting supplies, labor at agency, and for the schools, chopping wood, hauling same, making brick, making hay, &c., and are thus enabled to enjoy some of the *comforts* of life, while those who do not labor *barely live*.

10th. Some progress has been made in stock-raising; they are learning how to handle cattle, which at first they knew nothing of; it is a business that a white man has to learn before he can make a success of it. Powder Face, Yellow Bear, Little Raven, and Left Hand, and many others of the Arapahoes; White Shield and Wolf Face, and a few others of the Cheyennes, are succeeding nicely with their herds, and utilize the milk from the cows for food. The extreme dry weather during the past two or three years has made farming almost a failure, so much so as to discourage the effort.

11th. Indians have eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity to receive wagons and harness at original cost to government, including transportation to Caldwell, Kans.—total cost, \$103; which amount they have invariably returned to the government as soon as they could earn it by freighting. The wagon and harness once paid for, they then receive cash for hauling. No wagons or harness are issued by the government to the Indians of the agency as a *gratuity*. Since the inauguration of this system of freighting by Indians, many advantages have been gained: first, to the government, by bringing down the former contract rates paid to white contractors at least one-third, and in many instances one-half. Second, the employment of Indians in a remunerative way, enabling them to live better, and keeping many a bad Indian (or that otherwise would have been bad) out of mischief.

12th. I do not think any people can support themselves alone from farming on this reservation.

13th. The greater portion of the Indians of this agency are loyal and contented; the only exception being the northern element of the Cheyennes. Generally the Indians have yielded obedience to the demands of the agent through the police in the settlement of difficulties.

14th. The police force among the Arapahoes is the only coercive force recognized among them, while the Cheyennes still cling to the recognition of their own "soldier element"; but time and progress will bring it around all right in a very few years at farthest.

15th. No lands occupied by the Indians of this agency have been located by white intruders. (At present we are at a loss to know just where the Cheyennes and Arapahoes' rights to lands are vested.) No Indians are trading on this reservation.

16th. The Indians of this agency show an actual increase, confined, however, to the Cheyenne tribe. Arapahoes are more afflicted with disease transmitted from evil whites, and consequently a greater mortality.

17th. The marriage ceremony consists in the presentation of something of value, usually ponies and articles of clothing. The school children and those returned from the East have usually made request and been married lawfully by the agent or some minister.

18th. The family life of all those who have gone to work in earnest has been somewhat improved; yet they can never make satisfactory progress in this respect until they live in houses and have *only one wife*.

Elkanah and Irene Beard were engaged at this agency till fifth month 1st in the religious instruction of the children and adult Indians. Their place is supplied by Ervin G. Taber.

Despite the deficiencies attending the management of Indian agencies by men hitherto unacquainted with the extremely difficult duties of an agent, the course adopted by President Grant, of calling upon the religious denominations to recommend agents has led to great advantages to the Indians, and has had so much to do with an increased interest in them by the thoughtful and religious part of our citizens that it is believed this course should be continued. In connection with this movement the industrial education of Indian youth at Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove schools has sprung up, and has been attended with such happy results that it is hoped the

friends of the Indians and the Board of Indian Commissioners will be able to induce Congress to make liberal appropriations for such institutions, and for Indian education generally.

On behalf of the committee.

JAMES E. RHOADS, *Clerk.*

PHILADELPHIA, 1 mo., 7, 1882.

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA,  
1 mo., 7, 1882.

To Col. E. WHITTLESEY,

RESPECTED FRIEND: I inclose a report to the Board of Indian Commissioners for our committee, as requested. It is doubtful if any one representing the committee can be present.

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. RHOADS.

#### AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

Increased attention has been given to missionary and educational work among the Indians in the Indian Territory. A Baptist chapel has been completed at Tahlequah through the munificence of a lady who has also presented the church a fine Bible and a bell. Our commonly accepted "Articles of Faith" have been translated and published for use in the Cherokee Churches. In some sections considerable religious interest has prevailed. Rev. A. Frank Ross, of the Choctaw Nation, gives an interesting account of a gracious work under his ministration. He says: "I organized the little flock with 7 members; it now contains 115. It commenced its worship under the forest oak, amidst great opposition, but by the help of God we have overcome all difficulties, and now worship in a large Baptist Church house, which we built and own ourselves, and it is now the great light of these benighted regions." Bros. Rogers, Trenchard and Akers have done good work in the Territory. It is not surprising that there should be inconsistent church-members among them as among their more favored white brethren. The general religious character of the converts, however, is good, and many are eminently devoted. Our interest among the Sacs and Foxes has suffered in the past from neglect and from the religious indifference or unfriendliness of the agent there. Keokuk, second chief of the Sacs and Foxes, a member of the Baptist Church, has exerted salutary influence over his people; and Rev. Wm. Hurr, an Ottawa, who speaks English and several Indian tongues, has been appointed missionary to that field.

"The Indian University," opened in our mission building at Tahlequah more than a year ago, has had a total attendance of 57 during the year. Of these, 5 have been studying for the ministry. The board engaged to pay one-half the salary of Professor Bacone, the head of the school. The question of giving to this enterprise our full Christian sympathy, counsel, and support is fairly before the society.

As helpful to this decision, we present from the latest official reports the following facts concerning the condition of the five civilized nations, viz, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole. In these nations there are, in round numbers, 60,000 persons, of whom 34,500 can read. They have 214 day-schools, 11 seminaries or boarding-schools and orphan asylums. During the year 36 Cherokee children have been in Eastern schools. The Cherokees publish a weekly newspaper, printed in Cherokee and English. In 1880 they had 314,398 acres under cultivation, and raised nearly 3,000,000 bushels of grain. They owned about 800,000 head of stock.

In these nations are 154 church edifices; among the Cherokees, 61; the Creeks, 46; the Choctaws, 34; the Chickasaws, 6; the Seminoles, 7. Agent Tufts, in his last report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says: "The schools are conducted on the school system of the States, the English language being taught exclusively. The stranger is surprised to meet so many well-educated people among the nations. The Sabbath is well respected and observed."

About one-tenth of the entire population of these nations are members of Baptist churches, a ratio far above the average in the States of the Union. This indicates how greatly God has blessed our labors among them, while it suggests most strongly our responsibility for their progress and their future welfare. They are not now mere "babes" who need merely "the milk of the word." They are attaining to Christian manhood. They require a better educated ministry than they have, better than can be provided by their own secular schools. We cannot retain our hold upon the intelligent, better classes, unless provision is made for the education of such a ministry. With a properly equipped institution, established at a central location in the Territory,

many who now are educated in the States at the expense of the nations would go there, while many others would seek these advantages; and thus a fountain of Christian learning and influence would refresh the churches now established, and send its healing streams among the heathen tribes, who listen to one of their own race when the pale-faced preacher is unable to gain access to their hearts.

Furthermore, the wide-spread educational measures of the government among the Indians generally are preparing the way for a more intelligent ministry. Last year 60 boarding and 110 day schools were in operation among the different Indian tribes (exclusive of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory). These were taught by 338 teachers and attended by over 7,000 children. In addition to these must be mentioned the extensive and successful experiment of Indian education by government aid at such schools as Hampton and Carlisle. Through these methods a great change in Indian thought and life is taking place, but, as the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs states, "The expense of educating Indians away from their homes will preclude the possibility of more than a limited number ever receiving the advantages which Eastern schools afford." Higher Christian schools should be established where they will be accessible at small expense to the Indian youth. Has not the time arrived when we should take pronounced action in the establishment of a school in which instruction shall be imparted, not only to those who can maintain themselves, but open also to those whom the government may approve and support, as is now done elsewhere?

Having been honored of God with so powerful a representation among the leading Indian tribes, shall we fulfill our trust and make the most of our advantage if we fail to provide for them that Christian education which shall make them influential leaders in the evangelization of the uncivilized tribes?

We record with sadness the death of Agent James E. Spencer, at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, last October. He was approved for his efficiency by the government, and his loss was deeply deplored by the Indians. Joseph M. McMaster, esq., our nominee as his successor, received the appointment and is at his post. We hope soon to send to these Indians a missionary whose time will be divided between them and other missionary work. They are yet in the gross darkness of a pagan faith.

Hon. J. P. Bishop, of Ohio, read the report of the committee on "Work among the Indians," as follows:

"That in prosecuting its beneficent work the American Baptist Home Mission Society should include the American Indians among those who are the objects of its care, cannot be deemed an open question.

"By referring to the constitution of that society we find its leading object is 'to promote the preaching of the Gospel in North America.'

"It follows, of course, that missionary labor among the Indians is an important part of the society's work, unless it is shown by experience that its efforts in their behalf have been in the past and will be in the future fruitless.

"Have they been fruitless? For an answer to the question we refer to the past experience and reports of this society. Especially do we call attention to the report of the secretary at the present anniversary, by which it appears, among other things, that among the civilized nations of the Indian Territory, out of 60,000 persons 34,500 can read and write. They have a newspaper, and there are nearly 100 Baptist churches, with about 6,000 members.

"Your committee, then, are of the opinion that the work among the Indians should be earnestly prosecuted by this society in the future more earnestly than in the past. How this can best be done we cannot now take time to consider. We particularize in one respect only: that is, suitable schools should be established, in which native Indians may receive instruction and be prepared to preach to and become teachers of the people of their respective tribes.

"But in considering this subject your committee encounter another grave question, on the solution of which the success of this society in a great degree depends; that is, the policy of the national government in its treatment of and dealings with the Indians.

"Two policies have been recommended and urged. One is, to place the Indians under the control of the military department of the government, thus subjecting them by force and fear, and to civilize them, if at all, by the sword.

"The other is, the philanthropic policy, to carry out which Congress has provided for the appointment by the President of 'commissioners eminent for intelligence and philanthropy.'

"This latter policy is the one now favored by the government and Congress, and the authorities have in various ways recognized and provided for it; but we cannot take time to state how this has been done. Suffice it to say that the civil power of the national government favors the utmost endeavors of the American Baptist Home Mission Society in educating, civilizing, and Christianizing the Indians of North America.

"This policy of the government should have the unqualified approval of this society and its most earnest efforts in perfecting and carrying it out; as thereby the objects of this society will be greatly promoted.

"In conclusion, your committee cannot do better than to recommend the reaffirmance and readoption of a resolution passed by this society, at its last anniversary, and to earnestly commend its conclusions to the attention of the President of the United States, and to Congress, and to all who recognize the obligation of the command, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.'

"The resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, in our judgment, the Indian question can never be righteously or permanently settled until there is the full recognition of the Indian's rights of citizenship and of personal property, upon the same conditions as in the case of persons of other nationalities; and we invite Christians of every name, and all good citizens, to join us in urging this conviction upon our national government and upon the country."

A supplemental report was presented by E. B. Hulbert, D. D., of Illinois, as follows:

"At Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Pa., are training schools for Indian youth, under the supervision of the general government. In these schools, the common English branches form only a part of the instruction imparted. The pupils are taught 'how to live, as well as how read and think.' It is the policy of the government 'to have farms and domestic work occupy as prominent a place as study in the school-room; and the development of character and the training of the pupils in the manner and habits of civilized life, are held to be quite as important as acquiring a knowledge of books.' Hence, in these schools the boys are trained in farming, wagon and harness-making, tin and black-smithing, carpentry, shoe-making and other industrial branches; while the girls are taught the manufacture and mending of garments, the use of the sewing machine, laundry work, cooking, and the routine of household duties pertaining to their sex. Government aid is granted to these pupils to the amount of \$150 per year. The policy has been long enough in operation to leave no doubt of its entire success. The government officials and all intelligent observers are enthusiastic over the results achieved.

"Your committee are assured of the need of a school of this kind in the Indian Territory—a school giving this primary instruction in books and in the trades.

"Then, advancing upon this idea, provision ought to be made by the denomination for the pursuit of higher branches of study, and for the normal and theological training of those who are to teach and to preach.

"A well-equipped school, beginning with the rudiments of an industrial education, and ending with the higher preparation of those who are to be leaders of the people, is our great present need.

"Your committee believe, that in order to perpetuate and extend, with increased efficiency, civilizing influences among the tribes, the cause of Christ imperatively demands the establishment of such a school.

"Many considerations impel us to this conviction.

"The general government looks with favor upon movements of this kind, and can be relied upon for substantial aid.

"An increasing and deep interest in the education of the Indian, never known before, is spreading over the country; an interest awakened by the wonderful success of the government schools.

"The educational uplifting of the tribes, especially the civilized nations, makes the special training of native leaders more and more needful.

"All the arguments favoring schools for the freedmen, are even more forcible when applied to the Indians. One Christian school in the Territory, endowed and maintained as are the society's schools in the South, would be the most powerful civilizing and christianizing influence which could be brought to bear upon the civilized, and, through them, upon the wild tribes.

"Without amplifying further, the committee desire specially to emphasize the present and growing necessity of a primary and industrial, a literary and theological school in the Indian Territory, and to urge the board to give the matter an immediate and favorable consideration."

The reports of the committee were adopted.

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD.

### INDIAN MISSIONS.

The reports of our brethren in the Indian Territory show a healthy condition, but great need of additional laborers. Several young men are pursuing a course of studies in the colleges of the States with a view to the ministry. One has been a student in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary during the past sessions; two others will enter at the next opening. Arrangements have been made by Dr. Buckner, with liberal-hearted brethren, for the support of these young men and others.

Now that the facilities for obtaining an education are brought so nearly within the reach of all who desire it, our true policy is to seek out among the tribes young men of gifts, whose hearts burn to preach Christ, and train them for the work.

#### THE LEVERING MISSION SCHOOL.

In October last the corresponding secretary visited the Creek Nation, and under instruction from the board entered into contract for the erection of buildings suitable for a school of one hundred pupils, and the family of the superintendent and his assistants. In selecting a location, regard was had to health, good water, fertile land, abundant timber, and pasturage for stock. A farm of one hundred acres inclosed, fifty in cultivation, the balance unbroken prairie, with some houses that can be utilized for our purposes, was secured. To this are to be added sixty acres of unimproved land adjoining. The entire cost of the property when the buildings shall be completed will be seven thousand seven hundred dollars. To this must be added the expense of furniture for the school-room, dining-room, kitchen, bed-rooms, bedding and bed-clothes, with implements and stock for the farm.

To meet this we have \$10,208.92. After paying for the farm and buildings, \$7,700, we shall have for furnishing the same, \$2,508.92.

The buildings are to be completed by the 1st day of July, and it is expected that the school will be opened in the early autumn of the present year.

The board have elected Rev. J. A. Trenchard superintendent, at a salary of \$600 per annum. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia, has had large experience as a teacher, and we have every reason to believe is admirably adapted to the position.

It will be seen that after paying for the property, the balance in hand for the necessary outfit (nearly all of which must be purchased in the States) and cost of transportation will be very scant; and then the salary of the superintendent must be provided for. An enlargement of work means an increase of expenditure. The board have carefully guarded against any involvement in debt, and have preserved the funds appropriated to this enterprise exclusively for its promotion, not even expending a dollar to defray expenses incidentally incurred in the prosecution of their plans. But to insure success with God's favor to this undertaking, and to avoid financial embarrassments in the future, increased contributions are indispensable—as in sowing seed, the wisest economy is to be found in the largest liberality.

#### MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[Ninth annual report of the Missionary Bishop of Niobrara—1881.]

The work of the Niobrara mission has proceeded during the past year (ending June 30) very much as in former years, except as hindered by a winter and spring of extraordinary severity.

#### BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

Six boys, considered as pupils detached from Saint Paul's school, have been living with the Rev. Mr. Fowler during the past year, pursuing their studies under his care, and with him carrying on the mission farm.

The efforts of the officers of these schools have been crowned during the past year with more than ordinary success. They are still carried on with that constant and assiduous care for the full education of the hand and heart of their inmates, as well as of their heads, which was announced eight years ago, at the inception of our boarding-school, as the principle of their administration.

I have myself taken immediate charge for the time being of Saint Paul's school, in order to make it that to which its work has hitherto been a preparation, viz, more of a normal and divinity school, and that changes, repairs, and additions rendered requisite by its advanced work may be made under my own eye. I hail with the warmest satisfaction the boarding-school work for Indian youth, which is attracting so much attention and commendation at Hampton and Carlisle. We shall gladly learn from the excellent management of those schools wherever we can, and shall do all in our power to make those schools and ours (as they ought to be) mutually helpful and not rival, much less antagonistic. It is a satisfaction that school work which we have been quietly doing for eight years in Niobrara, has been, by means of the Hampton and Carlisle schools, commended so generally to the Christian people of the land.

#### PINE RIDGE MISSION.

An encouraging degree of interest has attended the work at all the four stations of this, our youngest mission. Difficult as it is to provide for the erection of mission

buildings at such a distant point, a pretty church and comfortable dwelling for the clergy were both erected there during the past year, and are paid for with the exception of \$200, which I have still to raise for the house. The generous friends who have enabled me to put up this "testimony of Jesus" in the wilderness will read with pleasure these words of a letter from the exultant missionary: "Yesterday we had the first service in the new church, and a happy day it was, I assure you. Outside a regular blizzard was blowing, but it did not prevent a goodly number from coming to church. I cannot express the pleasure that we all felt in worshipping in the new church. It is a perfect gem. Everything looks so neat and rich."

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

### AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Commenced in 1814.)

There has been of late a great revival of interest in the civilization of the aborigines of our country. The government has brought to the East the most promising youth of several of the tribes, and is educating them at Carlisle and Hampton. It is also giving greater encouragement to schools within the agencies. Under this new movement the board, during the past year, has been encouraged to enter into arrangements for the establishment of a school at Fort Peck, in Montana, having scholastic and industrial departments. In early spring the teachers will probably go forward. A grant from the government for the support of this school has been supplemented by an appropriation by the general missionary committee.

Our excellent agent, John Young, at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, has recently transmitted to us some interesting statements concerning the Indians under his charge. We quote from him as follows:

"From four years' residence among these tribes I can say that they present, by their numbers (7,500), their efforts to improve their condition by changing from a wandering to a settled life, and their general docility and obedience to the white man's instructions, a most favorable field for missionary cultivation. \* \* \* You will be glad to know that the desire to live as the white man does is spreading among these heathen. Log cabins are being built, and efforts made to furnish them with stoves, chairs, beds, &c., not omitting the Yankee clock. Small farms are cultivated, and a change from former wandering habits is steadily progressing. They do all the work about the agency—haul and cut our fire-wood, assist in the labors on the agency farm, and willingly help at such work as there is to do. The children within reach regularly attend the school, where they make fair progress, being fond of the exercises and their teachers.

"As a rule, these Indians are kind with each other, obedient to control, and commit few breaches of law and order. I try to keep up a semblance of Sabbath service, Sabbath-school, and drop a few Scripture facts or gospel truths, to give them something to talk of in their cabins and lodges better than heathen traditions."

The agent pleads for a more systematic and vigorous mission at this agency.

From the fourteen agencies under our care we have in general received but little information. Those to the west of the Rocky Mountains are more especially cared for by the conferences within the bounds of which they are located, and we here quote from the conference journals.

The Columbia River conference speaks in deservedly high terms of the Yakama Agency. They say:

"Our conference has a peculiar relation to this Indian question. The representative Indian agency of the whole service is within our bounds, and under the charge of one of our number, Rev. J. H. Wilbur. It is detracting nothing from any other work or workman to say that the work of this agency has been the most successful of any. This has demonstrated to us two things:

"1. That agencies and agents controlled by Christian feelings and principles, and inspired with zeal for the salvation of the Indian, can alone be successful.

"2. That keeping the agencies under the control of the right man, with authority to surround himself with right men, for long periods, so that he can carry out his own Christianizing and civilizing plans, is all-important to their success.

"We are gratified to report that in all departments the Yakama Agency, under the care of Brother Wilbur, has had probably its most prosperous year. *Over \$8,000 of the appropriation made by the government for its support during the present year has been returned to the Treasury*; while, at the same time, 1,000 Indians—Bannacks, Putes, &c., among the wildest on the western slope, have been added to the agency. These have already begun to travel the upward way to better conditions and life, by substituting

the plow for the bow, the grain fields for the chase, the school and the meeting for savage roaming and carousal.

"The religious work among the Indians the past year has been of a very encouraging type. The members of the church have generally continued steadfast, and 155 probationers, largely from the Indians admitted on the reservation, have been received. Under the christian influences of the reservation the enmities heretofore existing between the Yakamas and Piutes and Bannacks have been buried, the pipe of peace taking the place of conflicts of war."

The Oregon annual conference speaks of its agencies as follows:

"Of the five agencies placed under the supervision of this conference, but two of the agents are members of the Methodist church, namely, the agents at Siletz and at Klamath. Siletz is, probably, the most promising field. Our conference has taken a deep interest in the Indians on this reservation, and kept a missionary there ever since the reservation passed under the supervision of our church. He, in connection with the agents and *employés*, has usually labored faithfully to civilize and Christianize these Indians, and the Lord has owned and blessed their labors. These Indians were formerly the most cruel and bloodthirsty on the Pacific coast. At the close of the Indian war of 1855-'56 five thousand of them were placed upon this reservation. As they were brought in contact with the worst class of whites, their numbers rapidly diminished, until at the time of the inauguration of the present policy but 1,500, all told, remained. Now our church has a membership of 130, including probationers, and a large per cent. of them are deeply pious, exhibiting all the fruits of the Spirit. So rapid has been their advancement in all that pertains to civilization that they are scarcely like the same people. Their sanitary condition has also so improved that the number of births annually, according to the report of the resident physician, has been slightly in excess of the number of deaths for the past two or three years.

"Your committee has no report from Neah Bay or Quinalt, as the agents in charge of these reservations are not members of the Methodist church, and were not recommended by the missionary board.

"The Indians of the Klamath Agency Reservation are making commendable progress in civilization. They very readily accept the facts connected with the Christian religion. Several of them have a clear Christian experience. Nearly the whole tribe are slowly and yet surely growing toward a better social and moral condition. They are emphatically an industrious and temperate people. One omen for good is the diminishing influence of the "medicine-men." More than one-half of these have recently, by the action of the chiefs, been forbidden to practice. This will lead to good results. The "boarding school" is prospering as never before. The outlook for the future was never as good as now. Religious services, consisting of one sermon, an interesting Sunday-school, and a prayer-meeting, are held each Sunday. There is no tribe on this coast that bids fair to civilize and Christianize more readily and easily than these Indians."

The Southern California conference took action as follows:

"Resolved, 1. That two ministers should be appointed from this conference to labor among the Indians; the first on the reservation at Round Valley, devoting all his time to them; the second to serve as missionary in the communities outside the reservation.

"Resolved, 2. That we respectfully ask the general missionary committee to make the appropriation for this work \$2,500."

The other territory in which our agencies are located was at the last general conference taken out of the relation of conferences to the church, and erected into missions, to be administered by the board. The conferences have not succeeded very well in their supervision of this department of work. It remains to be seen whether the direct supervision of the board will be attended with better results. It is to be hoped the onward move at Fort Peck may be only one of a series of like nature.

Before this peace policy was adopted the Methodist Episcopal church had been carrying on extensive work among the Indians, and numbered members by the thousand among the various tribes. Some of this work yet remains, and some of it where we have no agencies. In Michigan, especially, we have very important circuits and stations, and some very excellent native preachers. The Michigan and Detroit conferences take great interest in this work.

On the Onondaga reservation, in the Central New York conference, and the Cattaraugus Reservation, in the Genesee conference, we have interesting societies and schools. Concerning the former locality the last report to the conference says:

"The Onondaga Indian mission is prospering more than for several years. The school is more largely attended, the congregations are larger, and the interest in religion seems deeper. The property, under the care of Brother C. W. Lane, the missionary, has been repaired, fenced, the grounds graded, and the parsonage and fences painted, giving to the whole an inviting and cheerful look. The promise for our work on the mission is good."

We quote the conference report on the Cattaraugus Reservation mission:

"There are 1,700 Indians upon the reservation. About one in sixteen of these is

professedly Christian. The rest are divided between those who sustain their old pagan religion, and the larger number who, imitating the majority of white people, follow their own inclinations, and are simply worldly and godless. There are three missions among them—a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and our own. Nearly or quite half the Christians belong to the Methodist Mission Society. During the year our congregations have been good, a dozen or more have been received into the church, and the interest of the Indians in their own church has seemed to increase.”

The general missionary committee, at its last session, placed among the domestic one which they called “Indian” mission, because it is located within the Indian Territory. It should rather have been styled the Wyandott mission, for it is really to a remnant of these people among whom we had sixty years ago such triumphs for missionary labor as thrilled the whole Christian world. Rev. J. Iliff is in charge of this mission, and there are twenty-one members and probationers. The missionary says:

“I have had charge of the above mission church in the Indian Territory, in connection with a charge at Baxter Springs, Kansas, the present year, and have preached once in each month at the mission. Had one sacramental meeting or service with them, which they seemed to enjoy very much, and 37 persons joined in the sacrament, I have received four into the church. They have not had the care and attention that they needed for their good or for the success of the church. Since their removal to the Territory, in 1869 and 1870, they have been without a resident pastor, and only receiving such services as were afforded them by the pastor at Baxter Springs, 20 miles distant. I do not know of any other work being done in the Territory by our church.

“The Wyandotts are a small tribe, on a small reservation in the Quapaw Agency, well advanced in civilization, with a mission school now controlled by Friends. We have a very good church centrally located upon their reservation, with a reserve fund of \$800 in bank, which was appropriated by Congress in 1866 to rebuild their church destroyed by fire at Wyandott, Kans.; but before said church was rebuilt they removed to the Territory, and the fund followed them. We are now trying to secure lands on which to invest said money and improvements as a home for a missionary.

“The fund has been injudiciously used, causing much trouble and dissatisfaction. With a good pastor residing among these Indians, I think it would be a successful mission field, and a point from which other tribes may be reached. Its location is on the southern branch of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad.”

A portion of our Indian work is found in connection with circuits and stations in the white work, and not separately reported, and so that it cannot be tabulated. The statistics that follow are only an approximate exhibition of our work for these sons of the forest:

Circuits or stations.	Foreign missionaries.	Native local preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adults baptised.	Children baptised.	Number of sabbath-schools.	Number of sabbath-schoolers.	Number of churches.	Estimated value of churches.	Number of parsonages.	Estimated value of parsonages.	Collected for missionary society.	Collected for other benevolent societies.
CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.														
Round Valley mission .....	1	44	62	6	3	2	153							\$17 85
CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE.														
Oneida mission .....	1	55	10	3	4	2	60	2	\$2,000	1	\$800	\$19 00	5 00	
Onondaga mission .....	2	40	13	6	3	1	25	1	2,000	1	1,000	14 00	5 00	
COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE.														
Yakama mission.....	3	1	507	141	20	25	2	365	2	5,000			160 00	10 20
DETROIT CONFERENCE.														
Bridgeport and Taymouth, Mass. ....	1		50				4	200					8 45	2 00
Penconning and Saginaw .....	1	6	97	5		10	1	30	1	1,600	2	200	5 00	3 22
Kewawenon mission .....	1	2	115	3		11			1	400	1	200	4 40	
Hannahville mission.....	1	3	39	11	1	5	1	50						
Iroquois mission .....	1		58	5	1	3	1	30	1	200	1	100		
L'Anse and Kaw mission .....	1		19	1		8	1	65	1	6,000			16 10	
GENESEE CONFERENCE.														
Gowanda .....	1	3	115	2	4	2	2	120	2	8,000	1	2,200	13 00	18 50

Circuits or stations.	Foreign missionaries.	Native local preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Adults baptised.	Children baptised.	Number of sabbath-schools.	Number of sabbath-scholars.	Number of churches.	Estimated value of churches.	Number of parsonages.	Estimated value of parsonages.	Collected for missionary society.	Collected for other benevolent societies
MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.														
Isabella mission .....	1	8	184	3	1	17	1	45	2	\$2,000			\$5 00	\$5 00
Riverton mission .....	1													
Charlevoix mission .....	1	3		68		3			1	100			5 00	
Elk Rapids mission .....	1		35	3		3			1	300				
Northport mission .....	1		37	1		6			1	2,000				
Petoskey mission .....	1		32	10		3			1	550				
NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE.														
St. Regis mission .....			75											
WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.														
Oneida mission .....	1	4	188	21		11			1	1,500	1	\$1,000	50 00	
SOUTH KANSAS CONFERENCE.														
Baxter and Wyandot .....	1		100	25	5	3	2	200	2	1,000	1	300	7 00	4 00
Total .....	19	33	1,790	384	47	120	20	1,343	20	32,650	9	5,800	306 95	570 77

## AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

## THE INDIANS.

[Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota, Jacob Kauffman, agent. Sisseton Agency, Dakota, Chas. Crissey, agent. S'kokomish Agency, Washington Territory, Edwin Eells, agent; Rev. Myron Eells, missionary.]

Mr. Frissell, the pastor at Hampton, Va., writes:

"I have very pleasant meetings with the Indians here. I let them read the verses from the English Bible and then explain them. When I first came I used to read myself, but I found that they liked better to take a part in the services. Then we sing together from Dr. Robinson's songs of the sanctuary. After that I give the meeting into their hands. They suggest their favorite hymns and lead in prayer, usually in their own language. They all seem attentive and devout. It is very pleasant to see their faces light up as they get some new thought from God's word. I have seldom seen men more earnest in the study of the Scriptures. One of those who united with the church at the last communion has been confined to the house with sickness. The nurse tells me that he often sits for two or three hours at a time patiently spelling out the words of the English Bible, and asking her the meaning of that which he cannot understand. I am pleased to see that they are interested to work for one another. I found the other day that one of the older boys, James Murrie, had been accustomed to get a number of the others, who were not Christians, together, and read the Bible and pray with them. Excellent work, isn't it, for a young chief who will soon go back to take charge of his own tribe? They have a meeting of their own on Wednesday evening, of which they take charge themselves. I could give you instances of how these Indian boys have resisted temptation in a way which seems to me really remarkable."

Miss Enstis writes of a communion service at Hampton, when six colored and eight Indian students confessed Christ. Ahuka (White Wolf) comes first for baptism. As he stands there quiet and reverent, a sudden memory of the first time we saw and knew him flashes across our minds. We see again the school-room the day after the arrival of the new pupils. They are seated in a semicircle around a teacher, who stands by a blackboard on which some easy English words have been written: "Stand up, walk, stop, look up," which she has been teaching the scholars to illustrate. On

the front seat at one end sits Ahuka, a somewhat alarming-looking pupil. His thick, shaggy, black hair hangs down to his waist over the blanket which he holds wrapped tight about him, while he casts now and then stealthy but keen glances from under his heavy eyebrows. Teacher points to the first word on the blackboard, on the pronunciation of which she has been drilling the class, and looks at the brave for a response. Brave looks at her, then at the word, back again, more sharply at her, says nothing, till suddenly, whether in despair or rage she cannot tell, he throws his head back, bends forward again, and utters a prolonged howl.

Harry Brown, Chief White Horse's manly little son, stands by the font now. We came near making a bad mistake about Harry. The day that the minister had appointed to talk to the scholars who were to unite with the church Harry went skating; almost the first chance he'd had since he left Dakota. There was no way to tell the time; he was having splendid fun. When he came back it was too late for the meeting. The next day, when the minister kindly made an appointment for him by himself, one of the questions he asked was, "Harry, do you pray?" "No." "Not pray?" "No." "Did you ever pray?" "Yes." "And you don't pray now?" "No." "Why not?" And then Harry shut himself behind his Indian reserve and his inability to talk English, and didn't say anything more. It certainly didn't look as if he was far on the road to saintship. And yet if there was a boy in the school who was commending himself by his faithful, kind, and manly conduct, it was Harry Brown. "We think you had better wait till next communion Sunday," was finally said to him. "How long?" said Harry. "Two months." "Too long. Can't wait. Must come now," said Harry, decidedly. "How long have you been trying to do right, Harry?" "Two years." Then I think a good angel put a thought into the mind of Harry's teacher. "Harry, have you changed your room lately? Do you stay now with those seven boys up-stairs?" "Yes." "Is that the reason you don't pray? Are you ashamed?" "Yes." "Doesn't any boy in that room pray?" "Just one." "Well, if you are going to be Christ's soldier you have got to fight for him sometimes when it's hard. Will you pray to-night?" "Yes." A few weeks afterward we asked Harry one day, when the interpreter was by, "Harry, do you pray now?" The little interpreter himself looked up with a quick, bright smile: "All we boys in that room pray now every night." It was a good victory, surely.

## FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

The school work has steadily increased during the time of my short stay here. For the year closing 30th of June, the average daily attendance was 30. The largest average for any one month was 49. Progress seems slow, but taken from the untutored state of these children, with no knowledge of the English language or the meaning of words, they cannot be expected to make rapid progress. Much more could be accomplished in educational work if a boarding-school was established in a suitable locality remote from the Indian village.

## SISSETON AGENCY.

There have been three schools in operation on the reservation during the year, two boarding-schools and one day-school. The schools have been very efficient in their work, and are now so popular that it will be difficult to accommodate all who wish to attend during the winter. The day-school has now been discontinued, as it was impossible to get a full attendance, owing to the scattered abodes of the Indians obliging some of the children to come five or six miles. In its place has been opened a small boarding-school capable of receiving eight scholars.

These people are fast learning the benefits derived from the cultivation of the soil, and can soon make themselves self-supporting in this manner. They have raised during the year about 70,000 bushels of grain, &c., and there is a prospect of a large increase over this next year.

## S'KOKOMISH AGENCY.

The church has been considerably weakened by an order from government, which on the 1st of July, discharged all the white employés, except the clerk, physician, and those engaged in school, their places being filled with Indians. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that it was done because the Indians have progressed so that they are believed to be able to take care of themselves, under the agent, in the places of carpenter, blacksmith, and farmer.

Two of our Christian young men were active in helping to break up the gambling on the reservation last winter.

Last spring these Indians received the long-promised and long-desired titles to their land, which has had a favorable effect upon them religiously, for they, as other people, connect the white man's acts and the white man's religion, judging of the latter

by the former; nor have they distinguished altogether the fact that their Christian teachers are not responsible for the acts of the authorities at Washington.

We have lost during the year three Indian members by death, all of whom had made their influence felt for good. There have been two or three cases of discipline, resulting favorably. The whole number of services held has been 223, of which 166 have been for the benefit of those connected with the reservation.

The church numbers 35. The additions this year have been seven, while three have died and five been dismissed by letter. The average attendance at Sunday school at S'kokomish has been 59; at Dungiess, 26; average attendance on public worship at S'kokomish, 80; at Dungiess, 43; benevolent contributions at S'kokomish, \$97.80; at Dungiess, \$27; pastor's support at S'kokomish, \$22.60; church improvements at Dungiess, \$56; Sunday-school expenses at S'kokomish, \$26.80; at Dungiess, \$2. Individual members of the church have also given away to benevolent objects in addition, \$178.57; making a total for all objects of \$614.67.

At Dungiess, where several members of the church reside, the school teacher resigned about two months ago, but they have constantly kept up their Sunday school, led by their own members. They have procured a small melodeon and a small church bell, the first in the county, and they have the only church building in the county, although it has a population of 537 whites, and was sufficiently populous in 1854 to be organized into a county.

#### STATISTICS OF WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

Number of agents .....	3
Number of missionaries.....	1
Number of teachers.....	5
Number of churches .....	1
Number of schools.....	4
Number of pupils.....	156
Number of church members.....	35
Number of Sunday-school scholars .....	85

#### AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

##### DAKOTA MISSION.

"On the older portions of our mission field," our missionaries report, "the year past has been one of quiet growth. The churches have held their own. On Sisseton Reserve, at Good Will, and Buffalo Lake, church buildings have been erected. Under the influence of religious teaching and the approach of civilization, our Indian people manifest an increased breadth of thought, a better understanding of the conditions of their life, and a more cheerful acceptance of those conditions.

"On the newer fields, the fruit is very encouraging; particularly at Devil's Lake. A church has been formed there having now fifteen members, and they are building a log meeting-house. By the help of the native churches of Sisseton Agency, and the gifts of some white friends, they will be able to enjoy the luxury of a shingle roof and a pine board floor. The little band of disciples at Devil's Lake feel that they have a great battle to fight against the intense heathenism of the mass of the tribe. The Native Missionary Society has supported Rev. Daniel Renville at Devil's Lake, and has also kept Rev. Isaac Renville at his work on Cheyenne River. It has required quite an increase of contributions to do this double work. The anniversary of this society has come to be one of the most interesting features of our yearly conference.

"The ordination and installation of a pastor over the Good Will church is an encouraging incident. Any increase in the corps of regular workers is cheering beyond measure. For this reason we take special interest in noting the progress in what is now to be our yearly theological institute, and in expressing the hope that at no distant day we shall see the theological department of our Santee training school fully developed for the education of our future pastors."

##### FORT BERTHOLD STATION.

"The year ending March 31, 1881," says Rev. C. L. Hall, "has been one of steady work, and, we hope, one of some progress. We began the year without any helpers Miss Calhoun having left us in February, 1880. Now we have two lady assistants, Miss Webb, who came in May, 1880, and Miss Pike, who arrived in August. They are both earnestly at work, with a large company of women and girls about them, whom they are teaching to quilt and to knit. This work goes on almost every day, in addition to

their regular morning school, and, until the middle of March, a regular evening school. Visitation, study of languages, writing missionary letters, and Sabbath-school instruction, fill up the rest of their time.

"At the beginning of the year the government, which had requested us to furnish educational facilities to these Indians, dissolved connection with us, appointed its own teachers, and obliged us to leave the school-house we had been using. We began a new school with half a dozen pupils, and now, after various difficulties, we have had an average of thirty-five for the last eight months, housed in a nice little chapel, 20 by 32 feet.

"At the Sabbath services, though not attended by any of the employes of the government, as formerly, and though discountenanced by some who see no reason for speaking to men, in their own tongue, the Word of Life, there has been an average congregation of twenty on Sabbath mornings.

"Death has again seemed to reap our best sheaves. Four young men, of whom we had great hopes, have been taken away. There are other young men who, we believe, are to become 'preachers of righteousness' to their people.

"A trip was made in the fall to Devil's Lake, 140 miles east of our station, and a church of Indians was organized there. Beginning with five, it has increased considerably, under the care of the native pastor, Daniel Renville, who reports a large Sabbath attendance, and such progress in the school that he thinks a white teacher ought to go to that people.

"Captain Pratt took 13 youths from here three years ago, to be educated at Hampton, Va. Nine are still there, and 5 of them (two young men and three young women and girls), on the first Sabbath of the new year, made public confession of their faith in the Saviour. These 5 first heard of the Saviour through us, and we look forward to their return, anxiously hoping they will help us to lift up their people."

#### FORT SULLY STATION.

Rev. T. L. Riggs writes: "The increase of interest in the study of the truth is apparent. No great zeal has been manifested, nor has there been any time of marked interest and awakening. The additions in church membership have been 7, 2 by letter and 5 on profession. Benevolent contributions amount to \$10.51, which is all assigned to the treasury of the Native Missionary Society, to be used in carrying the gospel to other Indians.

"The Shiloh church has a membership of 23, 12 men and 11 women. Services for worship have been well attended, and gratifying readiness is manifested in taking part in the prayer meetings. For a portion of the year the two deacons conducted Sabbath services. There is no reason why this Shiloh church should not be ready, in part at least, to support their own pastor; and this they will be urged to do.

"*Schools.*—The largest number of pupils enrolled in any one month was 106, 56 boys and men, and 50 women and girls. The year's average attendance was 39. This is the enrollment of the three stations, Cheyenne River, Chantier Bottom, and Peoria Bottom schools. At Cheyenne River, Rev. Isaac Renville and wife, supported by the Native Missionary Society, have done good work, both in the school and outside. Samuel Hopkins and wife occupy at Chantier Bottom, and Mrs. Elizabeth Winyan has worked with Misses Collins and Irvine at the home station in Peoria Bottom. Much of the work here has been done outside the school-room. The scattered location of our Indians on homesteads makes it difficult to bring up the attendance at school to any high standard, and it is a great drawback in the way of tangible results.

"One of the most promising features of our work is the progress made with the women, more especially with our Peoria Bottom women. For the most part their homes are clean and well kept, their persons attractive and neat, and for their children as well as for themselves and their husbands, there is in most cases a 'best suit' well cared for and kept for the Sabbath. This is owing to two causes—the live energy with which the men have taken upon themselves the work and drudgery which formerly was the lot of the women, and the readiness manifested in consequence by the women to learn the more womanly duties taught by the mission ladies.

"We have felt for several years the need of a home into which young girls may be taken and taught. Santee is too far away. With a home here we might reach many whom we cannot now bring in.

"Connected with the Cheyenne River Agency are a large number of heathen Indians, and the number is likely to be largely increased by many from Sitting Bull's people. We greatly need a new missionary family to assist in our present work, and to take advantage of the opportunity now opening. We should see great results from this re-enforcement in a few years.

"The homesteaders of Peoria Bottom are making satisfactory progress. The claims taken have been faithfully improved, with a few exceptions, and the Indians are giving promise of good citizenship.

"In December last I accompanied a party of Indians on a buffalo hunt. Expecting

to return in three or four weeks, my patience was severely tested before the end of the nine weeks spent in the smoky, dirty lodge, as we camped, roving over the snow-covered prairie. A hard life it is that the wild Indian leads."

SANTEE AGENCY STATION.

Rev. Alfred L. Riggs calls attention to—

"*The general aspect of affairs at this station.*—There has been not a little disquietude of mind on the part of our Indian people because of the long and cruel delay on the part of the United States in giving them titles to their homes. The effect upon a number who are not thoroughly grounded in Christian faith, has been to make them look backwards to the pagan ways again. 'Since we can be nothing but Indians, try we ever so much,' they say, 'let us be Indians.' And so there has been a revival of Indian dances and games, such as we have not seen for a long while.

"According to a very wise policy, the government is every year decreasing the rations given to this people. This stirs them to labor, and develops what is both good and bad. Unfortunately, crops have not been good, and there has been actual want at times. These things have their effect on the benevolent gifts of the people, and giving comes to be more a test of principle.

"The relations sustained with the government officials, and with those in charge of the Episcopal mission at this place, have been of the pleasantest character. This helps to make our work more effective and promising.

"*The church.*—Although, by our roll, the numbers in our church are maintained, yet in reality we are rather losing, by removals, and by the faith of some growing cold. But the church as a whole has more spiritual life than we have ever noted before. It is encouraging to see the growth of faith and zeal in some of our young men who are beginning to bear the burdens of church work.

"*Out-stations.*—Services have been regularly maintained at our Bazil Creek out-station; and this summer the people have been induced to start a Sabbath-school or Bible class, the whole congregation remaining after the morning service.

"*Work among the Poncas.*—While the Poncas who had fled from the Indian Territory were without a recognized home, we had several families of them on our agency, and six adults became members of our church. These now are all back on the lands of their fathers, where provision is made for their settlement. Several times during the winter and spring, I sent up one of our elders or deacons to hold meetings in the Ponca camp. The whole camp were glad to have the helpers come, and if things had been favorable in the roads and river-crossing, they would have gone oftener.

"*Normal training school.*—In the academic work, our first aim is to make *thinking* scholars, and also to enable them to express their thoughts. Our next aim is to open to them that knowledge which they need for their future lives. We teach them the Word of God in their own language. We recognize their need of a moral power in their lives, without which education will only give them sail for their more speedy destruction.

"The whole number in attendance has been 88 in the regular school, and 6 advanced pupils have been away at school at Galesburg, Ill., Beloit and Ripon, Wis.

"At the theological institute (which is a traveling section of this school), sixteen were in attendance last fall at Sisseton Agency. We also had *one* theological student, during the winter, at Santee."

"Our girls," says Miss Paddock, "are very dear to us from the fact that they are trying to do right, and more than all, that they are taking Jesus for their friend. We can see each day that they try to please us and that they do not depend on their own strength, but that God leads them. During the past year there has been manifest improvement."

"The Kindergarten work under Miss Glisan," Mr. Riggs adds, "has been eagerly taken up by the children in the primary department.

"In the industrial work our aim has been to develop cleanly and orderly habits in regard to the person and the home. To secure this requires unremitting attention. Another aim has been to develop habits of patient and careful labor. The natural lack of discipline in Indian life makes more emphasis on this point needful. Punctuality, carefulness, and trustworthiness, are points we emphasize in regard to all work.

"We also try to give some training in the actual work by which they are to gain their living. All girls must be able to be housekeepers, whatever else they are, and boys must know how to care for cattle, and how to tend a garden or field. The new branch of industrial training we have started in the shoe-shop has been successful beyond our anticipations. The class of 12 boys, serving by relays, have taken hold well, and are able now to do very neat stitching and pegging. We have been able to make up for our own scholars a grade of shoes much better than we can buy in the stores. We have a good outfit of tools in the carpenter's shop, and expect, with the coming year, to give the boys instruction in that line also. The most difficult prob-

lem of all our work is to find proper employment for the otherwise idle time of the boys. Our industrial appliances need still further development.

"In conclusion, we have great reason to thank the Lord for His blessing granted to our imperfect efforts. The fruits of the Spirit have been manifest especially in the school. And we continue to ask that our work may be so planned that His will may be wrought out through it all.

#### SISSETON AGENCY.

"Our school," says Mr. Morris, "opened again October 10, 1880, and through the remainder of that month was taught by Miss Carrie Thompson. The number of scholars was small, owing to various reasons. Miss Thompson leaving the 1st of November, the school was kept up by Mrs. Morris until the 22d, when, the number and size of scholars having increased, I went into the school-room, assisted by Miss Minnie Jewett, of the agency. During the quarter now closing the number of enrolled pupils has been 30; the average attendance, 15. Miss Jewett remained with us until the 1st of May. Our scholars have perhaps made as good progress as we could expect.

"I have charge of the Sunday school, which, when the other schools are in session, ranges from 60 to 100 pupils. There are comparatively few women in this church, but they make a pretty fair showing, reporting last year over \$75 contributed to the church building, the Native Missionary Society, and the Woman's Board. Our girls have generally made satisfactory progress in sewing. The girls we have had in our own family have also made progress in housewifery."

As to the Indian work in general, the missionaries say:

"*Opening doors on every side call for extension.*—The progress of our work at Devil's Lake demands a white missionary at once there. The surrender of Sitting Bull and his 'hostiles,' increasing the number at the several agencies along the Missouri River, emphasizes the call for more help. The seed-time of the gospel is when a people are humbled and waiting. How often has the plowshare of war broken the ground for this harvest of the gospel! Hence, now is the time to capture Sitting Bull's host for Christ.

"The recent death of the famous chief Spotted Tail removes one of the greatest barriers, if not the greatest barrier, to civilization and the spread of Christian truth in the central region of Dakota-land.

"The returned Poncas now have a home guaranteed them by the graves of their fathers. It is a beautiful piece of country, lying within 6 miles of the Santee Reserve. They are very anxious for a missionary. The objection has been that they are so few, but their numbers will be speedily enlarged from two sources—the return of many others from the Indian Territory, and the coming in of Dakota families connected with the Poncas by marriage or birth. A good many such are now among Spotted Tail's people. So that this furnishes one of the most favorable points for gathering a community of civilized Indians.

"What can we say more to emphasize these calls? It does seem that if the simple facts could only be put before our ministers at home, and our theological students, they must burn their way into some hearts at least, awakening the cry, 'Here am I, Lord, send me!'

"Our school-work is going along well all over the field. At Devil's Lake it is in reality 'the school-house' that the church has built. The relation of our schools to the growth of a larger Christian character in our converts is now plainly seen, and more so from year to year. Those whom we educate are, on the whole, more steady and reliable Christians than those converted in adult years and in their barbarism. The time has come for establishing a thorough system of schools for the whole Indian population. We must look to government to do this in large part; but the success of the government effort will depend much upon the aid that can be rendered by the missions. Probably the government would continue to find it best to work through the missions in large part. But, however that may be, if our missionary societies wish to do so, they can really fashion and control the whole work by the better men and women they can bring into their service.

"It is time to call public attention to the fact, which must be plain to any thinking mind, that Carlisle and Hampton are not going to educate the Indian children of this country; nor would ten times as many such institutions even begin to do it, for there are 70,000 or 80,000 Indian children to be put in school. No; if we are really in earnest about educating the Indian we must plant school-houses by the thousand all over the Indians' own country. And while Hampton and Carlisle are doing a grand, good work, so far as it goes, yet, if they stand in the way of this larger work they had much better never have been. Without doubt, educational work for the Indians must take a new start from this date; and it is to be hoped that our board and all the missionary boards will lead in this work, that it may bring a harvest into the kingdom of our Lord.

"New school facilities are needed at Peoria Bottom and Sisseton Agency. After eleven years of patient continuance, we have made a good beginning at the normal

training school at Santee. Now, the next step should be the building up of the station schools to such efficiency that they can be feeders to the central training school. As a school of higher grade, this cannot do a large work unless it is supplied with pupils from the several stations. Everything is now favorable for the advancement of our school-work, so that each part will be mutually helpful, and all work in to the greater end of evangelizing this people.

"In regard to our publications, it is to be noted that the *Iapi Oaye*, or Word Carrier, is this year finishing its first decade. We print now an edition of 1,500, and it has a regular circulation of 1,200 copies to subscribers. Although we last year doubled the number of pages (from four to eight), and increased the price by half, it has not needed any more aid from the missionary funds than before.

"We cannot but mention the death of our beloved Mrs. Hall, wife of Rev. Charles L. Hall, of Fort Berthold, even though it occurred later than the statistical year for which these reports are made. She was a woman of rare qualities, and has been very useful in the work. She mastered the Dakota language with unusual facility, and spoke it well. When she went with her husband to that polyglot community at Fort Berthold she was able to reach many at once through the Dakota, before the other languages could be learned. And she was a sweet and gentle friend, whose departure s felt deeply by all of us."

#### NO RESTRICTION BY THE GOVERNMENT ON RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

Since our last report, the United States Indian Department has modified its ruling, by which religious work on the reservations was restricted to the denomination which happened to have the nomination of the agent; and thus one great obstacle to the progress of the gospel among this people has been removed. It has been decided that "in future, in all cases except where the presence of rival religious organizations would manifestly be perilous to peace and good order, Indian reservations shall be open to all religious denominations, provided that no existing treaty stipulations would be violated thereby."

There is therefore to be no more interference with our work at Devil's Lake, where there seems to be an open door which our missionaries have already entered; and we are free to extend our efforts among the Indians with Sitting Bull and those who followed Spotted Tail, as soon as suitable men and women offer themselves for this service.

#### Tabular statement of the Dakota mission.

Stations and out stations.	Missionaries and assistants.								Education.			Churches.			
	Americans.				Natives.				Theological students.	Boys in common schools.	Girls in common schools.	Total under instruction.	Number of churches.	Received during year.	Number of members January, 1881.
	Preachers.	Other men.	Women.	Total.	Preachers.	Teachers.	Other helpers.	Total.							
1. Fort Berthold .....	1	2	3								35				
(a) Wood Lake (Devil's Lake) .....				1			1					1		15	
2. Fort Sully .....			2	3											
(a) Cheyenne River .....				1	1		2		56	50	106	1	7	23	
(b) Chantier Bottom .....							3								
3. Santee Agency .....	1	1	7	9	1	1	4	6	1		94	1	1	170	
4. Sisseton Agency .....	1	1	3	5	1			1			30	1	4	80	
(a) Brown Earth .....												1	2	65	
(b) Buffalo Lakes .....					1			1					1	64	
(c) Good Will .....					1			1					1	51	
(d) Long Hollow .....					1			1					1	73	
(e) Yellow Banks .....					1			1					1	74	
Total .....	4	2	14	20	8	5	4	17	1	56	50	265	9	23	615

#### PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS.

The Board of Home Missions report sixteen persons under commission for Alaska, of whom four are preachers of the gospel. An Indian boarding-school for boys has been established at Sitka, which seems to be a great success. The Girls' Home and boarding-school at Fort Wrangel were never more prosperous than at the present

time. Schools have been established among the Chileats, the Hoonyahs, and the Hydahs, and a hospital at Fort Wrangel.

2. We have established a school, with three teachers, among the Western Shoshones in Nevada. The reports from the same are very favorable.

3. We have continued the school at the Uintah Agency, where we have three teachers.

4. The school among the Navajoes has been continued under the direction of two teachers.

5. We have four laborers among the Moquis, of which one is a preacher of the gospel. The work among the Navajoes and the Moquis has been very much hindered by the want of suitable buildings and school appliances.

6. We have two teachers among the San Carlos Indians, where there are the best school buildings we have under our care. We are in great need of a male teacher and superintendent at this point, and are doing our best to obtain a suitable person for the position.

7. We have a pueblo boarding and training school for boys and girls at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where we have five teachers.

8. We have a school, with two teachers, at Jemez, another at Luguna, with two, and another at Zuñi, with the same number of teachers.

9. In the Indian Territory we have seven preachers, and though none of the schools are yet in our hands, these preachers are all deeply interested in the school work and helpful in that direction. These men distribute their labors among the Nez Percés, the Pawnees, the Kaws, the Otoes, the Cherokees, the Creeks, and the Choctaws.

10. We have a preacher among the Pimas and other tribes in Arizona, and another among the Puyallups, Nesqualies, and Chehallis in Washington Territory, but where the schools are supported entirely by the government or other parties as in the Indian Territory. We have also a preacher among the Ojibwas in Northern Michigan.

11. The schools, six in number, in Alaska are supported entirely by our board, while in Washington Territory and Southwestern Arizona and the Indian Territory they are not under our control, while of the others named some are aided by the government, contracting with us, and some others are aided through the Indian agents.

12. We have, then, fifty-one laborers in the field. Our expenses during the year for preachers, teachers, and school buildings have been \$44,965.60, of which \$31,156.70 were for educational purposes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. KENDALL.  
WM. C. ROBERTS.

#### BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Indian work of the board has been marked by some changes, and for the most part by satisfactory progress. The Rev. William P. Barker and his wife, for some years in the Seneca mission, were led to resign their connection with the board in the autumn on account of Mr. Barker's health. The kind regards and sympathy of their friends attend their withdrawal from this service. The Rev. Samuel M. Irvin felt constrained to resign the charge of the Omaha boarding-school, as the ill health of Mrs. Irvin did not permit her to engage in its duties. Mr. Irvin then accepted a temporary commission to visit and preach among the Iowas and Sacs, a remnant of the tribes for whom he had formerly labored as a missionary. About two hundred souls are still in Northeastern Kansas, but the number is lessening by removals to the Indian Territory. It is desirable that those who may remain in Kansas should be taken under the care of neighboring churches.

In the list of teachers as reported last year, Miss Ramsay has been transferred to Bogota, South America; Miss Baldwin and Miss McCay resigned for needed rest, with the warm regards of all who are acquainted with them; Miss Aungie, Miss Estill, and Miss La Flesche withdrew on their marriage. The new teachers appointed were Miss McCreight, Miss Hunter, Miss Fetter, Miss Bryant, Miss Adaline Ramsay, Miss Green, Miss Hall, Miss Cole, and Miss Richards. The last three returned to their friends after the fire at Tullahassee, with the kind regards and sympathy of their fellow-laborers. The stations occupied by the others are mentioned in the list already reported. Besides these laborers, the Rev. Messrs. Robert M. Loughridge, Morton W. Trippe, and *Thomas W. Perryman*, Mr. Homer W. Partch, and Mrs. Loughridge, Mrs. Trippe, and Mrs. Partch appear on the list of new missionaries, having been appointed during the last year. Mr. and Mrs. Loughridge spent many years formerly among the Creeks as missionaries, and their return is warmly welcomed. Mr. Trippe leaves a pleasant field of labor in Western New York to enter on work for the Senecas, as pastor of the principal church, and to give a part of his time to the other churches, with the cordial approval of the Presbytery, and with encouraging prospects of useful work in a wide field. It is encouraging that two native ministers of the gospel and three native

licentiate preachers have been added to the list of laborers. Other natives as candidates for the ministry are referred to in the reports of four of the missions.

The arrangements for Mr. Trippe's labors in this mission were made under the direction of a committee of the Presbytery of Buffalo, and were approved by the Presbytery. Its action was in harmony with the board's minute, as printed in the Annual Report of 1878, page 11, which is as follows:

"In reference to circumstances somewhat distinctive in the case of the Seneca mission, as well as in reference to the general superintendence of Christian work within their bounds, which our church recognizes as appertaining to the Presbyteries, the board decided to embody in a minute the policy it has always virtually pursued wherever practicable. It therefore agreed, 'That correspondence be opened with the Presbytery of Buffalo, within whose bounds most of the work of the Seneca mission is situated, with the view of placing such work more fully under the supervision of the Presbytery or of its Standing Committee, the board to reserve, however, all appropriations of funds for the support of the mission, to be granted according to the state of its treasury, and upon estimates prepared by the mission as heretofore, but heretofore to receive also the approval of the Presbytery or its committee.'"

The same report of 1878, pages 89 and 90, contains the views of the board on the superintendence of missions to the Indians.

Marked evidence of the divine blessing on these missions has been shown by the additions to their churches of over one hundred new communicants, as reported in the following table:

Churches.	Received on profession.	Whole number.
Seneca Mission:		
Cattaraugus .....	7	112
Allegany .....	6	66
Tonawanda .....	3	25
Tuscarora .....	1	33
Chippewa .....	10	72
Omaha .....	11	62
Dakota:		
Yankton Agency .....		60
Hill Church .....	2	40
Flandreau .....	5	130
Creek:		
Wealaka .....	8	65
North Fork .....	3	31
Seminole .....	26	80
Nez Percé:		
Lapwai .....	34	178
Kamia .....	8	210
Outstation at Deep Creek, W. T. ....	3	92

These returns include the statistics of the Spokane church, which was reorganized at Deep Creek, 16 miles from Spokane Falls, on the 12th of June, by the Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh, with 89 members, formerly communicants. To these, three were added afterward on examination. This church, and the two Nez Percé churches, are under the efficient charge of Mr. Deffenbaugh. He is aided by the native minister and licentiate preachers; and these native brethren may be expected to take a large part gradually in the instruction both of the church members and of those who as yet are unevangelized.

In the educational work of these missions, the signal discouragement was the burning of the Creek school building at Tullahassee on the 26th of December. Through the favor of Providence no lives were lost, though teachers, scholars, and attendants made a family of over one hundred persons. The property belonged to the Creek Council. Some of the scholars were sent to Carlisle, Pa., at the expense of the government; about twenty are still under instruction at Tullahassee in temporary buildings; the others returned to their homes. The Council has decided to re-establish the school as soon as practicable, recognizing its past record as one for which the Creeks have reason to be highly grateful.

The attendance of scholars in the Chippewa boarding-school at Odanah has declined, owing to the removals of some families, who took their children with them, and the desire of others to obtain wages for their boys in the public works now in progress. This school will probably be discontinued, unless scholars can be obtained from other Chippewa reservations, which does not seem probable. The question of the best place, whether in the various tribes, or abroad, as at Carlisle and Hampton, or as at Cornwall, fifty years ago, for the boarding-school education of Indian children, is one of much interest. The distant schools possess certain advantages of separating the scholars

from unfavorable influences and giving them a more complete education in some respects. The schools in the tribes, costing less, seem better adapted to elevate the condition of the parents at the same time, and to prepare the children for their future life, and for supporting themselves in connection with their own families.

The Seminole boarding-school has an increased attendance of scholars, and a largely increased interest in the tribe, consequent upon its excellent management by Mr. Ramsay and his wife and daughter. The Omaha school for a time was not encouraging, but latterly it seems to be well attended and doing well. The Nez Percé school, at Kamia, for men, especially as a means of training candidates for missionary service, and taught by Miss S. L. McBeth, and the not less interesting school at the same place for women, taught by Miss K. C. McBeth, have both been the means of doing great good to the Nez Percés. The school taught at Poplar Creek by Miss Dickson and Miss McCraight has made a good beginning, in the midst of some of the "wildest" Indians of the Northwest. The schools at Yankton Agency and vicinity are still well conducted and of good promise.

No returns are given of education among the Senecas, excepting of the industrial school of Mrs. Asher Wright, which is exerting a good influence, relieving want, and giving opportunities of Christian instruction. The other Seneca schools are a part of the common-school system of the State of New York. It need here only be stated generally, in closing these brief notices of the schools, that the Creek and Seminole councils for their boarding-schools, and the United States Government for the Omaha and Chippewa schools, defray a large part of their expense. The moneys so paid are not brought into the receipts of the board, being accounted for with vouchers to the councils and to the government by their official agents. The board reports only the payments, on account of these schools, which have been made from its general funds, as supplied by the churches.

The statistics of these schools are here tabulated:

Schools.	Locality.	Class.	No.	Remarks.
Seneca .....	Upper Cattaraugus .....	Industrial .....	70	Mostly women .....
Chippewa .....	Odanah and substation .....	Boarding .....	12	} Of whom 26 are girls.
		Day .....	36	
Omaha .....	Near Omaha Agency .....	Boarding .....	45	Of whom 22 are girls.
Dakota .....	At three places .....	Day .....	118	Of whom 53 are girls.
	At Santee Agency .....	High school .....	6	Mostly boys.
	At Poplar Creek .....	Day .....	18	Of whom 8 are girls.
Creek .....	Tullahassee .....	Boarding .....	21	
Seminole .....	Wewoka .....	Boarding .....	31	Of whom 3 are girls.
Nez Percé .....	Kamia .....	Day .....	28	Mostly men and women.

The plans of the board during the last year contemplated the commencement of missionary work among two tribes, one of which was taken out of its charge; the other was the Winnebagoes, an interesting, partially civilized tribe adjoining the Omahas. In the case of the latter, various causes led to some delay; but measures are now authorized for building a dwelling-house for the missionary. The Rev. William Hamilton's useful labors for the Omahas will be continued; and a new missionary, it is hoped, will be obtained for the Winnebagoes.

To the translation of the New Testament into the Creek language, for the use of adults never likely to learn English, Mrs. Robertson has continued to give a part of her time, and some of the books translated have been printed and are much prized. Mr. Loughridge is also giving some attention to preparing a vocabulary or dictionary of Creek words, and hopes to translate the Psalms. It will not, probably, be considered expedient to translate the whole Bible into a language spoken by so few people, most of whom must learn to use English; but the New Testament, the book of Psalms, the book of Genesis, and of Exodus, chapters i to xx, might well be translated, for the benefit of those who will never learn any language but their native tongue.

In general, the foregoing accounts of Indian work show that careful and steady efforts have been made in various ways for the spiritual enlightenment of the tribes amongst whom these missions are conducted. It is a cause of thanksgiving that the blessing of God has so evidently rested upon these labors. To some of the churches the additions of new members have been quite encouraging. But greater progress should be earnestly sought for. Several tribes are yet unreached by missionaries of any church, and some already in part supplied need re-enforcement. The board lays much stress on the training of native ministers and teachers, and is thankful that some native converts have been received as ministers and licentiate preachers, while others are coming forward, as it is hoped, for similar services; but earnest white men are still called for, especially ministers, and but few seem to feel that this call is one addressed to themselves. It is less difficult to obtain the services of well-qualified ladies as teachers. Recognizing the critical condition of many Indian tribes, who must soon

become settled and industrious, or else pass into a condition of almost hopeless vagrancy, the board would gladly be enabled to extend its work for their Christian civilization, and especially for their conversion to Christ—the true means of any valuable progress in civilized life. The past history of the missions of the board abundantly attests the wisdom and the good results of its plans and labors for the welfare of the Indians.

The Indian agencies for which the board made nominations are now but four: the Pueblos and Moqui Pueblos, in New Mexico and Arizona Territories; Uintah Valley, in Utah Territory, and Nez Percé, in Idaho Territory, occupied respectively by Messrs. Thomas, Sullivan, Critchlow, and Warner.

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#### BUREAU OF CATHOLIC INDIAN MISSIONS.

In consequence of the distribution of agencies, as made under the Peace Policy, some 80,000 Indians, either Catholics or claiming to be descendants of Catholic parents, and being in sympathy with the Catholic Church, have been placed under the civil, and, to a great extent, the spiritual control of Protestant churches. The ample and various means of influence put at the disposal of these churches, and the instructions given them to use all their efforts to Christianize as well as civilize such as are intrusted to them, having placed the faith of those Indians in imminent danger, the Bureau of Catholic Missions was, at the request of the bishops who have the responsibility of their souls, instituted as a means of counteracting such danger.

The object of the bureau is to defend, protect, and promote before the government at Washington the religious and moral welfare of all Catholic Indians of the United States, as well as of all such as desire to become Catholics. It endeavors to secure for the Catholic church the civil control of the numerous agencies to which the Peace Policy gave her a right. It presents and advocates before the departments the wishes and requests of the bishops and priests who are interested in Indian missions, and the grievances and petitions of the Indians. It takes particular care of the agencies which have been assigned to the civil control of the Catholics, and, keeping itself posted as to their civil and religious administration, it endeavors to settle the difficulties which may, from time to time, arise at said agencies.

Its attention, however, is more particularly engaged in the establishment, care, and direction of government schools among the Indians. After securing a sufficient government support, it employs for such schools teachers whom it has obtained from the respective Indian ordinaries, directs them, and imposes upon them the same conditions that it has accepted from the government. It is thus enabled to establish a uniform system among all the schools under its charge; and these schools being under the immediate supervision of the priests, brothers, or sisters, the religious and moral culture of the pupils is provided for, and they thus have a large share in the foundation of our Indian missions.

So far the bureau has succeeded in securing from the government the control of 14 boarding-schools of this character, as follows: Two in Oregon, 4 in Washington Territory, 3 in Idaho and Montana, and 5 in Dakota, with four day schools, a hospital, and a model-farm school, at which there are over 400 pupils in attendance. Attached to these schools are dozens of mission stations, from which some 20,000 Indians derive the benefit of a solid Christian instruction and training. These schools cost the government, annually, in cash and supplies, between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

The work of the bureau involves expenses. It is a regular administration, which requires not less than two persons in constant attendance at Washington, entitled to personal support, with suitable offices, printing, stationery, &c. Besides, Indian missions need direct assistance from the bureau. For instance, some four or five new missions are just being started among the Chippewa Indians. These missions have no means of their own, and a couple of thousands of dollars from the bureau would be a great help to them, and if adequate success meets our anxious and earnest exertions they must have it. Other missions are in contemplation for the Sioux in Dakota, as soon as the country is opened to us. Several thousand dollars could be used there to great advantage. New missions could be commenced in several other places if only means were at our command.

The Indian can be civilized and made a useful citizen within a very short period, and the Catholic Church is the institution that is best fitted to do it, if she is only helped by her children everywhere. She needs it (help) for the preservation of the work already done. Somebody must attend to it and direct it from Washington, otherwise proper government support for our schools will soon cease, and the good that has been done the Indians will be lost; but she needs it especially for the work yet to be done. So far only seven agencies have been provided with Catholic schools and proper missions. Some thirty more, largely composed of Catholics, remain to be attended to, and for them missionaries, mission buildings, and schools should be provided at our expense and without delay.

We feel much pleasure in recording the fact that the objectionable ruling adopted last summer by the Indian Office, by which only one religious denomination was allowed on any Indian reservation, was reversed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior (Schurz) in the course of last winter. The new ruling reads as follows:

"In future, in all cases, except where the presence of rival organizations would manifestly be perilous to peace and good order, Indian reservations shall be open to all religious denominations, provided that no existing treaty stipulations would be violated thereby."

Though this ruling leaves something to desire, it is, in our judgment, a great step in the right direction, which we have been advocating for years, and for which we feel grateful.

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#### ALASKA.

*Letter of Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D.*

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It belongs to this great and powerful nation, which is the acknowledged supporter of the rights of man, to extend the blessings of civilization to the aborigines of the continental territories which have fallen within our boundaries. Once they might be counted by millions. Their diminution has provided room for our countrymen. And yet had they been guided to lay hold of the elements of civilized life, and their fingers taught to mold and manipulate them, the much vexed Indian question had been long settled, and quiet and prosperous communities would have added to the national wealth, reflected credit upon national statesmanship, and forestalled forever the dishonor which now stains our annals in consequence of the utterly unjust and rapacious treatment of these ignorant and depressed people.

Fair proofs and an abundance of them, altogether producing a tide of evidence overwhelming all dissent, are at hand. But, unfortunately, in the dust and din which rise in the discussion of a vexed question, the judgments of many are so confused that they are incapable of forming a correct conclusion. Nevertheless these proofs are derived from palpable and visible data, showing the *material* advancement of the Indians, who have been left to prosecute the simpler arts of civilized life without the disturbances and agitations created by the threats and intrusions of lawless "white" men.

Among these proofs I cite a few within the circle of my personal knowledge, which are as incontrovertible as that the harvests, which are just being reaped, are the outcome of foregoing tillage. I refer with confidence to the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation, and remind you of the loyalty, courage, and skill of the band of scouts formed among them, who were the real conquerors in the Modoc War. Their gardens, farms, and dwellings bear witness to their capacity for progress and self-support. They illustrate two great principles in political economy. They are both producers and consumers.

I also designate the Yakima tribes, who have made the most substantial improvement, which I affirm on the same visible and palpable grounds. This conclusion would not be doubted if white men had been content simply to let the Yakimas alone.

A similar confusion is spread over the present condition and prospects of the Nez Percés. Yet a creditable advancement is being made among them, which needs only tranquillity and fair treatment in order to produce results which will be satisfactory to the most exacting, as they are now in a very high degree satisfactory to all reasonable people.

One more illustration must suffice. Only a few years have passed since the appointment of suitable teachers among the Puyallup Indians, and we have since stationed a missionary among them. Formerly their ignorance and thriftlessness excited only contempt or hostility among the whites. They, like other Indians, would not work, except when hunger compelled them. A great change has taken place. Now the men are continuously employed in various departments; and the farmers and hop-raisers in the valley testify that they are a better dependence than the ordinary run of so-called white laborers. The women are useful in kitchen and laundry work; and the children are as busily employed as the boys and girls of white settlers. General J. W. Sprague, superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, formerly skeptical concerning the improvement of Indians in general, takes pleasure in stating the results of his own observations on this point. In constructing the railroad through the Puyallup Valley, he favored the employment of these Indians and watched their habits. The uniform testimony of the overseers was, without any equivocation, delivered in favor of the Indian workmen, in points of diligence, promptness, and endurance. They justly attributed their ability to do hard work to their temperate habits. But I remember when they were a drunken set, besotted by brutalized "white" men. At the camps and mills, in fishing and on their own farms, or in the fields of others, they are as usefully employed as any class of white men in the same circumstances, and

their habits of industry and average morality will bear comparison with that of any class in the country. All this has been brought about by two or three causes: First, *fundamental*; instruction in common-school branches, in moral and religious duty, and in the most useful manual arts. Second, *auxiliary*. The government's just and humane policy culminating in the land endowment, a homestead for each family, thereby encouraging thrift, economy, and provision for the future, with the near prospect of citizenship.

Here is the solution of the vexed Indian question. It is expressed in a few words, but they contain all that is vital, like the oxygen in the air we breathe. This plan, faithfully executed, provides a safe, speedy, adequate, and economical remedy for all the difficulties, and removes them out of the way forever. Let intelligent and benevolent men and women study it, and then make their influence felt in supporting it. Other once-promising plans for managing the aborigines have been tried, and without due effect. An opportunity unembarrassed by many of the occasions which create disturbances and provoke hostilities in the States now offers itself in Alaska.

May we not ask for the introduction of the new plan, which will conserve all interests, and maintain the national honor? It is very simple. It provides first of all for the introduction of law, and courts to execute it. And in this provision every inhabitant of Alaska should be treated with equal justice and held equally amenable. This will exact upon the administrators of the law a due regard for equal rights, in the admirable language of the Constitution of the United States, without regard to race or color, or previous condition of servitude. The faithful execution of this simple provision will destroy the most fruitful source of difficulties between white settlers and the Indians.

The sense of wrong embittered by injustice, without hope of legal redress, in the Indian mind, and emboldening the "white" transgressor, has led to many an Indian outbreak and expensive and bloody war. The facts upon which these conclusions are based are indisputable, and so notorious as to need no rehearsal here. Since, however, this policy has never succeeded, we are justified in the adoption of another and more promising expedient.

The locality is highly favorable for it. This distant Territory presents very few attractions to men of business and none to "white" settlers. The "whites" who dwell there, or make voyages thither, or transact business with them, all concur in asking for the introduction of municipal regulations, and with one voice demand that all classes of inhabitants shall be held amenable to the same law, and that they shall be treated with the same justice and equity.

Another provision for the welfare of the future generations of Alaska should no longer be neglected by the government. We refer to education in common schools. No defense of primary education is needed at this day for the "white" children of the United States. Can any sound reason for withholding it from other children of our country be given? We assume that the educational policy of the United States rests upon an impregnable basis, and hence infer that the expediency of its introduction in Alaska will not be seriously disputed. The capabilities of the native Alaskans justify this provision for their enlightenment. They petition for it with some just appreciation of the benefit, with earnest and persistent desire, and with entire unanimity.

The suggestion of this provision is sustained by a condition of popular sentiment unparalleled in any other part of our country. The parties just referred to as sustaining the application of the before mentioned provision are equally as favorable to the introduction of schools and churches among the natives; and their unanimity in the advocacy of this provision is quite as great, if not as earnest.

There lies before me the expression of these opinions in answer to a series of questions addressed to leading men of various pursuits, who are residents of Alaska, or acquainted with its condition, and its wants; and their views are reflected in many places in this report, and concentrated in the two provisions above mentioned.

But there remains another consideration. The Territory of Alaska is neither bankrupt nor poverty-stricken. It costs nothing worthy of naming to sustain our sovereignty over it. Its inhabitants receive no stipends. Its natives receive no annuities. And yet it pays into the United States Treasury over \$300,000 per annum, a gross sum of more than \$4,000,000 since its purchase.

We humbly ask for the appropriation of a very small portion of the annual income derived from Alaska, in order to extend the reign of just and equitable laws over all its communities, and to visit its various families with the benign influences of modern civilization.

If these consummate facts are without avail, no eloquence can strengthen our appeal; no reasoning can lend it conviction; no philanthropy can incline or persuade. We confidently commit the case to the judgment and conscience of the American people, in the august capacity of the Government of the United States.

Submitted with the highest respect, by your fellow citizen,

A. L. LINDSLEY.

## D.

## JOURNAL OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1882.

The conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners with the representatives of religious societies engaged in missionary work among Indians, convened at 10 a. m., in the office of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Present: Commissioners Clinton B. Fisk, Wm. H. Lyon, J. K. Boies, Wm. McMichael, and E. Whittlesey; Rev. John O. Means, D. D., secretary of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society; Rev. J. C. Lowrie, D. D., secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., secretary of the American Missionary Association; Rev. Grindal Reynolds, secretary of the American Unitarian Association; Richard T. Bentley, Society of Friends; Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., superintendent Indian Missions Presbyterian Church; Rev. C. C. Painter, Rev. Rush R. Shippen, S. C. Armstrong, Lieut. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education; Hon. G. W. Manypenny and A. B. Meacham, Ute Commissioners; Howard White, Levi K. Brown, and Cyrus Blackburn.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the board, Clinton B. Fisk, and opened with prayer by Rev. G. Reynolds.

General FISK. It has been the custom at the opening of this meeting to take up the reports of the religious bodies who nominate agents and conduct schools and missionary work at the various Indian agencies. But this morning we are invited to go at once to the Capitol and unite with our Presbyterian brethren in meeting with the Committees on Indian Affairs from the Senate and House of Representatives, who will give audience this morning to a committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. And as their mission to the Indian Committees is in entire harmony with our work, the chairman of that committee, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, would be glad to have this entire body go with them to the Capitol and there give utterance to any thoughts which we may wish to express. That committee presents a memorial whose closing paragraph is this: "*For Indians we want American education, we want American homes, we want American rights. The result of which is American citizenship.*"

These are the needle guns which they propose to fire off at the two committees this morning, and it would be interesting for this body to hear what they have to say, and we may be called on to give our own thoughts also. They desire to meet with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and request as to arrange for that. Will it be to the pleasure of this body to accept the invitation?

A motion to accept the invitation having been carried, the convention adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

The convention then met at the Capitol in the room of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, the committees of both houses of Congress being present and Senator Dawes presiding.

The following memorial was read by Justice Strong, and addresses were made by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. S. R. Riggs, D. D., General S. C. Armstrong, Capt. R. H. Pratt, and others.

## A MEMORIAL ON INDIAN RIGHTS, INDIAN EDUCATION, AND INDIAN HOMES.

*To the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, together with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its meeting in Madison, Wis., in May, 1880, was pleased to constitute a committee of seven to memorialize the government on the subjects of Indian education, Indian civilization, and Indian rights. That committee had the honor of a hearing from the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Indian Committees of both houses of Congress.

But as the results we desired were not accomplished last winter, the General Assembly thought good to continue and enlarge this committee. We, therefore, come again, charged with the duty of urging upon your consideration, and for your definite action, certain measures which we deem necessary to the civilization of our Indian tribes.

First of all, we have to express our gratification with the wise and timely utterances of the Chief Executive of the nation and heads of the departments on the questions of Indian rights, Indian homes, and Indian schools. We most heartily indorse the Pres-

ident's declaration, that for the attainment of these objects, for the civilization and uplifting of our Indian peoples, until they can be absorbed into the mass of our population, there is imperative need of legislative action; and also his recommendation that Congress make liberal appropriations for Indian education.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, has been pleased to say, "The Indian question, as it is called, has lost nothing of its interest and importance." And then he adds: "All who have studied the question unite in the opinion that the end to be attained is the civilization of the Indians, and their final absorption into the mass of our citizens, clothed with all the rights, and instructed in and performing all the duties of citizenship.

How shall this end be reached? 1st. By extending to him the protection of the law, as an individual. The aboriginal owners of the soil are now the only class in this republic who have no individual rights which any man is bound to respect. From various localities Indians are appealing to Congress for the protection and restraints of law. 2d. By guaranteeing to each individual Indian a home and the means of sustaining himself by the proceeds of his own labor. And 3d. By giving him the benefits of education, as indispensably necessary to proper enjoyment of personal liberty and private prosperity.

For the education of the children and youth of this republic we are annually expending, both from public and private resources, fabulous sums of money. And we count it well spent. In like manner, if the fifty thousand Indian children of this country are ever fitted to take a place among our own children, and to be absorbed into the mass of our citizens, they must be educated up to it. To do this will cost money. And under the peculiar relations at present existing between the majority of the Indian tribes and our people, the great part of this burden rests upon the general government. In the language of Secretary Kirkwood, we say, "Money wisely expended for these ends will be well spent; money withheld from these ends will be extravagance." If the city of Philadelphia, with its 800,000 people, can easily educate its 105,000 children, how much more easily can the nation, with its fifty millions of people, undertake to educate its 50,000 Indian children.

This committee, together with the large and influential church which we have the honor to represent, have no doubts in regard to the possibilities of the Indians becoming educated, civilized, and Christianized. What was regarded by many, only a few years ago, as an experiment, has already passed into a generally admitted fact. Indians, not of one tribe alone, and in one locality, but of many tribes all over the country, even up to the far-off Alaska, are stretching out their hands to us for our education, our civilization, our language, and our Christianity.

Education is sought to be accomplished by day schools and boarding schools located among the Indians, and training schools established for the Indians in civilized communities, and more or less remote from Indian reservations. The members of this committee have some practical acquaintance with all these forms of work. Each one, we believe, has its necessary place. Of the latter we have now in successful operation training schools at Carlisle, Pa., and Forest Grove, Oreg., and 90 Indian youth are students at the Hampton Institute, Va.

These schools have been established so recently that only in part are the results yet manifest. But enough is seen already, in the waking up of an increasing interest in the education of their children in many widely separated tribes, and also in stirring up our own people to an intelligent and practical sympathy in this work, to commend it to the largest liberality on the part of our government in the appropriation of funds. This committee not only heartily commend the work already done in this way, but respectfully suggest to Congress the authorization of the establishment of other similar schools at military posts which have been vacated, or may be vacated, in different parts of the country.

The bill presented by Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, would probably meet the present needs, in place and buildings, for the schools in civilized communities remote from reservations; and in our opinion five or more additional schools of this class should be established at once. In no other way could these unused buildings and reservations be made so useful to the nation.

But in the event that five additional schools of this kind are authorized by the present Congress, each with the capacity of 300 scholars, they all will provide for less than one-twentieth of the Indian children of proper school age. Leaving out the Indians of New York, whose education is provided for by the State, and those of the so-called civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, whose education is measurably provided for by themselves, we have at least 35,000 Indian children, who must be educated on their reserves, in day schools and boarding schools, governmental and missionary, or they will grow up Indians as their fathers have been. This committee is decidedly of the opinion that our government cannot afford to raise any more Indians. Of this 35,000 a small percentage, perhaps one-fifth, have been already gathered into the schools on the different reservations. But the work that remains to be done is of sufficient magnitude to demand the most liberal provisions on the part of the

government. The present existing schools should be placed on the best possible basis for the accomplishment of the desired results, and others established until every Indian child and youth has not only the opportunity of education, but, by some means, is brought to partake of its advantages.

In about a dozen treaties, made and ratified by the government in 1868, with as many different tribes, the educational clause inserted in each one, pledges the Indians to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen, to attend school; and pledges the United States Government to erect a school-house and employ a teacher for every 30 children who can be induced or compelled to attend school. And these provisions are to extend not less than twenty years.

The Indians embraced in these treaties aggregate between 60,000 and 70,000; and the children of proper school age number 12,000 or 14,000. It requires but little arithmetic to show that, after deducting all that has been expended by us for the education of these people in the past fourteen years, the government is legally and morally indebted, under these treaties, in the amount of more than twenty millions of dollars. Is it not time we should begin to pay our debts?

We are very confident that we express the wishes of all the Christian churches in this land, as well as of all honest men, when we ask Congress to appropriate a million and a half of dollars for Indian education, to meet the yearly obligation resting upon us from these treaties.

Then there are at least a like number of Indians with whom we have no such binding agreement, and yet whose children we cannot afford to let grow up in ignorance, for whose benefit another million and a half of dollars should be appropriated. The city of New York appropriates *three and a half millions* in 1882 for the education of its children, and surely the nation's Congress can appropriate a like sum for the education of its Indian wards.

Our committee, perceiving to some extent the magnitude of the work to be accomplished, are quite sure that it will not, and cannot, be done to insure the highest results without the erection of a special Board of Indian Education. We, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of a superintendent of Indian education, the man to be selected from the best and most skillful educators of the country, and to have associated with him as many assistants as may be necessary, and all to form a Board of Indian Education, to be directed and governed by such regulations as Congress may prescribe.

In our memorial of last winter we urged upon Congress the necessity of a good land-in-severalty law. The needs for such a law are increasing. Commissioner Price, in his report, has given us abundant testimony on this point. After mentioning a number of tribes, or parts of tribes, where they have been importuning the government for years to give them good titles to the land they occupy on the reservations, he adds: "The reports of nearly all the agents show a similar state of things existing among the Indians at their respective agencies. The Indian wants his land allotted to him. He wants a perfect and secure title that will protect him from the rapacity of the white man."

This is certainly a reasonable demand on the part of the Indian. The granting of it will be a reasonable and easy thing to do.

As both the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have fully and fairly argued this point in their annual reports, we may well submit the testimony and rest the case, believing that Congress will not fail to perfect the required legislation.

For Indians, we want American education! We want American homes! We want American rights! The result of which is American citizenship!

WM. E. DODGE.  
JOHN HALL.  
HOWARD CROSBY.  
SAMUEL M. MOORE.  
WILLIAM C. GRAY.  
S. J. R. McMILLAN.  
WILLIAM STRONG.  
BYRON SUNDERLAND.  
R. H. PRATT.  
SHELDON JACKSON.  
STEPHEN R. RIGGS.

WASHINGTON, *January 12, 1882.*

The convention then called upon the President with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The same memorial was read by Justice Strong, and the reading was followed by several short addresses. The President replied with kind and earnest words, assuring the convention of his deep interest in the matters to which his attention had been called.

The convention reassembled at half past two in the afternoon.

**General FISK.** We are glad to welcome our old Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Manypenny, and also Mr. Meacham, the editor of the Council Fire, both of whom are members of the Ute Commission. Since we met, General Whittlesey has been made a member of the board. We shall give up the meeting to the societies who are engaged in school or religious work among the agencies assigned them, or among the Indians anywhere, and we should be glad to hear from Mr. Manypenny and Mr. Meacham touching matters among the Utes.

**Dr. STRIEBY.** The reading of these reports has sometimes, perhaps always, been interesting, but sometimes it has been pretty long. We cannot continue this joint session more than this afternoon, and as the secretary of the board has these reports printed, and they will appear in the annual report of the board when made, I question whether there cannot be a better use made of the afternoon than in going over these reports.

**Dr. MEANS.** Our work is among the Dakotas. We have missions at four stations, and are extending them a little, our stations being at Sisseton, Santee, Fort Berthold, and Fort Sully. From the latter we are extending the work to Standing Rock, and from Fort Berthold to Devil's Lake. There are a large number of teachers employed, of whom there are 14 lady teachers in connection with the various schools. Our expenditures last year were a little over \$20,000, of which sum more than \$13,000 was for educational work. It is hoped that many more teachers and preachers will be educated at our chief center, Santee, where there is a normal school for the education of teachers and preachers. It is our hope that as the work extends it will be done by Indians trained to the work. Among the signers of the memorial are men educated in our schools, and members of churches connected with our mission, and they have been very successful in work as Christian ministers and teachers.

At Mr. Bentley's request the annual report of the Society of Friends was read by Mr. Brown. It will be found in the appendix.

**Mr. BROWN.** I visited the Indians in Nebraska last summer and found them progressing favorably. Indians were employed in almost every department; the mail agent was an Indian, and everything seemed to be going along very nicely. All were desirous of having the land allotted in severalty, and many were locating on farms and successfully cultivating them, and had homes which were kept in nice order and would compare favorably with those of white men. I saw many farms in a high state of cultivation, and supplied with cattle and horses, reapers and mowers, and all kinds of farming implements. On the whole we thought they were making very good progress.

**Mr. BLACKBURN.** We have been much gratified with the meeting so far as it has gone. There seems to me to be now great cause for encouragement. As a small society we have been working for the good of the Indians many years. We were among the first. We made a treaty with the Indians when we first came to this country that remained 50 years without violation. We also undertake work among the Indians of New York. Now, it appears to me, we are all acting together in this work. If I had undertaken to put upon paper my own thoughts on the subject, I could not have written down feelings and sentiments more to my mind than those I have heard to-day from the Presbyterians, who seem to have the field for to-day; and I am glad they have. They are certainly on the right track, and we can all go on together, and I trust we may soon accomplish these two ends—get money to educate the children, and establish Indians in the States. There is nothing less than giving them titles to lands that will retain them in the States. But if they can get this title to their lands inalienable for twenty or twenty-five years, civilization will surround them, and the Indian question will be settled. There is no trouble with Indians where they are surrounded by civilization, and that civilization knows they cannot be removed. If they come to that point the matter will be settled.

**Dr. REYNOLDS.** Our work has been very small in the past, and this year it has been nothing. The tribe of Utes that we were in charge of had as we felt a most admirable agent, but he left (you heard him two years ago) because he was utterly hopeless of getting any arrangements effected that would do anything for the civilization of the tribe. Mr. Meeker was put into the place, and we all know what lamentable results followed. As a consequence the tribe has been put into Utah, and, after correspondence with Commissioner Price, I am informed that nothing can be done there until next spring. Mr. Manypenny and Mr. Meacham say the same. We have corresponded with the agent and he is of the same opinion. I think Mr. Danforth was one of the best men who have been sent to that tribe, and I believe if he had staid there would have been no war or massacre. If it is in mortal power, I shall take more care of those Utes this year.

**Mr. MANYPENNY.** The southern Utes were that portion of the tribe whose affairs I was appointed to settle. They are still in Colorado. The question raised is whether enough arable land, which is irrigable, can be found to give these Indians the amount of land which they are entitled to. The Uncompahgre and White River Utes are both

in Utah, and Mr. Meacham will speak about them. I have a great admiration for the southern Utes. I spent a whole season travelling among them. I never saw men more obedient than they, notwithstanding the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad was going through their reserve without having made any arrangement with the Indians for compensation for the right of way. The Indians talked about it and said they ought to have compensation; but I advised them not to interfere and they did not. Their conduct was commendable. They are wild men. They have never cultivated a foot of land and they are not willing to, although they have signed this agreement to take land in severalty. I do not know when the light will break in upon them. With all my conversations with them, stating what was the object, and what was to be the effect of the survey, and telling them that they ought to make their selections, I never got one of them to take hold. They think the Great Spirit will attend to that. There has been no educational or religious work among them.

Mr. SHIPPEN. Who is agent?

Mr. MANYPENNY. Mr. Page has been, but he has been removed recently, and I do not know who is in his place.

GENERAL FISK. How many are there in the tribe?

Mr. MANYPENNY. About 900. The three bands together will not exceed 3,000.

Mr. LYON. What is the quality of the land to be assigned to them? Could an Ohio farmer live upon it?

Mr. MANYPENNY. I selected all the land in the valleys of several rivers. That strip is 15 miles wide and lies below the Brunot purchase. The railroad goes right through from 30 to 50 miles, and runs to Durango, which is a new city a year and a half old. There is but one sentiment among them, and that is to get rid of the Indians. I avoided discussion, although they abused me in the papers about making those surveys. When the season is favorable these valleys will produce abundant crops. Wheat and barley can be raised, but I do not think corn can be successfully cultivated. I didn't see any corn that I thought well of. But nothing can be raised without irrigation.

Mr. SHIPPEN. Do the Indians understand how to irrigate?

Mr. MANYPENNY. They do not understand anything about that. But I have found many whites who do not understand it yet. It is a science to be worked out.

Mr. LYON. Could your best farmers in Ohio be induced to go there and try to get a living?

Mr. MANYPENNY. If I were a young man I would be willing to go there and risk it, but I should want to know that the streams were certain all through the summer. Some of them I do not feel sure of.

Mr. SHIPPEN. Is not this irrigation quite expensive?

Mr. MANYPENNY. Well, irrigation is not very expensive, but it is expensive if it is not taken care of. In flood time, unless a man understands it, there will be great breaches made in his irrigating ditch, and if a ditch is destroyed at any point it is costly to repair it, and there is a failure of the crops resulting. I fear we will not find a sufficient amount of land to assign to each Indian what he is entitled to. We think the amount is too much and should be reduced. The agreement provides that each head of a family shall have 160 and each single person 80 acres of arable land, and also the same amount of grazing land. It is a serious matter to find all that.

Mr. MEACHAM. The White River Utes, numbering 665, have been removed to the Uintah Reservation in Utah. They are not by legal form consolidated with the Uintahs, but are placed upon their reservation. The Uintah Agency is assigned to the Presbyterians and is under the charge of a very worthy man, Mr. Critchlow. The Utes went there with great reluctance. Afterwards they went back to Colorado to hunt, and probably there are not more than 20 or 30 at Uintah to-day. They will probably return, but they are ready to fight if they find provocation. But they are good people, and if the government does as it agrees to they will settle down. On the first proposition to take lands in severalty not one consented. I proposed that they take wagons, farming implements, &c., but the head men said no; we will go and hunt and maybe we will come back and maybe not. The trouble was the supplies promised were not on hand at the time, and that placed the commission in an awkward position. Whether the supplies have got there yet I do not know. But before I left 18 or 20 men came out from the rest and said, We want wagons and implements and farms and schools. So a break has been made.

They are consolidated in fact with the Uintahs, who are very far advanced in civilization. These Uintahs have become almost self-supporting under the management of Agent Critchlow, who has been there for twelve years. Nearly all have farms. No blankets or paint are seen among them. The injection among them of these wild Utes is a problem, and whether Agent Critchlow with his small fund can manage it or not is a question. If he has funds and is supported by the government he can. His society should see that his salary is raised. If he can remain and is fully sustained, his civilized Indians will lead the White River Utes to civilization. It is a fine country; no irrigation is needed.

The Uncompahgre Utes were not under my direction, though they are now placed very near the Uintahs. I spent last year with them. There are a number of first-class men among them, and they are ready for civilization. They want ditches and houses and farming implements, and they want them *now*. There have been several efforts made to remove Agent Berry, but the commissioners have opposed it, for he has special fitness for the work. I hope he will be sustained, and that the appropriations made by Congress will be sufficient to set his people at work.

You all know who I am, and what I am doing as editor of the Council Fire, some copies of which I have left on the table here. I do not work under any special direction except the direction of God Almighty to work for the Indians, and my term of service is for life. I beg you not to consent to the abandonment of this church policy. Instead, see to it that these men shall have the opportunity to nominate God-fearing men as Indian agents. If you turn the Indians back again to the army or the politicians, you give them up. This policy is right. It has advanced the work of civilization more in the last twelve years than all the time before. I hope there will be no thought of abandoning this principle. If this body representing the religious people of the United States go to those who have the power to say whether it shall be continued or not, you will succeed. A man with God on his side is always in the majority. And the policy ought to be strictly adhered to, and not be let go, a little here and a little there. Place the whole responsibility upon the churches and insist that they do it, and they will do it, and will solve the Indian problem. But if you grow faint and give it up now, there are many hearts that will grow sad.

DR. STRIEBY. I have little to say about our Indian work. It is very small in its educational and missionary aspects, but the board is disposed to do more in the future, awaiting favorable opportunities. The details of these missions and works that we are having are, of course, important; but I think we have come to a crisis in the affairs of this Indian policy, and that there are things in regard to the outlook which should be taken up and discussed. I think the whole drift of suggestion to-day is very hopeful; I think a good educational superintendent should be appointed; I believe that this board should be continued with power; and I believe, in regard to the question whether the religious bodies are to have anything to do with nomination of agents, that you should either let us out of it altogether or give us the whole responsibility. I believe that if we shall push these points we shall do more than by just listening to these reports, however interesting.

DR. KENDALL read the report of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which appears in the Appendix.

DR. JACKSON. I think some time there should be a discussion in this body with reference to the redistribution of agencies among the churches. Some denominations have become discouraged and have dropped out, and others are desirous of obtaining agencies. I should be glad to speak about Alaska, which I have recently visited, when you have time to hear about it.

DR. MOREHOUSE. Our work is substantially the same as last year. The agent at Nevada is doing finely, the school is prospering, an irrigating ditch has been completed, and the Indians for the first time will be brought to the performance of agricultural work. The remains of late Agent Spencer were buried at the agency, the Indians saying that if his body were left there among them they would abandon their old methods of burial and adopt the Christian method; and so his widow consented to the remains being left there. That is one of the beginnings of civilization. I do not know how fully they have performed their promise in that direction. Work in the Indian Territory is going along finely. We have had eleven teachers and missionaries under appointment, and we have been advancing the work among the civilized tribes and the Sac and Fox. My sympathies are enlisted for the Yumas, who have no reservation, are a noble body of Indians, and are without care from the government; and we are prepared to assume the nomination of an agent, and attend to religious and educational work among that people, provided an arrangement can be made whereby they can receive attention from the government. Not being on a reservation, they have no care from the government. I wish a clause might be inserted in some bill for their benefit; I am in favor of the broad educational features that have been suggested; and, inasmuch as that old fund for education has been exhausted, I wish provision might be made by Congress so large that the question should not recur every year or every two years or three years. Several millions should be subject to the disposition of the Secretary of the Interior, or the Board of Indian Commissioners, in consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be used in their discretion to cover the educational work among the Indians for ten years to come.

General FISK. I understand that Agent Tiffany, who is with us, has had on his hands one of the most difficult problems to solve in Indian management, and that he has been successful in quelling a great disturbance. He has built the best school building I have seen at an agency, and the Indians have been making the adobes themselves.

Agent TIFFANY. I can only say that I think that this Indian problem can be settled

and determined only on the principles spoken of. In my annual report I have tried to show that that kind of civilization that goes to the Indian with a whisky bottle, and a gun, and an oath, is the kind of civilization that the Indians don't want and won't have. I know that only missionary work can be done, as the main thing is to influence life and character, and that an agent will succeed only as he is imbued with those principles. I was told that I could not get the confidence of those Apaches, but I believe no one has more influence over them than I have. They come to me about everything—to judge in their family matters, and even to inquire of me about the Deity. I told them that the white men worked, and that was why they always had money, and that they went to school and learned, and that stimulated their brains, and that made them independent. They said if I would build a school-house they would send their children to school. The Indians made the adobes, a hundred thousand of them. I took special care to see that the work was well done, and they entered heartily into it. They did every bit of the work. I paid them for the work as I agreed to, and when the money was not on hand at the end of the month I got it. I have no trouble in managing those Indians, and they can be managed more easily than any men I have ever seen, and I have handled men of every sort. You can get along with them if they only see that you mean what you say, and that you keep your word.

They were very anxious to put their children into school, and would sometimes come, before the building was finished, bringing their children on horseback, four or five children on one horse; so I let them into my own room, and they kept coming until I had 45 children. I never saw more rapid improvement in any school in my life. After they had been there three months you could not ask them in English to bring anything but what they would understand what you meant. I had some Moody and Sanky hymn-books sent me, and from General and Mrs. Fisk I have received an organ, and all around that reservation you can hear those little Apache children singing "Beulah Land," and "Sweet By and By," and other songs, and enjoying themselves to the utmost, and where you hear a dance you can hear those boys and girls singing these other hymns. I believe that this policy of taking away the nomination of Indian agents from the churches, and turning it over to the politicians and the Army, will be the destruction of the whole race. The Indians thought it degrading to work, and when I told them I would show them how, they thought I didn't know how. But I got out the plow and took hold myself, and showed them how to drive, and they took hold of work themselves, and now they have, during the past year, increased their acreage, cultivated from 150 acres to 1,000, have raised 10,000 bushels of corn, and have sold 6,000 bushels of barley, and have a quantity on hand, besides what the military destroyed during the late revolt. They had actually to dig with their own hands. Through their own suggestion they have dug over 25 miles of irrigating ditch this last year. I call that progress. That requires work, and it requires an agent to go and live with his Indians, and to eat sometimes what he doesn't want to. I don't wish to take up the time, but I will just say that, as far as I am concerned, I am encouraged; and I believe that with good Christian principle and teaching, and with an agent so supported by the government that he can carry out his promises, this question can be settled to the honor and glory of the American people.

Mr. MEACHAM. His experience is that of every man who has ever been in earnest practical contact with Indians for their civilization.

General FISK. The Board of Indian Commissioners just now has nothing but existence. Many are familiar with the legislation that created this body nearly 13 years ago. Appropriations were made for its support and expenses up to the present fiscal year. The last Congress made no provision whatever for the expenses incident to carrying on the board's work. All service has been rendered free except the actual clerical work of the office, but for several years the appropriation for that has been sharply contested in Congress. The great body of contractors have fought this board for ten years, determined, through their friends, to kill it off, and they supposed that in withdrawing supplies it would be dead this time. Congress failed to appropriate for expenses, but left the law creating the board unrepealed. That law required the investigation by the board of every voucher before it should be paid, with another provision, of course, that it could be paid even though we disapproved it; but it must be examined here. Last spring, after the adjournment of Congress, we found ourselves without means. President Garfield asked me to come over and spend a day with him on Indian matters. I did so, and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Mr. Stiekney, whose decease we all lament, were of the party. The President expressed the desire that we should go forward in the same way, and said that the more he saw what was going on in the department and the necessity for this board, the more he regretted the action of Congress, and that he hoped that in some way we would continue to go on. We resolved to continue this office and do the work necessary in taking care of the contracts. The purchasing committee agreed to do its share, and the expenses were to be borne by the board. I

believe Mr. Stickney and General Whittlesey have taken care of the expenses. We are in just this condition. We do not feel like saying to Congress, "You ought to continue us and make appropriations," though we can say all manner of things about this policy. The Secretary of the Interior says he is using all possible efforts to secure money to pay expenses and to have the board continued, and that he has also asked for an appropriation for the next fiscal year.

One of the things discussed with President Garfield was a redistribution of agencies, also the appointment of a member or two of this board from the Southern States; and he said, 'When you come home from Europe next time, you take the thing up, and we will have a convention of the secretaries and redistribute the agencies.' Well, the first intelligence I received on standing on the rocks of the Irish coast was the President's assassination.

You have heard what the President said to-day, and the heartiness with which he said he would indorse this policy and co-operate with us. I take it it would be necessary to continue this board if the policy is continued. Now, as to such expression as might be made by the members of this convention, outside of the board, that is for you to determine. I do not think you can do better work here than to impress upon Congress the importance of continuing this policy, of strengthening it by large appropriations, and of the necessity for the continuance of this board. Many of us have served so long that, personally, we would feel like withdrawing from it. I have served eight or nine years, and would feel like giving the place to some one else.

I have suggestions to make touching the bringing of other denominations into the board, and of an equitable distribution of all the work among the denominations. But it will be time for that when the continuance of the board is decided on.

DR. KENDALL. If the various boards should make an official request—our home board, for instance, and our foreign board, and the boards represented by Dr. Strieby and Dr. Reynolds, and all these gentlemen—if they, as boards, should present a request relative to the continuance of this policy, would not that have weight?

General FISK. It ought to.

DR. KENDALL. I have no doubt our board would very cheerfully and heartily make out such a petition.

DR. REYNOLDS. It seems as if our delegates here should make out a statement of our policy, and report the same to our boards for their concurrence.

A motion was made and carried that the convention adjourn until 7.30, to reassemble at that hour at the Riggs House, and also that the chairman appoint a committee of three to prepare topics for discussion in the evening meeting. Drs. Kendall, Morehouse, and Strieby were appointed as such committee.

The convention reassembled at the Riggs House at half-past seven in the evening.

Dr. Strieby was appointed chairman and Dr. Jackson secretary, and the exercises were opened by the reading, by Dr. Kendall, of the report of the committee appointed to prepare topics for the evening discussion, which, after some modifications, was finally adopted by the joint convention, and is as follows:

"Your committee beg leave to report, as the sense of this convention—

*Resolved*, (1) That this convention believes that the policy inaugurated by President Grant, called the 'Peace Policy,' notwithstanding it has not always proved a perfect success, has been productive of incalculable good to the Indians; that it has enlisted the sympathies and the co-operation of all the strong Christian denominations and the philanthropists of the country, and could not be abandoned without the loss of many of the best beginnings and hopes of success among the Indians.

"(2) That all the friends of the Indians are under great obligations to the Board of Indian Commissioners; that their integrity and painstaking fidelity in the discharge of delicate duties have demonstrated the value of this board, and that we earnestly recommend that it be continued and cordially supported by the government.

"(3) That the Board of Indian Commissioners be requested to examine into the condition of appointments of agents and religious and educational work under the different religious bodies, and collect all data with reference thereto, and if, in the judgment of the board after such investigation, they shall deem it expedient to call a convention of all religious bodies interested in the welfare of the Indians with a view to the readjustment of the assignment of agencies and religious and educational work, they be requested to do so.

"(4) That to meet the increased interest in the work of education among the Indians there is imperative need that there should be appointed a superintendent of Indian education, with powers commensurate with the greatness and the difficulties of the work.

"(5) That in any efforts and appropriations made for the education of the Indians an equitable division should be made between all Indians in the country, whether on reservations or not, who are not otherwise provided for in the States and Territories wherein they reside.

"(6) That the permanent necessities of the work demand that appropriations made for education should be made to extend through a term of years; that religious de-

nominations which invest in school buildings and engage teachers especially at distant points need some assurance of continuance of their support that cannot be given when all appropriations are made only for a single year.

“(7) That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the pleasant reception given to this convention, and for their hearty words of appreciation of its work for the elevation of the Indians, and also to the Committees of Indian Affairs of the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives for the patient hearing given to this convention, and others present with them, presenting the claims of the Indians to further and beneficial legislation from Congress at its present session.”

General FISK. This convention, with such a resolution before it as that relating to the board, ought not to have any members of the board included in it. Should not this meeting be composed only of representatives of the religious societies?

Dr. MOREHOUSE. That clause might be laid on the table until the close of the meeting if you have any delicacy about it; but it is the only thing referring to the board, and I should be glad if in that resolution there might be a full indorsement of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Of course it is involved, but I would like to see it distinctly stated. The peace policy involves the appointment of the board, and that resolution refers to the continuance of the board. Now, I believe in the peace policy, and I believe where there is so much ignorance about the cardinal features of the peace policy that a little enlightenment by the introduction of a few clauses there would be an educational matter.

Dr. JACKSON. I should advise that the various societies represented here take further action in behalf of their respective societies, and send it on to Congress. I think such a course will have far more weight than the adoption of this paper. The board are appointed and continued; the only question is whether they will have any support so that they will be willing to continue.

Dr. STRIEBY. Is the board full?

General FISK. There are one or two vacancies—two, I think.

Mr. MCMICHAEL. I have been so recently appointed on this board, that I can speak as an outsider without including the other members. You who have given a great many years to this service may not have been so much impressed as I was with the proceedings of to-day. You saw how we were received in connection with the representatives of that great religious society, the Presbyterian Church, whose mission was presented by men who are among the most distinguished of our citizens, and it seemed to me it must be most encouraging to you who have given so much effort, and to the societies which you represent, to feel that at last such a result has been attained in Indian affairs—that we should be received as we were in the House and Senate Committees, and that we should meet the response that we did from the Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs. His statement was most admirable and encouraging. It was so impressive and important to me that I would be glad if an opportunity could be given to have what was said by him, as well as by others, put on record, because I think this will be considered an eventful day in Indian affairs, and when the President of the United States replied I was doubly impressed with the fact that he expressed the sentiments which you have so earnestly labored for.

Dr. JACKSON. Does the third resolution refer to the redistribution of tribes already delegated to denominations or simply to take up the half dozen tribes that are not at the present time so delegated?

Dr. KENDALL. It was intended to cover both. The idea is to have the Board of Indian Commissioners ascertain how many there are for whom no educational or religious work is done. I suppose there are a good many more than half a dozen. Then after getting information about all these tribes for whom nothing is done, to invite a conference in New York of all the leading denominations in the country, and redistribute these tribes among them.

Dr. JACKSON. I will state that I have looked over this thing with care. There are a number of tribes already delegated to religious bodies who nominate the agents but are not doing any religious or educational work among those tribes. There are other religious bodies who have had tribes delegated to them who have tired of this Indian work, or given it to others, or given it up altogether. There are a few not delegated to religious bodies and a few for whom no work is done. For several years this has been discussed at most of the meetings, but we have never come to the point of adopting a paper, or taking decided action. There are two or three cases now pending in the department. The church of which the late lamented President Garfield was a member have applied for an agency, with the desire of establishing a school. The Moravians have expressed a desire to take an agency and enter on school work. I think it very important that this meeting should be held in New York, and that at such conference an arrangement be fixed upon and reported to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the request that it be officially adopted by the department.

Dr. STRIEBY. Does that include the idea of the appointment of Indian agents?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes. My desire is that where one denomination only has a school in an Indian tribe, that denomination should be recognized as the one to nominate the agent, because there should be harmony between the agent and the teacher. The purpose of this is the redistribution of all tribes among the denominations. The only distribution in Grant's policy was for the nominating of agents. Certain tribes were given to the Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, &c. I should like to have it refer to those denominations who are willing to undertake school work. If a denomination says, "We want to nominate the agent, but are unwilling to spend money on the school," I would not be in favor of giving an agency to that denomination. The agent ought to be in harmony with the school work. I move that that idea be ingrafted into that paper.

Dr. KENDALL. The board are requested to call a meeting of all denominations, and the denomination that does not come is presumed not to take any Indian work. With those that do come we will make such a distribution of the work as we can. But I run upon this question. Here is a denomination that has begun work and laid out money. We do not want to take it away from them and give it to another. But all that can be taken care of by a body of Christian gentlemen.

Mr. BROWN. In making this redistribution would the present agencies be thrown up, and would all commence anew? Would not those who now have agencies be entitled to retain them?

Dr. KENDALL. If I did not think so I should not want any convention.

General FISK. At some of the agencies assigned to my denomination, for instance, we are not doing any school work as yet. It would be fair for our agencies to be filled by some other denomination, or a portion of them, as should be agreed upon at such a convention, and when a vacancy occurred the agent should be nominated by the new body. There is no trouble about that. We would not disturb any good existing agent.

Dr. MEANS. I think by reading the reports of Indian Commissioners all these facts can be gathered, and that it would be of great service, and not difficult for the board, to have the facts scattered through the reports taken out and presented together. I wish the resolution would cover that work. We do not want to know merely the number of tribes there are which haven't schools. We want to know the whole condition of things at all the agencies, what work is being done for religion and education. This is what we should have before us to serve as a basis for redistribution. I think a statement should be prepared showing how many Indians there are, and in how many agencies distributed, what educational and missionary work is being carried forward, and who appoints the agents. Then the work of redistribution could go on. I think, if the work is to go forward, something of this kind needs to be done. Those present last year were sensible that there were representatives of important religious bodies who felt hurt that they had no agencies. One body has been alluded to—the representatives of the Christian Church felt that injustice had been done them. The Methodist Church South also felt so, and I think the whole work will go on much better when these infelicities are corrected and when very considerable bodies of Christians are properly recognized.

Dr. KENDALL. I have been hearing ever since I began to attend these meetings of the great importance of redistribution. I have never known what it meant, or what it involved, but we have had it harped upon publicly and privately.

Dr. STRIEBY. It has been used almost exclusively to refer to agencies. Some denominations have had too many agents to appoint; others have had almost none. It has simply been a question in regard to the redistribution of the nominating of Indian agents, and not in regard to the religious and educational work.

Dr. KENDALL. But do we, as Presbyterians, for instance, want to nominate the agent where there is an Episcopal or Methodist school? I think not.

Dr. MEANS. Such infelicities grew out of the ignorance that was developed in the original distribution of these agencies. There was no account taken of the denominations that were already doing work among Indian tribes. There was that want of intelligence in the matter. Certain tribe had been in the hands of certain religious bodies, and it was hard to disturb them, and that has been the difficulty ever since. The agent in a certain tribe was a Catholic, whereas the mission was under the care of the Presbyterians, or *vice versa*, and that difficulty probably cannot very well be eliminated. Dr. Lowrie has been one of the strongest advocates of this redistribution, but has put it on the ground that the agencies were not distributed equally. Some denominations had no agencies, and others a very great many, and his idea was that every religious denomination that was willing to take hold should have an agency.

General FISK. I believe that in a redistribution of the work we should labor hard to have the agencies in the hands of one denomination. As a rule the society that nominates the agent should have the religious and educational work of the agency. Thus there is harmony at once all around. If this measure is adopted the board will undertake, by the aid of the department, to present to that convention a true state-

ment showing the educational and religious work at all agencies, and by whom carried on, and the board will feel authorized themselves to correspond with denominations who are not apparently doing their duty at an agency, and who neglect school and religious work there, and I think they will be free to suggest to the denominations that unless they can come up to our expectations they had better *have their resignations sent in to them*. Some time ago my barber entertained me with an account of infelicities between his church and their pastor. The next time I saw him I asked him how they got along, and his answer was, "Oh, we sent him in his resignation three weeks ago!" I have had some correspondence with the Methodist Church South, with a bishop who wrote an article in a leading paper in regard to this matter, in which he complained that they had been neglected. He sent me the paper and I answered him and said, "We have two vacancies on the board. If you will nominate a man I will go to the President and ask him to appoint him," and I also said, "If you do nominate him you ought to have an agency. I think I can arrange with our church and agree that you shall have two agencies to begin with, and we shall want you to pick out the men for agents and establish schools and do religious work." One agency that I had in mind was Fort Peck. He wrote back that he didn't know that all these things were involved, and that they were not prepared to enter upon the work. He didn't know where to find such a man for the board as was described, who would go to New York and spend his time and travel about and work for nothing, and said, "I supposed the members of the board had \$3,000 a year. We are too poor. You ought to know that we are poor here, for you helped to skin us." And so the matter dropped. I think we should talk plainly to all the denominations at work. Let it be a convention that shall greatly increase the efficiency of this whole service.

Dr. STRIEBY. I would ask General Fisk to outline the leading features of the peace policy.

General FISK. General Grant was led to ask for and to secure the legislation that created this board—the appointment of these 10 gentlemen at large. Without any special conference with the religious bodies some member of that board, perhaps its secretary, Vincent Colyer, proposed to divide up the agencies among the different denominations. I know Vincent Colyer had much to do with the original assignment of agencies. He was very zealous, but had little familiarity with what the societies were doing. Then the secretaries of some of the religious societies were summoned to Washington. They there agreed that the agents should be nominated by the religious bodies, and the Secretary of the Interior and the President himself going to the Arlington House there requested that they be relieved from the pressure of politicians. So it went on without any special rule, and since that date most of the agents have been nominated by these religious bodies.

Dr. STRIEBY. Then the peace policy included the appointment of the Board of Indian Commissioners and the nomination of agents by the religious societies?

General FISK. Yes.

Dr. STRIEBY. During the administration of President Garfield, I understand, no agents were nominated by religious societies, and that the position of Secretary Kirkwood is this: We will consult you when we want Indian agents. But I said, unless the religious societies know that you are going to call on them, they will have no timber on hand from which to select; and if applications are to come to the department, people will not understand that nominations are to come from the societies. If this policy continues, it must be understood that no man will be appointed unless his nomination comes from the religious body. Then there will be applications on file in our offices; but if there is no such previous impression among the applicants, then the secretaries will have no such applications on file.

General FISK. I came over, on the invitation of President Garfield, just before I left for Europe, and that question was talked of, and we had a hearing in the presence of Secretary Kirkwood and Commissioner Price. Mr. Stickney was also present. It appears that it had been the subject of discussion between the President and the Secretary. Secretary Kirkwood began with the idea that if he wanted us to nominate an agent, all right, he would ask us; but he was going to run the thing. President Garfield did not sustain him in that view exactly, and at that conference it was agreed that this policy should continue, and that when a vacancy occurred, the Commissioner or the Secretary would communicate with the secretary of the board which had nominated the late agent. The Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and President Arthur spent nearly a whole evening on this question within the last few days, and Secretary Kirkwood was there the advocate of this policy. Some one of these bodies sent in a nomination for an agency, and the President said he would send his name in to the Senate. He did not do so, and, upon inquiry, said a Senator had been to him, who told him that he didn't like to have that man nominated; therefore he was waiting. Commissioner Price said: "We have been nominating agents on this policy for years, and you agreed that it should continue." "But," the President said, "if I send his name in I think he will be rejected." "Very well," Commissioner Price said, "let them reject him, and we will notify the society, and they can send in another name."

Dr. STRIEBY. I know that, whereas six nominations were originally entrusted to the American Missionary Association we have practically come down to three, the others having been nominated without our consent, or against our protest. That was chiefly under President Hayes's administration; the last was under President Garfield's.

Dr. MOREHOUSE. I should be very glad if, in the adoption of the wording of the resolution, there might be introduced the two points of the peace policy which have been alluded to, that they might stand out distinctly, viz, the appointment of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and the assignment of agencies to religious denominations.

Dr. SHIPPEN. Eight years ago, under General Grant, when vacancies occurred my intimation was directly from Secretary Delano. He would say: "There is a vacancy, and your board is invited to nominate a man." The nomination came primarily from us. Skip eight years, and the difference is this: As a secretary of the society, I heard nothing about a vacancy occurring. My first word would be a letter from some man, saying, "I am trying to get such an agency that is vacant. Two or three others are also trying, and I think I can get it if I have Unitarian influence."

Dr. STRIEBY. Under President Hayes and the administration of Secretary Schurz a good many things crept into the peace policy, and especially in the subordinate administration of Commissioner Hayt a good many things were introduced. The agency clerk was appointed by the department, and was supposed to have a kind of power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. There were several things of that kind that led us to feel uneasy. We didn't know what was up, until in two successive meetings we protested against the vagueness of the peace policy as administered. It was a little like the British constitution—unwritten. At the last meeting under President Hayes I drew up a paper, which was adopted and presented to the President. We all made speeches about it, and the paper was referred to Secretary Schurz, and that was the last of it. Like last year's snow, it is gone. I think if the peace policy is to be adopted I shall feel that, unless we have something tangible, so that we can tell a man such and such are your prerogatives and such and such your perquisites, it will be of no use to attempt it. If the peace policy is to be continued it should be in some tangible shape.

Dr. MEANS. I am informed that the present Commissioner does allow the agent to nominate his own clerk, but there may be a new Commissioner who will not do so.

Dr. STRIEBY. Yes; that is the trouble; we have one Commissioner who rules one way and another one who rules another way.

Mr. MEACHAM. Yes; and it should be regulated by Congress, so that it cannot be touched.

Dr. MEANS. If a measure so thorough and desirable as that should be proposed we should be utterly defeated, or many years would go by before we succeeded. But it is wisdom to take all we can get, and keep fast hold on all we do get, and in that way progress will be made; and we sustain such a semi-official and semi-private relation to the authorities that we cannot ask for more than that. It is a matter that must be borne with. If it should be carried to Congress, and an attempt be made to get a law passed enumerating specific rules and duties, it would go by the board.

Dr. STRIEBY. I would like to remind our friends that the A. B. C. F. M. which Dr. Means represents have carefully shirked the nomination of agents. If he had been troubled as we have he would see the necessity for some definiteness.

Dr. KENDALL. There is a committee before Congress now trying to find a precedent. They have been told, "If you can find a precedent you can press your claim." We have a peace policy, and if we say we adhere to the peace policy without explaining it will be the best thing, and they can go and look it up. If occasionally some one breaks it up a little we will try and get along as well as we can until some one else comes along. We can say that we reaffirm the peace policy and commend it. They will find out what it is.

Dr. MEANS. There is one point that is very important in the judgment of many here. It does not seem to me that any convention can readjust the distribution of religious and educational work.

Dr. STRIEBY. If a certain religious body is not represented, others could not distribute their work; but I think this whole thing turns more on the question of agents than of educational and religious work.

Dr. MEANS. I think the understanding will be if a religious body expects the assignment of an agency it should expect to undertake educational and, we hope, religious work; but I do not think we, as a convention, should say that if other religious bodies are at work, or wish to work, at the same agency, they should have a block put in their way. That would make trouble at once. For instance, one agency is now occupied by the Friends, the Episcopalians, and the A. B. C. F. M. That is unfortunate. The ideal condition is that there shall be one religious body to do the work; but we cannot reach ideals; and we must leave it free for other religious bodies if they wish to go into any agency.

Dr. STRIEBY. No person or convention here could readjust this matter, and perhaps it cannot be adjusted at all; but there are cases where an adjustment may be made;

and this convention, called by the board, will be the very place where, if any such fraternal and Christian arrangement can be made to get over this trouble, it can succeed. It is not decided that it shall or can be done, but in no other way can it be done. Now, can we so readjust? If not, that is the end of it. There may be places where it can, and a large number where it cannot, be done; but neither the secretary nor anybody else can be asked to do it. Only by a fraternal gathering to talk it over can it be accomplished.

Dr. MOREHOUSE. I suppose our conclusions would be in the nature of a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior. We would tell him that such are the views of these bodies. The power is lodged with the Secretary and the President, but they would naturally respect our recommendations.

Dr. MEANS. I wish the wording might be positive. I think it would carry more weight. We have an opinion now as to whether the convention shall be called.

Dr. KENDALL. Hardly. I haven't an opinion just now.

Mr. McMICHAEL. I understand the inclination to be toward the convention, or the resolution would not be adopted. While there is no expressed vote in favor of the convention we would understand that to be the mind of the meeting.

Dr. KENDALL. The fourth resolution requires a good deal of legislation. We haven't drawn up a bill, though that was discussed a good deal in the present committee; and it was also considered last evening whether it would be best to go into detail. It was suggested that we recommend that a superintendent of education be appointed, who should have such assistants as he needed, also that he be taken from the most experienced teachers in the country; but both were stricken out. They inserted, however, that a superintendent of education should be appointed and attached to whatever bureau should seem fit. It was suggested that he be assigned to the Education Bureau, then to the Indian Bureau, and again that it be left open, as I think we had better leave it open.

Commissioner EATON. I believe the book is not the only thing, and that an inferior teacher is not at all competent to go among the Indians. The Indian teacher should be a person of the highest grade of capacity, one who could not only take a book and a good school-room, and all appliances, and succeed, but without anything of the kind could take a group of savages and lead them to the new life against antecedents and home training. And when you do that you will add a large percentage to results. The teachers who go out to take Indian schools are trained, as most of our teachers are, in the book methods. The younger you take a child, and the nearer he has been to savage life, the less you need the book methods. There are appliances, methods, and aids well known among expert teachers, that such an officer would disseminate through the field of Indian instruction and entirely change it.

Dr. MEANS. If we can have a thorough system of government Indian education, then the only great difficulty is removed. Under the present method Indian education is carried on partly by government and partly by the missionary bodies. This makes it a much more delicate duty to assign to an individual, and it makes it much more difficult to define his authority and the conditions under which he is to exercise that authority.

Commissioner EATON. I suppose the Indian Office has entire right to enter into the question of the qualification of every teacher, the condition of every school-house; but you will find many school-houses entirely unfit as to light and ventilation, and in every respect, and you will find a great many incompetent teachers also. I do not see the necessity of measuring the exact distance to which this authority shall be exercised. It is there undoubtedly, and it is not exercised at all. The question is, Shall it be? It seems to me that this is applying to this Indian work the force which Luther applied in his day to Europe, and which took effect in this country when they began to apply such supervision to education. It simply takes an expert, and I would not wonder at all if you found it advisable to bring a man to this work who, among other things, understood health conditions, for they are important. Indeed, Brooklyn has an inspector of schools, who looks after the medical interests. These Indian children die on account of the neglect of health conditions. The results can easily be seen if the principle is corrected. I do not see the harm of beginning to apply it, even if you do not know how far you are to go. If the superintendent is a good man he will find out many ways to supervise and improve Indian education; if not, he will fail.

Dr. KENDALL. I encountered difficulties in the discussion of this question, but I yielded to the others, who said there cannot be any success unless you have a man appointed for this purpose. I said, suppose you have a man to do this; he must have charge of the school buildings and everything pertaining to schools. Now we have a contract for carrying on a school at an agency. The agent has his own times and methods of getting in supplies, and it is all under government control. If the school-house is to be built, it is supervised by the agent himself. Now, if you have a new man to supervise all these matters, must you not change all the agency methods which now exist. I suggested this, but Mr. Dodge said there is no hope except in this way, with the Commissioner overburdened as he is with other matters. We must have a

man devoted to this one thing. That is the way they put it. On the whole, I yielded my difficulties to the convictions of others.

Dr. JACKSON. Dr. Means speaks of there being government schools and schools partly government and partly missionary, and still other schools that are wholly missionary. The inspector would probably be appointed by the President, and his duties would pertain only to such schools as the government had an interest in, and not to purely missionary schools that the government had no connection with. The idea of those who framed the resolution, was that this government superintendent would have jurisdiction only over government schools.

General FISK. You would soon find that he would consider it his duty to interfere with other schools.

Dr. JACKSON. That would make no difference. There would be no funds to cut off. The denomination would carry on the school anyhow.

Dr. McMICHAEL. One of the objections made to the administration of Indian affairs is the want of continuance and responsibility in the administration. We have a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but he is subordinate to the Secretary. It has been suggested that you have a new department for him. I am not in favor of that, on account of the increase it would make in the expense of administration. But I think we can help that by this appointment. If there were such an officer, all interested in these things would look to that bureau, and there statistics could be got at and all important data gathered. The education of the Indian is recognized now as the great agency toward the civilization of the Indians. Here would be the concentrated responsibility; here would be the source where information could be gathered, and all assistance and thought could be directed.

Commissioner EATON. It has been called to my attention by people at work in the field that they wanted new appliances—charts, for instance—and they want some one to give time to their selection. There is field enough there for one man. There are often charts of very great value to beginners. Now they have nothing of that kind. Once in a while one will be selected, sometimes one and sometimes another, but there is no systematic treatment of the subject. The schools are inspected now in a way; but on the Pacific coast last summer I had repeated calls to go to schools and see them for myself, and form my own opinion and be able to speak of them on my return, because, as they believed, injustice had been done them by inspectors who did not understand educational work. I did go to one place, and was not only satisfied that it was a good work, but that it ought not to be neglected; that the Indian Office could not afford to let it go. But yet it had been reported against, and, I think, solely and simply because the officer did not understand education. His mind was bent on something else.

Dr. MEANS. I am not clear but it is the thing to be done, but I am not quite willing myself to vote on it.

Commissioner EATON. There is in town now the superintendent of education of the Choctaw Nation. General Whittlesey invited him to be present at this meeting, and I invited him also. Now, those "five civilized nations" are very shy and very peculiar. They hesitate about the exercise of authority, and still they will come where information is to be obtained, where they hope to get benefit. I think, with such an officer appointed, although he would have no authority over their tribal schools, yet he would be called upon by them and would benefit them to a great extent. They come to me and tell how much they want school-houses, books, and every kind of aid, and every year I have been urged by one nation or another to go down there. I am unable to go; but a man in this position could go, and his visit could be of great benefit to those schools.

General FISK. The board has discussed the question of sending the chairman of its educational committee to visit all the civilized tribes. We do not know how much to believe of their reports on education. We are going very thoroughly through the Indian Territory.

Commissioner EATON. My own feeling is that there has been great neglect with reference to the Indians in the Indian Territory who are acting somewhat independently as nations. I think a kind hand extended in this direction would be almost revolutionary.

General FISK. Mr. McMichael will, I think, soon go very thoroughly through the five civilized tribes.

Dr. KENDALL. I should like to know before I voted what Commissioner Price would say about it as constituting a new bureau, or department, or office, whether under him or not.

Mr. McMICHAEL. In regard to the sixth resolution I would like to ask whether that is not unusual in appropriations. Are they not made annually?

Commissioner EATON. They have become so recently. Few appropriations are now made for more than a year. It would probably be difficult to secure this exception; but there are some people who think that in some cases an exception should be made.

It was voted that copies of the resolutions adopted be transmitted to the officers designated in the resolutions, and the meeting then adjourned.

## E.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

- Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 3 Broad street, New York City.  
 E. Whittlesey, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.  
 Orange Judd, 751 Broadway, New York City.  
 W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.  
 Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, New York.  
 George Stoneman, San Gabriel, Cal.  
 William McMichael, 138 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.  
 William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

## LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Great Nemaha, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska; and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Barclay White, Mt. Holly, N. J.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *Jas E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinalt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *Charles Ewing, Catholic Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, No. 28 Astor House offices, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Center street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Low Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. A. T. Twing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 22 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Los Pinos, in Colorado.\* *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

## INDIAN INSPECTORS.

- John McNeil, Saint Louis, Mo.  
 William J. Pollock, Aurora, Ill.  
 James M. Haworth, Olathe, Kans.  
 Robert S. Gardner, Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 Charles H. Howard, Glenceo, Ill.

## SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS AT LARGE.

- Eddy B. Townsend, Washington, D. C.  
 Arden R. Smith, 1606 Olive street, Saint Louis, Mo.

\*Removed to Utah and now known as Ouray Agency.

*List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.*

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River.....	Jonathan Biggs.....	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Moquis Pueblo.....	Jesse H. Fleming.....	Moquis Pueblo Agency, Ariz., via Fort Wingate, N. Mex.....	Moquis Pueblo Agency, via Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
Pima and Maricopa, and Papago.	Roswell G. Wheeler.....	Pima Agency, Ariz., via Casa Grande.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos.....	J. C. Tiffany.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley.....	Lieut. Gordon Winslow, U. S. A.....	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.....	Arcata, Cal.
Mission.....	S. S. Lawson.....	San Bernardino, Cal.....	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley.....	H. B. Sheldon.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.....	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River.....	C. G. Belknap.....	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.....	Visalia, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute.....	Warren Patten.....	Pine River, La Plata County, Colo.....	Ignacio Station, Colo. (Denver and Rio Grande Railroad).
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River.....	Leonard Love.....	Cheyenne River Agency, Ashmore County, Dak.....	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.
Crow Creek.....	George H. Spencer.....	Crow Creek Agency, Buffalo County, Dak.....	Fort Thompson, Dak.
Devil's Lake.....	John W. Cransie.....	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.....	Jamestown, Dak.
Fort Berthold.....	Jacob Kauffmann.....	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak.....	Fort Berthold, Dak.
Lower Brulé.....	W. H. Parkhurst.....	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Fort Hale.....	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	V. T. McGillycuddy.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Sidney, Nebr.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail).	John Cook.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Yankton.....	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Fort Robinson, Nebr.
Sisseton.....	Charles Crissey.....	Sisseton Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn.....	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock.....	James McLaughlin.....	Fort Yates, Dak.....	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton.....	W. D. E. Andrus.....	Yankton Agency, Dak.....	Yankton Agency, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall.....	L. Cook.....	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho.....	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi.....	John Harries.....	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho, via Ogden, Utah.....	Lemhi, via Camas Station, Idaho.
Nez Percés.....	Charles D. Warner.....	Lapwai, Idaho.....	Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	John D. Miles.....	Darlington, Ind. T., via Caldwell, Kans.....	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita.	P. B. Hunt.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.
Osage.....	Laban J. Miles.....	Pawhuska, Ind. T.....	Coffeyville, Kans.

Otoe* .....	Lewellyn E. Woodin .....	Red Rock, Ind. T .....	
Pawnee .....	E. H. Bowman .....	Pawnee Agency, Ind. T .....	Arkansas City, Kans.
Ponca .....	Thomas J. Jordan .....	Ponca Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans .....	Do.
Quapaw .....	D. B. Dyer .....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo .....	Seneca, Mo
Sac and Fox .....	John S. Shorb .....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T .....	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Union .....	John Q. Tufts .....	Muskogee, Ind. T .....	Do.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox .....	George L. Davenport .....	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa .....	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie .....	H. C. Linn .....	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie, Kans .....	Saint Mary's, Mich.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac .....	George W. Lee .....	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich .....	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse .....	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn .....	Detroit, Minn,
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet .....	John Young .....	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O., Choteau County, Mont .....	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw,
Crow .....	Henry J. Armstrong .....	Crow Agency, Mont .....	Stillwater, Mont.
Flathead .....	Peter Ronan .....	Flathead Agency, via Missoula, Mont .....	Fort Missoula, Mont.
Fort Belknap .....	W. L. Lincoln .....	Fort Belknap, Mont .....	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck .....	N. S. Porter .....	Fort Peck Agency, Fort Buford, Dak .....	Fort Buford, Dak.
NEBRASKA.			
Great Nemaha .....	Augustus Brosius .....	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr .....	White Cloud, Kans.
Omaha and Winnebago .....	Geo. W. Wilkinson .....	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr .....	Sioux City, Iowa.
Santee and Flandreau .....	Isaiah Lightner .....	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr .....	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada .....	Joseph M. McMaster .....	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nebr .....	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshones .....	John How .....	Mountain City, Elko Connty, Nev .....	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Jicarilla .....	Ben. M. Thomas .....	Jicarilla Agency, Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex. .....	Tierra Amarilla, via Chama, N. Mex.
Mescalero .....	William H. H. Llewellyn .....	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex .....	South Fork, via Mesilla, N. Mex.
Navajo .....	Galen Eastman .....	Navajo Agency, Manuelito Station, A. and P. R. R., N. Mex. .....	Manuelito Station, A. and P. R. R., N. Mex.
Pueblo .....	Ben. M. Thomas .....	Pueblo Agency, Santa Fé, N. Mex .....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.

\*Removed from Nebraska in October, 1881.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
NEW YORK.			
New York .....	Benjamin G. Casler .....	Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. ....	Randolph, N. Y.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde .....	P. B. Sinnott .....	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oreg .....	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath .....	Linus M. Nickerson .....	Klamath Agency, Lake County, Oreg .....	Ashland, Oreg.
Siletz .....	Edmund A. Swan .....	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg .....	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla .....	R. H. Fay .....	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg .....	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs .....	John Smith .....	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg .....	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Ouray* .....	W. H. Berry .....	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo .....	Green River City, Wyo., thence by mail to agency.
Uintah Valley .....	J. J. Critchlow .....	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville .....	John A. Simms .....	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Wash .....	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay .....	Charles Willoughby .....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash .....	Port Townsend, Wash.
Puyallup .....	R. H. Milroy .....	Olympia, Wash .....	Olympia, Wash.
Quinalt .....	Oliver Wood .....	Peterson's Point, Chehalis County, Wash .....	Do.
S'Kokomish .....	Edwin Eells .....	S'Kokomish Agency, Mason County, Wash .....	Do.
Tulalip .....	John O'Keane .....	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash .....	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama .....	James H. Wilbur .....	Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash .....	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay .....	E. Stephens .....	Keshena, Shawnee County, Wis .....	Clintonville, Wis., (by mail to Keshena).
La Pointe .....	William R. Durfee .....	Bayfield, Wis .....	Bayfield, via Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone .....	Charles Hatton .....	Shoshone Agency, Sweetwater County, Wyo .....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Carlisle Training School .....	Lieut. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A. ....	Carlisle, Pa .....	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute .....	S. C. Armstrong .....	Hampton, Va .....	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School .....	Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, U. S. A. ....	Forest Grove, Oreg .....	Forest Grove, Oreg.

\*Removed from Colorado; hitherto called Los Pinos Agency.

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