articles, e. g., candle-moulds, corn-shellers, etc., and poor, ill-fitting garments bought with Indian money as annuities, etc.; (9) neglect to correct the annual shortage of beef, through shrinkage in weight and loss by death of cattle—this more than balanced the gain made to Indians by over-estimate of their numbers. On a herd of 5000 head (one year's supply at a large agency) it amounted to an actual loss in money of $30,000, and in food of 30 per cent of the/beef they were charged with having received; (10) the careless way annuity goods are issued since they began to issue to families and individuals; no attention paid to fitting: "A pair of shoes, one suit of clothes, one hat," etc., called out by clerk for, and thrown out to, an Indian, regardless as to whether they fit or not; (11) neglect to inform Indians, and explain to them, reasons for varying from treaty requirements. If promised a buck-saw, even a corn-sheller will never satisfy the Indian as a substitute, though it costs twice as much; he will still claim that you promised him a buck-saw. Do you agree to do in dealing with them; (12) failure to make issues in strict accordance with treaty; no account kept, often, of things issued and to whom, thus the same Indian got, e. g. a wagon again and again, while others could never get any; (13) delay in surveying the reservation and setting machinery at work to provide the Indians with land and homes in severalty; (14) employing strange or incompetent white men in offices, shops, etc., to the exclusion of competent Indians, especially returned students; (15) in general, failure to provide work and keep Indians busy; divert thoughts from their grievances; (16) second-class men as agents, and consequent disregard of order, neatness, manners, etc.; things running down at headquarters.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH INDIANS WERE STRUGGLING

1. A party in opposition to treaty with Government, reservation system and progress, ever since 1868.

2. Failure to carry out treaty strengthened this party.