

REPORT

282

OF THE

UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR
FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.



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REPORT OF THE INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *October 6, 1906.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the eighth annual report of the United States Indian inspector for Indian Territory, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

DUTIES OF INSPECTOR.

Section 27 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provides—

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in the Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law relating to affairs therein.

The inspector, acting under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, exercises general supervision over the offices of the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, superintendent of schools for Indian Territory and his assistants, district revenue inspectors, and mining trustees, and has charge of the completion of the town-site work, and other matters under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department outside of the duties devolving directly on the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

All correspondence to and from the Department with the above officials passes thru the inspector, who is required to submit report and recommendation thereon, such reports to be forwarded to or thru the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his consideration.

The inspector is also required to make frequent special investigations and reports as required, to see that the instructions of the Department are carried out and the various laws enforced, and to keep the Department advised as to matters requiring consideration, and to frequently inspect and report upon matters pertaining to Osage Agency, Okla., and special matters pertaining to the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T. This report, however, is confined to matters affecting the Five Civilized Tribes.

The annual reports of the superintendent and supervisors of schools and mineral trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are submitted herewith, to which attention is invited.

CONDITIONS.

The area of the Indian Territory embraces about 19,000,000 acres and, excepting a small tract in the northeast part, consisting of the Quapaw Agency, is divided among the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, of which the Seminoles number 3,112, having 365,851.57 acres; Choctaws, 24,845, with 6,953,048.07 acres; Chickasaws, 10,500, with 4,707,904.28 acres; Creeks, 17,342, with 3,172,813.16 acres, and Cherokees 43,000, with 4,420,067.73 acres of land.

While the total population of these tribes is about 98,800, only about 25,000, including minors, are full-blood Indians, the remainder being intermarried whites, freedmen, and mixed bloods. In addition it is estimated there are at least 700,000 white people in the Territory, making an estimated total population in Indian Territory of about 800,000.

Prior to 1898 the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians held and owned the land within the limits of their respective nations in common, and controlled their own affairs independent of the Federal Government, maintaining separate constitutional organizations, electing their principal chiefs and other national officers, together with their members of council, which body met annually and enacted such laws governing their schools and affairs generally as they deemed proper. The act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, and subsequent legislation, provided for a proper enrollment of all citizens, the valuation and distribution by allotment to individual members of their proportionate share of the lands according to value, after making reservation for existing towns, schools, etc.

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes had supervision in the field of procuring a correct roll of Indians and appraising and allotting the lands. Other matters under jurisdiction of the Department in the Territory are handled thru this office by various officers at all times acting in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has been abolished and the duties of such Commission are now carried on under supervision of Commissioner Tams Bixby.

The tribal governments which were to have expired March 4, 1906, have been continued, with certain modifications by Congress, for an indefinite period. Tribal taxes have been abolished and all schools outside of incorporated towns placed under control of the Department.

The surveying and appraising of all towns, 300 in number, is complete, and titles to lots are executed and delivered as rapidly as full payments therefor are made. The individualizing of lands and moneys of the tribes under existing law, the receipt and disbursement of vast sums of money, the removal of restrictions, handling of mineral leases requiring approval of the Department, investigation of fraudulent leases, placing citizens in possession of their allotted land, sales of land under the supervision of the Department, establishment of roads, etc., have greatly increased the detail work of the Indian agent, who has direct supervision of such matters, and which are discussed in detail in his annual report and herein briefly referred to.

STATEHOOD.

Congress at its last session provided for admission of Indian and Oklahoma Territories as one State, which will materially change existing conditions in the near future, depending largely, however, upon future legislation by Congress. At present only lands upon which restrictions have been removed or Indians permitted to sell are subject to taxation.

Under existing laws adult citizens, not of Indian blood, who have been allotted land are permitted to dispose of same without restric-

tion; while others of less than full blood, as shown by authenticated rolls of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, can not dispose of their land unless restrictions are removed in individual cases by the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and full bloods are prohibited from disposing of their land for a period of twenty-five years.

The conditions and laws requiring supervision of the Department in each of the Five Nations are different, and are briefly discust in this report.

LEGISLATION.

SEMINOLE AGREEMENT.

An agreement with this nation, dated December 16, 1897, was ratified by Congress on July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 567), providing for allotment of land in severalty.

A supplemental agreement with the Seminole Nation, making provision as to the citizenship rolls and the laws of descent, was entered into on October 7, 1899, ratified by act of Congress approved June 2, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 250), and also ratified by the general council of the Seminole Nation.

These agreements were modified, or added to, by section 8 of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), which provided for the extinguishment of the tribal government, for conveyances to allottees, and for homesteads.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provided for the continuance of the Seminole tribal government until otherwise provided by law and also contained other legislation applicable to this nation.

CURTIS ACT.

Sections 1 to 28, inclusive, of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L. 495), are what is known as the Curtis Act proper, and applied to the Five Civilized Tribes until and except where agreements have been duly entered into and ratified or otherwise modified by subsequent legislation.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW AGREEMENTS.

The original agreement with these nations was ratified by section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), which provided for citizenship rolls and distribution of lands to individuals. This agreement was entered into on April 23, 1897, and duly ratified by the tribes on August 24, 1898.

The supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was ratified by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), and by the tribes September 25, 1902. The provisions of the supplemental agreement as to the sale of the coal and asphalt lands were modified by the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), and special legislation as to the alienation of lands was contained in the same act.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), continued the tribal governments in these nations, with certain modifications, until otherwise provided by law, and also contained other provisions applicable to these nations.

CREEK AGREEMENT.

The original agreement with this nation was entered into on March 8, 1900, and ratified by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), and with the exception of section 36, which was rejected, was accepted by the tribe May 25, 1901.

A supplemental agreement is contained in the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), and was ratified by the tribe and became effective on July 26, 1902.

Provision as to the sale of the residue of lands after allotment, and special legislation as to the alienation of allotments, is embodied in the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189).

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), extended the Creek tribal government and also contained other provisions of law applicable to such nation.

CHEROKEE AGREEMENT.

The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), provided for the allotment of land in the Cherokee Nation, the disposition of town sites therein, and for other purposes. This act was accepted by the tribe at an election held on August 7, 1902.

Certain provisions as to the rights of Delaware-Cherokee citizens for payments to so-called intruders, and as to the claims of intermarried whites, and special legislation as to alienation, were incorporated in the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), and additional legislation as to these matters is contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048).

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), extended the tribal government of the Cherokee Nation until otherwise provided by law, and also contained other provisions applicable to such nation.

TOWN SITES.

The Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), placed the matter of completing the unfinished work of the town-site commissions under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and instructions have been given this office to complete such work, subject to the approval of the Department.

The removal of restrictions upon the alienation of allotted lands at stations located along the lines of railroads is authorized when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior by the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982).

TIMBER AND STONE.

On June 6, 1900, Congress past an act (31 Stat. L., 660), governing the cutting of timber and the procurement of stone in the Indian Territory. This act was amended on January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 774), so that the control of the Department only applies to unselected or unallotted lands, the Indian citizen being authorized, after issuance of certificate of allotment, to dispose of his timber without restriction.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

The act of Congress approved May 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 200), authorizes incorporated towns in the Indian Territory having a population of 2,000 or more to issue bonds and borrow money thereon for public improvements, the matter of such issuance to be under the supervision of the United States courts. This act does not apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the same having been in effect repealed by section 55 of the supplemental agreement with such nations, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), which provides for the issuance of bonds, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, placing in effect, as to the manner of procedure, the acts of Congress governing such matters in the organized Territories of the United States. There are two of these acts, one approved March 4, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 252), which applies to towns having a population of 1,000 or more, and the act of July 30, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 170), which now applies only to municipal corporations having a population of less than 1,000. These acts were also placed in effect in the Creek Nation by section 25 of the original agreement ratified by the act of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), and in that nation towns which can not issue bonds under the act of May 19, 1902, not having a population of 2,000, may proceed under the act of March 4, 1898, and the act of July 30, 1886, which require the issuance of bonds to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The only law governing the issuance of bonds in the Cherokee Nation is the act of May 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 200), which applies to towns having a population of 2,000 or more.

RAILROADS.

A general act, applying to the whole Territory, authorizing railroad companies to acquire lands by condemnation proceedings, was past by Congress on February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43), and is commonly known as the "Enid and Anadarko Act."

RECORDING ACTS.

An act of Congress approved February 19, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 841), provided for the record of deeds and other conveyances and instruments of writing in the Indian Territory and established 25 recording districts. District No. 26 was established by the act of March 7, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 60), and 4 additional districts, Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 30, were established by the Indian appropriation act approved June 21, 1906.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Section 3 of the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1058), provided for the granting by the Secretary of the Interior of rights of way for telephone and telegraph lines thru Indian Territory.

OIL AND GAS PIPE LINES.

The act of Congress approved March 11, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 65), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights of way for oil and gas pipe lines thru Indian lands and thru the Indian Territory.

CORPORATIONS.

The act of February 18, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 794), puts in force in the Indian Territory certain provisions of the laws of Arkansas relating to corporations and requires certain action by foreign corporations before they are authorized to transact business in the Indian Territory.

INDIANS MADE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1447), United States citizenship was conferred upon every Indian in the Indian Territory.

INSANE.

The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make proper arrangements for the care and support of insane persons in the Indian Territory and made an appropriation for that purpose. An appropriation of \$50,000 for the care of Indian Territory insane, not Indians, was also contained in the Indian appropriation act approved June 21, 1906 (Public No. 258), and also provided for the care of insane Indians at the Government asylum at Canton, S. Dak.

SCHOOLS.

In addition to the schools maintained from tribal funds Congress appropriated by act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), \$100,000 for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of said tribal schools and for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein, and an appropriation of \$150,000 was made for this purpose by the act of March 3, 1905. A similar appropriation in the sum of \$150,000 was contained in the Indian appropriation act approved June 21, 1906.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

An act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the Indian Territory was approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 299).

PHARMACY.

An act in relation to pharmacy in the Indian Territory was approved on April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 550).

PUBLIC ROADS.

The supplemental Creek agreement and the Cherokee agreement provide for public roads along section lines and others where necessary. Provision is made for public roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations along section lines by the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137).

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES JUDGES AND GUARDIANSHIPS.

Congress, by act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 573), provided four additional judges of the United States courts in Indian Territory,

one for each of the northern, western, central, and southern districts, and extended the laws of Arkansas so as to confer full and complete jurisdiction upon such United States courts in the settlement of all estates of decedents, guardianship of minors, etc.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), in addition to the provisions of law in reference to enrollment of citizens and allotment of lands, provides that the allotments of Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen shall be considered homesteads and subject to all the provisions of law applicable to homesteads in such nations; that if the executive of either of the Five Civilized Tribes shall refuse to perform the duties devolving upon him he may be removed from office by the President and the vacancy filled by the appointment of a citizen by blood of the tribe, and if any such executive shall fail for thirty days after notice to execute any instrument, the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to assume control of the schools of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes, together with the lands and school property and to conduct such schools under regulations to be prescribed by him; all revenue of whatever character accruing to the Five Civilized Tribes to be collected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall cause to be paid all legal claims against said tribes contracted after July 1, 1902; all taxes accruing under tribal laws or regulations of the Secretary of the Interior were abolished from and after December 31, 1905; all payments on town lots due at the time of the passage of such act to be made within sixty days from such date, and all payments falling due thereafter to be made within thirty days from the date they become due, failing in which the purchaser shall forfeit all rights under his purchase and the lots forfeited may be resold at public auction; all coal and asphalt lands; whether leased or unleased, to be reserved from sale until otherwise provided by law; the lands reserved from allotment or sale for the use and benefit of any person, corporation, or organization, excepting railroad companies, shall be conveyed to the said person, corporation, or organization entitled thereto; certain land described to be conveyed to the Murrow Indian Orphans' Home; after the allotments are completed the residue of lands in each nation to be sold under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to bring suit in the name of the United States for the collection of any moneys or the recovery of any land claimed by any of the Five Civilized Tribes; no full-blood Indian of either of the Five Civilized Tribes shall have power to alienate any of the land allotted to him for a period of twenty-five years from the approval of such act; and also provides that full-blood Indians may lease their land, other than the homestead, for a period longer than one year with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and that such full-blood Indians can only lease their homesteads, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, when it is shown they are unable on account of infirmity or age to farm the same themselves; that conveyances made by members of the Five Civilized Tribes subsequent to the selection of allotment and subsequent to the removal of restrictions, where patents thereafter

issue, shall not be held invalid because they were made prior to issuance and recording or delivery of patent or deed; that all lands upon which the restrictions have been removed shall be subject to taxation; that the heirs of any deceased Indian may sell the land inherited, provided all conveyances made by full-blood heirs shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; that any light or power company can acquire land upon which to construct dams, etc., by condemnation, provided the purchase from and agreements with the Indians, where the right of alienation has not been granted by law, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; that municipalities in Indian Territory having a population of 2,000 or more may by ordinance of the council, with the consent of a majority of the property holders, order improvements of the streets and alleys and assess the cost thereof against the abutting property; that the property of railroad corporations within the limits of incorporated cities shall be subject to municipal taxation. Said law further provides that the tribal existence and present tribal governments of the Five Civilized Tribes shall continue in full force and effect for all purposes authorized by law until otherwise provided by law, and the tribal council of any of said tribes shall not be in session more than thirty days in any one year, provided that no act, ordinance, or resolution, except a resolution of adjournment, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States, and provided that no contract involving the payment or expenditure of any money or affecting any of the property belonging to any of said tribes shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States.

SEMINOLE NATION.

Few matters in the Seminole Nation have been brought to the attention of the inspector's office. Indians in this nation are authorized to lease their lands for agricultural purposes for a period not exceeding six years with the approval of the tribal executive.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), however, applies to the Seminole Nation, and therefore full bloods can not lease their land for a period longer than one year without the approval of the Department. The schools in this nation are also now conducted under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The agreement with the Seminole Nation provided that allotment deeds should be issued by the principal chief upon the dissolution of the tribal government. The tribal government, however, continuing indefinitely, the act of April 26, 1906, contained a provision to the effect that such deeds can be issued prior to the dissolution of the tribal government.

MINING.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The original agreement with these nations, contained in section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), provided for the leasing of the coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in tracts not exceeding 960 acres each for a period of thirty years, the

lessees to pay certain royalties per ton into the United States Treasury, the revenue thus derived to be used for the education of children of Indian blood of said tribes. Section 61 of the supplemental agreement with these nations, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provided that no lease of coal or asphalt lands should be made after the final ratification of such agreement. Such agreement was ratified by the tribes on September 25, 1902.

No additional leases have therefore been made during the past fiscal year, but those entered into during the period from June 28, 1898, to September 25, 1902, have continued in force, and operations have been carried on and royalties paid to the United States Indian agent for the benefit of the tribes.

The said supplemental agreement provided that such lands as were chiefly valuable because of the coal and asphalt deposits underlying the same should be segregated from allotment and sold at public auction, such segregation to include all lands covered by existing leases and where the segregation included land within regularly established town sites the deposits only were to be sold. The segregation of such land was completed during the fiscal year 1903 and aggregated approximately 445,000 acres.

The above provisions of law in reference to the sale of these segregated lands were modified by the Indian appropriation act approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), which provided that the unleased coal and asphalt lands should be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior within three years, from September 25, 1902, or before September 25, 1905, after due advertisement, under regulations to be approved by the President, but that the lands covered by existing leases should be withheld from sale until the further direction of Congress.

Under such act the unleased segregated lands were advertised for sale and bids opened by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but all of such bids were rejected.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provides that all coal and asphalt lands, whether leased or unleased, shall be reserved from sale until the existing leases for coal and asphalt lands shall have expired or until such time as may be otherwise provided by law.

The existing leases were entered into with the mining trustees, one representing the Choctaw Nation and one the Chickasaw Nation, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. These trustees have an office at South McAlester, Ind. T., and have supervision over the operations of the different lessees. Their report for the year is respectfully submitted herewith. The total area of the leased lands is 107,760 acres; and I respectfully submit a list of the leases in effect on June 30, 1906, giving the names of the lessees, number of leases, acreage, and date of lease from which date they run for a period of thirty years.

The royalty on coal as fixed by the Secretary of the Interior at the present time is 8 cents per ton, mine run, and a royalty of 10 cents per ton on crude and 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt is required.

Name.	No.	Acres.	Date of lease.
COAL.			
Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	1	960	July 5, 1902
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 1, 1902
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	960	July 3, 1899
Do.....	1	960	Aug. 20, 1901
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	1	610	Aug. 27, 1902
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	July 5, 1902
Capital Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Apr. 29, 1902
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	4	3,840	Apr. 16, 1902
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 13, 1901
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co.....	24	22,560	Feb. 21, 1899
Coalgate Co.....	1	960	Aug. 23, 1902
Do.....	1	960	Apr. 7, 1902
Degnan & McConnell.....	3	2,960	Sept. 26, 1899
Denison Coal Co. (by transfer).....	1	960	Sept. 23, 1902
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	1	960	Sept. 21, 1900
Do.....	1	960	June 30, 1902
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	1	960	Aug. 14, 1900
Do.....	2	2,050	Feb. 21, 1899
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	2	2,040	Do.
Hailey-Ola Coal Co. (by transfer).....	2	1,920	May 15, 1902
Harrison, Edwin.....	3	2,880	July 3, 1899
Kali-Inla Coal Co. (by transfer).....	2	480	Feb. 21, 1899
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	May 5, 1902
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1	480	Sept. 6, 1900
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	2	1,240	Dec. 19, 1899
McAlester, James J.....	1	280	Sept. 24, 1900
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co. (by transfer).....	2	1,920	July 3, 1899
McMurray, John F.....	8	7,680	Mar. 15, 1899
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	May 16, 1902
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co. (by transfer).....	2	1,920	Feb. 21, 1899
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	1	960	Dec. 21, 1900
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6,680	Apr. 5, 1901
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	1	960	Oct. 11, 1899
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	Feb. 21, 1901
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 2, 1899
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 27, 1900
Do.....	4	3,800	June 25, 1901
Do.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Do.....	1	960	July 2, 1902
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,920	Oct. 2, 1899
Standard Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 16, 1902
Southwestern Development Co.....	6	5,640	Mar. 20, 1902
Savanna Coal Co.....	1	120	Sept. 6, 1902
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6,580	Apr. 5, 1901
Do.....	1	720	Apr. 4, 1902
Total number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1906.....	111	101,360	
ASPHALT.			
Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Jan. 22, 1900
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Mar. 8, 1902
Downard Asphalt Co.....	1	360	Sept. 15, 1900
Elk Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Sept. 6, 1899
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	1	480	Sept. 2, 1902
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	1	960	July 18, 1902
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1	640	Aug. 22, 1902
Schneider, M. & A.....	1	960	Oct. 1, 1900
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	1	120	Mar. 7, 1901
Total number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1906.....	9	6,400	

The above list shows changes in the holdings of certain lessees and also the names of new companies which have acquired leases already in existence by purchase or transfer, the assignments having been made by authority of the Department. These assignments made during the past year are as follows:

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, 2 leases to the Milby and Dow Coal and Mining Company.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, one-fourth of 2 leases to the Kali-Inla Coal Company.

D. Edwards & Son, 2 leases to the McAlester-Edwards Coal Company.

Wm. C. Fordyce, 1 lease to the Denison Coal Company.

Hailey Coal and Mining Company, 2 leases to the Hailey-Ola Coal Company.

Also the McDougall Company having amended its charter, changing its name to the Coalgate Company, the records have been corrected, showing the lease in the name of the Coalgate Company, without the necessity of a formal assignment.

The lease of the Ravia Asphalt Company was canceled by the Department at the request of the lessee on October 5, 1905, the company reporting that asphalt under such lease could not be profitably operated.

It will be noted that the total number of coal leases in effect on June 30, 1906, is given as 111, while the number in effect on June 30, 1905, was 109. This is caused by the fact that the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company assigned a portion of two of its leases to the Kali-Inla Coal Company, retaining other portions of such leases in its own name, while, as a matter of fact, only two leases were originally approved. Inasmuch as a portion of each of the same have been assigned to another company, with the approval of the Department, it in effect makes four leases covering the same tracts of land originally included in the two leases.

The coal output, practically all of which comes from the Choctaw Nation, for each fiscal year since supervision of these leases was placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior is given in the following statement:

	Tons.
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	1,404,442
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	1,900,127
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	2,398,156
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	2,735,365
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	3,187,035
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	3,198,862
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	2,859,516
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	2,722,200

The operation of asphalt mines, which is principally in the Chickasaw Nation, has not proven profitable and only a small amount has been mined. The matter of canceling a number of these asphalt leases is now being considered upon the request of the lessees. The total amount of asphalt mined during the fiscal year 1906 was 2,654 tons.

The royalty on coal and asphalt collected and placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes during the fiscal year 1906 is shown by the report of the United States Indian agent to be \$249,690.52 for coal and \$2,256.50 for asphalt, a total of \$251,947.02. These amounts include certain payments of advanced royalty, as required by the leases, and therefore do not agree with the reported output in tons. I submit below a comparative statement showing the revenues derived from these sources for each fiscal year since the matter was placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	\$110,145.25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	138,486.40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	199,663.55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	247,361.36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	261,929.84
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	277,811.60
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	248,428.36
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	251,947.02

The operations of each lessee are under the supervision of the mining trustees, who carefully check their records each month and make report quarterly to the Department, showing the number of tons mined by each operator. These reports, showing the quantities mined and royalties due, are checked with the records of the United States Indian agent, to whom the payments are made, and when the same show any discrepancy the matter is at once investigated and properly adjusted thru this office.

As stated in my report for the fiscal year 1905, a few lessees who had mined the stipulated output each year, as required by the terms of their leases, had failed to make payment to the United States Indian agent of royalty due at the rate of 8 cents per ton upon the difference between the amount actually mined and the minimum number of tons required to be mined. This matter has been under consideration during the past year, and on May 29, 1906, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion, holding that the regulations of the Department prescribing the minimum output were applicable to the coal leases of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, altho such leases had been entered into on March 1, 1899, which was prior to the promulgation of such regulations on May 22, 1900. Such leases contained a provision to the effect that they were subject to any regulations which might thereafter be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Sans Bois Coal Company applied to the United States court for the western district, Indian Territory, for an injunction to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from collecting royalty on the difference in tons between the required minimum output and the amount actually mined, but such injunction was denied. These two companies, however, and four others have so far failed to make this payment, and the matter is still under consideration.

The appraisalment of improvements of Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens located upon segregated coal and asphalt lands, as provided by section 58 of the supplemental agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), was made by Mr. Cyrus Beede, United States Indian inspector, and his report submitted to the Department. Final action, however, has not been taken upon the same nor compensation made such citizens for their improvements. There is no provision of law for renting or leasing these segregated lands for agricultural or other purposes at this time.

The Indian appropriation act of June 21, 1906, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to segregate and reserve from allotment 160 acres adjacent to the lease of the McAlester Coal and Mining Company, and provided that such tract might be added to the lease to which it was contiguous, provided the holder of the lease shall pay to the Indian or Indians who have filed upon or applied for the land as an allotment the value of their improvements. No steps had been taken at the end of the fiscal year to add this tract to the lease.

Indian citizens in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have been authorized to lease their allotments for mineral or other purposes for a period not exceeding five years without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), however, provided that full-blood Indians could not lease their surplus allotment for a period exceeding one year without the

approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and that they could not lease their homesteads for any period excepting with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Regulations governing leasing of lands by full bloods were promulgated by the Department under date of July 7, 1906, which provided the manner in which leases shall be made by full-blood Indians for mineral and other purposes. Such regulations provide that no lease will be approved for a longer term than three years for grazing purposes, five years for agricultural purposes, and fifteen years for mineral purposes. These regulations are substantially the same as those in effect in the Creek and Cherokee nations governing leasing. Citizens in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations who are not full bloods can still lease their allotments for a period not exceeding five years for any purpose without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

CREEK AND CHEROKEE NATIONS.

The existing agreements with the Creeks and Cherokees provide that allottees can lease their land for mineral purposes, which leases must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before they are of any validity. The regulations governing the leasing of lands for such purposes in these nations have been modified from time to time to meet existing conditions and as seemed to be necessary for the proper protection of the interests of the Indians. The Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), removed the restrictions upon the alienation of land by allottees who are not of Indian blood and not minors, except as to the homestead; but as the matter of leasing allotments was governed by different provisions of law than the matter of the sale of allotments, it is held by the Department that the provisions of law removing the restrictions of allottees not of Indian blood does not repeal the provisions which require that mineral leases made by such citizens be approved by the Department.

The oil fields in the Creek and Cherokee nations, together with those adjacent in Kansas and Oklahoma, comprise what is known as the "Mid-continent field," and the development of this field during the past year has been remarkable. From the Indian agent's report, herewith inclosed, it is noted that up to June 30, 1906, a total of 9,569 mineral leases, covering lands in the Creek and Cherokee nations have been filed, nearly all of which were for oil and gas. Of this number, 2,065 have been approved, covering approximately 157,660 acres. The following statement shows the status of oil leases in the Indian agent's office during the past year:

	Leases.
Pending at agency July 1, 1905.....	3, 156
Filed during the year.....	4, 836
Total.....	7, 992
Forwarded to the Department.....	2, 974
Canceled on account of failure to file.....	554
Pending at agency June 30, 1906.....	4, 464
Total.....	7, 992

Of the number forwarded to the Department, 1,523 were approved and 540 disapproved. Prior to July 1, 1905, 542 leases were approved by the Department.

These leases are required to be filed with the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, within thirty days from date of execution, and as soon as examined and the requirements are complied with they are forwarded thru this office with recommendation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the action of the Department.

The following statement shows the amount of royalty on oil and gas collected by the United States Indian agent for the last three fiscal years:

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	\$1, 300. 00
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	91, 624. 40
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	323, 555. 40

On March 20, 1905, the regulations governing oil and gas leases were modified so as to require at least one well to be drilled on each lease within one year from the date of approval of the bond, or in cases where lease and bond had previously been approved within one year from March 20, 1905. On May 22, 1906, the regulations were again amended so that lessees, in cases where leases and bonds had previously been approved, shall have the privilege of delaying operations for a period not exceeding five years from the date of such amendment, by paying to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, in addition to the required annual advanced royalty, the sum of \$1 per acre per annum for each lease remaining undeveloped, provided that where bonds were approved subsequent to such date the time should commence to run from the date of approval of the bond.

The royalty on gas wells remains the same as heretofore, being \$150 per annum on each well where the gas is utilized and \$50 per annum where the gas is not used. The royalty on oil is 10 per cent of the value on the leased premises of all crude oil extracted.

A large number of protests have been filed by Indian citizens after they have executed leases against the approval thereof, most of which arise from misunderstandings as to payment of bonus, and in some cases where the approval of the lease is delayed for a considerable length of time the lessor frequently has opportunities to lease the land at a higher rate of bonus, and desires the first lease disapproved in order that he may receive benefit from developments on other land in the immediate vicinity and secure a higher rate of bonus. Special Agent Charles O. Shepard has been detailed to the duty of investigating these complaints during the past year, and from the Indian agent's report it is noted he has had hearings in 263 cases. These matters have had careful consideration, and decisions were rendered in favor of the party who appeared from the testimony to be in the right. In many cases it has been found the lessor had no substantial ground for complaint, while in some cases it has been ascertained the lessee had not done as promised, and in some cases the leases had been obtained fraudulently.

Allottees in the Creek and Cherokee nations are also permitted under the regulations of the Department to make application to develop their own lands for mineral purposes.

Forty-seven leases for minerals other than oil and gas were filed during the year, most of which were for coal.

While the record shows there is a larger number of leases pending in the office of the United States Indian agent than at the beginning of the fiscal year, this is due principally to the large number of leases filed. More leases are now being acted upon than are being filed, and the work is well in hand.

IRREGULAR TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS OF OIL AND GAS LEASES.

During the past year complaints were made by Indians who had leased their lands for oil and gas that such lessees had sold or transferred their leases to others without their consent, in violation of the provisions of the leases and regulations of the Department. An investigation, made by order of the Department, developed the fact that such transactions had been made without the knowledge or consent of either the Indian or the Department, as stipulated in leases and regulations.

Oil leases contain a provision as follows:

And it is mutually understood and agreed that no sublease, assignment, or transfer of this lease or of any interest therein or thereunder can be directly or indirectly made without the written consent thereto of the lessor and the Secretary of the Interior first obtained, and that any such assignment or transfer made or attempted without such consent shall be void.

Such leases further provide, in part, that—

The party of the second part agrees that this indenture of lease shall in all respects be subject to the rules and regulations heretofore or that may hereafter be lawfully prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior relative to oil and gas leases in the Cherokee Nation.

The regulations of the Department in force at the time interests in leases had so been transferred required that with each oil and gas lease filed with the Indian agent for the approval of the Department there should be submitted an affidavit of the applicant in part as follows:

I also swear that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any oil and gas lease for any of the lands within the territory occupied by the Creek and Cherokee nations in the Indian Territory, or application for such lease, the lands embraced in which, with the tract covered by the lease herewith presented, would make more than 4,800 acres.

And such regulations further provide, in part, that—

No lease shall be sublet, transferred, or assigned without the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Also that—

Applications by parties who do not themselves intend to conduct operations on the land will be rejected.

Investigation developed the fact that many individuals and corporations filing applications for approval of leases submitted were interested with other corporations or individuals in other oil and gas leases in the Territory, largely in excess of 4,800 acres, notwithstanding their sworn statements, filed with leases, to the contrary. In other cases it was ascertained and admitted by interested parties that certain individuals filing leases in their own names were not taken to be operated by themselves, but were taken in the interest of and to be operated by other individuals or corporations.

Others had transferred and sold their interests in leases without consulting either the Indian lessor or the Secretary of the Interior or obtaining their consent thereto, as required, thereby violating specific terms of their leases, as above quoted.

The regulations of the Department further require applicants to submit statements of their financial ability to operate a lease, if granted, including certificate showing the amount of funds on deposit with some bank. It was ascertained upon investigation in some instances that parties who were without any means whatever had temporarily procured funds from some particular bank on notes running a short time, indorsed by others to enable them to make their financial showing, at the expiration of which time such loans were canceled and leases operated in the interest of and for the benefit of parties guaranteeing such loans. In still other cases it was shown that where parties had procured oil leases, duly approved, they made drilling contracts whereby such drillers were to assume all expense of operating leases for a percentage of the oil produced or an interest in such lease.

To avoid a repetition of such transactions, and for the further protection of the Indian, the Department therefore, under date of May 22, 1906, promulgated additional regulations requiring lessees to furnish additional and more specific information and evidence of good faith at the time of filing leases.

TOWN SITES.

As stated in my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the town-site work is practically completed, all the surveys having been finished and the appraisalment of town lots also completed, the only work remaining to be disposed of by this office being the sale of vacant lots in a number of towns and the hearing and final determination of a number of contests over the right of persons to have lots scheduled under the law. The number of Government towns in the Indian Territory where land has been reserved from allotment is 300, as shown in the following statement, which also gives the aggregate acreage:

	Towns.	Acreage.
Creek Nation.....	26	10,694.10
Cherokee Nation.....	53	9,501.47
Choctaw Nation.....	90	18,940.40
Chickasaw Nation.....	131	23,822.82
Total.....	300	62,958.79

One hundred and three supplemental schedules showing the disposition of lots in contest, etc., were submitted during the year.

The work remaining to be completed on June 30, 1906, was the sale of about 3,911 vacant lots in about 100 towns, now advertised to be sold in October and November, 1906, and the hearing of 7 contests in the Creek Nation, 5 in the Chickasaw Nation, and 116 in the Cherokee Nation. There were also 34 contests which had been heard but decisions not yet rendered by the inspector, and 137 contests where appeal had been taken to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Department and not yet finally past upon.

Section 12 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provided in part as follows:

If the purchaser of any town lot sold under provisions of law regarding the sale of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole nations fail for sixty days after approval hereof to pay the purchase price or any installment thereof then due, or shall

fail for thirty days to pay the purchase price or any installment thereof falling due hereafter, he shall forfeit all rights under his purchase, together with all money paid thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior may cause the lots upon which such forfeiture is made to be resold at public auction for cash, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe:

Under such provision all payments which became due in accordance with the agreements with the different tribes on or before April 26, 1906, were required to be paid within sixty days from such date. This resulted in a very large number of payments being made to the Indian agent, about \$100,000 being received on June 24, 25, and 26, 1906. Altho wide publicity was given as to the provisions of such section and notice posted in each of the 300 Government towns, quite a number of persons failed to make payments as required, pleading ignorance of the law, and numerous requests have been made asking that payments be accepted after June 26, 1906. The Department has extended the time within which such payments will be received to January 1, 1907, and no steps will be taken to declare lots forfeited prior to such date.

From the Indian agent's report it is noted there was received during the fiscal year 1906, as payments on town lots, the total sum of \$975,228.92. I respectfully give below a statement showing the amount received each fiscal year since the town-site work commenced, as shown by the Indian agent's report:

Town-lot moneys received and credited by fiscal years.

	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
Fiscal year ended June 30—				
1900.....		\$74.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,213.50
1901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
1902.....	\$80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
1903.....	211,410.22	21,286.40	337,427.21	570,123.83
1904.....	106,479.26	73,568.24	374,574.22	554,621.72
1905.....	105,579.47	139,389.74	541,749.55	786,718.76
1906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,728.65	975,228.92

Individual town-lot receipts issued:

Fiscal year 1905.....	33,684
Fiscal year 1906.....	37,085

TOWN-LOT DEEDS.

When full payment has been made on any town lot in the Creek and Cherokee nations the United States Indian agent issues a certificate to that effect, sending one copy of such certificate to the principal chief and the other copy to the Department thru this office. Upon receipt of certificate of full payment the principal chief executes the deed conveying the lot or lots to the proper person as shown by the approved schedule of appraisements, or, if the lot was listed vacant, to the person purchasing the same at public auction. Such deeds when issued by the principal chief are forwarded to this office where they are carefully examined, checked, and forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. After they have been approved they are returned to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to be recorded, after which they are delivered to the grantees.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations when full payment is made for any lot deed is drawn by the United States Indian agent, then sent

to the executives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for execution, after which it is carefully checked in this office, recorded in the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, and returned to the United States Indian agent for delivery to the grantees. It is not required that town-lot deeds in these nations be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The report of the United States Indian agent shows that during the fiscal year 1906 the following town-lot patents were issued:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	9,815
Creek Nation.....	2,079
Cherokee Nation.....	1,623
Total.....	13,517

As many lots as practicable are included in one deed where purchased by one individual.

SCHOOLS.

All matters pertaining to schools outside of incorporated towns are under the direct supervision of Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, who acts under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Department, forwarding all communications thru this office. In each of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations there is located a United States school supervisor who, in conjunction with the tribal school officials, attends to the details of the work with reference to the management of schools, appointment of teachers, etc., acting under the general supervision of the superintendent. The Creek school supervisor also has charge of the schools in the Seminole Nation.

The annual reports of John D. Benedict, superintendent, Walter Falwell, supervisor for the Creek and Seminole nations, D. Frank Redd, supervisor for the Cherokee Nation, Calvin Ballard, supervisor for the Choctaw Nation, and George Beck, supervisor for the Chickasaw Nation, are respectfully submitted herewith, to which attention is invited.

Prior to April 21, 1904, there was no provision for the education of children in Indian Territory who were not members of the Indian tribes, except in incorporated towns. The Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), however, carried an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to maintain, strengthen, and enlarge tribal schools of the Five Civilized Tribes and to make provision for the attendance of children of noncitizens therein.

The Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), appropriated \$150,000 for the same purpose and also provided that the proceeds of the recording fees received by the clerks and deputy clerks of the United States courts in Indian Territory should be used for this purpose.

The Indian appropriation act of June 21, 1906, appropriated \$150,000 for the support of schools in Indian Territory, and the proceeds of the recording fees received will still be used for this purpose also. The act of April 26, 1906, provided that the amount of tribal funds expended in any nation for school purposes in any one year

should not exceed the amount so expended during the year ended June 30, 1905.

As the appropriations made, however, have been entirely inadequate to meet all demands and in order that as many schools as possible might be established and school facilities extended to all parts of the Territory, the appropriation made by Congress has only been used in payment of teachers' salaries, the communities being required to furnish buildings and necessary equipment.

The existing agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes provided that their tribal government should be extinguished on March 4, 1906, and it was also believed that the schools would have to close on such date unless provision for their maintenance was made by Congress. On March 2, 1906, Congress adopted the following resolution:

That the tribal existence and present tribal governments of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory are hereby continued in full force and effect for all purposes under existing laws until the property of such tribes or the proceeds thereof shall be distributed among the individual members of such tribes, unless hereafter otherwise provided by law.

Under this provision the schools were continued until the end of the school year.

Section 10 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provides:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to assume control and direction of the schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes with the lands and all school property pertaining thereto March fifth, nineteen hundred and six, and to conduct such schools under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

and under such provision the Department assumed full control of these schools.

The superintendent states in his report that 884 day and 31 boarding schools were maintained during the past year, distributed as follows: Cherokee Nation, 316 day and 4 boarding schools; Creek Nation, 161 day and 10 boarding schools; Choctaw Nation, 206 day and 10 boarding schools; Chickasaw Nation, 185 day and 5 boarding schools, and Seminole Nation, 16 day and 2 boarding schools. Of the day schools 685 were attended by Indian and white children, 81 by Indian children alone, and 118 were maintained for negroes. The number of pupils enrolled was as follows: Nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-two Indian children, 42,830 white children, and 6,807 negro children, in the day schools; 2,695 Indian children in the boarding schools and 90 Indian children in the various private schools. In addition to this the tuition of 977 Indian pupils in private schools was paid.

During the year Mr. Benjamin S. Coppock, school supervisor for the Cherokee Nation, resigned and Mr. D. Frank Redd succeeded him.

The superintendent refers to the fact that nearly all incorporated towns in the Territory are taking steps to secure better school facilities, many of them issuing bonds for such purpose. Reference is made to the summer normals which have been held during the past year, at which there was a total enrollment of 1,066 teachers. The superintendent also reports that it will be exceedingly difficult for the new State to provide sufficient funds by taxation for school pur-

poses for some years to come, and unless Congress continues to appropriate money for the maintenance of schools the establishment of a rural school system will be retarded many years. With reference to the schools in the different nations I respectfully submit the following:

CHOCTAW NATION.

The schools of this nation are under the supervision of the Choctaw school supervisor, acting under the direction of the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory and the tribal school representative. There have been maintained in this nation 4 regular boarding schools or academies, 2 male and 2 female, 1 each for orphans, and 6 small boarding schools in addition to the day schools. At the 4 academies there was a total enrollment of 520, at an expense of \$67,652.66, and at the 6 small boarding schools and Murrow Orphans' Home, 417 pupils were enrolled, at an expense of \$26,559.89. The total enrollment at the boarding schools was 937 pupils, at an expense of \$94,212.55; 8 blind, deaf, and dumb pupils were maintained in various institutions, at a cost of \$2,000. The total enrollment in the Choctaw day schools during the year was 17,049, at a total expense of \$61,960.25. There were also 602 Choctaw pupils attended private schools, for which \$2 per month tuition was paid; the total amount paid as tuition was \$5,580.50. The total enrollment of the Choctaw pupils was 18,596, at an expense of \$163,753.30 as compared with an enrollment of 11,330 pupils, at an expense of \$138,872.25, for the year 1905.

CHICKASAW NATION.

The schools in this nation have up to the present time been managed principally by the Chickasaw tribal authorities. The act of April 26, 1906, however, as stated, placed the management of the schools of this nation under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and, therefore, beginning with the present school year the schools in this nation will be under the immediate direction of the Chickasaw school supervisor and the school authorities of the Chickasaw Nation and will be conducted in the same manner as the schools in other tribes. There have been 5 boarding schools maintained in this nation during the last year, and as the same were conducted by the Chickasaw authorities who did not cooperate with the Government in the matter of conducting such schools no actual data have been obtained concerning the same, except the superintendent reports there was an aggregate attendance of 340 at such boarding schools. One hundred and eighty-five day schools have been maintained in this nation under the direction of the Department, 20 of which were for negroes, at which 14,170 pupils were enrolled, at an expense of \$39,864.26. There were also 375 pupils who attended public, private, or denominational schools in this nation for whom tuition was paid at the rate of \$2 per month each. The amount paid as tuition for these pupils was \$3,479.50. The total number of pupils enrolled in Chickasaw schools under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior was 14,545, at an expense of \$43,343.76.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The Creek school supervisor has also had charge of the day schools in the Seminole Nation in conjunction with the Seminole tribal authorities, 2 boarding schools in this nation being conducted by the Seminole Nation without supervision of the Department, at which 218 pupils were enrolled. Sixteen day schools were maintained during the year, 12 for Indians and whites and 4 for negroes, at which 1,278 pupils were enrolled, at an expense of \$4,867.32.

CREEK NATION.

The schools of this nation are under the direct supervision of the Creek school supervisor and the tribal superintendent. There are 10 boarding schools maintained in this nation, 7 for Indian children and 3 for negroes, at which 734 pupils were enrolled, at a cost of \$65,472.86. There were also 161 day schools maintained in this nation during the past year, 110 for Indians and whites and 51 for negroes, at which 10,937 pupils were enrolled, at a cost of \$49,588.87. The total number of pupils enrolled in this nation was 11,671, at a total cost of \$115,061.73, as compared with an enrollment of 6,786 pupils, at a total expense of \$79,099.01, during the year 1905.

CHEROKEE NATION.

The schools in this nation are under the direct supervision of the Cherokee school supervisor and the tribal board of education. There are 4 boarding schools in this nation which had an enrollment during the last year of 548, at an expense of \$54,458.79. There were also 316 day schools maintained in this nation, at which 16,075 pupils were enrolled, at a total expense of \$100,340.33, making a total enrollment of 16,623 pupils, at a total cost of \$154,799.12, as compared with an enrollment of 13,274 pupils, at a total cost of \$133,725.84, during the year 1905.

All expenses in connection with the maintenance of schools conducted under the supervision of the Department have been paid by Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools.

TRIBAL REVENUES.

The tribal revenues collected under the supervision of this office during the past year have been as follows: A tax of 25 cents per head on cattle introduced and held in the Chickasaw Nation by noncitizens; a tax of 20 cents per head on cattle introduced and held in the Choctaw Nation by noncitizens; the tribal permit tax assessed against noncitizens doing business in the Creek Nation, and a grazing tax on unallotted land in the Creek and Cherokee nations. These taxes were not collected directly by the inspector but representatives of this office made necessary investigations and saw that payment of the proper amount was made to the Indian agent.

Section 11 of the act of April 26, 1906, provided in part as follows:

* All taxes accruing under tribal laws or regulations of the Secretary of the Interior shall be abolished from and after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and five, but this provision shall not prevent the collection after that date nor after dissolution of the tribal government of all such taxes due up to and including December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and five, and all such taxes levied and collected after the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and five, shall be refunded.

This abolished all taxes assessed under tribal laws after December 31, 1905, and applied to the cattle tax in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the Creek tribal permit tax. The grazing tax on unallotted lands in the Creek and Cherokee nations being collected in accordance with an act of Congress was not affected thereby. Such act also abolished all taxes which have been collected directly by tribal officers of the different nations. Therefore no collections of cattle tax in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations or of the Creek tribal permit tax have been made since December 31, 1905, except such taxes as had accrued prior to such time and had not been paid. These matters have all been satisfactorily disposed of at this time. The amounts of these revenues collected during the fiscal year 1906, as shown by the report of the United States Indian agent, are as follows:

Choctaw Nation, cattle tax.....	\$10,091. 80
Chickasaw Nation, cattle tax.....	8,444. 50
Creek tribal permit tax.....	62,059. 50
Creek grazing tax.....	13,347. 90
Cherokee grazing tax.....	2,821. 50

Since the abolishment of all tribal taxes the only revenues now being collected by the United States Indian agent and placed to the credit of the tribes are payments on town lots, coal and asphalt royalties in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and the grazing tax on unallotted land in the Creek and Cherokee nations. Also royalties due individuals for coal, oil, and gas in Creek and Cherokee nations are collected by said agent. Nearly all the land in the Cherokee Nation has been allotted and all of such land will probably be filed upon before another grazing season. It is also probable that nearly all the unallotted land in the Creek Nation will be filed upon before another grazing season opens and therefore the grazing tax in these nations will be very small hereafter.

ALIENATION OF ALLOTMENTS OR SALE OF ALLOTTED LANDS.

The general provisions of law in reference to the alienation or sale of allotments by individual Indians which apply to each of the Five Civilized Tribes are as follows:

First. The act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), which contained the following:

And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the survey and platting at their own expense of town sites by private parties where stations are located along the line of railroads, nor the unrestricted alienation of lands for such purposes when recommended by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Applications for alienation of lands for town-site purposes under this provision of law are made to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Second. The Indian appropriation act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), contained the following provisions:

* * * And all the restrictions upon the alienation of lands of all allottees of either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians who are not of Indian blood, except minors, are, except as to homesteads, hereby removed, and all restrictions upon the alienation of all other allottees of said tribes, except minors and except as to homesteads, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be removed, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, upon application to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in charge of the Five Civilized Tribes, if said agent is satisfied upon a full

investigation of each individual case that such removal of restrictions is for the best interest of said allottee. The finding of the United States Indian agent and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be in writing and shall be recorded in the same manner as patents for lands are recorded.

Under this provision where a citizen by blood desires his restrictions removed application is made to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, either by personally appearing before the agent when not known to be a person of established business capacity and capable to transact his own affairs or before a representative of the agent in the field.

Third. Section 19 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provides as follows:

That no full-blood Indian of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole tribes shall have power to alienate, sell, dispose of, or encumber in any manner any of the land allotted to him for a period of twenty-five years from and after the passage and approval of this act unless such restrictions shall, prior to the expiration of said period, be removed by act of Congress, and for all purposes the quantum of Indian blood possessed by any member of said tribes shall be determined by the rolls of citizens of such tribes approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

This act repeals the first and second general provisions of law above referred to so far as they apply to full bloods, but does not affect any citizens except full bloods.

The Indian agent's report shows that 6,243 applications for the removal of restrictions were handled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, as shown by the following statement:

Applications approved.....	2,083
Applications disapproved.....	981
Pending in Washington.....	457
Dismissed:	
Because applicants were full bloods.....	1,204
Heirship cases.....	126
Upon request.....	72
Total dismissed.....	1,402
Ready for report but not forwarded.....	1,116
Incomplete.....	204
Total.....	6,243

The reason for dismissing such a large number of full-blood and heirship cases was because of the provision contained in the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), to the effect that full bloods could not alienate their land for twenty-five years and because such act also required that sales made by heirs who are full bloods, covering inherited lands, must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior under regulations to be prescribed by him.

During the previous year ended June 30, 1905, 2,245 cases were handled, of which 388 applications were approved, and 982 disapproved during such year. No material changes have been made in the manner of procedure in handling these cases, except there is now added to the form of certificate removing the restrictions, when the same is approved, the following clause: "This approval to be effective thirty days from date," this being done so that public notice could be given of the removal of restrictions to allow more opportunity for competition in purchasing land.

The Indian agent forwards reports and recommendations to the Department on these applications thru this Office and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the inspector also making recommendation

in each case. When applications are approved the certificates are forwarded by the Department to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to be recorded and complete lists giving the names of allottees and their addresses are posted in the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee, Ind. T., and in the Office of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., simultaneously. The question having arisen as to whether a full-blood Indian who had his restrictions removed prior to the passage of the act of April 26, 1906, but had not exercised his right to dispose of the land prior to such date, could lawfully convey such lands after the passage of the act of April 26, 1906, the matter was referred to the Department and in an opinion rendered by the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department under date of July 24, 1906, it is held—

That the removal of restrictions did not put the land beyond the jurisdiction of Congress, but merely conferred a power on the Indian to do so, a mere status to act by himself in its alienation without intervention, control, or advice of the Secretary of the Interior. If the Indian did not exercise such power it remained within the power of Congress to recall and annul the power conferred * * *. I am, therefore, of opinion that the Indian in such case was without power thereafter to alienate or mortgage his allotted lands.

In addition to these general provisions of law, I give the following brief synopsis of the provisions of the agreements with the different nations with respect to alienation which have been modified to some extent by the provisions of law above referred to.

CREEK NATION.

Section 16 of the supplemental agreement with this nation, ratified by the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), provides as follows:

Lands allotted to citizens shall not in any manner whatever or at any time be encumbered, taken, or sold to secure or satisfy any debt or obligation, nor be alienated by the allottee or his heirs before the expiration of five years from the date of the approval of this supplemental agreement, except with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Each citizen shall select from his allotment forty acres of land, or a quarter of a quarter section, as a homestead, which shall be and remain nontaxable, inalienable, and free from any incumbrance whatever for twenty-one years from the date of the deed therefor, and a separate deed shall be issued to each allottee for his homestead in which this condition shall appear.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), removed the restrictions upon alienation from citizens not of Indian blood and not minors, except as to the homestead, and the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provided that full-blood Indians could not dispose of their land for twenty-five years unless otherwise provided by Congress. The above provision of the act of June 30, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 500), therefore, does not now apply to these classes of citizens.

Citizens of this nation by blood, except full bloods, who desire to sell their land may, under the provisions of section 16 of the act of June 30, 1902, above quoted, and the regulations of the Department prescribed thereunder, list it with the United States Indian agent, who advertises the same for sixty days and receives sealed bids therefor, as provided by the regulations governing the leasing and sale of land in the Creek Nation. These bids are opened in the presence of all interested parties and the highest bid accepted when not less than the appraised value of said land, such value being determined by personal inspection by an employee of the agent's office and not made public. The allottee, however, is entitled to reject the highest bid, even tho above the appraisement, if he so desires. Each bid

must be accompanied by a certified check for 20 per cent of the amount thereof, and where the highest bid is accepted the successful bidder is notified and requested to deposit certified check for the remainder of the purchase price, upon receipt of which warranty deed, when executed by the allottee, together with all bids and records, is forwarded by the agent thru this office and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Department for approval. The inspector is required by the regulations of the Department to make recommendation as to the approval or disapproval of each deed.

The purchase price for the land is placed in a Government depository by the United States Indian agent, subject to the check of the Indian, when approved by the agent, in amounts of \$50 per month, except in cases where special authority is obtained from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the citizen to draw larger amounts.

The report of the United States Indian agent shows that fewer tracts of land have been sold during the last year than the year previous, altho about the same number were advertised, but for the tracts sold more money was received per acre. The following statement is taken from the Indian agent's report, giving the number of deeds approved, the number disapproved, etc.:

	Number.	Aeres.	Consideration.
Deeds approved.....	59	22,068.6	\$354,577.63
Deeds disapproved.....	33	2,175.28	49,233.75
Deeds pending.....	4	280	5,350.00
Total.....	96	24,523.88	409,161.38

Amount of consideration disbursed.....	\$218,573.87
Amount of consideration on deposit to credit of allottees.....	196,003.76
Total.....	354,577.63

CHEROKEE NATION.

Section 14 of the agreement with the Cherokee Nation, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 716), provides:

Lands allotted to citizens shall not in any manner whatever or at any time be encumbered, taken, or sold to secure or satisfy any debt or obligation, or be alienated by the allottee or his heirs, before the expiration of five years from the date of the ratification of this act.

Section 15 of said act authorized the alienation of lands allotted to members of said tribe in five years after issuance of patent, except the homestead, which is inalienable for twenty-one years.

The above provisions of law have been modified by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), which removed the restrictions upon alienation from allottees not of Indian blood and not minors, except as to the homestead, and the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), which provided that full bloods could not dispose of their land for twenty-five years unless otherwise provided by law.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Section 15 of the supplemental agreement with these nations, ratified by the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provides as follows:

Lands allotted to members and freedmen shall not be affected or encumbered by any deed, debt, or obligation of any character contracted prior to the time at which said land may be alienated under this contract, nor shall said lands be sold except as herein provided.

Section 16 of this supplemental agreement provides, in part, as follows:

All lands allotted to the members of said tribes, except such land as is set aside to each for a homestead as herein provided, shall be alienable after issuance of patent as follows: One-fourth in acreage in one year, one-fourth in acreage in three years, and the balance in five years; in each case from date of patent.

Such agreement provides that the homestead shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of certificate of allotment.

The above provisions of law do not now apply to adult citizens not of Indian blood, as their restrictions were removed by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), nor to full-blood Indians who can not dispose of their land for twenty-five years under the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137). The act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641), provides that Mississippi Choctaws shall make proof of continuous residence upon the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for three years before they are entitled to patent, and therefore, under direction of the Department, no applications for the removal of restrictions from such Mississippi Choctaws are considered unless such proof is furnished.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The agreement with the Seminole Nation provided that allotment deeds would not be issued until after the extinguishment of the tribal government on March 4, 1906, after which time allottees could alienate their land, with the exception of the homestead. Section 6 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), however, authorized the principal chief of the Seminole Nation to execute deeds to allottees prior to the time the Seminole Nation should cease to exist. This provision was made because of the fact that the tribal governments of the Five Civilized Tribes were continued indefinitely.

The act of April 21, 1904, removing the restrictions upon alienation from citizens not of Indian blood and not minors, except the homestead, and the act of April 26, 1906, providing that full-blood Indians could not sell their land for twenty-five years, apply to the Seminole Nation. It would appear, however, that citizens of Indian blood of the Seminole tribe, except full bloods, can alienate their land after issuance of patent, except the homestead, without restriction.

LEASING BY INDIAN ALLOTTEES.

Indian citizens in the Creek and Cherokee nations are authorized by the agreements with such nations to lease their allotments for a term not to exceed one year for grazing and five years for agricultural purposes without the approval of the Department, but longer term leases and leases for mineral purposes are not valid until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of April 26, 1906, however, provided that full bloods could only lease their allotments, other than homesteads, for more than one year under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that they could only lease their homesteads where, on account of infirmity or age, they were unable to work or farm the same themselves, such leases covering homesteads also requiring the approval

of the Secretary of the Interior. Regulations governing leasing by full bloods were prescribed by the Department on July 7, 1906.

The original agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations contained in section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), authorizes citizens to lease their allotments for a term not longer than five years without renewal privilege, and such leases are not required to be approved by the Department. No restrictions being placed upon the character of leases that can be made in these nations, the Department has held that allottees are authorized to lease their land for any purpose, including mineral, for a period not exceeding five years. The provisions of the act of April 26, 1906, with reference to leasing by full bloods apply to these nations.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048), contains the following provision:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to investigate, or cause to be investigated, any lease of allotted land in the Indian Territory which he has reason to believe has been obtained by fraud, or in violation of the terms of existing agreements with any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and he shall in any such case where in his opinion the evidence warrants it refer the matter to the Attorney-General for suit in the proper United States court to cancel the same, and in all cases where it may appear to the court that any lease was obtained by fraud, or in violation of such agreements, judgment shall be rendered canceling the same upon such terms and conditions as equity may prescribe, and it shall be allowable in cases where all parties in interest consent thereto to modify any lease and to continue the same as modified: *Provided*, No lease made by any administrator, executor, guardian, or curator which has been investigated by and has received the approval of the United States court having jurisdiction of the proceeding shall be subject to suit or proceeding by the Secretary of the Interior or Attorney-General: *Provided further*, No lease made by any administrator, executor, guardian, or curator shall be valid or enforceable without the approval of the court having jurisdiction of the proceeding.

Where complaints are made by allottees that leases have been secured thru fraud or misrepresentation, or in violation of existing agreements, the matter is investigated by the United States Indian agent, and where the matter can not be amicably adjusted and the facts warrant it, full report is made by the Indian agent to this Office and the matter is referred to the proper United States attorney in order that suit may be instituted as provided by law. The Indian agent's report shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, 1,445 leases claimed to have been obtained thru fraud or misrepresentation or in violation of law were investigated; that of this number 1,300 leases were modified or re-formed so as to provide adequate compensation to the allottee. Fifty cases were reported to this Office with the request that suit be instituted to cancel the same, and referred to the proper United States attorney for such action, and 95 were pending in the agent's office at the close of the fiscal year.

PLACING ALLOTTEES IN POSSESSION.

The agreements with the various tribes provide that each allottee is entitled to immediate possession of his land upon the issuance of allotment certificate, and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent upon application by the allottee to remove all objectionable persons. Many applications have been made to the United States Indian agent by allottees to be placed in possession of their land, and it has required a large force to make necessary investigations and take proper action in these cases. The Indian agent's report shows

the following disposition of applications for possession of allotments handled during the present fiscal year:

Pending from previous year.....	495
Applications made during the year.....	2,049
Total.....	2,544
Investigated, heard, and disposed of.....	2,328
Remaining unsettled.....	216
Total.....	2,544

PAYMENTS.

The following payments have been made by the United States Indian agent during the fiscal year, 1906:

Warrant payments.—Two payments of Chickasaw school warrants were made during the year, one payment commencing July 17, 1905, and one March 15, 1906, at which all warrants which had been approved by the Department were paid, making a total disbursement of \$445,876.29.

Two payments of Creek warrants, issued by the tribal authorities in payment of the general expenses of the Creek tribal government, were made during the year, one commencing August 28, 1905, and one January 26, 1906, aggregating \$96,848.28. Practically all warrants issued up to March 4, 1906, have been paid.

Warrants issued by the tribal authorities of the Cherokee Nation are presented direct to the agent and paid by official check, not being circulated. The total disbursements during the year in payment of Cherokee warrants amounted to \$33,835.37.

Per capita payments.—There have been made by the United States Indian agent during the year three large per capita payments, and also several payments which were under way during the previous year have been closed up.

A per capita payment was made to the Delaware Indians as provided by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189). The roll of these Indians was finally completed containing 1,100 names and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The amount paid each person was \$102.50. The amount disbursed during the year on account of this payment was \$98,135.35.

A per capita payment of \$40 townsite money was also made the Mississippi Choctaw Indians. These Indians were not included in the townsite payment made to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens in 1905, but it having been subsequently held that they were entitled to participate in the same, such payment was made, commencing November 1, 1905. The total amount disbursed to Mississippi Choctaws during the year was \$46,720.

A second per capita payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians from funds received on account of payments on town lots was commenced June 1, 1906, the amount paid being \$35 per capita. Up to the close of the fiscal year \$105,420 had been disbursed. This payment will require about six months steady work, the total number of Indians enrolled, including Mississippi Choctaws, being 25,415. This payment is made by a paying party which will go to each town of importance in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, so that Indian

citizens will not be obliged to go long distances at considerable expense in order to receive the amount due.

There has also been disbursed during the fiscal year in settlement of unpaid claims of the per capita payment made in 1905 a total of \$32,240.

Loyal Creek payment.—A supplemental roll of Loyal Creek claimants entitled to participate in the appropriation made by the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 982), having been approved during the year, such payment has continued from time to time until the total amount has now been practically disbursed. This matter has now been closed with the exception of a few cases where the claimants have not appeared to receive the amount due. The total amount disbursed under this head during the year was \$34,442.10.

Self-emigrant Creek payment.—This payment has continued during the year, a total of \$653.70 being disbursed. The enrollment of these claimants has been completed and approved.

Chickasaw per capita payment.—This payment was practically completed by the Indian agent in previous years, but unpaid shares have been settled during the past year to the amount of \$4,240.

TIMBER AND STONE.

Adult citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes are authorized by the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 774), to dispose of their timber without restriction after the issuance of certificate of allotment. Regulations were promulgated by the Department governing the procurement of timber and stone, under the provisions of said act, from unallotted lands. Inasmuch as contracts entered into for the procurement of timber or stone would only apply to lands so long as they remained unallotted, and as the allotments in the different nations were nearing completion and in case of any such contracts being made the probabilities were that the land in a short time would be filed on, persons desiring to procure timber and stone preferred to make arrangements with individual Indians, who were authorized to sell rather than enter into contract with the officials of the Department to procure the same from unallotted lands.

No contracts for the procurement of timber or stone were entered into during the year. The contract of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company for the procurement of gravel from the bed of the Arkansas River, near Webbers Falls in the Cherokee Nation, was extended for a period of one year from September 1, 1905, the agreement providing for such extension being approved by the Department on March 8, 1906.

While adult Indian citizens after they receive certificate of allotment can dispose of their timber without restriction, the Department has taken steps to protect the timber of minors, and a representative of this Office has been stationed in the pine-timber district of the Choctaw Nation to investigate the matter of timber cutting and to see that the law and instructions of the Department are complied with. The United States courts have held that the parent of a minor Indian has no right to lease the land of such minor child unless he has, by due process of law, been made legal guardian, and such person could not, therefore, make valid contract disposing of the timber or other property of his minor child unless he has been appointed legal guardian

and authorized to so act by the United States court. One of the principal duties of this Office in reference to the cutting of timber has been to see that no timber is procured from lands allotted to minors except where contract is made by duly appointed and properly authorized guardian.

In the case of Mississippi Choctaws the allotments do not become final until they shall in good faith reside continuously upon the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes for a period of three years and furnish proof of such bona fide residence. Therefore they are not authorized at this time to sell or dispose of their timber. By direction of the Department all certificates of allotment of Mississippi Choctaws contain notice to this effect.

In a number of cases during the fiscal year where timber has been unlawfully cut it has been seized by the United States Indian agent and sold at auction. Also in a number of cases where timber has been illegally cut proper steps have been taken to prosecute the offending parties.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Section 10 of the supplemental agreement with the Creek Nation and section 37 of the agreement with the Cherokee Nation provide for public roads along all section lines and that allottees shall take title to their lands subject to such provision, and also that roads may be established elsewhere than on section lines when necessary for the public good, the actual value of the land taken in such cases to be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, while the tribal government continues, and paid from tribal funds. In case any improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such roads, whether along section lines or elsewhere, such damages shall be determined and paid for in the same manner.

Section 24 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provided for the establishment of roads on all section lines in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, such roads to be two rods in width, one rod on each side of the section line, and provided that all allottees should take title to the land subject to this provision, and if improvements were damaged in consequence of the establishment of such roads, the damages accruing prior to the inauguration of a State government should be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and be paid from the funds of the tribes.

The duty of enforcing these laws devolves upon the Secretary of the Interior and by his direction the matter of opening roads, appraising damages, etc., is handled by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency.

It appears from the agent's report that, in addition to the general opening of section-line roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations, 127 petitions for the establishment of roads in these nations elsewhere than along section lines have been made, but upon investigation it was found the facts only warranted the opening of 14 roads in the Creek Nation and 11 in the Cherokee Nation elsewhere than on section lines.

The act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), providing for roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, not being passed until near the close of the fiscal year no action was taken prior to June 30, 1906, to open roads in these nations.

OIL AND GAS PIPE LINES.

The act of March 1, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 65), provided that applications for permission to construct pipe lines in Indian Territory shall be made direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The matter of assessing damages done to individual allottees by reason of the construction of such pipe lines has been placed in the hands of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, and from his report it is noted 17 maps, with application for right of way, have been filed, aggregating about 300 miles.

CARE OF INSANE PERSONS.

An appropriation of \$25,000 was contained in the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), for the care of insane persons in Indian Territory and the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to make proper arrangements for their care, provided that insane Indians should be sent to the Government asylum at Canton, S. Dak.

In accordance with such act a contract was entered into with St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane in St. Louis County, Mo., under date of December 3, 1904, providing for the care, maintenance, and support of insane persons from Indian Territory, not Indians, at the rate of \$300 per annum, which includes all necessary medical attendance, nursing, treatment, medicines, clothing, washing, and board and care for the insane persons in a proper and humane manner. Insane Indians from Indian Territory are sent to the asylum at Canton, S. Dak., the matter of transporting such Indians to that asylum being handled by the United States Indian agent.

An additional appropriation of \$50,000 for the care of insane persons, not Indians, from Indian Territory was contained in the Indian appropriation act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137). During the fiscal year 1906, 68 applications were made to this Office for the care and support of insane persons not Indians. Including those filed prior to June 30, 1905, a total of 143 applications have been made. Of this number 103 were adjudged insane by the United States courts and confined in St. Vincent's Institution; 20 applications were dismissed because the persons were not adjudged insane by the United States court or because the evidence submitted did not clearly show that the persons were actually insane and should be cared for at the expense of the Government; 7 were cared for by relatives at their own expense; and 13 applications were pending at the end of the fiscal year. Of the number sent to such institution, 26 were discharged, having recovered sufficiently so that it was no longer necessary for them to remain in the institution; 11 died, and 2 escaped, leaving 64 insane persons confined in such institution on June 30, 1906.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations municipal bonds may be issued by towns having a population of 2,000 or more for public improvements, with the approval of the judge of the United States court for the judicial district in which the municipality is located, in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 19, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 200).

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations this act was repealed by the subsequent ratification of a supplemental agreement with these nations by the act of July 1, 1902, section 55 of which confers authority upon municipal corporations, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to issue bonds and borrow money thereon, subject to the provisions of the laws of the United States in force in the organized Territories thereof. Therefore towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations that desire to issue bonds must proceed under the act of March 4, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 252), and first secure the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The said act of March 4, 1898, having also been placed in effect in the Creek Nation by section 25 of the original agreement, ratified on on March 1, 1901, towns in that nation having a population of less than 2,000 can issue bonds, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

There is no provision of law for the issuance of bonds by towns in the Cherokee Nation having a population of less than 2,000.

The act of May 19, 1902, contains the following provision, limiting the amount of bonds that can be issued by towns having a population of 2,000 or more:

Bonds not to exceed an amount the interest on which at five per centum per annum would be liquidated by a tax of five mills upon the dollar of the valuation of the taxable property in such city or town, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the purpose of taxation.

While the above act, so far as it applies to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, was in effect repealed by section 55 of the act of July 1, 1902, the Department holds that in so far as the limitations as to the amount of bonds which may be issued are concerned such provision shall be considered to govern.

The only general law in existence governing the issuance of bonds by municipalities in the organized Territories of the United States aside from the act of March 4, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 252), is the act of July 30, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 170). Such act contains a provision to the effect that no municipal corporation shall ever become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount in the aggregate, including existing indebtedness, exceeding 4 per centum of the valuation of the taxable property within such corporation.

The act of March 4, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 252), relieved municipal corporations having a population of 1,000 or more from this limitation, but it appears such limitation still applies to municipal corporations having a population of less than 1,000.

Under the legislation above referred to the Department has authorized the issuance of bonds by the following towns during the fiscal year 1906:

CHOCTAW NATION.

Town.	Date.	Amount	Object.
Wapanucka.....	July 3, 1905	\$8,000	For school purposes.
Coalgate.....	July 28, 1905	20,000	Do.
Do.....	do.	42,000	For waterworks.
Hugo.....	Sept. 22, 1905	15,000	For school purposes.
Atoka.....	Mar. 12, 1906	30,000	For waterworks.
South McAlester.....	Mar. 28, 1906	125,000	For school purposes.
Grant.....	June 9, 1906	4,000	Do.
Poteau.....	June 29, 1906	10,000	Do.
Bokchito.....	June 23, 1906	6,500	Do.

CHICKASAW NATION.

Town.	Date.	Amount	Object.
Marietta.....	July 3, 1905	\$15,000	For school purposes.
Do.....	June 12, 1906	26,000	For waterworks.
Duncan.....	Aug. 10, 1905	12,500	For school purposes.
Lindsay.....	Sept. 23, 1905	10,000	Do.
Stonewall.....	Nov. 24, 1905	5,500	Do.
Marlow.....	Dec. 12, 1905	20,000	For waterworks.
Davis.....	Jan. 9, 1906	25,000	Do.
Pauls Valley.....	Jan. 23, 1906	25,000	For school purposes.
Roff.....	Feb. 23, 1906	25,000	For waterworks.
Chickasha.....	Mar. 17, 1906	60,000	For waterworks and sewers.
Ardmore.....	May 25, 1906	35,000	For waterworks.
Do.....	do.	35,000	For school purposes.
Do.....	do.	50,000	For sewers.

CREEK NATION.

Town.	Date.	Amount	Object.
Coweta.....	Jan. 8, 1906	\$8,000	For school purposes.
Okemah.....	Apr. 25, 1906	12,500	Do.
Wetumka.....	June 9, 1906	14,000	Do.

PRIVATE BANKS.

Altho the matter of the need of legislation governing the operation of private banks in Indian Territory has been presented to Congress with recommendation that appropriate legislation be enacted, no action has been taken in reference to this matter. The situation in regard to private banks remains the same as heretofore, there being no law governing the operation of the same.

TELEPHONE LINES.

The matter of making investigations in regard to damages and annual taxes due from companies operating telephone lines in Indian Territory was placed under the direction of this office on December 20, 1904, and instructions were given that applications for the construction of telephone and telegraph lines in Indian Territory should be made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs thru this office. The regulations require that maps in duplicate, showing the definite location of right of way, shall be submitted and authority granted for the construction of the telephone lines, after which general damages are assessed and payment of annual taxes at the rate of \$5 for each 10 miles of line required. According to the records of this office, there are now 55 telephone companies operating in Indian Territory.

The total mileage of lines operated is 3,521.7 miles. Of this mileage, the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Company owns and operates 1,849.92 miles and the other companies 1,671.78 miles. General

damages at the rate of \$3.30 per mile have been paid on practically the entire mileage. In three or four instances, however, the companies have failed to pay this assessment of damages, and report has been made to the Department, with request that the same be presented to the Department of Justice and suit instituted to enforce payment and compliance with the law and regulations of the Department. The annual taxes at the rate of \$5 for each 10 miles of line have also been paid in nearly all cases.

Under the law governing the operation of telephone lines, which is found in section 3 of the act of March 3, 1901 (30 Stat. L., 1058), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant right of way for the construction of telephone and telegraph lines except where the land has been conveyed to individual allottees with full power of alienation. The question having arisen as to whether the general damages for right of way in cases where the land had been filed upon should be paid to the individual allottees or placed to the credit of the nation, the matter was presented to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, and in an opinion rendered July 13, 1906, he held that where land had been filed upon by an individual citizen compensation for right of way should not be paid to the tribe, but should go to the individual. Therefore in cases where general damages are paid it is ascertained what portion of the land has been filed upon and the proper amount paid to the allottees, while the compensation for the portion of the land which is unallotted is placed to the credit of the tribe.

According to the records of this office, there are telephone exchanges in 117 towns in the Indian Territory. Under the direction of the Department, general damages for right of way in towns is fixed at the rate of 10 cents for each 100 feet of right of way, exclusive of street crossings, and 10 cents for each street crossing. The annual tax at the rate of \$5 for each 10 miles of line is also due upon the length of right of way in towns prior to the date of approval of the town plat. In an opinion dated June 9, 1906, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department held that the Department was not authorized under the law to grant rights of way for telephone lines within incorporated towns after the approval of the town plat, inasmuch as all interest of the Indian tribes in the streets and alleys terminated upon the approval of the town plat and the ground ceased to be such as the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to subject to the terms of the act of March 3, 1901. The majority of the exchanges in Indian Territory have been constructed since the approval of the town plat. In all cases, however, where the exchanges were constructed prior to the approval of the plat of the town the owners of such exchanges have been requested to pay the general damages and annual taxes due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,

U. S. Indian Inspector for Indian Territory.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Muskogee, Ind. T., August 1, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eighth annual report as superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, as follows:

Our school work has progressed about as usual during the past year, except that the feeling of uncertainty which existed prior to the 4th of March last, concerning the future of our schools, caused some degree of confusion. Many persons feared that after that date our schools would be discontinued, and as that time approached many pupils dropt out of school. Congress came to our relief, however, on March 2, just in time to prevent the abolishment of our system of education by hurriedly adopting the following resolution:

That the tribal existence and present tribal governments of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole tribes or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory are hereby continued in full force and effect for all purposes under existing laws until all property of such tribes, or the proceeds thereof, shall be distributed among the individual members of said tribes unless hereafter otherwise provided by law.

It would be difficult to describe the intense feeling of anxiety which prevailed thruout the Territory during the months of January and February concerning this matter, for the people residing outside the limits of the incorporated towns, including thousands of Indians, whites and negroes realized that without prompt Congressional aid they would be left absolutely powerless to maintain schools of any kind.

For the purpose of maintaining and enlarging the tribal day schools of the Territory and providing for the admission of white children therein, Congress gave us an appropriation last year of \$150,000, which, supplemented by the available day-school funds of the various tribes, enabled us to establish and maintain 884 day schools, distributed as follows:

	Schools.
Cherokee Nation.....	316
Creek Nation.....	161
Choctaw Nation.....	206
Chickasaw Nation.....	185
Seminole Nation.....	16

Of these, 759 were attended by Indian and white children, and 125 were maintained for negroes. Ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-two Indian children, 43,011 white children, and 6,104 negroes were enrolled during the year.

In a few instances only (mainly in the disaffected full-blood neighborhoods) did the Indians offer any objections to uniting with the whites.

Many difficulties arise, however, and will continue to exist for years to come in this Territory, to hinder and prevent the establishment of a first-class system of district or day schools, among which may be enumerated the following:

1. Nearly all the lands belong to the Indians and are nontaxable so long as owned by them.

2. Everyone of the 800 day-school buildings has been erected by private, voluntary donations or subscriptions, and the majority of them are cheap box houses, which can not be kept comfortable in winter weather.

3. No public funds of any kind have ever been available, either for building or furnishing country schoolhouses in the Territory, hence the majority of them are supplied with crude, homemade benches, and with but few, if any, school appliances.

4. The Territory is threaded with numerous streams; which are spanned by no bridges, oftentimes rendering it impossible for pupils to get to school.

5. During the months of October and November many boys and girls are kept at home to pick cotton, and in the spring they must hoe and chop cotton. The cotton crop is largely responsible for the ignorance which prevails among the children of the tenant class throughout the South.

These difficulties seem destined to retard the progress of our rural schools for many years to come, for altho we are to have statehood, yet the new State will be powerless in the matter of taxing Indian lands. District schools and bridges can not be built except by taxation, and Indian lands will continue to be nontaxable.

For the ensuing year Congress has given us an appropriation of \$150,000, together with the surplus court fees which have accumulated in the Federal courts of the Territory. These sums, added to the tribal day-school funds available, will amount to about \$650,000, which will enable us to establish and maintain more than 800 day schools. We are compelled, however, for want of funds, to refuse many petitions for schools. That these 800 schools are not adequate to the needs of the rural districts may be readily seen when it is remembered that if the Territory were divided into 800 districts of equal size each district would contain more than 38 square miles of land. One little school in each township, however, is far better than no school, and our national legislators may rest assured that not many Congressional appropriations have accomplished more real good for the people generally, nor have been more gratefully received, than those made in aid of the educational work of this Territory during the past two years.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There have been in operation during the past year the following Indian boarding schools maintained by tribal funds:

	Pupils.
Cherokee Nation:	
Male seminary at Tahlequah.....	158
Female seminary at Tahlequah.....	219
Cherokee Orphan Academy near Tahlequah.....	104
Colored high school near Tahlequah.....	67
Creek Nation:	
Eufaula High School at Eufaula.....	68
Wetumka Mission near Wetumka.....	94
Euclaw Mission at Sapulpa.....	105

	Pupils.
Creek Nation—Continued.	
Coweta Mission at Coweta.....	52
Nuyaka Mission near Okmulgee.....	101
Wealaka Mission at Wealaka.....	56
Creek Orphan Home at Okmulgee.....	60
Pecan Mission (colored) near Muskogee.....	58
Tallahassee Mission (colored) near Tallahassee.....	91
Colored Orphan Home at Muskogee.....	49
Choctaw Nation:	
Jones Academy (male), near Hartshorne.....	144
Tuskahoma Academy (female), near Tuskahoma.....	144
Armstrong Orphan Academy (male), near Bokchito.....	119
Wheeler Orphan Academy (female), near Garvin.....	113
Small boarding schools.....	417
Seminole Nation:	
Emahaka Academy (female), near Wewoka.....	108
Mekusukey Academy (male), at Mekusukey.....	110
Chickasaw Nation:	
Bloomfield Seminary (female), near Kemp.....	100
Collins Institute (female), near Stonewall.....	60
Rock Academy (male), near Wapanucka.....	65
Harley Institute (male), near Tishomingo.....	40
Orphan Home, near Lebanon.....	75

In addition to these we have maintained about fifteen Indian children (defectives) in private schools located in various parts of the Territory.

In former reports I have given detailed descriptions of these tribal boarding schools, which need not be repeated at this time.

The Cherokee male and female seminaries maintain good high school courses and many of their graduates are well fitted to teach school. About one hundred of them are regularly employed as teachers in that nation. The Cherokee Female Seminary is a large 3-story brick structure, located in the center of a well-shaded campus of 40 acres, and is almost surrounded by never-failing springs. In the not far distant future our new State will doubtless convert it into a State normal school. A more ideal location for a State institution could not be found in either Territory.

In the Creek Nation the school work is confined to the first eight common school grades, except that about two years of advanced work is given in the Eufaula High School. Only a very few of the native Creeks become teachers.

The Choctaw academies maintain courses of study about equal to the first ten grades of the ordinary common school, but in this nation more attention has been given to manual training than in any other. Their facilities for carrying on shop work have been very limited, but sufficient progress has been made to demonstrate that the Indian boys can readily be taught how to use tools, and that Indian girls quickly learn to cut and make their own dresses. For many years past the boys in the Choctaw academies have been regularly organized into military companies and have had regular daily or weekly drills. The result of this military training is plainly noticeable in the manly bearing of the boys, as well as in the excellent discipline of the schools.

Supt. S. L. Morley, of Jones Academy, who is an expert drillmaster and has had ten years' experience in the Choctaw academies, has the following to say concerning the value of military drill and discipline:

The value of military training to the youth of a country like the United States can hardly be overestimated. Our Regular Army will always be comparatively small and scattered,

and in case of war the main dependence of the land must always be on its citizen soldiery. We have never been engaged in a war yet, when, at the start, enough educated men to act as officers to raw volunteers could be found.

Aside from the benefits derived from a military training to our country, the individual good alone should demand such instruction. Its great benefits—physical, moral, and mental—are becoming better appreciated as the subject is better known, and military drill in schools, academies, and colleges of the United States was never so general or as popular as it is to-day.

We have long ago learned that an education means more than merely the learning of a lot of facts; that it is a development of the brain. Just as the moving of a muscle in a certain way repeatedly day after day develops it, the concentration of thought along a certain line day after day develops the brain. No other subject tends to fix the attention and direct the mind to such accurate action as does military drill. It develops both mind and muscle, and its execution takes the student into the open air, which within itself is conducive of good results.

There are certain lessons that every young man needs to learn. The chief of these are obedience, order, promptness, and courtesy. The effect of military training is to develop and foster these virtues, and at the proper time, if sufficient progress has been made, to teach the added lesson of equal importance—the discharge of responsibilities and the exercise of authority. Good discipline is absolutely essential in our schools. Military discipline is the habit of obedience to lawful orders of a superior, and by it the individual acquires the habit of subordinating his own will or inclinations to those of his superior in rank without surrendering self-respect or individual rights.

Some three years ago when the disaffected Snake Indians threatened to make trouble in the Choctaw Nation the soldier boys in Jones Academy promptly tendered their services to the chief of their nation in defense of law and order.

The two Seminole academies are substantial 3-story brick structures, well preserved and well managed. Their course of study is about equal to the first eight grades of the ordinary school course.

The Chickasaw academies have for many years past been operated under contracts with the Chickasaw authorities. Under these contracts the superintendent or contractor of each academy furnished all provisions, books, furniture, and teachers for \$16.50 per month per pupil. Some of these contracts were so drafted, however, that the contractor had the right to claim full compensation for the maximum number of pupils allotted to his school without regard to the actual number of pupils in attendance. Under this form of contract it could scarcely be expected that much educational progress would be made. When the contractors exercised some degree of care, however, in the selection of their teachers, some good work was done. Bloomfield Seminary, the leading female school of that nation, has done good work, giving many of the girls some special training in music and art.

When these academies closed in June the contractors (except at the orphan home) realizing that the Interior Department would thereafter assume entire control of these schools, abandoned the buildings, taking with them all of the furniture. The buildings, with but one exception, are rather dilapidated and must be repaired and refurnished before the schools can reopen. It will not be possible to put them in proper shape by the first of September.

The greatest difficulty which we have to contend against in building up schools in this Territory is that of absenteeism. Parents do not appreciate the necessity of sending their children to school regularly, but keep them out of school for days and weeks at a time. Bad roads, bridgeless streams, and uncomfortable schoolhouses frequently furnish plausible excuses for keeping children at home, but teachers experience great difficulty in enlisting the interest of parents

in the matter of prompt and regular attendance. In years gone by so many inducements had to be offered to full-blood Indians to persuade them to send their children to school that many of them yet seem to think that they are conferring a favor upon the teacher or upon the school officials by consenting to enroll their children. When our new State is formed and prepared to provide for the education of all the children, a good compulsory law will be needed, applicable alike to all of the three races—red, white, and black.

At present we have no compulsory school laws in this Territory, and, indeed, we have no school laws of any kind outside of incorporated towns. Incorporated towns in this Territory are authorized by act of Congress to issue bonds for building public schoolhouses, and many towns are supplying themselves with suitable buildings under this law. Within the past two years Muskogee has completed six handsome 2-story brick school buildings, capable of accommodating more than 2,000 pupils. Ardmore, Chickasha, Atoka, Okmulgee, Tulsa, Sapulpa, and several other towns have erected substantial school buildings, and scores of smaller towns are taking steps toward issuing bonds for this purpose. All towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and all towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants in the other nations are required by law to secure the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior before being permitted to issue bonds for building purposes. Under instructions from the Interior Department, I have been required to visit many of these towns during the past year for the purpose of gathering information bearing upon their proposed bond issues. For this purpose I have visited South McAlester, Poteau, Bokchito, Hugo, Grant, Ardmore, Ravia, Millcreek, Okemah, Welectka, Davis, Coalgate, Beggs, and other towns, finding that each of these towns needed better school facilities and able to meet their proposed bonded indebtedness. In almost every instance the voters have been practically unanimous upon the question of building suitable schoolhouses, and I believe but one town in the Territory has voted against the bond issue. Almost every town in the Territory that has sufficient taxable property to justify the issuance of bonds for school purposes is now considering the advisability of calling an election for that purpose.

The unanimity with which the taxpayers express themselves in favor of assuming sufficient bond obligations to insure good schools for their children, and the eagerness and anxiety which they manifest in the matter of securing approval of their bond issues certainly indicate that the towns of the Territory are determined to exert every possible effort toward providing themselves with the very best educational facilities within their reach.

SUMMER NORMALS.

When we entered upon our work here seven years ago many of the teachers then employed were but poorly qualified for their work. Summer normals were comparatively unknown and teachers had but little incentive or opportunity for self-improvement. Boarding accommodations in the various towns were poor, and there seemed to be no suitable places for bringing the teachers together in summer schools. We finally hit upon the plan of bringing the teachers together for a month during the summer vacation at some central

Indian boarding school in each nation for instruction and review. We furnished board at actual cost and collected from each teacher a small fee with which to pay our instructors. This plan proved to be so successful and so popular that we have continued it in every nation, with but one exception.

At a total cost of from \$3 to \$4 per week to each teacher in attendance we have been able to furnish board, room, and competent instructors for all the teachers. Under this plan our summer normals have grown until now it is difficult to find buildings large enough to accommodate all who desire to attend. In many instances we have been compelled to furnish tents for the men to sleep in, reserving the dormitories entirely for ladies. Hundreds of our teachers have come to regard the summer normal as their annual reunion, which they would not willingly fail to attend, while our novel plan has attracted many teachers from adjoining States. Our annual summer normals just closed had a total enrollment of 1,066 teachers, a sufficient number to supply every school under our charge, with some to spare.

Some of the city boards of education, recognizing the good work which these normals have been doing, have adopted rules requiring their teachers to attend. These summer normals have not only enabled us to give the teachers something of a professional training which they so sadly needed, but they have also been a powerful factor in the work of promoting a better educational sentiment thruout the Territory.

AGRICULTURE.

Believing that a child's education should be planned with some reference to his immediate environment, we have introduced the subject of agriculture as a regular study in our schools. We deem this subject especially important here, inasmuch as so many of our pupils are landowners, possessing but little knowledge of practical agriculture. Last year we made some progress with this subject in our day schools, many neighborhoods having school gardens which attracted much attention. In this work we receive much aid and encouragement from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. During our summer normals just closed we required all teachers to study agriculture, and we feel quite sure that these teachers will be prepared to get better results from the teaching of this subject during the coming year than heretofore.

CONGRESSIONAL AID.

It does not seem possible that our new State will be able to establish a system of free schools for the rural districts of Indian Territory for many years to come. As heretofore stated, nearly all the lands belong to the Indians, and so long as held by them these lands are nontaxable. Thousands of white farmers have settled here, have rented land from the Indians, and are rapidly converting the great pastures into farms. These tenants as a rule are poor, but have large families of children to be educated. Many of the Indian children prefer to attend the little country schools with these white children with whom they are acquainted rather than attend the schools in incorporated towns. Until these lands become taxable it will not be possible to maintain country schools without Congressional aid,

and I sincerely hope that Congress may be induced to continue its liberality in this direction until it becomes possible for these people to maintain schools for themselves.

MOHONK CONFERENCE.

One of our most enjoyable experiences of the past year was our visit to the annual meeting of the Conference of Indian Friends at Mohonk Lake, N. Y. The addresses delivered by men who had made a special study of our dependent races were both edifying and inspiring. It is a pleasure not soon to be forgotten to meet such high-minded men and women, and their words of encouragement are appreciated by those of us who are busily engaged in dealing with vexatious problems "in the field."

SUPERVISORS' WORK.

Our supervisors have done faithful work during the past year. Their clerical duties have increased so rapidly that they have not been able to visit as many schools as usual, and the task of determining just where our combined day schools for whites and Indians should be located has been a responsible one. The funds at our command have not been sufficient to enable us to grant more than one-half of the petitions for schools, but we have endeavored to locate schools where they seem to be most sadly needed and where they promised the best results. The supervisors have carefully considered every appeal for aid and have constantly striven to furnish the greatest possible number of children with suitable teachers. Mr. B. S. Coppock, our veteran supervisor of Cherokee schools, resigned on the first of last March, after seven years of faithful service, and with his family has located in California. He was succeeded by Mr. D. Frank Redd, a high school principal from Indiana. Mr. Redd is peculiarly well fitted for the work, being possesser of good judgment, abundant enthusiasm, and splendid scholastic attainments.

I submit herewith a summary of statistics, together with the annual reports of our four supervisors.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statistical report, public schools, Indian Territory, fiscal year 1906.

Town.	Superintendent or principal.	Teachers.		Months of school.	Whites.				Indians.				Negroes.		Total.		
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
															Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ada	J. R. Hendrix		13	8													
Addington	Not given		2	0													86
Antlers	Erskine Bryant		3	0													935
Armore	Charles Ryans		25	9													1,031
Ardmore	Charles Ryans	4	4	9													258
Aroka	I. L. Cook	1	1	8													80
Bluejacket	S. Wade	1	1	5													47
Bokchito	W. S. Markham	1	1	5													78
Bristow	L. B. Boughman	1	6	5													182
Boynton	Not given	2	2	5													194
Coweta	J. H. Grossman	1	4	8													138
Canadian	J. L. Harman	1	2	8													100
Carbon	G. F. Hale	1	1	9													52
Center	Thos. L. Farris	1	1	9													82
Center	H. W. C. Shelton	3	3	8													102
Centralla	Wynne S. Staley	3	28	8													98
Chickasha	J. W. Hayman	1	5	8													482
Charmore	J. C. Tucker	1	15	8													544
Coalgate	W. F. Cook	1	1	8													262
Cornish	R. E. Grace	1	1	8													262
Cumberland	J. D. Martin	1	1	8													436
Emet	L. L. McManan	1	2	7													00
Fort Gibson	Chas. Comstock	2	4	8													62
Grove	Lena Wright	1	7	8													75
Hartshorne	Lewis E. Christian	1	1	8													75
Heavener	S. A. Hamilton	2	2	9													84
Hickory	E. L. Newman	2	8	8													85
Holdenville	S. J. Payne	2	2	8													114
Hugo	Not given	1	5	8													82
Indianola	W. E. Martin	1	3	8													314
Krebs	E. L. Whitehurst	1	5	8													248
Lehigh	W. H. Buck	1	6	8													104
Marietta	M. E. Moore	4	3	8													96
Marlow	A. B. Herring	1	10	8													106
Miami	J. T. Davis	5	5	8													297
Muskogee	Chas. W. Briles	1	1	8													191
Oakland	Wesley Fox	3	30	8													207
Oklahgee	Charles T. Baker	1	1	8													331
Oologah	D. M. Battenfield	1	1	8													1,253
Portofoe	Fred I. Rakestraw	1	1	8													77
Poteau	E. L. Rodman	1	6	8													53
Pryor Creek	H. S. Bruce	1	5	8													884
																	342
																	106
																	43
																	44
																	210
																	188

Roif	E. P. Downing		2	8	147	103	3	6									150
Rush Springs	Lillian Walker		3	9	190	54	4	47									194
Russell	W. H. Windes		2	9	59	737	28	11									87
South McAlester	Wm. Gay		22	2	708	118	10	159									896
Spiro	M. S. Blassingame		2	7	105	141	7	8									120
Stigler	M. L. Cotton		4	9	136	141	7	15									136
Stillwell	Thos. E. Wylie		1	7	88	96	4	2									143
Sulphur	J. E. Watkins		1	4	91	96	4	2									111
Tablequah	W. F. Wilson		2	8	205	42	16	14									103
Vian	F. Mershon		1	9	37	351	3	71									95
Wagoner	Miss S. B. Trent		1	1	357	160	16	14									276
Wetumka	J. F. Johnston		15	8	168	160	3	3									53
Wewoka	Walter Ferguson		4	4	64	91	3	3									351
Wilburton	N. S. Cowart		2	5	120	134	3	15									168
Wister	R. L. Wear		3	9	54	61	3	4									64
Wynnewood	W. C. French		1	5	193	228	20	81									135
Beggs	J. D. Campbell		2	9	70	100	20	31									57
Clarksville	L. R. Rhodes		2	6	42	51	42	7									269
Muldrow	F. N. Campbell		1	7	51	60	42	48									70
																	100
																	51
																	108
Total		88	323	9,416	9,009	602	1,242	1,345	11,233	11,656							

Statistical report, public schools, Indian Territory, fiscal year 1906—Continued.

Town.	Expenditures.				Receipts.				Value of buildings and grounds.
	Salaries.	New build-ings.	Repairs, fuel, etc.	Total.	Tuition.	Taxation.	Bonds, etc.	Total.	
Ada.....	\$6,240.00		\$1,200.00	\$7,500.00	\$12.00	\$7,500.00		\$7,500.00	\$15,000.00
Antlers.....	444.00		60.99	504.99	770.00	572.40		572.40	3,000.00
Armore.....	650.00		41.80	691.80		280.00		1,050.00	20,000.00
Atoka.....	3,588.00	\$1,000.00	1,176.25	5,764.25	685.90	3,676.37	\$1,740.53	6,102.80	600.00
Bluejacket.....	508.39		143.40	741.79	21.00	740.10		769.10	8,000.00
Bokchito.....	2,320.00	200.00	175.00	2,695.00	177.29	2,500.00		2,677.29	
Bristow.....	1,000.00		125.00	1,125.00	150.00	2,820.00		1,000.00	
Boynton.....	2,104.00	5,861.05	862.46	8,827.51	43.15	2,425.72	8,240.00	10,708.87	1,500.00
Coweta.....	920.00	79.20	32.35	1,031.55	192.00	650.00		1,051.00	1,250.00
Canadian.....	530.00		22.00	552.00	215.00	440.00		530.00	2,000.00
Carbon.....	819.50		75.00	894.50	65.50	1,800.00		1,865.50	120,000.00
Center.....	1,058.75	650.00	425.00	2,133.75	407.45	13,762.65		14,170.11	11,000.00
Chickasha.....	15,246.40		400.00	15,646.40	50.00	8,805.61		4,885.61	2,500.00
Claremore.....	2,765.00	801.00	425.95	3,165.45	227.50	8,500.00		8,727.50	650.00
Coalgate.....	500.00	100.00	70.00	670.00	500.00			500.00	1,200.00
Cornish.....	466.00	400.00	10.00	876.00	70.00	615.00		685.00	8,000.00
Cumbeiland.....	450.00		23.50	473.50	100.00	2,000.00		2,100.00	
Emet.....	906.50	125.00	213.00	2,094.00	17.50	1,029.00		1,046.50	
Fairland.....	1,756.00	200.00	159.50	3,115.50					
Fort Gibson.....	655.00		80.00	735.00	250.00	707.11	71.40	1,028.51	8,000.00
Grove.....	735.00		85.00	820.00	40.50	1,005.01	23.50	1,069.01	15,000.00
Hartsborne.....	789.75		60.00	849.75	400.00	6,843.28		7,205.28	16,100.00
Heavener.....	5,040.00		1,150.00	6,190.00	175.00	3,264.65	15,601.25	19,040.90	3,000.00
Hickory.....	2,887.50	10,205.14	1,219.30	14,261.94				1,075.00	1,400.00
Holdenville.....	900.00		150.00	1,050.00	175.00	2,090.00		2,167.00	10,500.00
Hugo.....	1,632.00		430.05	2,062.05	30.00	3,500.00		3,530.00	25,000.00
Krebs.....	2,750.00	18,000.00	35.00	20,785.00	850.00	3,500.00	15,650.00	19,500.00	3,000.00
Lehigh.....	3,700.00		1,770.00	5,470.00	359.80	2,640.83		3,775.37	15,000.00
Marietta.....	2,600.00		500.00	3,100.00	250.00	5,400.00		5,650.00	140,000.00
Marlow.....	4,440.00		4,208.59	8,648.59	60.00	25,320.00	75,250.00	100,310.00	7,000.00
Miami.....	20,724.94	64,397.20	52.50	85,174.64	80.00	323.00	10.00	410.00	22,400.00
Muskogee.....	400.00		1,000.00	1,400.00	108.00	45.20	700.00	153.20	1,200.00
Oakland.....	6,000.00		8.20	6,008.20		2,008.58		2,908.58	5,000.00
Oklmulgee.....	135.00		20.00	155.00		2,250.00		2,570.00	5,000.00
Oologah.....	680.00		100.00	780.00	320.00	2,100.00		2,446.00	1,200.00
Pontotoc.....	2,475.00	325.00	87.00	2,887.00	250.00	900.00		1,000.00	
Potcau.....	2,232.00		150.00	2,382.00	100.00				
Pryor Creek.....	2,206.00		90.00	2,296.00					
Roff.....	900.00								
Rush Springs.....									
Total.....	157,488.93	114,335.99	25,180.17	297,005.09	12,543.19	162,512.50	145,653.21	320,708.90	623,800.00

Russell.....	450.00		1,103.00	1,613.00					6,000.00
South McAuster.....	13,825.00	304.94	58.00	16,884.54	336.00	16,548.54		16,884.54	38,500.00
Spero.....	1,088.70		524.03	1,446.00	20.25	960.93	21.80	1,011.98	1,000.00
Stigler.....	1,735.00		256.40	2,476.73	200.00	2,556.00		2,756.00	3,500.00
Stilwell.....	3,050.00	817.80	1,100.00	4,967.80	3,000.00	1,809.20		1,809.20	4,600.00
Sulphur.....	2,133.00	80.00	25.00	2,238.00		1,600.00		4,000.00	1,100.00
Tahlequah.....	769.00	1,000.00	150.00	2,228.00	700.00	2,500.00	18,593.34	21,099.34	2,500.00
Vian.....	8,980.00		700.00	9,680.00	200.00	9,000.00		9,200.00	40,000.00
Wagoner.....	1,705.00		96.45	1,801.45	70.45	2,110.48		2,180.93	600.00
Wetumka.....	1,380.00		306.65	1,686.65	80.00	1,409.00	1,086.65	1,086.65	500.00
Wewoka.....	2,430.00	7,200.00	280.00	9,910.00	58.00	3,500.00	6,000.00	7,408.00	8,000.00
Wilbourn.....	2,350.00		725.00	3,075.00	263.90	5,200.00		5,463.90	
Wister.....	5,100.00	50.00	638.24	6,838.24	25.50	1,751.83		1,777.33	25,000.00
Wynnewood.....	685.00		23.00	708.00	66.50	160.00	73.50	1,300.00	1,000.00
Beggs.....	300.00				75.00	800.00		875.00	300.00
Clarksville.....	702.00		173.00	875.00					6,000.00
Muldrow.....									
Total.....	157,488.93	114,335.99	25,180.17	297,005.09	12,543.19	162,512.50	145,653.21	320,708.90	623,800.00

Teachers' summer normals, June 4 to 29, 1906.

Where held.	Enrollment.		Certificates.			Number of instructors.	Instructors' compensation.
	Male.	Female.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.		
Creek Nation, Bacone.....	34	166	17	62	36	6	\$750
Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah.....	67	257	66	122	84	5	825
Choctaw Nation (Jones Academy), Dwight.....	66	154	27	64	85	4	310
Chickasaw Nation, Ardmore.....	54	110	25	60	64	3	380
Colored normal, Tahlequah.....	16	20	.....	11	14	1	130
Colored normal, Muskogee.....	37	85	2	35	36	3	325
Total.....	274	792	137	354	319	22	2,720

Three private normals were conducted during the summer of which we have no reports.

Boarding schools, Creek Nation.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
Eufaula High School.....	68	52	9	\$7,188.52	\$138.25
Euehee Boarding School.....	105	71	9	7,484.78	105.42
Wealaka Boarding School.....	56	34	9	6,004.59	176.60
Wetumka Boarding School.....	94	72	9	9,544.84	132.56
Creek Orphan Home.....	60	48	9	8,878.37	184.95
Coweta Boarding School.....	52	33	9	4,730.04	143.33
Nuyaka Boarding School.....	101	73	9	5,000.00	76.71
Colored Orphan Home.....	49	32	9	3,388.28	105.88
Pecan Creek Boarding School.....	58	44	9	4,043.46	91.90
Tallahassee Boarding School.....	91	76	9	8,609.98	113.28
Total.....	734	535	.....	65,472.86	.....

Cherokee academies, Cherokee Nation.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
Female seminary.....	219	165	9	\$20,870.35	\$81.66
Male seminary.....	158	101	9	17,038.49	132.44
Orphan asylum.....	104	80	9	11,043.37	136.34
Colored Orphan Home.....	67	34	9	5,506.58	144.94
Total.....	548	380	.....	54,458.79	.....

Combined day schools.

[Maintained by tribal funds and Congressional appropriation.]

Kind of school.	Number of schools.	Enrollment.			
		Indian.	White.	Negroes.	
				Citizen.	Non-citizen.
CHOCTAW.					
Day schools.....	188	2,404	13,670	.....	.....
\$2 per pupil.....	54	602	.....	.....	975
Negro.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	260	3,006	13,670	.....	975

Combined day schools—Continued.

Kind of school.	Number of schools.	Enrollment.			
		Indian.	White.	Negroes.	
				Citizen.	Non-citizen.
CHICKASAW.					
Day schools.....	165	.....	12,899	.....	.....
\$2 per pupil.....	34	375	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1,271
Total.....	219	375	12,899	.....	1,271
CREEK.					
Day schools.....	110	684	6,991	.....	.....
Negro.....	51	.....	985	.....	2,277
Total.....	161	684	6,991	985	2,277
SEMINOLE.					
Day schools.....	12	24	1,000	.....	.....
Negro.....	4	.....	45	.....	209
Total.....	16	24	1,000	45	209
CHEROKEE.					
Day schools.....	210	3,524	8,270	.....	.....
Negro.....	8	.....	212	.....	191
Separate Cherokee schools.....	81	3,236	.....	.....	.....
Separate negro schools.....	17	.....	642	.....	.....
Total.....	316	6,760	8,270	854	191

Kind of school.	Days' attendance.				Tribal funds.	Congressional appropriation.	Total salaries paid teachers.
	Indian.	White.	Negroes.				
			Citizens.	Non-citizen.			
CHOCTAW.							
Day schools.....	54,332	218,449	.....	.....	\$21,747.39	\$34,626.53	\$56,373.92
\$2 per pupil.....	18,622	.....	.....	.....	5,580.50	5,330.33	5,580.50
Negro.....	.....	.....	30,443	.....	256.00	.....	5,586.33
Total.....	72,954	218,449	30,443	.....	27,583.89	39,956.86	67,540.75
CHICKASAW.							
Day schools.....	.....	209,123	.....	.....	.....	34,519.93	34,519.93
\$2 per pupil.....	14,563	.....	.....	.....	3,479.50	.....	3,479.50
Negro.....	.....	.....	33,469	.....	.....	5,344.33	5,344.33
Total.....	14,563	209,123	33,469	.....	3,479.50	39,864.26	43,343.76
CREEK.							
Day schools.....	34,663	198,823	.....	.....	10,851.07	23,611.57	34,462.64
Negro.....	.....	.....	39,734	167,432	4,111.33	11,014.90	15,126.23
Total.....	34,663	198,823	39,734	167,432	14,962.40	34,626.47	49,588.87
SEMINOLE.							
Day schools.....	10,043	98,765	.....	.....	87.05	3,502.12	3,589.17
Negro.....	.....	.....	3,324	22,645	181.90	1,096.25	1,278.15
Total.....	10,043	98,765	3,324	22,645	268.95	4,598.37	4,867.32
CHEROKEE.							
Day schools.....	198,678	211,365	.....	.....	20,265.96	47,544.57	68,210.53
Negro.....	.....	.....	3,124	9,678	799.86	1,792.65	2,592.51
Separate Cherokee schools.....	188,456	.....	.....	.....	20,000.29	.....	20,000.29
Separate negro schools.....	.....	.....	23,253	.....	9,537.00	.....	9,537.00
Total.....	387,134	211,365	26,377	9,678	50,603.11	49,337.22	100,340.33

Choctaw academies.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Jones.....	144	113	9	\$18,053.15	\$159.76	12
Tuskahoma.....	144	114	9	18,068.08	158.49	13
Armstrong.....	119	98	9	15,913.79	162.39	11
Wheelock.....	113	103	9	15,617.64	151.63	11
Total.....	520	428		67,652.66		47

Small boarding schools, Choctaw Nation.

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
Chishoktak.....	50	35	9	\$2,617.99	\$74.80
Goodwater.....	32	21	9	1,916.29	91.25
Old Goodland.....	72	55	9	4,265.67	77.59
Sardis.....	50	38	9	2,827.38	74.40
Big Lick.....	29	18	9	1,748.84	91.60
Durant.....	102	80	9	4,039.76	50.50
Murrow Orphan Home.....	82	82	12	9,143.96	111.51
International School for Blind and Deaf.....	7	7	12	1,875.00	267.86
Illinois State Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	1	1	12	125.00	125.00
Total.....	425	337		28,559.89	

SUMMARY.

For what expended.	Tribal funds.	Congressional appropriation.	Total.
Teachers of day schools.....	\$96,897.85	\$168,483.18	\$265,381.03
Maintenance of boarding schools.....	216,054.20		216,054.20
Supervisors.....		800.01	800.01
Tribal officials.....		763.61	763.61
Clerks in superintendent's office.....		2,599.98	2,599.98
Irregular employees.....	326.50	84.00	410.50
Material for repairs at boarding schools.....	1,112.25		1,112.25
Office rent.....	420.00		420.00
Printing.....	80.85	174.16	255.01
Total.....	314,891.65	172,904.94	487,796.59

Denominational and private schools.

Name and location of school.	President or principal.	Established.	Teachers.		Months of school.	Enrollment.					
			Male.	Female.		White.		Indian.		Total.	
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
St. Agnes, Antlers.....	Sister Mary Xavier.....	1897	3	9	40	37	24	26	64	63	
Hargrove College, Ardmore.....	J. M. Gross.....	1896			76	73	44	53	120	126	
Calvin Institute, Durant.....	Ebenezer Hotchkin.....	1901	3	9	38	43	71	80	109	123	
Skiatook Friends School, Hillside.....	D. W. Lawrence.....	1886	1	3	9	35	33	31	21	66	
Dwight Mission, Marble.....	Rev. F. L. Schaub.....	1820	2	3	84	24	17	42	26	66	
El Meta Bond College, Minco.....	Meta Chestnut.....	1894	2	3	8	37	28	16	19	53	
Bacone Indian University, Muskogee.....	William C. Farmer.....	1881	3	6	9	26	25	14	15	40	
Henry Kendall College, Muskogee.....	A. Grant Evans.....	1894	4	8	8	62	42	26	10	88	
St. Elizabeth's, Purcell.....	Sister Mary Patricia.....	1889		5	10					66	
Lutheran Mission, Oaks.....	Rev. N. L. Nielson.....	1902				10	8	14	17	24	
Sterrett Institute, Sterrett.....	H. M. Borland.....	1901	1	2	6	76	88	5	3	81	
Cherokee Academy, Tahlequah.....	Walter J. Paek.....	1885	3	5	9	56	58	67	50	123	
Sacred Heart Institute, Vinita.....	Rev. Chas. Van Hulse.....	1896				42	66	18	54	60	
Oakhill Academy, Valliant.....	Rev. R. E. Flickinger.....	1884	1	4	7			45	50	45	
Willie Halsell College, Vinita.....	D. R. Anderson.....	1888	3	3	9					56	
Indianola College, Wynnewood.....	George W. Neal.....	1902	4	1	9	25	20	18	11	43	
Howe College, Howe.....	W. A. Crouch.....		1	1	7	70	70			70	
Tamaha Academy, Tamaha.....	W. R. Fagin.....	1902	1	2	9	50	93	8	8	58	
Bache Literary School.....										101	

Name and location of school.	Expenditures.				Receipts.			Value of buildings and grounds.
	Salaries.	New buildings.	Other expenses.	Total.	Church.	Tuition.	Other sources.	
St. Agnes, Antlers.....			\$1,291.48	\$1,291.48	\$800.00	\$263.50	\$4,434.40	\$1,470.90
Hargrove College, Ardmore.....				10,000.00				
Calvin Institute, Durant.....	\$2,157.64		90.89	2,248.53	250.00	1,998.53		2,248.53
Skiatook Friends School, Hillside.....	594.75		546.95	1,141.70	680.00	334.00	1,130.75	2,144.75
Dwight Mission, Marble.....	3,300.00	\$2,200.00	1,115.00	6,615.00	6,500.00	105.00		6,605.00
El Meta Bond College, Minco.....	2,465.00		1,250.00	3,715.00		2,555.00	3,000.00	5,555.00
Bacone Indian University, Muskogee.....	7,400.00		7,500.00	14,900.00	6,000.00		10,000.00	16,000.00
Henry Kendall College, Muskogee.....	7,250.00		5,930.00	13,180.00	\$1,180.00	5,000.00		13,180.00
St. Elizabeth's, Purcell.....	1,700.00	260.00	6,500.00	8,460.00	1,500.00	576.80	6,841.77	8,918.57
Lutheran Mission, Oaks.....	651.00	300.00		951.00	651.00			651.00
Sterrett Institute, Sterrett.....	1,060.00		40.00	1,100.00		460.00	600.00	1,060.00
Cherokee Academy, Tahlequah.....	3,355.00	1,301.36	2,777.90	7,434.26	3,925.00	1,088.50	2,026.25	7,039.75
Sacred Heart Institute, Vinita.....								
Oakhill Academy, Valliant.....	1,453.00	200.00	2,224.00	3,877.00	3,192.18	684.82		3,877.00
Willie Halsell College, Vinita.....					300.00			300.00
Indianola College, Wynnewood.....	2,280.00		270.00	2,550.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	150.00	2,550.00
Howe College, Howe.....								400.00
Tamaha Academy, Tamaha.....	1,285.00		175.00	1,460.00			1,460.00	1,460.00
Bache Literary School.....	455.00		14.00	469.00			455.00	455.00

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS, CREEK NATION.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR,
Muskogee, Ind. T., August 1, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the eighth annual report of the schools of the Creek Nation.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, there were maintained in the Creek Nation 161 schools in the rural neighborhoods. This is an increase of 50 per cent over the number of schools maintained in the same territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. It will be possible to establish a neighborhood school in almost every locality where one will be needed during the coming year. As in my last year's report, I have no hesitancy in saying that these free schools constitute the greatest boon granted the people of the Indian Territory by the Federal Government, and is so appreciated by them.

I am sure the general condition is better, and the work of the year shows marked development along the line of general efficiency. The rapid development of the Indian Territory has attracted a large number of active, progressive teachers from the States, and the result is plainly visible in the schools. We have an abundance of desirable applications from teachers who have been trained in the best schools and colleges of the United States, and it is no longer necessary to accept the services of an incompetent teacher at any place.

I am greatly pleased with the increased interest in the work in agriculture throught the Creek Nation and particularly in the boarding schools. The work of the boys and girls at the Wetumka boarding school, under the management of Supt. Edward Swengel, has attracted much attention and many representative papers of surrounding States have given extended accounts of the work, and some have sent representatives to the school for personal observation.

Two normal training schools for teachers were conducted in the Creek Nation from June 4 to June 29, inclusive, as follows:

Normal for white teachers at Bacone, Ind. T.—Total number enrolled, 200. Faculty: Conductor, Walter Falwell, supervisor Creek schools; instructor, G. W. Horton, superintendent Broken Arrow schools; instructor, J. G. Mitchell, superintendent Checotah schools; instructor, C. W. Briles, superintendent Muskogee schools; instructor, C. L. Garber, superintendent Euchee boarding school. The grade of work done was excellent and per cent of college-bred people among the student body was the greatest I have ever seen in a teachers' normal.

Normal for colored teachers at Muskogee, Ind. T.—Total number enrolled, 122. Faculty: Conductor, J. E. Johnson, superintendent Tullehassee boarding school; instructor, C. B. Bryant, principal Douglass School, Muskogee; instructor, E. J. Hawkins, principal Wilson School, Fort Scott, Kans.

At the close of the normal, twelve of the white teachers went to Pittsburg, Kans., and took a special course in the State manual training normal. At Pittsburg they were shown every possible courtesy; and while they were there I visited them twice, and from the work accomplished by them I am looking forward to marked results in the schools to which they will be assigned. I desire very much to introduce manual training into the boarding schools during the coming year.

On July 1, 1905, I took charge of the neighborhood schools of the Seminole Nation. I found conditions unsatisfactory and school accommodations very poor. I am under many obligations to J. N. McNabb, of Wewoka, whose wide acquaintance among the people and extensive knowledge of the country enabled him to render me great service in the proper discharge of my duties in that nation. Sixteen schools were maintained during the year, and I feel that I am in close touch with the needs of the schools of the nation for the coming year.

Boarding schools of the Creek Nation.

Name of school and superintendent.	Cost of maintenance.			Enrollment.			Expense Per capita.		
	Employees.	Supplies, etc.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.	Per month.	Per term of 9 months.
Eufaula High School, W. H. Lester	\$3,375.00	\$3,813.52	\$7,188.52	30	38	68	52	\$15.36	\$138.25
Euchee Boarding School, G. A. Trotter	3,375.00	4,109.78	7,484.78	52	53	105	71	11.71	105.42
Wealaka Boarding School, Walter Van Allen	2,510.00	3,494.59	6,004.59	34	22	56	34	19.62	176.60
Wetumka Boarding School, Edward Swengel	3,555.00	5,989.84	9,544.84	53	41	94	72	14.74	132.56
Creek Orphan Home, T. W. Kennedy	3,105.00	5,773.37	8,878.37	29	31	60	48	20.55	184.95
Coveta Boarding School, D. K. Reeves	2,510.00	2,220.04	4,730.04	30	22	52	33	15.92	143.33
Nuyaka Boarding School, John M. Robe	(a)	5,600.00	5,600.00	54	47	101	73	8.53	76.71
Colored Orphan Home, A. H. Mike	1,400.00	1,988.28	3,388.28	23	26	49	32	11.76	105.88
Pecan Creek Boarding School, J. P. Davidson	1,895.00	2,148.46	4,043.46	26	32	58	44	10.21	91.90
Tullehassee Boarding School, J. E. Johnson	2,895.00	5,714.98	8,609.98	38	53	91	76	12.59	113.28

^a Employees paid by Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Day schools, Creek Nation.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Creek fund.	Congressional aid.	Enrollment.	
						Citi-zens.	Non-citi-zens.
Wainwright	Sylvia Adair	W.	\$40.00	\$104.44	\$208.89		57
Buckeye Union	Edith Anderson	W.	40.00	89.78	187.55		23
Morris	Roy Alexander	W.	50.00	97.78	285.55	3	90
Gun Springs	Alice Amyx	W.	35.00		70.00		28
Carrs Creek	J. T. Allen	W.	45.00	75.00	150.00	11	59
Bond Switich	Fay Bryan	W.	40.00		60.00		4
Valley View	Dora Bridges	W.	40.00	31.55	63.12	5	31
Limestone	Dora Bridges	W.	40.00	8.89	97.78	6	22
Morse	N. E. Barnhart	W.	45.00	51.00	140.00		61
Queens Valley	Lulu Brown	W.	35.00	103.83	207.67		26
Butner	B. Irvin Boise	W.	45.00	54.50	109.00		58
Mountain View	Nellie Bryan	W.	40.00	92.00	264.00		62
Mellette	Abie Burton	W.	40.00	92.00	184.00		54
Brush Hill	L. S. Brandon	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	13	57
Hillabee	Anna W. Beaver	W.	40.00	118.67	217.33	2	44
Coal Creek	Mrs. Irwin Brown	W.	40.00	39.11	78.22	14	25
Pleasant Valley No. 2	Virena Brown	W.	40.00	89.34	183.11	2	30
Thompson	J. W. Bradley	W.	45.00	7.00	14.00	2	17
Hitchita No. 2	J. W. Bradley	W.	45.00	86.50	263.00	6	79
Big Spring	Lois Bryan	W.	35.00	13.61	27.22	2	49
Lone Star	Lois Bryan	W.	40.00	76.89	233.78	1	37
Wood	Ora Beard	W.	40.00	117.78	235.55	6	40
Hoffman	Walter Bradshaw	W.	45.00		90.00	20	38
Pleasant Grove	T. A. Barge	N.	35.00	69.61	139.22	5	47
Rentiesville	M. L. Bryant	N.	45.00	113.50	297.00	18	109
Sango	Eva B. Bryant	N.	25.00	53.61	107.22	3	20
Browns Chapel	Lela C. Biggers	N.	40.00	112.45	224.48	7	36
Sugar Creek	John T. Black	N.	35.00	57.94	115.89	23	46
Duck Creek	Lena M. Campbell	W.	35.00	7.78	85.55		21
Harris	Thomas Carleton	W.	40.00	32.45	64.88	8	30
Kelleyville	Cecil C. Collins	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	3	72
Spaulding	Nora Coats	W.	35.00	72.33	144.67	1	50
Lawrence	Nellie Coward	W.	40.00	79.56	159.11		23
Alabama	Anna Chilton	W.	40.00	85.34	170.66		23
Union No. 1	Louisa Cornutt	W.	40.00	79.56	159.11	6	55
Flat Rock	J. J. Cotton	W.	45.00	103.50	286.50	6	33
Carrs Creek	John R. Cassingham	W.	45.00	43.50	87.00	14	28
Fishtown	Artie B. Crouch	W.	40.00	118.22	236.45	11	28
Cussetah	Effa Carter	W.	40.00	97.78	195.55	2	41
Arbeka No. 1	E. Crew	W.	45.00	132.50	265.00	18	62
Deers Chapel	H. Carter	W.	50.00	145.55	291.12	8	62
Duck Creek	J. D. Campbell	W.	35.00	72.33	144.67		49
Morse	Orris E. Carter	W.	45.00	28.50	57.00		81

Day schools, Creek Nation—Continued.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Creek fund.	Congressional aid.	Enrollment.	
						Citi- zens.	Non- citi- zens.
Yeager.....	Alva Christian.....	W.	\$45.00	\$131.00	\$262.00	7	93
Tuckabatchee.....	Anna Chilton.....	W.	40.00	27.11	54.22	3	37
Valley View.....	Edgar L. Collier.....	W.	40.00	35.11	70.22	4	20
Lawrence.....	Percy Chambers.....	W.	45.00	43.50	87.00	3	36
Alabama.....	Miriam Cook.....	W.	40.00	.....	73.33	.....	28
Wymbark.....	Fanny Clary.....	N.	40.00	118.67	237.33	7	55
Blue Creek.....	Louvenia Curry.....	N.	40.00	92.00	264.00	22	15
Johnson.....	Emma Coffey.....	W.	35.00	20.22	110.45	13	23
Jesse Allen.....	Linnie Dougherty.....	W.	40.00	38.67	77.33	15	37
Mannford.....	Mildred Dodge.....	W.	40.00	90.22	240.45	2	45
Choska.....	J. L. Dodson.....	W.	45.00	118.00	236.00	.....	43
Pecan Grove.....	Ella Drew.....	I.	40.00	12.00	24.00	10	43
Thompson.....	Ella Drew.....	I.	40.00	33.78	67.55	4	23
Ozark.....	Nellie Dorsey.....	W.	40.00	92.00	264.00	.....	38
Wilson.....	Alda Davidson.....	W.	40.00	85.78	251.55	3	34
Hitchita No. 1.....	Fred B. Davis.....	W.	40.00	90.44	120.89	.....	24
Fry.....	Linnie Dougherty.....	W.	45.00	77.00	154.00	.....	40
Harjo.....	J. G. Detweiler.....	W.	45.00	27.50	55.00	9	34
Sugar Creek.....	E. D. Dobbins.....	N.	35.00	22.94	45.89	16	35
Old Agency.....	Hattie M. Davidson.....	N.	45.00	133.50	267.00	49	24
Spring Valley.....	J. E. L. Dean.....	N.	40.00	118.67	237.33	18	79
Salt Creek.....	Rosa R. Dale.....	N.	40.00	77.33	154.00	15	47
Pine Hill.....	Nell Evans.....	W.	40.00	92.00	264.00	4	26
Pumpkin Ridge.....	Amanda Elza.....	W.	40.00	118.67	237.33	14	31
Coal Creek.....	Josephine Embree.....	W.	40.00	66.67	133.33	13	35
Mount Bethel.....	Martha Elum.....	N.	40.00	118.67	237.33	13	19
Weogufkee.....	James G. Ferguson.....	W.	45.00	71.50	143.00	13	38
Wealaka.....	Goldene Finley.....	W.	45.00	103.50	297.00	7	41
Bond Switch.....	T. M. Ferrell.....	W.	40.00	92.00	184.00	6	39
Thompson.....	Gertrude Floyd.....	W.	45.00	50.50	101.00	4	36
Tuskegee.....	Frances P. Folsom.....	N.	35.00	80.50	231.00	18	28
Nix.....	Pearl Gentry.....	W.	35.00	48.22	106.44	10	66
Tulmchessee.....	Alfred F. Goat.....	I.	40.00	35.11	70.22	3	36
Porter.....	Irene Grant.....	W.	45.00	127.50	255.00	3	72
Hickory Ground.....	Mabel G. Green.....	W.	40.00	92.00	164.00	11	35
Natura.....	Nellie L. Green.....	W.	50.00	115.00	230.00	0	29
Pleasant View.....	Ethel Goddard.....	W.	40.00	85.78	171.55	17	17
Thompsons Chapel.....	Byron F. Goddard.....	W.	40.00	78.67	157.33	11	26
Fish Pond.....	Velma J. Green.....	W.	40.00	118.67	237.33	9	34
Prairie Grove.....	W. W. Green.....	N.	45.00	101.00	202.00	7	27
Natura.....	W. W. Green.....	N.	50.00	28.89	57.78	7	49
Pleasant View.....	Byron F. Goddard.....	W.	40.00	32.45	64.88	10	14
Peters Chapel.....	Floyd L. Gayden.....	N.	40.00	60.44	120.89	10	12
Sand Creek.....	Floyd L. Gayden.....	N.	40.00	9.78	19.55	30	17
Willow Springs.....	Edward Graves.....	N.	40.00	117.34	234.66	3	45
Sango.....	Willie M. Granville.....	N.	25.00	.....	43.33	16	95
Benedict.....	W. H. Hammond.....	W.	40.00	114.23	228.43	2	48
Okfuskee.....	C. L. Hill.....	W.	45.00	120.50	261.00	4	42
Wetumpee.....	Dessie Heim.....	W.	40.00	105.33	210.67	2	36
Coachman.....	C. P. Hicks.....	W.	40.00	92.00	264.00	4	27
Middle Creek.....	Luther Hewett.....	W.	40.00	109.34	218.66	8	39
Bald Hill.....	Lorinda Henderson.....	W.	45.00	103.50	297.00	16	28
Limestone.....	Evelyn Hughes.....	W.	40.00	77.33	154.67	6	25
Pleasant Valley No. 1.....	John G. Hudiburg.....	W.	35.00	31.50	63.00	18	75
Newby.....	Miss E. W. Hudson.....	N.	35.00	103.83	207.67	32	104
Black Jack.....	Edward T. Hearne.....	N.	45.00	129.50	259.00	14	39
Gibson.....	R. D. F. Hill.....	N.	40.00	91.56	263.11	3	73
Sneeds Valley.....	Mrs. B. A. Hume.....	N.	35.00	53.89	107.78	15	40
North Fork.....	Caurie A. Harper.....	N.	35.00	103.83	207.67	25	46
Oak Ridge.....	Alice V. Hentley.....	N.	35.00	80.50	231.00	18	40
Huttonville.....	Mamie C. Henderson.....	N.	40.00	113.34	225.55	18	18
Brown.....	H. P. Hancock.....	N.	35.00	77.78	155.57	36	7
Colored Brush Hill.....	Jesse Henderson.....	N.	35.00	103.83	208.67	8	88
Mount Zion.....	S. E. Hill.....	N.	35.00	87.89	175.78	11	31
Oktaha.....	Emma Ingram.....	W.	50.00	86.50	173.00	41	40
Gentry.....	Byrdie Ijams.....	W.	40.00	52.00	104.00	16	42
Oak Grove No. 1.....	Emma Inman.....	W.	45.00	38.50	77.00	13	38
Tuskegee.....	do.....	W.	45.00	148.33	296.67	8	41
Twin Mounds.....	Ira E. Jones.....	W.	50.00	103.56	207.11	7	17
Middletonia.....	Minnie Jackson.....	W.	40.00	.....	80.00	8	73
Slate Springs.....	W. P. Jones.....	W.	45.00	75.00	150.00	7	13
Council Hill.....	Ernest Jennings.....	W.	40.00	13.33	26.67	34	56
Lynn Lane.....	Cora Frazier Keaton.....	N.	35.00	79.72	159.45	11	53
Beggs.....	Ida M. Kahler.....	N.	35.00	103.44	206.89	16	54
Red Bird.....	Samuel Kinney.....	N.	35.00	92.00	184.00	11	60
Slate Springs.....	Clyde O. Law.....	W.	40.00	118.67	237.33	2	8
Fame.....	Homer P. Lee.....	W.	45.00	13.50	27.00	8	61
Stone Bluff.....	Marguerite Lindsay.....	W.	45.00	.....	156.45	12	.....
Pecan Grove.....	Mary Lawson.....	W.	40.00	78.22	.....	.....	.....

Day schools, Creek Nation—Continued.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Creek fund.	Congressional aid.	Enrollment.	
						Citi- zens.	Non- citi- zens.
Big Springs.....	Maud B. Liddy.....	W.	\$40.00	\$34.22	\$148.45	4	71
Tuckabatchee.....	Myrtle M. Matthews.....	W.	40.00	78.67	157.33	1	45
Henryetta.....	Myrtle Meair.....	W.	40.00	118.67	237.33	9	46
Union No. 2.....	Delia Middleton.....	W.	45.00	101.00	292.00	.....	37
Weer.....	Cora Middleton.....	W.	40.00	92.00	264.00	5	35
Morris.....	Earl B. Morrison.....	W.	50.00	6.67	13.33	2	87
Ash Creek.....	J. E. Mason.....	N.	40.00	79.22	239.45	25	55
Sodom.....	S. E. Marchant.....	N.	45.00	133.50	267.00	32	49
Garrett.....	Elmira V. Moore.....	N.	20.00	44.44	88.89	6	25
Bigham.....	Fred B. McNeal.....	W.	45.00	103.50	297.00	.....	66
Artussee.....	Lucie Archer McIntosh.....	W.	40.00	78.66	157.33	18	20
Gibson No. 2.....	Lucy McDaniel.....	W.	45.00	76.00	152.00	10	36
Pleasant Grove.....	Mary J. McAfee.....	N.	40.00	35.56	71.11	1	37
Wildcat.....	W. G. McGowan.....	N.	45.00	133.50	267.00	29	56
New Hope.....	Joseph McGee.....	N.	35.00	80.50	161.00	9	21
Cherryville.....	Edmond W. McRea.....	N.	40.00	88.44	230.22	.....	33
Castle.....	J. Prewitt Nelson.....	W.	40.00	112.00	225.00	.....	79
Oak Grove No. 4.....	Mara Neighbors.....	W.	40.00	107.11	214.22	10	35
Pleasant Valley No. 1.....	Brice S. Patrick.....	W.	35.00	63.33	126.79	.....	54
Mountain Grove.....	Mary B. Philson.....	W.	35.00	101.11	202.22	8	48
Thlewathley No. 1.....	James B. Pike.....	W.	50.00	111.11	322.22	13	142
Thlewathley No. 2.....	Alice H. Palmer.....	W.	45.00	103.50	271.00	.....	88
Butner.....	Kelley Phillips.....	W.	45.00	42.00	174.00	5	35
Honey Creek.....	Mrs. W. L. Roberts.....	W.	40.00	35.11	70.22	.....	43
Jarvis.....	Sallie Reinhardt.....	W.	40.00	91.12	260.99	1	37
Chase.....	Myrtle Robertson.....	W.	40.00	33.06	66.11	.....	10
Chicken Creek.....	W. A. Randall.....	N.	35.00	80.50	231.00	13	54
Canaan.....	Crawford R. Ross.....	N.	40.00	80.50	241.00	4	56
Reeves.....	Tee Ross.....	N.	40.00	92.00	164.00	18	108
Grayson.....	E. Richardson.....	N.	35.00	80.50	231.00	8	52
Peter's Chapel.....	Phyllis Robertson.....	N.	40.00	29.34	58.66	29	47
West Enfaula.....	Nancy M. Scott.....	I.	40.00	74.11	230.22	4	26
Broken Arrow Church.....	Mayme Seney.....	W.	35.00	80.50	217.00	7	66
Pleasant Hill.....	Alice T. Stiles.....	W.	45.00	32.00	64.00	15	66
Stidham.....	Edwin S. Smith.....	W.	50.00	148.33	296.67	3	25
Spike "S".....	Efhe Sallee.....	W.	35.00	68.89	137.67	6	16
Sutton.....	Agnes Stiles.....	W.	40.00	38.22	76.44	.....	28
Nix.....	Sarah E. Staggs.....	W.	45.00	26.06	52.11	10	40
Hobson.....	Agnes Stiles.....	W.	45.00	69.50	139.00	31	31
Fairview.....	Alice T. Stiles.....	W.	33.00	23.33	46.67	3	38
Hitchita No. 1.....	Alberta Stiles.....	W.	40.00	40.00	80.00	18	50
Oak Grove.....	A. L. W. Shields.....	N.	45.00	133.50	167.00	18	17
Salt Creek.....	R. E. Smith.....	N.	40.00	79.55	159.12	3	19
Shepherd.....	Isadore Simons.....	N.	45.00	40.00	80.00	8	35
Sneeds Valley.....	Mary Snell.....	N.	40.00	32.00	144.00	.....	52
Bearden.....	J. F. Thompson.....	W.	45.00	128.50	259.00	3	32
Stone Bluff.....	Maggie Trainer.....	W.	45.00	80.00	200.50	7	10
Soda Springs.....	Nevermore Trainor.....	W.	40.00	133.50	267.00	11	32
Vanns Lake.....	Maude Torr.....	W.	40.00	22.22	44.45	12	35
Rentie.....	Nye J. Tucker.....	N.	40.00	118.67	237.33	54	3
Little River.....	Robert E. Taylor.....	N.	40.00	91.11	262.22	26	56
Marshalltown.....	Fanny Toles.....	N.	45.00	94.00	118.00	47	58
Do.....	G. L. Trigg.....	N.	45.00	40.00	80.00	1	42
Shepard.....	Linnie Urey.....	W.	40.00	92.00	264.00	4	27
Musgrove.....	Anna Veasey.....	W.	40.00	78.67	157.33	8	41
Creek.....	Lillian Wilkinson.....	W.	45.00	87.50	257.50	4	84
Olive.....	Lizzie Wilson.....	W.	40.00	92.00	264.00	6	44
Minton.....	Mattie Wentzell.....	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	5	36
Oak Grove.....	Mai Witt.....	W.	40.00	92.00	246.67	2	33
Springtown.....	Edith Wheelock.....	W.	45.00	96.50	233.50	2	28
Lynn Lane.....	Anna E. Wright.....	W.	40.00	81.78	163.55	7	11
Fry.....	J. S. Wilkins.....	W.	45.00	35.00	70.00	.....	33
Fairview.....	George Wiles.....	W.	35.00	57.17	114.33	9	28
Spike "S".....	Eugene Walters.....	W.	40.00	28.44	46.90	36	2
Coal Creek.....	Cora Lee Welch.....	N.	40.00	92.00	264.00	7	109
Boley.....	H. S. White.....	N.	40.00	117.78	235.55	7	38
Shepherd.....	U. I. Wilson.....	N.	40.00	72.45	144.88	42	33
Cane Creek.....	L. W. Walker.....	N.	45.00	136.50	264.00	19	26
Morris Rentie.....	Carrie M. Watson.....	N.	35.00	80.50	231.00	15	10
New Paradise.....	Nettie Waterford.....	N.	35.00	80.11	180.50	14	6
Do.....	Mamie A. Waterford.....	N.	35.00	42.00	84.00	12	49
Creek City Hall.....	Elnora Washington.....	N.	45.00	93.00	186.00	17	33
Spring Hill.....	Arthur W. Wright.....	N.	35.00	104.00	207.67	12	45
New Hope.....	Clara W. White.....	N.	35.00	22.17	44.33	7	11
Big Prairie.....	Thomas Yoakum.....	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	10	71
Bixby Chapel.....	M. F. Young.....	W.	45.00	127.83	255.67	.....	40
Bilby.....	Nellie M. Zellner.....	W.	20.00	44.40	128.89	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	15,044.16	34,603.18	1,669	9,258

Day schools, Seminole Nation.

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Seminole fund.	Congressional aid.	Enrollment.	
						Citi-zens.	Non-citi-zens.
Red Mound.....	James H. Beazley....	W.	\$45.00	.....	\$171.00	.....	50
Tate.....	Leonard Campbell....	W.	40.00	.....	320.00	.....	50
Sasakwa.....	E. D. Curtis.....	W.	50.00	\$13.75	224.58	.....	66
Do.....	H. B. Copeland.....	W.	50.00	6.00	104.00	.....	45
Wewoka.....	Walter Ferguson.....	W.	50.00	28.10	355.23	.....	143
Good Hope.....	Lou Grisso.....	W.	45.00	.....	345.00	.....	50
Tidmore.....	B. I. Hill.....	W.	45.00	.....	265.50	.....	50
Do.....	D. A. Bridges.....	W.	45.00	.....	91.50	.....	40
Jarvis.....	Lula Holt.....	W.	40.00	.....	276.00	.....	74
Brown.....	W. A. Lasater.....	W.	45.00	31.70	358.30	.....	10
Pleasant Valley.....	Robert Hendrex.....	W.	.....	4.50	143.50	.....	3
Wolf.....	J. K. Ligan.....	W.	40.00	.....	254.66	.....	80
Little.....	H. A. Reynolds.....	W.	45.00	.....	307.50	.....	113
Seminole Union.....	O. B. West.....	W.	40.00	8.00	285.33	.....	3
Wewoka.....	E. S. Coffey.....	N.	45.00	23.55	336.45	.....	20
Tidmore.....	R. Hale Graham.....	N.	40.00	62.95	265.05	.....	11
Bethlehem.....	Ben Hardman.....	N.	30.00	24.00	168.00	.....	6
Macedonia.....	Daniel McClellan.....	N.	40.00	64.40	286.27	.....	8
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	266.95	4,557.87	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209

Very respectfully,

WALTER FALWELL,
Supervisor Creek Schools.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS, CHEROKEE NATION.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR,
Tahlequah, Ind. T., August 1, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the eighth annual report of this office. The schools of the Cherokee Nation opened September 4, 1905, and with the exception of a slight interruption occasioned by a degree of uncertainty as to the continuance of the schools after March 4, they continued in session to May 31, 1906.

The growth of the schools during the fiscal year just closed, together with other important statistical matter, such as teachers employed, salaries, enrollment, attendance, and cost of maintenance is clearly set forth in tabulated form which is appended to this report and made a part thereof.

FORE WORD.

Perhaps no more convincing proof that all enterprises are but the reflex of the character of the people promoting them can be found than in the educational system of the Cherokees.

In the formative period of this government the process of amalgamation infused into this people a spirit of pride and ambition which had become a tangible reality when the United States emerged from the deliberative period that gave her this constitution. The injection of vigorous, resolute, Saxon blood into the Indian race resulting in a happy coalescence of independent thought and action has been manifested in every national policy of the Cherokees since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

In the year 1838 there was consummated a treaty between the United States and the Cherokees to which were appended the signatures of a number of Indians who signed their names in English. A careful perusal of this document will show that it was written by men who were educated.

Immediately after the organization of the Cherokee government there was enacted a code of laws which provided for a system of public schools. Some half dozen free schools were established, and from this meager beginning has been evolved an educational system giving employment to over 300 teachers, and which has not only proven the joy and pride of the Cherokee people, but has been the source of admiration and wonder to every educated visitor to this delightful country.

The Cherokees were not satisfied with being the pioneers in the establishment of a free school system, but recognizing the importance of a higher and more thoro mental training, they began a sturdy crusade against their own conservatism that resulted in the establishment of the national male and female seminaries.

Since the day of its inauguration the educational department has witnessed no period of suspended interest, but its phenomenal growth has been so enhanced by the increasing ardor of its many beneficiaries that its influence upon the national life and character of the Cherokees can only be appreciated by contact with that culture and refinement prevalent in almost every section and cherished by every patriotic heart.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

In my work of supervision I have come in close touch with the higher schools of the nation and see much that is worthy of commendation. I have taken great pleasure in hearing recitations in these institutions, and was much gratified at the keen insight shown by the pupils in the subjects under consideration, and in their studious and appreciative attitude toward the work in general. With some slight changes in the curricula of these schools, which changes are now being made, the usual gulf between the theory of the class room and the practical work of life will be materially lessened and the schools be made of still greater usefulness.

The Cherokee male and female seminaries have always endeavored to keep in the current of progressive educational thought. From their foundation some attention has been given to industrial training. In the female seminary, aside from the care of her own room, each girl has additional household duties which shall not exceed in time one hour per day. These duties consist in sweeping and dusting halls and schoolrooms, laying tables, serving the meals, washing dishes, and such other duties as a large house from time to time demands.

Alternate details have full care of the lawn and flowers in fall and spring.

A lively interest is manifested in the old-fashioned garden. One acre is divided into as many plots as there are grades. The agricultural course in the schoolroom prepares the pupil for intelligent work with the soil and furnishes a knowledge of insect life and of seed, plant, blossom, and fruit. Good-natured rivalry among the gardeners from third grade to senior produces substantial and artistic results. As many of the pupils spend from five to seven years of the seed time of their lives in the seminary, and as practically all are from the country with at least one "allotment" in her own name, the value of this department can not be overestimated.

A course in domestic art includes cutting, fitting, hand and machine sewing, with some fancy needlework, and forms one of the most valuable parts of the curriculum—each pupil receiving instruction three days in the week. A monthly exhibition of finished garments furnishes proof of the interest and efficiency of the pupils in this department.

A practical course in domestic science runs thru the four years of the high school. Household chemistry in the classroom is supplemented by two practise lessons per week in a splendidly equipped "home" kitchen.

The following table will show the names of the four boarding schools of the Cherokee Nation, together with the names of the superintendents, salaries of teachers and employees, cost of supplies and repairs, students enrolled, and average attendance:

Boarding schools, Cherokee Nation.

Name of school and superintendent.	Expenditures.			Students enrolled.			Average attendance.
	Salaries of employees.	Supplies.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Female seminary, M. Eleanor Allen.....	\$7,214.85	\$13,655.50	\$20,870.35	.....	219	.....	165
Male seminary, James N. Clark.....	6,427.53	10,610.96	17,038.49	158	.....	.....	101
Orphan asylum, William B. Wily.....	4,002.18	7,041.19	11,043.37	54	50	104	80
Colored high school, John R. Mayne.....	2,086.43	3,220.15	5,306.58	17	50	67	34

The amount received for board in the female seminary was \$7,396.37; male seminary, \$3,662.27; colored high school, \$378.50; orphan asylum (board of teachers), \$136.02.

The insane hospital has had 21 inmates, 2 of whom have been released as cured; 1 died, leaving an average attendance of 18 for twelve months. There was paid for salaries of employees, \$1,778.28; supplies and repairs, \$1,612.70, making a total of \$3,390.98 for maintaining the institution. The cost per inmate was \$188.38.

The International School of Blind and Deaf at Fort Gibson has kept and instructed 7 Cherokees at a cost of \$600.

THE SUMMER NORMAL.

Our normals for the past six years have steadily grown in numbers, interest, and enthusiasm until at the present time they have become a recognized feature of our school work, and are lookt forward to with much interest by our teachers generally. There is a continual call for teachers of capacity and culture, with real teaching power and a quick and live interest in the child. I believe that I state a patent truth when I say that the rapid progress that has been made in the profession of teaching within the last six years in Indian Territory is due largely to the thoro instruction, inspiration, and encouragement that our teachers have received in these summer normals. Our seventh session of these schools, which closed on the 29th of June, was most gratifying to all school officials. The total enrollment in the normal was 360. Of this number 36 colored teachers formed a separate section. They met in the national capital, where their instruction was given and examinations taken. With 6 experienced instructors in our faculty we were able to offer instruction, both academic and professional, in all the common branches; also in civics, algebra, agriculture, physics, and general method.

At the close of the normal the annual examinations were given, and we were able to secure from those who past these examinations a sufficient number of teachers to supply our schools for the coming year. There are now 362 licensed teachers in the Cherokee Nation, but as some of these have married and no longer teach, and others have taken up other lines of business, there are probably no more teachers in the nation than are required to supply the schools. That I might become better acquainted with the teachers, and so be able to give more intelligent and helpful supervision, I conducted the normal in person, hearing five classes daily.

The following table will show the names of the primary combined schools and the teachers employed during the past year, together with their race, salary, amount of money received from both funds, and the enrollment and average attendance of pupils in each school:

Primary combined schools.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Cherokee funds.	Congressional aid.	Chero- kee.		White.	
						Enroll- ed.	Average, daily.	Enroll- ed.	Average, daily.
COOWEESCOOWEE DISTRICT.									
Allen	Mary Starr	I.	\$35.00	\$39.00	\$97.50	17	15	34	25
Do	Mollie Shanafelt	W.		38.00	140.00				
Alliance	Ollie M. Brown	I.	40.00	107.60	217.74	12	5	45	17
Allwee	Cassie Hill	W.	45.00	96.50	193.00	12	5	40	18
Bald Knob	Minnie Sloan	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	37	14	29	10
Browning Springs	Effie McDaniel	W.	40.00	104.80	244.53	24	13	29	9
Bushy Head	May Vincent	W.	45.00	128.00	256.00	3	1	38	20
Catale	Sarah R. Clarke	I.	45.00	58.00	116.00	31	17	44	26
Do	Mrs. G. A. Bearden	W.	45.00	75.00	150.00				
Capps	Jennie Van Meter	W.	40.00	104.80	244.53	16	8	30	19
Central	Lizzie V. Ross	I.	45.00	132.00	264.00	14	5	30	12
Childers	Eva Lionberger	W.	40.00	62.80	147.53	13	7	29	17
Chapel	Bettie B. Byrd	I.	45.00	133.50	267.00	22	10	48	15
Chouteau	Leela M. Henderson	W.	45.00	133.50	258.00	26	12	86	38
Cotton Valley	Ethel Upton	W.	35.00	65.67	164.17	20	11	24	11
Coodys Bluff	Maude Nix	I.	35.00	85.33	213.34	16	5	25	14
Cowan	E. F. Morgan	W.	40.00	56.80	132.53	21	13	39	18
Do	Stella Cowan	I.		22.50	51.33				
Craig	Fern Hogue	W.	40.00	105.60	246.40	2	1	50	20
Dawson	L. O. Brown	W.	45.00	133.00	266.00	7	4	93	37
Delaware	Annabel Price	I.	40.00	73.60	171.73	8	3	18	8
Dewey	Senora Gray	W.	35.00	86.67	26.66	2	0	48	18
Eagle	Cena Banks	W.	35.00	88.00	220.00	2	0	31	15
Elliott	T. A. Garcia	N.	45.00	132.50	265.00	39	14	22	8
Estella	Willie Haynes	I.	40.00	104.80	244.53	23	6	33	14
Fair Hope	Claire Justice	W.	40.00	106.00	247.33	21	12	37	17
Fish Creek	Jessie M. Skidmore	I.	40.00	91.20	212.80	30	13	52	26
Fair View	Jayne S. Ross	I.	40.00	95.20	222.14	24	11	21	9
Foyil	Hazel Roberts	W.	45.00	133.00	266.00	7	4	37	20
Franklin	Lena James	I.	45.00	54.50	109.00	13	5	41	10
Do	Pearlie Bare	W.		28.80	67.20				
Dunlap	Nannie L. Burns	W.	40.00	104.00	242.67	11	9	27	16

Primary combined schools—Continued.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Cherokee funds.	Congressional aid.	Chero- kee.		White.	
						Enroll- ed.	Average, daily.	Enroll- ed.	Average, daily.
COOWEESCOOWEE DISTRICT—continued.									
Glen Oak	L. Alice Thornton	I.	\$45.00	\$28.00	\$56.00	19	11	41	27
Do	Mary Roberts	W.		101.00	202.00				
Grant Mound	Goldie R. Lynch	W.	40.00	104.80	244.53	7	4	49	22
Greenbriar	Soggie Mayes	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	21	12	40	17
Greenwood Chapel	Mabel Essley	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	13	7	49	22
Harris	Mame J. Butler	I.	40.00	46.80	109.20	17	10	34	19
Do	Emma Gatewood	W.		60.00	140.00				
High Prairie	Vertie Chambers	W.	40.00	70.00	163.34	8	4	42	22
Insonide	Nannie Garrison	I.	45.00	131.00	262.00	6	2	48	24
Justice	Reuben R. Brown	W.	40.00	66.80	155.87	31	16	39	22
Do	William Wellen	W.		31.60	73.73				
Lee	Ruby S. Myres	W.	35.00	39.00	97.50	12	9	30	19
Do	Blanche Larkin	W.		46.33	115.84				
Lometa	E. A. Hillhouse	W.	45.00	118.50	237.00	13	5	27	15
McDonald	Margaret Hogue	W.	40.00	100.00	234.27	20	9	55	21
McKnight	Isis B. Justice	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	32	17	65	23
Melton	Dora B. Blackwell	N.	40.00	106.80	249.20	22	15	32	23
Mingo	Florence Brooks	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	7	4	44	24
Morris	J. A. Thompson	I.	45.00	101.00	202.00	16	8	24	12
Nix	Eva Lionberger	W.	40.00	44.40	103.60	12	6	37	25
Do	Grace M. Dixon	W.		56.80	139.07				
Oocheclata	Joanna Duncan	I.	45.00	124.00	248.00	12	5	74	40
Payne	W. Richard Holland	I.	40.00	74.40	173.60	29	18	27	17
Do	Mrs. F. O. Brockway	W.		32.00	64.67				
Palestine	Eunice Chamberlain	I.	45.00	133.50	267.00	12	10	25	19
Pheasant Hill	Alvin Meek	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	22	10	47	17
Phillips	Pearl Rose	W.	35.00	39.00	97.50	18	11	4	3
Post Oak	Grace M. Dixon	W.	40.00	46.80	109.20	12	7	14	10
Do	Cora Brown	I.		45.20	105.47				
Prairie Center	Bertha Miller	W.	45.00	83.00	166.00	13	7	34	17
Prairie View	Ethel Martin	I.	40.00	94.00	229.33	6	4	39	18
Purcell	Isaac Williams	W.	40.00	105.20	245.47	19	9	49	21
Riggs Chapel	Blanche Goddard	W.	40.00	104.80	249.20	14	9	33	16
Riverside	Arline Rector	W.	35.00	59.67	149.16	10	6	35	15
Do	Perle Keeler	W.	35.00	32.00	74.67	10	6	35	15
Sageeyah	Bessie Skidmore	I.	45.00	97.50	195.00	14	9	46	24
Do	Samuel Wade	W.	45.00	30.00	60.00	14	9	46	24
Sleeper	Veta L. Harris	W.	35.00	24.67	61.66	10	8	29	16
Do	Mary P. Hicks	W.	35.00	18.67	46.66	10	8	29	16
Snow Creek	Emma Linton	W.	45.00	107.80	222.53	18	8	30	16
Sunshine	Mittie Farrington	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	19	6	28	18
Thornton	Savola Mitchell	I.	45.00	89.50	179.00	15	11	49	23
Do	Vinnie Glenn	I.	45.00	32.00	74.67	15	11	49	23
Tiawah	Mary E. Bond	W.	45.00	58.50	117.00	16	8	28	15
Do	Jennie Barnes	I.	45.00	54.00	140.00	16	8	28	15
Turley	Eldee Starr	I.	40.00	10.40	24.27	5	4	41	21
Do	Fannie Ross	I.	40.00	18.40	42.93	5	4	41	21
Do	Mamie Cobb	W.		52.40	122.27	5	4	41	21
Upper Big Creek	Nelson Grubbs	N.	45.00	132.50	265.00	75	39	6	3
Vera	Bertha E. Chandler	I.	45.00	6.00	12.0	5	3	15	12
Do	Florence Johnson	W.	45.00	45.10	90.00	5	3	15	12
Do	Dora B. Miller	W.	45.00	72.00	144.00	19	6	42	25
Verdigris	Flora M. Steidley	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	19	9	72	41
Waller	W. Gibbs Henry	I.	40.00	106.00	247.33	22	9	66	21
Wallis	Della Hillhouse	W.	45.00	172.50	265.00	16	8	25	12
Wann	Eva Sudderth	W.	40.00	104.00	242.00	34	15	70	25
Watova	Callie Smith	I.	45.00	153.00	266.00	19	11	43	19
West Cabin	Cora Brown	I.	45.00	58.50	117.00	18	10	61	44
Do	Bertram C. Clarke	W.	45.00	36.50	73.00	18	10	61	44
West Point	Lulu D. Roper	W.	45.00	89.50	179.00	25	16	49	27
Do	Stella Roberts	W.	45.00	39.00	78.00	25	16	49	27
White Oak	Nora Moore	I.	50.00	138.00	310.33	42	20	39	21
Wimer	Mattie Periman	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	12	6	37	15
Wolfe	J. W. Redman	W.	45.00	132.50	265.00	5	3	44	18
Wood	Lizzie Odum	W.	35.00	84.33	210.84	10	5	31	14
Snarr	Wm. O. Hartman	W.	35.00	46.00	114.90			35	19
Lone Elm	Pearl Rose	W.	40.00	54.40	126.93	14	9	28	18

a Colored.

Primary combined schools—Continued.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Cherokee funds.	Congressional aid.	Chero- kee.		White.	
						Enrolled.	Average, daily.	Enrolled.	Average, daily.
DELAWARE DISTRICT.									
Ballard	W. H. Ballard	I.	\$40.00	\$100.00	\$233.33	27	8	65	20
Banner	Jennie M. Cooper	W.	45.00	117.00	234.00	18	10	29	16
Beckwith	Maggie Brown	W.	40.00	106.80	229.20	11	5	24	13
Big Cabin	John E. Butler	I.	45.00	110.00	220.00	10	8	4	40
Carr	Mary Holland	I.	40.00	102.80	238.88	8	4	40	16
Carter	Elva Crowell	I.	35.00	62.67	157.16	13	8	29	11
Cave Springs	Geo. W. Fields, jr.	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	22	10	29	14
Carselowey	Della Carselowey	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	16	7	27	9
Cherokee	Sarah Daugherty	W.	35.00	87.33	218.34	27	10	32	11
Cleora	W. H. Donohoe	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	19	8	52	21
Coal Creek	Nannie L. Burns	W.	40.00	2.89	6.44	6	3	11	8
Collins	Agnes Houx	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	6	3	37	18
Eucha	Ella Glass	I.	35.00	73.33	183.34	19	4	21	7
Flint	Allie Thompson	I.	35.00	69.00	172.50	7	3	23	9
Gray	Clara Thompson	I.	35.00	83.23	192.77	16	10	18	11
Hickory Grove	Garland E. Branham	W.	40.00	100.80	235.20	30	12	59	24
Hudson Creek	Beuna James	W.	35.00	59.67	149.16	19	13	27	16
Indianola	W. E. Darner	W.	40.00	66.67	166.66	11	4	21	8
Island Ford	Martha C. Wilson	N.	40.00	105.20	245.47	39	23	11	5
James	Della Powell	W.	40.00	46.80	106.20	7	6	48	38
Do	Minnie Henry	W.	40.00	52.00	121.33	7	6	48	38
Ketchum	Eugene Tygor	I.	40.00	104.80	244.53	25	13	60	21
Klaus	Eva Dameron	I.	40.00	48.90	114.11	16	6	31	7
Long View	Dora Haft	W.	45.00	133.50	261.00	28	20	18	11
McGee	Katie Lynch	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	24	15	29	18
Minnehaha	Ethel C. Seales	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	23	11	32	9
Mitchell Springs	Susie V. Scott	I.	45.00	127.50	255.00	5	1	47	21
Monroe	C. S. Monroe	I.	45.00	130.00	260.00	17	9	45	25
Mose Ridge	Laura Martin	W.	40.00	70.80	161.00	21	11	42	28
Do	Beady Smith	I.	40.00	31.60	73.73	21	11	42	28
Mount Hermon	Lois D. Victor	W.	35.00	87.33	227.34	10	5	18	9
Narcissa	A. J. Lambkin	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	17	9	59	24
Ogeecha	Lissa Garrison	W.	45.00	104.00	208.00	11	6	22	12
Do	B. T. Chandler	I.	45.00	23.50	47.00	11	6	22	12
Oseuma	Frank P. Marsh	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	13	7	40	22
Smith	Hettie B. Wilkerson	W.	35.00	89.00	202.50	18	8	41	20
Sturdivant	Hettie B. Wilkerson	W.	40.00	102.00	238.00	12	7	34	9
Success	Gerna Gilbert	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	13	6	26	13
Sycamore	Nelle A. Ince	W.	45.00	65.83	144.34	12	8	19	6
Timber Hill	Mae Rowe	I.	40.00	104.80	244.53	24	14	29	15
Utopia	Mary H. Tygor	I.	35.00	86.33	215.84	15	9	29	12
Victory	Stella M. Gormley	W.	35.00	17.67	44.16	23	10	31	27
Do	Walter Walker	W.	35.00	68.00	170.00	23	10	31	27
Ward	Carrie Freeman	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	13	7	40	15
Welcome	Allie G. McIntyre	W.	40.00	71.20	166.13	10	5	34	17
Whitewater	Maud Bosse	W.	45.00	89.00	222.50	9	4	35	14
Zena	Sarah E. Ballard	I.	35.00	89.00	222.50	17	11	37	22
Olympus	Geo. A. Cox	I.	45.00	160.50	240.00	13	7	14	10
Catcher	Walter Fox	I.	40.00	72.00	168.00	18	11	23	12
SALINE DISTRICT.									
Hogan Institute	Ella Mae Covel	I.	45.00	130.50	261.00	20	9	52	18
Oeola	Lncy Starr	I.	40.00	95.60	223.07	13	7	20	7
Salina	James Ward	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	25	11	42	18
Spavinaw	Carrie Stevens	I.	35.00	89.00	222.50	14	8	31	13
Requah	John P. Day	W.	40.00	132.00	224.00	19	8	11	3
Rowe	Florence Ross	I.	40.00	204.00	130.00	17	12	10	9
TALEQUAH DISTRICT.									
Blue Springs	Myrtle Ingram	W.	45.00	75.00	150.00	40	19	58	20
Clarke	Henry Ward	W.	45.00	126.00	252.00	19	8	71	46
Double Springs	Maud Sanders	I.	35.00	89.00	222.50	15	5	30	14
Eureka	Walter Van Allen	W.	45.00	5.50	11.00	21	14	51	40
Do	Elinor Meigs	I.	45.00	45.00	90.00	21	14	51	40
Do	J. A. Oaks	W.	45.00	56.00	112.00	21	14	51	40
French	Sarah Marley	W.	45.00	48.50	117.00	11	7	44	20
Do	Maud Morris Smith	W.	45.00	65.50	131.00	11	7	44	20
Felix	Catherine Sixkiller	I.	35.00	34.43	85.84	6	3	28	17
Do	Oliver Martin	W.	35.00	17.57	45.43	6	3	28	17

a Colored.

Primary combined schools—Continued.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Cherokee funds.	Congressional aid.	Chero- kee.		White.	
						Enrolled.	Average, daily.	Enrolled.	Average, daily.
TALEQUAH DISTRICT— continued.									
Freewater	Laura English	W.	\$40.00	\$10.40	\$24.27	17	12	24	8
Do	B. W. Alberty	I.	40.00	93.60	218.40	17	12	24	8
Hatfield	Etta P. Victor	W.	40.00	106.80	224.00	9	5	37	16
Hulbert	May Hills	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	9	5	58	26
Linder	Ella Warren	W.	40.00	99.20	231.47	17	9	23	7
Lowery	Chas. P. Tate	W.	45.00	103.50	207.00	22	12	76	32
Manard	Grover Howard	W.	40.00	81.60	190.44	20	9	18	6
Do	Carolyn Gormley	I.	40.00	20.40	47.60	20	9	18	6
Moody	W. L. Armaghast	W.	45.00	131.50	263.00	32	13	43	13
Mount Zion	Sallie Parris	I.	40.00	105.60	246.40	26	11	43	16
New Home	J. C. Woodson	W.	45.00	130.50	261.00	10	4	72	30
Peggs	M. C. O'Donohoe	W.	50.00	135.00	310.00	11	7	87	54
Rocky Point	Blanche Larkin	W.	40.00	46.80	109.20	17	9	46	25
Do	Charles Wilson	W.	40.00	54.80	127.87	17	9	46	25
Shady Grove	Martha Wallace	I.	40.00	102.67	250.67	20	6	49	21
Shiloh	A. K. Ralston	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	11	8	53	21
Timmons	Elsie Holmes	W.	40.00	106.00	247.33	2	2	35	15
Wood Mount	Virgie Blasingame	W.	45.00	132.50	265.00	6	3	57	26
Union	Grace Wallace	I.	45.00	160.50	240.00	25	12	11	7
Crittenden	J. F. Thompson	I.	40.00	185.33	140.00	20	8	29	10
GOINGSNAKE DISTRICT.									
Baptist	Roxie Cunningham	I.	40.00	46.80	109.20	29	18	48	21
Do	W. M. Jeffries	W.	40.00	60.00	140.00	29	18	48	21
Beavers	Emma Harder	W.	40.00	71.60	167.07	21	10	24	6
Baron	Frank Howard	W.	40.00	40.80	95.20	21	12	44	13
Do	John C. Rogers	W.	40.00	54.80	127.87	21	12	44	13
Carnes	Mary Ingram	W.	40.00	70.80	167.07	17	13	42	15
Mosleys Prairie	Eugenia Snyder	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	13	9	42	18
Oak Grove	Ada Foreman	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	24	10	17	6
Proctor	Minta Rider	I.	35.00	87.33	218.34	28	13	15	9
Fincy	Effie Smith	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	21	8	9	3
Tom Devine	Bertina Ingram	W.	40.00	106.00	247.33	23	13	45	22
Taylor	Ada Powell	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	17	7	33	22
Wagoner	Katherine Alberty	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	31	11	37	16
Hern	Katherine D. Sanders	I.	40.00	201.60	134.40	24	16	23	8
Tyners Valley	Lucile P. Carl	W.	45.00	30.00	60.00	21	11	19	9
Do	Fannie Graham	W.	45.00	27.60	64.40	21	11	19	9
Clear Fork	Benj. F. Conley	W.	35.00	158.17	89.16	20	14	16	6
Ballard Creek	Phoebe Rider	I.	40.00	36.00	84.00	27	23	10	9
FLINT DISTRICT.									
Dahlenega	Sam J. Starr	I.	40.00	93.60	218.40	31	11	44	14
Horn	Felix Holland	I.	40.00	106.80	249.00	30	13	38	17
Rock Springs	Anna Taylor	I.	35.00	89.00	222.50	19	10	52	22
Zian	James B. Johnson	I.	40.00	106.80	249.20	19	7	33	15
Walnut Grove	Susa Maxson	W.	40.00	212.00	135.33	26	14	35	12
Ballew	J. F. Gibson	W.	40.00	40.80	95.20	19	13	11	7
Do	W. C. Davis	W.	40.00	22.40	42.27	19	13	11	7
ILLINOIS DISTRICT.									
Black Gum	Mrs. J. F. Gibson	W.	45.00	119.50	239.00	20	10	69	39
Double Creek	Sallie Johnson	I.	35.00	39.00	97.50	22	11	20	9
Do	Nannie Yandell	W.	35.00	81.00	77.50	22	11	20	9
Dykes Chapel	James S. Sanders	I.	35.00	89.00	222.50	21	13	21	9
Harrison	Atlas Rainwater	W.	40.00	10.80	25.20	15	11	29	13
Do	Florence Starr	I.	40.00	23.20	77.47	15	11	29	13
Do	J. J. Harrison	I.	40.00	54.00	126.00	7	6	27	13
Marble	Myrtle M. Cheney	W.	45.00	43.50	87.00	8	3	48	26
Do	L. Maude Ward	I.	45.00	75.00	150.00	2	1	50	25
Do	Maude Meigs	I.	35.00	88.33	220.84	17	9	31	11

Primary combined schools—Continued.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Cherokee fund. per.	Congressional aid.	Chero- kee.		White.	
						Enrolled.	Average, daily.	Enrolled.	Average, daily.
CANADIAN DISTRICT.									
Hickory Ridge	Maud M. Marlin	W.	\$40.00	\$70.80	\$165.20	15	8	48	21
Do.	T. M. Spriggs	W.	40.00	34.74	81.46	15	8	48	21
Howard Chapel	Roscoe Provence	W.	40.00	105.60	246.40	16	8	42	19
McDaniel	Alice Boulineau	W.	40.00	104.00	242.69	18	6	38	9
Mount Nebo	Opal Hillhouse	W.	40.00	94.00	247.33	11	3	53	12
New Hope	Jewell Rodgers	W.	40.00	98.40	229.60	13	6	31	9
Pleasant View	Jas. H. Mathews	W.	40.00	96.80	225.87	21	10	36	17
Porum	LeRoy E. Bogan	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	26	10	70	35
Rock Hill	May Johnson	W.	40.00	105.20	245.47	24	8	49	19
Russell	W. H. Windes	W.	50.00		445.00			89	45
Sevier Chapel	Scottie Rodgers	W.	40.00	68.00	158.67	9	6	42	17
Do.	Cherokee Adair	L.	40.00	29.20	68.13	7	5	37	17
Texanna	Lola Allinson	W.	40.00	133.50	267.00	22	11	72	27
Wilkerson	Callie Sevier	L.	40.00	72.00	168.00	16	7	28	5
Do.	Minnie Holland	L.	40.00	18.00	42.00	16	7	28	5
Beck	Leola Reid	L.	45.00	83.50	89.00	15	9	4	1
Browns Chapel	Victoria Foreman	L.	40.00	72.00	84.00	23	15	27	10
Do.	Mary Bell Starr	L.	40.00	60.00	138.13	23	15	27	10
Cherokee Bridge	D. A. Bridges	W.	45.00	41.00	82.00	5	3	38	22
Do.	C. M. Hicks	W.	45.00	27.20	63.46	5	3	38	22
Jackson	Jeff Scott	L.	35.00	15.67	54.83	11	6	20	9
Do.	Pearl E. Scott	L.	35.00	38.33	95.84	11	6	20	9
Brushy Mountain	Leola N. Reid	L.	40.00	54.40	126.93	5	2	23	11
Phillips	W. N. Gifford	W.	40.00	10.40	24.27	17	15	31	21
SEQUOYAH DISTRICT.									
Adair	Callie Sevier	L.	40.00	5.60	13.07	17	13	20	9
Do.	G. A. Rainwater	W.	40.00	16.00	37.33	17	13	20	9
Do.	Maye Adair	L.	40.00	35.33	88.34	17	13	20	9
Akins	Minnie Blackard	L.	40.00	93.60	218.40	25	13	65	21
Baldridge	Ida Barrow	L.	40.00	68.00	158.66	20	14	54	16
Do.	Allie Johnson	W.	40.00	30.40	70.92	20	14	54	16
Brushy	E. M. Cone	W.	45.00	30.00	70.00	22	12	58	18
Do.	W. M. Littlejohn	L.	45.00	97.50	195.00	22	12	58	18
Cottonwood	Elba H. Gunter	L.	35.00	57.33	143.34	19	9	37	12
Ganns	Walter Van Allen	W.	50.00	47.00	109.67	14	7	97	43
Do.	A. R. Plank	W.	50.00	65.00	151.67	14	7	97	43
Long	T. S. Wasson	W.	60.00	58.60	175.40	13	7	112	61
Do.	David King	W.	60.00	58.60	175.50	13	7	112	61
Maple	H. B. Clarke	W.	50.00	133.50	311.50	12	6	73	28
Peters	Nora Bradley	L.	40.00	103.60	241.73	13	7	29	14
Pleasant Ridge	Florence N. Johnson	W.	40.00	106.40	248.27	14	6	38	9
Pawpaw	Marshall Thompson	W.	50.00	36.00	84.00	2	1	31	13
Prices Chapel	J. N. Baker	W.	45.00	126.50	253.00	23	10	58	19
Pine Mountain ^a	Jennie Nicholson	N.	40.00	103.20	240.80	5	4	42	18
Remy	G. B. Boswell	W.	50.00	130.50	304.50	19	5	89	32
Roland	Flora Cory	W.	40.00	106.80	249.20	7	3	46	23
St. Stephens ^a	Emma W. Johnson	N.	50.00	132.00	308.00	29	22	37	26
Whitsett	Phoebe Rider	L.	45.00	58.50	117.00	13	11	49	26
Do.	Byrd L. Faulkner	L.	45.00	72.50	145.00	13	11	49	26

^a Colored.

The above 218 primary combined schools enrolled 3,736 Cherokee and 8,461 white pupils, with an average daily attendance of 1,928 Cherokee and 3,950 white pupils, and cost the Cherokee fund \$22,462.95 and the Congressional fund \$48,053.91.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION.

A careful examination of the above table and summary will furnish the most convincing proof of the lasting good that has resulted to the children of this portion of Indian Territory thru the expenditure of our proportion of the special school appropriation.

The following table will show the names of the primary Cherokee schools and the teachers employed during the past year, together with their race, salary, amount of money received

from the Cherokee fund, and the enrollment and average attendance of pupils in each school:

Primary Cherokee schools.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Cherokee funds.	Cherokee.	
					Enrolled.	Average daily.
COOWEESCOOWEE DISTRICT.						
Adair	Effie Duckworth	L.	\$45.00	\$357.00	72	40
Bartlesville	Ida Mae Collins	L.	45.00	339.00	32	21
Brushy ^a	J. T. Forrester	N.	35.00	302.17	69	42
Catoosa	Florence Johnson	L.	40.00	344.00	35	20
Centralia	Clara E. Tyler	L.	45.00	328.50	48	29
Chelsea	Maggie Parks	L.	45.00	358.50	137	96
Do.	Zena Goddard	W.	40.00	174.67	137	96
Claremore	Josephine Howard	L.	45.00	367.50	154	97
Do.	Elizabeth Bard	L.	40.00	326.66	154	97
Do.	Nannie E. Lipe	L.	40.00	326.66	154	97
Collinsville	Eva Barker	L.	35.00	247.33	40	21
Do.	O'Levia Mitchell	L.	45.00	388.50	40	21
Glass	Lola Clark	L.	35.00	288.17	28	17
Gooseneck ^a	A. L. Wright	N.	40.00	333.33	54	34
Harmony Grove	Grace Turner	W.	35.00	63.00	25	15
Hickory Grove ^a	Gertrude Payne	N.	35.00	284.67	32	19
Lenapah	Gertrude Waters	L.	35.00	124.83	27	16
Do.	Victoria Foreman	L.	35.00	82.67	27	16
Do.	Annabel Price	L.	35.00	97.34	27	16
Lightning Creek ^a	A. B. Jackson	N.	40.00	344.00	62	26
Lower Big Creek ^a	Pearl C. Ridge	N.	35.00	189.00	21	17
Nowata	Bertha Dodge	L.	40.00	329.33	42	33
Do.	Hattie Gore	L.	40.00	329.33	42	33
Do.	Grace Phillips	L.	40.00	329.33	42	33
Oologah	D. M. Battenfield	W.	40.00	344.00	66	32
Owasso	Rue McSpadden	L.	35.00	123.66	26	17
Do.	Mame J. Butler	L.	40.00	200.00	26	17
Pryor Creek	Anna Byrd	L.	45.00	328.50	78	50
Do.	Virginia Lindsey	L.	40.00	292.00	78	50
Ramona	Ray Alta Miller	W.	35.00	116.66	35	33
Do.	Mae Rowe	W.	45.00	225.00	35	33
Rogers	Ida Duvall	W.	45.00	159.00	51	27
Do.	Ethel Cobb	W.	45.00	216.00	51	27
Sanders ^a	Rosa Sanders	N.	40.00	342.67	43	25
South	Addie Clark	L.	35.00	299.83	26	12
Sugar Mound	Fannie Ridge	L.	35.00	179.67	37	11
Talala	Mary Bently	W.	40.00	302.67	53	27
Vinita	Willie Trott	L.	45.00	367.50	167	129
Do.	Nelle Davis	W.	45.00	367.50	167	129
Do.	Susie Byrd	L.	40.00	326.66	167	129
Welch	Della James	L.	45.00	388.50	29	18
DELAWARE DISTRICT.						
Afton	Nora V. Marrs	W.	45.00	379.50	65	42
Do.	Maud Ward	L.	40.00	159.00	65	42
Do.	Lola Garrett	L.	35.00	168.00	65	42
Blue Jacket	Odessa Carter	W.	45.00	350.33	34	20
Dry Creek	Walter Fox	L.	40.00	42.67	6	3
Fairland	Nellie Rycroft	W.	45.00	316.50	60	30
Grove	Belle Cunningham	L.	40.00	345.33	111	71
Do.	Lena Wright	W.	45.00	388.50	111	71
Honey Creek	Jennie G. Fields	L.	40.00	344.00	32	21
Moore ^a	Sadie Davis	N.	40.00	344.00	26	19
Pineville	W. W. Whitmire	L.	35.00	298.67	27	11
Vinita ^a	Bessie Buckner	N.	45.00	27.00	83	69
Do.	Alta Williams	N.	45.00	340.50	83	69
Arcadia	Alta A. Hickman	W.	45.00	378.00	48	20
Brewer	Cherrie Riley	L.	35.00	298.66	23	16
Elm	Allie Pack	L.	40.00	144.00	25	17
Do.	Lydia Snell	L.	35.00	170.33	32	11
Lynchs Prairie ^a	H. T. Swain	N.	40.00	342.67	52	40
TAHLEQUAH DISTRICT.						
Downing	Sallie De Ment	W.	35.00	124.83	27	12
Do.	Emma Smith	L.	35.00	175.00	27	12
Tahlequah	Gertrude Rogers	L.	45.00	379.50	54	34
Do.	Lulu Morgan	L.	45.00	379.50	54	34
Woodall	Lola Garrett	L.	35.00	126.00	24	12

^a Colored.

Primary Cherokee schools—Continued.

School.	Name of teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Cherokee funds.	Cherokee.	
					En-rolled.	Average daily.
TAHLEQUAH DISTRICT—continued.						
Woodall	Lizzie Sanders	I.	\$35.00	\$175.00	24	12
Flint Ridge ^a	A. D. Vann	N.	35.00	123.66	43	27
Do	Bessie Ratliff	N.	35.00	159.83	43	27
Fournile Branch ^a	Avery E. Vann	N.	40.00	344.00	62	20
Pleasant Hill ^a	W. T. Wilson	N.	40.00	188.00	35	30
Do	Martha C. Wilson	N.	40.00	157.33	35	30
Tahlequah ^a	Bessie Ratliff	N.	35.00	114.33	41	25
GOINGSNAKE DISTRICT.						
Ballard Creek	Myrtle Ingram	W.	40.00	144.00	34	20
Chewey	Leona Walkinstick	I.	35.00	292.83	29	17
Fairfield	Minnie Morgan	I.	35.00	291.67	18	8
Green	Mary Wolfe	I.	35.00	297.50	34	17
Mulberry	Mary Wolfe	I.	35.00	285.33	81	13
Peavine	Susie Foreman	I.	35.00	301.00	46	21
Tyner's Valley	Daisy S. Wolfe	W.	40.00	33.33	20	16
Do	Christine Smith	W.	40.00	105.33	20	16
Westville	J. Elmer Smith	W.	45.00	349.50	41	29
FLINT DISTRICT.						
Clear Springs	Susie Gritts	I.	35.00	126.00	18	11
Do	Susie Foreman	I.	35.00	133.00	18	11
Chuculate	Nellie S. Watts	I.	35.00	210.00	20	12
Cochran	Amelia Taylor	I.	35.00	198.33	27	15
Elm Grove	Mary Watts	I.	35.00	179.67	21	10
Gravel Hill	Lizzie Sanders	I.	35.00	229.83	22	13
Do	Amelia Taylor	I.	35.00	70.00	22	13
Honey Hill	Arthur Sanders	I.	40.00	144.00	45	30
Do	Sadie Adair	I.	40.00	175.00	45	30
Round Springs	Sadie Adair	I.	35.00	256.67	12	8
Sycamore	Lizzie McLeMore	I.	35.00	301.00	30	13
Stilwell	Narcissa Taylor	W.	45.00	262.00	28	21
Do	D. Belmont Mitchell	W.	40.00	100.00	28	21
ILLINOIS DISTRICT.						
Braggs	Mary Rider	I.	45.00	387.00	55	32
Fort Gibson ^a	G. W. Brooks	N.	45.00	387.00	65	33
Do	Flora Lindsey	I.	45.00	366.00	33	22
Greenleaf ^a	Lulu E. Vann	N.	35.00	127.17	51	35
Do	Lulu E. Vann	N.	40.00	200.00	51	35
McKey	Byrd Bradley	I.	40.00	144.00	21	10
Sandtown ^a	Peggie Campbell	N.	40.00	328.00	63	42
Three Rivers	Marianna Martin	I.	35.00	94.50	26	14
Vian	Marionna Martin	I.	40.00	344.00	30	18
White Oak	Spencer Gray	W.	35.00	299.83	29	11
Watie ^a	Charles Pettitt	I.	35.00	231.00	48	28
Do	Harnet Skates	N.	35.00	67.67	48	28
CANADIAN DISTRICT.						
Briartown	Maggie H. Kyle	I.	35.00	236.84	26	7
Prairie Gap	Lena Harmon	I.	35.00	137.67	18	7
Webbers Falls	Mrs. May Shelton	I.	45.00	388.50	33	20
Russell	Mary F. Russell	W.	45.00	388.50	56	28
SEQUOYAH DISTRICT.						
Bethels Chapel	Taylor Foreman	I.	35.00	31.50	20	11
Do	Lillie Barrow	I.	35.00	162.17	20	11
Belle Fonte	Nannie Yandell	W.	35.00	73.00	20	7
Hanson	Margaret C. Turner	W.	45.00	355.50	23	11
Muldrow	Anna Sevier	I.	45.00	346.50	55	23
Do	Allie Garrett	I.	40.00	308.00	55	23
Redland ^a	M. W. Wagoner	N.	40.00	144.00	37	32
Do	Lulu E. Vann	N.	40.00	175.00	37	32
Big Lees Creek	May Yandell	W.	45.00	387.00	28	14
Sallisaw	Rosanna Harnage	I.	40.00	320.00	76	53

^a Colored.

The above 98 primary Cherokee schools were supported by Cherokee funds exclusively, and enrolled 3,878 Cherokee pupils, maintaining an average daily attendance of 2,195, at a cost of \$29,537.29.

The 316 primary schools enrolled 16,075 pupils and cost \$100,054.15.

CHEROKEE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Cherokee Board of Education at the present time consists of O. H. P. Brewer, A. S. Wylly, and Carlotta Archer. Entering upon this work, as I did in the middle of the year, I would have found it very difficult to have taken hold of the rather intricate school machinery had it not been for the hearty and intelligent cooperation of every member of this board. Not only are they persons of education and culture, but they are thoroly informed along the lines of current educational thought. In all questions that arise in the administration of the school service they are actuated by what appears to them to be for the best interest of the schools of the Cherokee Nation.

With all school matters well in hand, and with that unity of purpose among school officials so essential to success, I look forward to a year that will be marked by substantial growth in all the school interests of the Cherokee Nation.

D. FRANK REDD,
Supervisor of Cherokee Schools.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS, CHOCTAW NATION.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR,
South McAlester, Ind. T., August 1, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the schools of the Choctaw Nation.

There were 5 academies, 6 small boarding schools, and 279 day schools in session during the year.

The academies—Jones and Armstrong for boys, Tuskahoma and Wheelock for girls, and the Murrow Orphan Home for boys and girls—were each in session from September 1 to May 31—nine months. The attendance throughout the term was good, and with but few exceptions the usual high standard of work was maintained.

The general management of these schools was good, and with the exception of a few minor frictions among the teachers and employees, due to gossip, the academies have been in better condition during the past year than in any previous year. The expenses of all these schools, except the salaries of the teachers and employees of the Murrow Orphan Home, were paid out of the tribal funds. During the year there were enrolled in these schools 602 Indian children, and the total expense incurred in conducting the boarding schools was \$76,795.87.

The 6 small boarding schools were in session for nine months. Some of these schools have not been very satisfactory; the attendance has been irregular and the facilities for properly caring for the children have not been good. We recommend that these schools, except Durant, Old Goodland, and possibly Chishoktak, be discontinued.

During the past seven years the day schools of this nation have made gradual improvement from year to year, but their growth the past year has been greater than in any preceding year, not only in the increased number of schools, but in the general interest manifested by teachers, parents, and pupils. My last report showed 186 day schools. During the past year there were 279 day schools in session, an increase of 50 per cent over the number as shown in last report. Eighteen of these schools were for negro children as compared with 6 for them the preceding year.

There has been a marked increased interest shown by the patrons of the schools. They have given more attention to keeping the schoolhouses in comfortable repair, to keeping their children in school regularly, and to supplying the general needs of their schools.

A great majority of the teachers had experience in teaching before coming to the Territory, and are practical, progressive, up-to-date teachers. There were 92 male teachers and 202 female, who represented 27 different States of the Union.

At the beginning of the year we asked the white people to agree to pay a supplemental salary to the teacher of their respective neighborhoods. Many communities responded liberally, and fully complied with their agreement, but in a great many neighborhoods the white people thought, inasmuch as Congress had appropriated funds for the support of their schools, that they were entitled to free schools, and would not pay any toward salary of teachers. We have endeavored to impress upon the people the fact that the Congressional appropriation was not made to establish free schools in the Territory, but to strengthen and aid their schools, and that if they expect aid from the Government funds they must help support their schools. Almost every neighborhood that asks us to aid its school next year

has guaranteed a supplemental salary to the teacher. This of course will enable us to establish a great many more schools.

The Congressional appropriation is not sufficient to give school privileges to all the white children, yet it is of invaluable help and is heartily appreciated by the white people of the nation. With a liberal increased appropriation by Congress and a small support by the patrons of the various neighborhoods a good school can be established in almost every school district in the Territory.

Academies and small boarding schools, Choctaw Nation.

Name of school and superintendent.	Expenditures.			Students enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per capita expense.	
	Employees.	Supplies.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Per annum.	Per month.
ACADEMIES.									
Jones Academy, Sam L. Morley	\$5,948.83	\$12,104.32	\$18,053.15	144	144	112	112	\$160.33	\$17.82
Tuskahoma Academy, Andrew G. Gladney	5,937.50	12,130.58	18,068.08	144	144	113	113	159.89	17.76
Armstrong Academy, Gabe E. Parker	5,468.00	10,445.79	15,913.79	119	119	95	95	161.40	17.80
Wheelock Academy, Clide H. Bushnell	4,644.00	10,973.64	15,617.64	113	113	100	100	154.67	17.18
Murrow Orphan Home, Edwin H. Rishel		9,143.21	9,143.21			82	82	111.50	12.40
BOARDING SCHOOLS.									
Chishoktak, M. W. Leflore	436.67	2,181.32	2,617.99			50	34	76.99	8.55
Goodwater, Dixon J. McClure	597.67	1,318.62	1,916.99			32	21	91.25	10.14
Old Goodland, Silas L. Bacon	801.00	3,468.85	4,269.85			72	55	77.63	8.62
Sardis, George W. Bell	445.00	2,382.38	2,827.38			50	34	83.15	9.24
Big Lick, John W. Burgoyne	618.33	1,130.51	1,748.84			29	18	91.60	10.18
Durant, Ebenezer Hotchkin	720.00	3,319.76	4,039.76			102	68	59.40	9.90
Total	25,617.00	68,598.99	94,215.99			937	732		

Day schools.

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Received from Choctaw funds.	Received from Congressional appropriation.	Choctaw.		White.	
						Enrolled.	Average daily.	Enrolled.	Average daily.
Cold Spring	Elizabeth R. Alison	W.	\$45.00	\$178.00	\$222.50	11	6	32	9
Coal Creek	Allie Anderson	W.	30.00	29.33	58.67	2	2	34	14
Cowlington	Nora Anderson	W.	2.00	81.30		12	6	50	15
Wilson Grove	J. G. Attaway	W.	40.00	40.67	122.00	2	1	58	32
Panther	Clara May Arnold	W.	35.00	96.33	215.84	4	3	33	15
Bethel	Mary Louise Aubrey	W.	35.00	102.00	76.50	7	4	23	12
Whitefield	W. H. Amoss	W.	50.00	171.66	171.67	19	15	83	49
Guertie	D. J. Austin	W.	2.00	91.80		10	6	102	70
Allen	H. M. Borland	W.	2.00	177.40		18	12	121	50
Non	D. A. Bridges	W.	50.00	9.50	40.17	9	8	86	38
Big Lick	Washington Berry	W.	50.00	445.00		29	18	21	6
Talihuna	D. A. Bridges	W.	50.00	5.67	22.66	4	2	61	39
Walker	Mrs. Jessie V. Briney	W.	35.00	79.00		5	4	39	14
Bower	H. Z. Bear	W.	35.00	72.67	124.67	4	3	45	14
Garvin	Lillian Burk	W.	40.00	356.00		6	4	71	50
Big Sandy	J. A. Bales	W.	35.00	51.00	127.50	7	5	53	24
Antlers, No. 2	Erskine Brantly	W.	2.00	164.60		12	9	120	80
Banty	Mrs. Sallie H. Buffington	W.	30.00		267.00			52	20
Wapanucka	Joseph G. Buchanan	W.	2.00	71.00		5	4	323	250
Spiro	M. S. Blessingame	W.	2.00	99.50		18	9	180	75
Enterprise	W. V. Buckner	W.	50.00	130.00	303.33	6	3	100	50
Ward No. 2	De Lora Brown	W.	35.00	8.67	21.66			11	7
Herbert	Anna Baer	W.	55.00		305.67			65	34
Lukfata	Gertrude Bennett	W.	35.00	119.33	89.50	7	5	34	13
Harkins	Agnes Browning	W.	45.00	218.33	174.67	18	10	28	14
Swink	J. W. Bales	W.	50.00	127.00	296.33	7	5	90	51
Cabaness	Martha Bear	W.	40.00	23.00	38.33	5	4	43	27
Atoka	I. L. Cook	W.	2.00	901.20		59	45	331	258
Choate	D. T. Carroll	W.	40.00	80.34	241.00	6	4	64	27
Conser	John A. Chaney	W.	45.00	143.33	114.67	13	8	25	15

Day schools—Continued.

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Received from Choctaw funds.	Received from Congressional appropriation.	Choctaw.		White.	
						Enrolled.	Average daily.	Enrolled.	Average daily.
Valliant	Lyda Crites	W.	\$40.00	\$76.00	\$358.00	8	6	88	52
Green Hill	John Anna Culbertson	I.	35.00	53.10	132.49	2	1	30	9
Stringtown	Ethel Crews	W.	35.00	170.76	128.07	16	10	48	29
Ward Chapel	Mellie Cook	W.	30.00	114.00	114.00	12	7	30	12
Savanna	Nora Coghill	W.	50.00	178.00	267.00	10	5	70	41
Cartersville	O. S. Carroll	W.	40.00	85.50	142.50	9	4	34	18
Goodwater	Minnie Cambron	W.	40.00	156.00		23	15	11	5
Hartshorne	Lewis E. Christian	W.	2.00	138.80	180.00	10	8	330	248
Blue	J. Y. Collins	W.	50.00	87.83	348.84	3	2	80	43
Spring Chapel	Tommie Collins	W.	30.00	100.50	100.50	9	5	17	11
Norman	L. J. Cooper	W.	30.00	58.33	114.67	8	6	34	22
Pleasant View	M. S. Duran	W.	30.00	87.00	174.00	7	4	44	21
Doakesville	Jewell Damon	W.	45.00	82.00	164.00	9	7	48	31
Center Hill	Ella Davis	W.	40.00	81.33	244.00	6	5	50	22
Albany	H. B. Deaton	W.	50.00	132.48	309.19	8	3	140	78
Damon	Ethel Duncan	W.	25.00	73.00	137.83	4	3	19	13
Dow	Hallie E. Dean	W.	50.00					60	32
Garland	Fannie H. Delzell	W.	50.00	5.83	5.84			9	7
Matoy	H. E. Drake	W.	50.00	131.48	306.87	2	2	50	24
Cade	Thos. S. Dulany	W.	45.00	265.00		7	4	45	19
Kosoma	Maec Eubank	W.	30.00		221.00			37	20
Panama	Maec G. Evans	W.	40.00		273.33			63	26
Frazier	Marguerite Essex	W.	35.00	59.00	147.50	3	2	63	24
Hoyt	Amanda Ervin	W.	40.00	76.67	260.00	11	6	29	14
Kinta	Fannie H. Delzell	W.	50.00	173.33	260.00	17	12	100	31
Stigler	Lizzie Drew	W.	2.00	202.80		19	13	68	32
Pleasant Valley	Mary Borgia Doyle	W.	25.00	36.00	115.00	5	3	190	54
Gowen	E. M. Edwards	W.	2.00	29.50		5	3	29	15
Idabel	Samye L. Fronterton	W.	45.00	178.00	229.50	19	11	213	150
Lewis	Louvena Fronterhouse	W.	35.00		292.50			66	34
Tamaha	Effie M. Fagin	W.	40.00	135.00	222.50	16	14	45	32
Kullituklo, No. 2	Pearle J. Fair	W.	40.00	185.00	143.00	20	14	18	6
Bethel Hill, No. 2	Ona Jewyl Green	W.	45.00	153.33	191.67	17	6	40	18
South McAlester	Wm. Gay	W.	2.00	165.40		13	9		
Chishoktak	Bettie Grubbs	W.	35.00		305.67			41	12
Old Goodland	Bella Gibbons	W.	50.00	445.00		71	54	41	12
Marysville	Jay Hogg	W.	30.00	80.00	240.00	9	5	60	31
McAlester	J. L. Harris	W.	2.00	119.10		15	9	390	220
Canadian	Virgil L. Harmon	W.	2.00	218.40		18	12	100	53
Heavener	S. A. Hamilton	W.	2.00	149.83		15	9	110	70
Celestine	Millie Hurley	W.	40.00	79.00	237.00	7	3	31	15
Springfield	Ada Holson	I.	30.00	69.00	138.00	15	7	24	10
Stockbridge	Russia Hester	W.	45.00	307.00	89.00	22	11		
Self	Virgie Hawkins	W.	30.00	85.00	170.00	6	4	68	16
Crowder Chapel	Lucy Hatcher	W.	40.00	10.00	6.00	6	3		
Mayhew	Lizzie Hatcher	W.	50.00	133.50	311.50	2	2	48	21
Bokehito, No. 1	Maec Hamilton	W.	50.00	220.83	220.84	23	17	32	24
Bethlehem	A. L. Halcomb	W.	40.00	133.50	222.50	2	1	67	22
Powell	Ruth L. Hardin	W.	35.00	19.00	47.50	4	3	34	12
Cox Chapel	Mary P. Hotchkin	W.	40.00	76.33	229.00	7	3	68	20
Buffalo Head	Ella Hotchkin	W.	35.00	39.00	97.50	5	3	30	6
Soper	F. M. Hughes	W.	50.00	222.50	222.50	15	10	90	61
Reynolds	May Hanesworth	W.	45.00	39.00	136.50	8	2	30	16
Oconee	Bessie Henry	W.	40.00	19.67	59.00	2	1	40	14
Gills	Lou Holdsworth	W.	45.00	177.33	221.67	10	7	18	8
Houston	B. A. Hall	W.	35.00	133.50	178.00	13	8	19	5
Big Lake	Emma Hornidy	W.	40.00	356.00		13	8	16	6
Jackson	Lucy Hodges	W.	50.00	64.67	258.66	6	2	60	25
Wadesville	Edythe Hansford	W.	35.00	87.50	116.67	10	4	21	9
Bethel Hill, No. 1	Holton J. Hayes	W.	35.00	267.00	44.50	22	13	6	2
Goodwater	Nettie Irvine	W.	50.00	441.67		40	21	15	6
Blue Ridge	Nora Billingsly	W.	40.00	19.00	57.00	1	1	50	18
Lenox	D. F. Jones	W.	50.00	178.00	267.00	8	6	44	20
Old Goodland	Sam B. Jones	I.	40.00	356.00		74	55	40	12
Freezy	Ophelia James	I.	40.00	69.00	207.00	5	3	33	13
Legal	Maggie Johns	I.	40.00	163.33	163.34	10	8	24	10
Keota	Mrs. W. L. Jackson	W.	40.00	134.50	221.50	19	5	75	24
Gaither	Charlie Johnson	I.	40.00	176.00	176.00	16	8	54	25
Nunnih Takalo	Grace James	I.	40.00	138.00	138.00	8	4	30	9
Pleasant Valley	Grace Jamison	W.	35.00	8.67	21.66	6	5	30	19
Juanita	J. W. Julian	W.	2.00	87.20		7	5	96	52
Pryor	David W. Kerr	W.	35.00	39.00	97.50	12	6	40	14
Caney	J. B. Kirven	W.	50.00	88.50	206.50	9	6	50	26
Pleasant Cove	Mrs. Jennie Kirksey	W.	40.00	133.50	222.50	11	9	20	11
Pine Spring	J. A. Kirksey	W.	40.00	212.50	127.50	12	9	14	4
Taylor	Mattie Kerr	W.	3						

Day schools—Continued.

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Received from Choctaw funds.	Received from Congressional appropriation.	Choctaw.		White.	
						Enrolled.	Average daily.	Enrolled.	Average daily.
Hochatown	Luey Johnson	W.	\$50.00	\$119.33	\$179.00	5	4	34	14
Choate Spring	William Kerr	W.	50.00	43.33	43.34	13	4	22	12
Walls	Elvie Landon	W.	35.00	84.34	210.82	10	5	38	12
Summerfield	Anna Lewis	I.	30.00	65.67	131.33	4	3	22	10
Salem	Robert E. Lee	I.	50.00	218.34	218.34	12	8	45	12
Eureka	Edna Loughridge	W.	50.00	276.00	435.00	4	2	90	31
Tupelo	Martha Laughinghouse	W.	50.00	69.00	276.00	4	2	70	30
Reed	Alice McRaven	W.	30.00	59.67	119.33	5	2	40	22
Newburg	James E. Malone	W.	50.00	89.00	356.00	9	4	105	50
Tushahoma	Katherine McDonald	W.	40.00	129.34	129.32	4	1	38	18
Utica	A. E. McCreary	W.	50.00	176.00	264.00	12	4	65	30
Russellville	W. L. Moore	W.	50.00	88.67	354.66	10	4	85	40
Bearden Chapel	Aphelia A. McGraw	W.	40.00	170.00	170.00	14	8	36	16
Union	Effie McDaniel	W.	40.00	66.67	200.00	9	4	25	11
Roberta	W. R. Maynard	W.	50.00	89.00	356.00	3	1	95	43
Mount Pleasant	Pearl Maynor	W.	35.00	85.00	212.50	12	9	46	31
Shady Point	Bessie Miller	W.	35.00	39.00	97.50	2	1	58	26
Lula	S. B. McCray	W.	40.00	113.17	209.16	11	8	50	27
Bokehito, No. 2	Mrs. B. W. McKinney	W.	40.00	267.00	89.00	16	10	8	5
Wister	Gus Merriman	W.	25.00	5.83	5.83	68	54	68	54
Oak Lodge	Alice Miller	W.	50.00	222.50	222.50	25	13	24	12
Short Mountain	Eda L. Miller	W.	40.00	89.00	267.00	3	2	60	31
Brooken	Henry P. Mayfield	W.	50.00	85.00	340.00	5	3	60	29
Old Goodland	Olivia McCallum, assistant teacher.	W.	40.00	356.00	356.00	74	65	40	21
Owl	Mrs. F. T. Milam	W.	50.00	222.50	222.50	21	15	125	63
High Hill	Martye Medlin	W.	40.00	100.00	166.67	9	5	37	17
Bokoshe	Gus Merriman	W.	50.00	86.67	346.66	7	4	100	43
Alamo	Annie McCarty	I.	40.00	88.33	265.00	9	6	37	21
Durant	C. L. Neely	W.	2.00	707.70	18.00	102	86	50	34
Haw Creek	Cecil Null	W.	30.00	9.00	18.00	5	3	13	6
Le Bosquet	Mary B. Nichols	W.	20.00	143.33	143.33	3	2	34	16
Milton	Callie Orr	W.	45.00	89.00	311.50	3	2	79	52
Olney	L. M. O'Neal	W.	50.00	178.00	267.00	8	3	37	17
Wilson	G. W. O'Neal	W.	40.00	70.00	210.00	6	4	49	19
Prink	L. B. Price	W.	50.00	160.83	160.84	8	4	46	21
Ashland	Mrs. L. O. Pickens	W.	50.00	144.33	200.00	8	5	100	42
Chishoktak	Anna L. Paxson	W.	50.00	436.67	60	27	5	41	23
Cedar	Pearl Peak	W.	40.00	138.00	138.00	10	5	29	15
Sugar Loaf	Mary L. Phillips	W.	40.00	50.00	83.33	3	2	9	4
Mount Zion	Thos. L. Rushing	W.	35.00	143.34	107.50	13	8	9	15
Bennington, No. 1	Leola Russell	W.	45.00	133.50	267.00	14	8	60	33
Poteau	E. L. Rodman	W.	2.00	236.90	16	7	350	221	
Pleasant Hill, No. 2	Sara B. Ross	I.	30.00	184.33	168.67	8	5	57	23
Ushery	Nema Ross	I.	40.00	133.50	222.50	9	5	18	8
Zion	Hallie Ross	I.	40.00	261.34	6	2	37	15	
Kennedy	Wm. W. Robinson	W.	50.00	89.00	356.00	8	4	77	34
Red Oak	Lou M. Rowley	W.	50.00	147.50	147.50	5	2	45	19
Featherston	Nelle Rainey	W.	40.00	133.50	222.50	12	8	46	21
Long Creek	Clara Redman	W.	50.00	89.00	356.00	4	2	76	41
Bentley	Julia Robertson	W.	45.00	222.50	178.00	6	3	38	17
Sutter	Maggie Raulston	W.	35.00	201.57	139.93	67	29	67	29
Edwards	J. F. Sharp	W.	30.00	57.00	114.00	35	15	35	15
Calvin	D. M. Stevers	W.	50.00	89.00	356.00	8	5	89	42
Pleasant Hill, No. 1	Mary A. Smith	W.	45.00	267.00	133.50	8	6	14	9
Dixie	A. B. Smith	W.	35.00	118.50	158.00	12	7	44	19
Monroe	Bessie Self	W.	40.00	88.33	265.00	2	1	73	41
Good Spring	R. L. Savage	W.	50.00	255.00	170.00	20	13	15	7
Dunlap	Cora Scott	W.	30.00	87.33	174.67	3	2	37	17
Wolf Creek	Katherine Sloan	W.	30.00	58.00	116.00	7	3	28	13
Kullik Tuklo, No. 1	Iva Alice Stokes	W.	40.00	75.33	75.34	22	9	18	7
Flute	Ethel Sloan	W.	30.00	82.00	164.00	8	4	62	29
Albion	Letitia Stuart	W.	30.00	88.33	176.67	9	5	23	13
Stuart	Eleanor Stratton	W.	30.00	117.00	46	19	46	19	
Choate Spring	B. M. Strother	W.	50.00	40.83	40.84	20	13	25	11
Cameron	J. W. Trussell	W.	2.00	144.10	11	6	37	17	
Bennington, No. 2	Katie Troy	W.	40.00	142.00	142.00	10	4	45	16
Coalgate	J. C. Tucker	W.	2.00	130.00	9	5	840	623	
Dexter	Clere Webb	W.	25.00	166.66	166.66	11	5	53	29
Finley	Ludie Webb	W.	40.00	89.00	267.00	11	5	56	24
Sardis	Ada F. Waterman	W.	50.00	445.00	50	41	8	5	5
Round Mountain	Janie Wingo	W.	40.00	57.67	173.00	13	7	62	29
Rock Spring	Daisy Ward	I.	40.00	123.13	206.20	13	7	46	22
Ferguson	Mrs. J. T. Webster	W.	40.00	133.50	222.50	19	14	34	11
Peachland	Ida Walker	W.	40.00	47.00	141.00	3	1	40	26
Ward, No. 1	Annie Williams	I.	35.00	68.33	170.84	5	3	44	22
Grant	Lola B. Wilden	W.	50.00	222.50	222.50	17	11	54	24

Day schools—Continued.

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Received from Choctaw funds.	Received from Congressional appropriation.	Choctaw.		White.	
						Enrolled.	Average daily.	Enrolled.	Average daily.
James	Perry Willis	I.	\$50.00	\$177.50	\$177.50	13	7	35	19
Ferris	Blanche Weathered	W.	50.00	99.00	231.00	4	2	37	15
Whitehead	Alice V. White	W.	40.00	85.66	257.00	5	3	55	26
Yellow Springs	Darius M. Wilson	I.	40.00	38.00	38.00	7	5	25	9
Fanshawe	C. S. Whittier	W.	45.00	27.00	94.50	4	2	58	23
Cairo	Laura Young	W.	30.00	260.00	260.00	6	4	23	16
Mowdy	Armead Young	W.	40.00	176.00	176.00	12	7	40	19
Antlers, No. 1	Sister Mary Xavier	W.	2.00	555.20	555.20	38	22	56	31
Prairie View	Marilyn Christner	W.	30.00	46.33	92.67	4	2	25	13
Sugar Creek	Lucy Chatter	W.	40.00	156.67	156.66	29	17	44	23
Nelson	May Taffee	I.	40.00	158.67	158.66	10	7	43	27
Wister	Leonard A. Wiygul	W.	2.00	7.90	7.90	3	2	63	45
Dow, No. 1	Edmond Collins	W.	50.00	400.00	400.00	3	2	52	41
Quinton	Osie Naton	W.	2.00	79.60	79.60	11	8	8	5
Talihina	Josie N. Mason	W.	50.00	27.67	111.66	5	2	81	50
Hugo	J. L. Clark	W.	2.00	107.60	107.60	10	7	516	350
Big Lick	Ella Brunstetter, assistant teacher.	W.	35.00	177.33	177.33	25	19	17	9
Caddo	L. A. Ehlson	W.	2.00	134.10	134.10	13	9	13	9
Indianola	Mrs. W. E. Martin	W.	2.00	156.30	156.30	12	7	144	85
Harmony	Edith Bushnell	W.	35.00	61.33	46.00	4	3	40	17
Lane	Myrtle Sanders	W.	35.00	77.50	103.33	8	5	29	11
Big Hill	Dorley Barton	W.	35.00	166.83	166.83	12	9	2	1
Boggy Depot	Emma Estabrook	W.	30.00	60.00	60.00	2	1	41	25
Kittie	Wm. A. Barrett	W.	35.00	103.50	138.00	12	7	59	31
Sterrett	C. W. Barrett	W.	2.00	108.70	108.70	11	6	174	143
Kulli Chito	C. W. Barrett	W.	40.00	146.00	146.00	21	13	25	15
Garland	B. F. Walker	W.	40.00	210.83	126.50	31	19	43	23
White Chimney	Sue E. Shibley	W.	20.00	22.00	22.00	11	8	6	4
Beach Creek	Blanche Halcomb	W.	35.00	43.34	17.33	11	8	6	4
Higgins	Oma Hatley	W.	35.00	76.00	57.00	12	6	17	9
Smithville	Chas. W. Washburn	W.	45.00	85.50	85.50	20	13	20	13
Huddleston	Katie Anderson	W.	45.00	59.00	206.50	7	4	57	25
Wolf Knob	Sara K. Beard	W.	30.00	27.67	55.34	2	1	25	17
Arndt	Flora Riggs	W.	30.00	14.33	28.67	4	3	17	8
Powell	Sue E. Shibley	W.	35.00	29.33	73.34	4	2	38	17
Nixon	M. L. Davis	W.	20.00	40.00	40.00	3	2	47	19
Sawyer	M. L. Matthews	W.	2.00	17.60	17.60	3	2	24	13
Blue Ridge	A. W. Estes	W.	40.00	82.67	82.67	2	1	52	30
Reynolds	Edith Hill	W.	35.00	21.00	73.50	4	2	24	10
Oconee	W. Bartley	W.	40.00	28.33	85.00	8	4	67	35
Ellis Chapel	Clarence McCasland	W.	40.00	75.00	125.00	11	7	8	5
Stuart	Janiata M. Adams	W.	30.00	47.00	47.00	3	1	30	14
White Chimney	H. L. Crosswell	W.	20.00	28.66	28.66	4	2	42	31
Prairie Point	Laura Edwards	W.	30.00	120.00	120.00	5	3	36	18
Boggy Depot	Adah Wilson	W.	30.00	135.00	135.00	5	3	53	21
Choate Spring	J. K. Leach	W.	50.00	108.34	108.33	14	4	49	15
Buffalo Head	Emma Fahrney	W.	35.00	41.00	102.50	3	2	39	17
Talihina	Emma Estabrook	W.	50.00	23.33	93.34	7	4	94	61
Wilson Grove	C. S. Whittier	W.	30.00	123.00	123.00	1	1	61	30
Fanshawe	Emma Gill Cooper	W.	45.00	47.34	165.66	4	2	53	29
Timber Hill, No. 1	Lula May Davis	W.	2.00	32.40	32.40	5	4	11	8
Shady Point	Margery Morrison	W.	35.00	38.00	95.00	2	1	67	43
Beach Creek	Maggie Catherine Barton	W.	35.00	104.18	41.66	11	6	15	7
Bengal	L. B. Locke	W.	40.00	40.00	120.00	3	2	29	13
Wister	R. L. Wear	W.	2.00	37.40	37.40	6	4	112	73
Harmony	B. A. Gholston	W.	35.00	11.33	28.34	4	0	40	22
Big Sandy	Jord C. Carr	W.	35.00	28.67	71.66	3	1	36	16
Caney	B. A. Gholston	W.	50.00	43.50	101.50	9	4	34	12
Nixon	Daisy Taulbee	W.	20.00	80.00	80.00	3	1	42	21
Harmony	Mattie Kerr	W.	35.00	26.67	66.66	3	1	30	13
Red Oak	M. M. Mitchell	I.	50.00	75.00	75.00	9	5	31	19
McCurtain	M. M. Brown	W.	2.00	64.00	64.00	7	5	7	5
Blue Ridge	Mrs. Hattie Ewing	W.	30.00	80.00	80.00	7	5	52</	

Negro schools.

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Received from Choctaw fund.	Received from Congressional appropriation.	Choctaw-negro.		Negro.	
						Enrolled.	Average daily.	Enrolled.	Average daily.
Macedonia.....	Beatrice Aaron.....	N.	\$25.00		\$172.50			29	12
Kiamichi.....	Nettie A. Barrows.....	N.	35.00		311.50			26	21
Oberlin.....	J. H. Burnside.....	N.	50.00		445.00			90	52
Boggy Bend.....	L. A. Benton.....	N.	40.00		346.67			20	9
New Hope.....	J. M. Croom.....	N.	30.00		167.00			55	28
Timber Hill.....	J. W. Carraway.....	N.	45.00		400.50			63	38
Number 5.....	Mrs. Lizzie Fitzpatrick.....	N.	25.00		222.50			46	25
Carbon.....	G. F. Hale.....	N.	35.00		311.50			98	53
Battiest.....	Addie Bell Hibler.....	N.	35.00	\$133.50	178.00	5	3	60	26
Fort Coffee.....	J. W. Johnson.....	N.	45.00		400.50			85	42
Shawneetown.....	P. A. Parrish.....	N.	50.00		445.00			83	56
Double Spring.....	Julia A. Ruffin.....	N.	40.00		353.33			76	41
Stringtown.....	Adelaide Ruffin.....	N.	25.00		183.33			34	16
Cedar Grove.....	Fannie Y. Sanders.....	N.	45.00		400.50			60	28
Red Oak.....	Bessie Shumake.....	N.	45.00		396.00			69	34
Pine Ridge.....	J. N. Sublette.....	N.	40.00		356.00			54	26
Oak Grove.....	W. M. Walker.....	N.	30.00	40.00	40.00	9	7	11	6
Harris Chapel.....	Riley Hicks.....	N.	40.00	82.00	82.00	14	5	16	11

SUMMARY.

Expended from Choctaw fund:	
For salaries.....	\$52,880.56
For supplies.....	68,598.99
For supervision.....	4,087.75
For school books.....	1,750.80
From Congressional appropriation:	
For day schools.....	39,747.26
Total expended.....	167,015.36
Enrollment:	
Choctaws.....	3,006
Whites.....	13,670
Negroes.....	975
Total.....	17,651

During the month of June our annual teachers' normal was held at Jones' Academy with an enrollment of 220 teachers. This annual meeting has become a fixt factor in the educational work of the Choctaw Nation. An able corps of instructors gave special attention to the illustration of principles and methods of teaching. From the cheerful disposition and good order that prevailed among this large body of teachers, their earnestness in work, their promptness in recitations, their creditable examinations, we are able to select a body of teachers who, we think, will meet all the requirements of our schools, and we look forward to a successful year's work.

Very respectfully,

CALVIN BALLARD,
Supervisor of Choctaw Schools.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS, CHICKASAW NATION.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR,
Tishomingo, Ind. T., July 31, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report as supervisor of schools for the Chickasaw Nation.

On the whole, the results of our work for the past year have been very encouraging, and I can report progress all along the line; while many and great improvements are still needed and many obstacles still require removal.

The great volume of correspondence and other clerical work of the office have prevented much visitation of the schools, and as a consequence I have not that personal knowledge of their work which is desirable and important, nor have they had the benefit of such direct supervision as they should receive; yet the close of the last year marks a decided advance beyond any previous one, and conditions are more favorable for its continuance.

A teachers' normal, which enrolled about 175 members, was held in June at Ardmore, and much interest was taken in the work. The directors were Supervisor Geo. Beck, Supt. Chas. Evans, of Ardmore; and the other instructors were Supt. Wm. Gay, of South McAlester, Supt. A. W. Reynolds, of Comanche, and Mrs. Ella Stout Reed, of Ardmore.

Cotton being the principal crop in this section, it interfered greatly with the opening and attendance of the schools in the fall, as a large portion of the children were kept in the fields picking cotton till Christmas and they are withdrawn from school early in the spring to assist in making the next crop.

As the children are as efficient as adults in most of these operations, and so large a number of the farmers are tenants and comparatively poor, we may not expect much relief in this matter till better and more diversified farming replaces the present "one-crop and move" conditions. The effects of these conditions appear in the small general average of attendance as compared with the total enrollment.

One favorable and encouraging indication, which comes to us from every direction, is the general demand for better teachers, and many of those heretofore passing as teachers are being relegated to the limbo of things that were.

The past year we approved and aided from the Congressional appropriation about 180 schools, and in a number of cases improved buildings and furnishings were made the conditions upon which assistance was granted.

For reasons already stated, many schools did not begin till very late in the season, and closed very early, having but a very short term. In applying for a teacher most of the neighborhoods guarantee part of the salary, besides in many instances supplying for part or all of the term a second and sometimes a third teacher. Many of the natives, recognizing the superiority of our schools, send their children to them in preference to their own.

The recent change by which the tribal schools come under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior will at present make little difference with the day schools of the Chickasaw Nation, but with the boarding schools it will be very different.

Expecting to close on the 4th day of March they spent the previous time preparing for death and all punctually closed on or before that date, but later four of them summoned a little energy and continued at a poor dying rate till the close of the school year in June.

As all but the buildings and grounds belonged to the contractor, the most of them are now dismantled and vacant, and the continuance of school in them means practically a complete refurnishing. Several of them need considerable in the way of repairs and one at least is in a very dilapidated condition, if not unsafe for use. It has been practically impossible to obtain from them any data for the past year which would be of any value.

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Amount received.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Dawes Academy.....	A. Harrison.....	N.	\$45.00	\$400.50	68	28
Loce Academy.....	W. E. O'Neal.....	W.	50.00	450.00	222	108
Wide Spring.....	Irma C. Palmour.....	W.	30.00	114.00	29	18
Hickory.....	E. L. Newman.....	W.	50.00	450.00	160	94
Tatum.....	Jas. M. Seay.....	N.	45.00	399.00	156	69
Velma.....	W. H. Clifton.....	W.	45.00	397.50	104	37
Bacon Springs.....	Sallie Roy.....	W.	30.00	167.33	44	22
Bebec.....	W. J. Bumpers.....	W.	45.00	255.50	67	39
Robberson.....	J. G. Evans.....	W.	40.00	260.00	81	39
Pleasant Mound.....	Thes. Overstreet.....	W.	35.00	229.84	72	27
Colbert.....	H. C. King.....	W.	50.00	450.00	85	61
Marsden.....	T. D. Fetts.....	W.	45.00	340.50	83	29
Peavine.....	J. Barnes.....	W.	40.00	169.00	64	30
Healdton.....	W. L. Harriss.....	W.	40.00	347.67	84	30
Alma.....	Ben. Franklin.....	W.	45.00	313.50	92	44
Brady.....	Amos J. Justice.....	W.	40.00	182.67	67	26
Bradley.....	J. W. Tolleson.....	W.	45.00	400.50	75	44
Conway.....	Janie Young.....	W.	40.00	160.50	61	36
Drake.....	B. B. Clark.....	W.	35.00	155.17	67	44
Simon.....	I. H. Smith.....	W.	35.00	100.33	65	44
Springer.....	A. L. Adams.....	W.	45.00	268.50	84	37
Do.....	E. A. Murchison.....	W.	40.00	80.00	117	81
Foster.....	Mabel Murphy.....	W.	40.00	320.00	81	31
Gilsonite.....	Fred L. Ohr.....	W.	40.00	169.34	26	9
Fox.....	Sol F. Kimbrell.....	W.	30.00	179.00	65	53
Isom Springs.....	J. G. Foster.....	W.	35.00	203.50	53	21
Burneyville.....	Ethel Ford.....	W.	30.00	286.00	97	41
Chagris.....	Robt. Michael.....	W.	40.00	183.34	79	19
Center No. 2.....	Anna Luster.....	W.	40.00	294.60	67	36
Woodford.....	R. D. McManus.....	W.	45.00	387.00	86	31
Parks.....	F. A. Clark.....	W.	40.00	226.00	59	28
Dixie.....	Fairie Clanton.....	W.	40.00	230.67	88	27
Chigley.....	Dora Cooper.....	W.	30.00	175.00	58	31
Cumberland.....	R. E. Grace.....	W.	40.00	316.00	104	67
Bluff Creek.....	Hallie Clifton.....	W.	30.00	43.00	27	17
Do.....	Raymond Stitch.....	W.	30.00	60.00	31	20

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Amount received.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oscar.....	Effie Payne.....	W.	\$35.00	\$32.67	30	15
Pleasant Hill.....	Dollie Desmond.....	W.	35.00	133.00	40	26
Royal.....	P. H. Neal.....	W.	35.00	222.85	69	30
Stonewall.....	M. C. Hooks.....	W.	40.00	243.99	97	32
Loves Valley.....	Blanche Wasson.....	W.	35.00	99.77	60	56
Enville.....	Dallas Crabtree.....	W.	35.00	138.83	53	19
Musgrove.....	J. H. Wilkie.....	W.	35.00	267.00	45	18
Hunton.....	Lena Ellis.....	W.	35.00	242.66	37	14
Oakman.....	M. Annie De Lashmutt.....	W.	40.00	264.00	84	24
Hird.....	Mrs. D. Rushing.....	W.	30.00	140.00	69	41
Homer.....	Minnie Cooke.....	W.	35.00	120.17	45	29
Do.....	Myrtie Kimbrell.....	W.	30.00	87.00	38	24
Nebo.....	Boyd B. Horsman.....	W.	30.00	164.54	92	50
Jesse.....	Jno. H. Hays.....	W.	50.00	336.67	115	54
Cedar Grove.....	Cortez Clark.....	W.	35.00	101.50	48	21
Cottonwood.....	Minnie Witherspoon.....	W.	30.00	128.00	41	17
McCarty.....	R. M. Manes.....	W.	40.00	130.67	75	42
Do.....	L. D. Anderson.....	W.	35.00	77.00	59	26
Byars.....	W. L. Baker.....	W.	45.00	400.50	137	88
Elliotts Chapel.....	Mattie Kinder.....	W.	35.00	295.17	76	25
Franks.....	J. J. Townsend.....	W.	45.00	399.00	98	38
Bailey.....	W. J. Justice.....	W.	45.00	109.50	78	53
Do.....	M. J. Collins.....	W.	45.00	138.00	57	31
Harrisburg.....	D. C. Clark.....	W.	45.00	306.00	38	24
Brushy.....	Willie Lawing.....	W.	30.00	156.00	47	21
Antioch.....	Ernest Murdoch.....	W.	35.00	273.00	60	25
Canyon Springs.....	Viola D. Johnston.....	W.	35.00	133.00	38	16
Palmer.....	Geo. H. Priest.....	W.	45.00	313.00	69	33
Kingston.....	W. A. Nicholson.....	W.	40.00	356.00	60	38
Abar.....	J. F. Johnson.....	W.	35.00	227.50	58	19
Keirsey.....	W. A. Gaskell.....	W.	35.00	158.66	50	24
Lone Star.....	Genie Engledow.....	W.	35.00	98.00	42	13
Old Mill Creek.....	Dorothy Smith.....	W.	35.00	221.67	52	32
Keller.....	Mrs. Ida Mills.....	W.	35.00	87.50	29	10
Do.....	Mrs. Willie Beavers.....	W.	30.00	122.00	44	17
Holder.....	Robt. Mitchell.....	W.	40.00	310.67	41	18
Lebanon.....	J. C. Potts.....	W.	50.00	445.00	90	32
Wild Horse.....	Mollie Sitton.....	W.	35.00	180.84	46	21
Shay.....	Althea Yarnell.....	W.	40.00	144.00	36	14
New Bethel.....	Robt. F. Wilborn.....	W.	35.00	210.00	73	33
Midland.....	A. H. White.....	W.	40.00	356.00	123	50
Troy.....	A. Eggleston.....	W.	45.00	267.00	68	29
Salt Creek.....	Annie Odell.....	W.	35.00	175.00	53	30
Dibble.....	J. W. Lawing.....	W.	40.00	248.00	99	49
New Hope.....	Monson Abernathy.....	W.	45.00	282.00	90	36
Truax.....	J. J. Avant.....	W.	35.00	190.67	47	33
Do.....	Annie Dowling.....	W.	30.00	60.00	35	23
Union Tabernacle.....	W. L. Harris.....	W.	30.00	156.67	60	25
Do.....	Allie Crawford.....	W.	30.00	80.00	38	31
Teller.....	W. E. Holland.....	W.	35.00	80.83	62	16
Prairie Point.....	W. A. Grisham.....	W.	40.00	320.00	73	21
Stealey Ranch.....	Clare Holland.....	W.	35.00	213.50	37	17
Maysville.....	Jas. B. Dorris.....	W.	30.00	227.00	113	54
Arthur.....	Susie Fowler.....	W.	35.00	68.83	21	11
Do.....	Fannie Hodges.....	W.	35.00	63.00	35	23
Do.....	Jas. S. Kincannon.....	W.	35.00	66.50	32	20
Coal Creek.....	Oscar C. White.....	W.	35.00	235.67	49	20
Fitzhugh.....	Thos. McLachlan.....	W.	50.00	425.00	108	55
Branch.....	Annie Foster.....	W.	30.00	57.00	27	10
Ninnekah.....	Effie Payne.....	W.	40.00	76.00	67	15
Do.....	Mattie Braswell.....	W.	40.00	241.83	109	46
College Mound.....	Jas. T. Hill.....	W.	40.00	342.66	67	33
Ran.....	Jno. R. Bailey.....	N.	45.00	400.50	105	57
Katie.....	Lizzie Menefee.....	W.	35.00	233.83	94	33
Central Union.....	S. C. Counter.....	N.	45.00	345.50	116	45
Oswalt.....	Robt. C. Hardin.....	W.	40.00	237.33	66	33
Athens.....	L. J. D. Young.....	N.	40.00	356.00	74	44
Iona.....	E. W. Kile.....	W.	35.00	277.67	85	31
Hewitt.....	Bart Williams.....	W.	40.00	313.34	91	41
Mount Pisgah.....	Mabel Long.....	W.	35.00	82.84	17	9
Russet.....	Julia Wilhite.....	W.	40.00	262.66	85	26
Tussy.....	W. H. Neal.....	W.	35.00	248.50	73	34
Nida.....	J. W. Davenport.....	W.	35.00	179.67	73	34
Hughes.....	W. F. Armstrong.....	W.	35.00	217.00	66	22
Chitwood.....	A. T. Henderson.....	W.	40.00	346.50	66	31
Linn.....	Hattie Leonard.....	W.	35.00	150.00	40	15
McMillan.....	M. D. Deck.....	W.	40.00	320.00	99	40
Erin Springs.....	Mrs. E. J. Coghill.....	W.	50.00	600.00	84	39
Milo.....	Velma Williams.....	W.	35.00	134.17	38	21
Hart.....	W. C. Andrews.....	W.	45.00	266.00	91	42
Woolsey.....	V. M. Chambers.....	W.	40.00	284.00	60	28
Willis.....	Leland Ellis.....	W.	30.00	114.00	48	30
Do.....	C. H. Thomes.....	W.	30.00	80.00	42	31

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Amount received.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Alex.....	Mrs. C. J. Taylor.....	W.	\$35.00	\$274.17	48	34
Bullards.....	S. B. Cox.....	W.	35.00	183.84	46	27
Hennepin.....	Clemmie Crawford.....	W.	40.00	230.67	69	27
Fleetwood.....	Pearl Treadwell.....	W.	35.00	172.67	75	32
Reagan.....	Belmer Duvall.....	W.	40.00	182.67	60	28
Do.....	Annie Marable.....	W.	35.00	77.00	62	47
Dolberg.....	C. W. Shaw.....	W.	40.00	320.00	99	39
Friendship.....	Maud C. Burris.....	W.	30.00	112.00	43	17
Bob.....	Mary Rees.....	W.	35.00	227.50	61	38
Shelton.....	L. L. Jones.....	N.	30.00	240.00	59	32
Jerusalem.....	Virginia Johnson.....	N.	35.00	269.50	60	24
Leader.....	Lula A. Young.....	N.	40.00	320.00	34	15
Union.....	Henry C. Carpenter.....	N.	40.00	229.33	38	23
Prairie View.....	Lillie Williams.....	N.	35.00	235.67	26	22
Mount Olive.....	Mrs. S. A. Harris.....	N.	35.00	248.67	68	54
Pilgrim Rest.....	Oscar Spencer.....	N.	35.00	250.83	61	26
Ara.....	Edgar Gentry.....	W.	30.00	136.00	94	66
Elm Grove.....	Myrtle McLachlan.....	W.	30.00	135.00	36	15
Connerville.....	E. M. Hammett.....	W.	40.00	272.00	65	25
Mead.....	E. D. Macready.....	W.	50.00	445.00	97	52
Pontotoc.....	Fred Rakestraw.....	W.	25.00	200.00	88	47
Vaughter.....	R. H. Vaughter.....	W.	23.00	200.00	103	58
St. Matthews.....	D. J. Counter.....	N.	40.00	354.67	54	22
Wiley.....	W. A. Tucker.....	N.	45.00	304.50	50	29
Mount Pleasant.....	J. W. Griffith.....	N.	45.00	360.00	95	29
Shiloh.....	Mrs. Mollie Franklin.....	N.	35.00	217.00	47	40
Caddo.....	J. W. Scott.....	N.	35.00	95.67	28	23
Union Hill.....	J. R. Smith.....	W.	40.00	302.67	83	42
Provence.....	Ruby Moneysmith.....	W.	35.00	227.50	99	35
Elk.....	J. W. Booth.....	W.	45.00	300.50	112	30
Poland Chapel.....	S. M. Parker.....	W.	30.00	113.00	44	25
Sneed.....	E. S. Davie.....	W.	45.00	360.00	66	35
Jehovah.....	B. C. Franklin.....	N.	45.00	360.00	90	34
Overbrook.....	Ola E. Cody.....	W.	45.00	286.50	84	24
Criner.....	Josie McGehee.....	I.	30.00	54.00	48	30
Sperling.....	Lee W. Harris.....	W.	35.00	222.83	35	18
Durwood.....	J. N. Hobbs.....	W.	40.00	250.67	117	46
Doyle.....	O. L. Stewart.....	W.	40.00	301.33	64	30
Emet.....	J. D. French.....	W.	50.00	193.00	92	40
Do.....	Tollie Jarnagin.....	W.	40.00	120.00	68	34
Mount Calvary.....	Mrs. M. E. Wirlaw.....	W.	35.00	122.50	36	18
Center.....	Thos. L. Farriss.....	W.	45.00	379.50	140	57
Milburn.....	E. E. Glasco.....	W.	50.00	250.00	77	23
Do.....	J. D. French.....	W.	50.00	141.67	50	20
Ahloso.....	R. H. Myers.....	W.	35.00	128.33	36	30
Graham.....	W. S. Young.....	W.	35.00	241.50	89	37
Hopewell.....	W. H. Russell.....	N.	40.00	61.33	22	9
Center Point.....	John W. Ward.....	W.	40.00	161.33	42	25
Sugden.....	D. W. Hughes.....	W.	40.00	240.00	99	38
Brook.....	Geo. W. Coffman.....	W.	30.00	197.00	41	20
Oak Ridge.....	Katherine Williams.....	W.	30.00	221.00	50	17
Union Hill.....	A. C. Haltom.....	W.	25.00	150.00	59	26
Sand Hill.....	S. A. Beard, jr.....	W.	30.00	183.00	58	36
Coulson.....	C. P. Coulson.....	W.	25.00	68.34	35	14
Grantham.....	L. M. Yeary.....	W.	35.00	170.34	60	20
Newport.....	Will W. Jenkins.....	W.	35.00	206.50	53	47
Bethel.....	Lillian Murphy.....	W.	20.00	82.00	29	12
Laxton.....	A. L. Miles.....	W.	25.00	142.83	57	30
Scott.....	Kate Farriss.....	W.	30.00	138.00	31	15
Womack.....	Sydney Wood.....	W.	35.00	141.17	64	23
Platter.....	Wm. Harper.....	W.	20.00	17.33	38	24
Do.....	Hettye Davies.....	W.	20.00	98.67	65	44
Onward.....	C. D. Murphy.....	W.	30.00	180.00	45	20
Shady Grove.....	C. D. Hall.....	N.	30.00	140.00	67	30
Coudon Grove.....	R. H. Van Meter.....	W.	30.00	142.00	61	20
Yarnaby.....	J. P. Connell.....	W.	20.00	76.00	52	20
Buckhorn.....	O. A. Mealar.....	W.	20.00	86.00	38	20
Linwood.....	Myrtle Porter.....	W.	20.00	104.00	26	14
Hoxbar.....	A. D. Allen.....	W.	30.00	150.00	94	34
Coatesworth.....	Dick Gentry.....	W.	30.00	121.00	55	33
Sandy Grove.....	Maud Baudy.....	W.	20.00	46.00	54	39
Do.....	J. F. Neely.....	W.	25.00	33.33	46	40
Union Grove.....	do.....	W.	15.00	45.00	37	21
Pilgrim Rest No. 2.....	Mrs. Parrie Britt.....	W.	20.00	76.66	33	20
Little Flock.....	W. H. Walters.....	N.	30.00	69.00	62	57
Bowman.....	J. W. Marshall.....	W.	35.00	110.83	49	31
Okra.....	Nora E. Bostick.....	W.	25.00	50.83	51	26

Following are the public, private, and denominational schools in which tuition has been paid for Choctaw pupils at the rate of \$2 per month for each:

School.	Teacher.	Race.	Salary per month.	Amount received.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Meta Bond College.....	Meta Chestnutt.....	W.	\$2.00	\$191.00	13	10
Roff, P. S.....	E. P. Downing.....	W.	2.00	409.00	28	24
Pauls Valley.....	Jas. M. Osborn.....	W.	2.00	10.70	1	1
Tishomingo.....	T. F. Pierce.....	W.	2.00	51.60	8	3
Do.....	Marion Baker.....	W.	2.00	36.80	10	10
Hargrove College.....	Rev. J. M. Gross.....	W.	2.00	184.00	12	9
McGee.....	R. J. Brandon.....	W.	2.00	129.20	9	7
Madill.....	H. A. Stanley.....	W.	2.00	353.00	25	19
Elmore.....	W. M. Mask.....	W.	2.00	22.00	2	2
Wynnewood.....	W. C. French.....	W.	2.00	374.70	39	20
St. Elizabeth.....	Sister M. Patricia.....	W.	2.00	276.80	18	15
Marietta.....	M. E. Moore.....	W.	2.00	234.00	49	19
Lindsay.....	R. M. Burnham.....	W.	2.00	48.30	7	2
Duncan.....	G. W. Kirby.....	W.	2.00	60.90	5	4
Marlow.....	A. B. Herring.....	W.	2.00	65.30	11	9
Cornish.....	W. F. Cook.....	W.	2.00	50.80	5	2
Indianola College.....	Geo. W. Neal.....	W.	2.00	166.10	16	8
Ryan.....	Geo. A. Witt.....	W.	2.00	33.00	4	2
New Hickory.....	W. D. Jackson.....	W.	2.00	21.40	3	1
West Sulphur.....	O. F. Burge.....	W.	2.00	10.00	2	1
Silo.....	H. A. Blackburn.....	W.	2.00	43.90	7	2
Jones.....	Minnie Thompson.....	W.	2.00	39.00	3	3
Purdy.....	Mattie Highsmith.....	W.	2.00	6.60	1	1
Amber.....	Virginia Scott.....	W.	2.00	32.70	8	8
Do.....	Mrs. Hortense Hitton.....	W.	2.00	12.00	3	3
Liberty Hill.....	Mattie E. Pace.....	W.	2.00	35.50	6	5
Ravia.....	Maude Brown.....	W.	2.00	70.00	4	4
St. Josephs.....	Sister M. Osmunda.....	W.	2.00	22.10	5	3
Elliotts.....	Lola M. Gammon.....	W.	2.00	4.20	4	1
Brevard Training School.....	Rev. S. A. Steel.....	W.	2.00	115.20	13	9
Johnson.....	Nannie E. Barnes.....	W.	2.00	14.00	2	1
Oliver.....	Lillian Willis.....	W.	2.00	57.20	5	5
N. Stonewall.....	T. B. Liner.....	W.	2.00	28.00	2	2
Rush Springs.....	Lillian O. Walker.....	W.	2.00	48.00	4	3
Bessent.....	R. A. Bessent.....	W.	2.00	16.80	2	2
Chickasaw Hill.....	J. D. Gaile.....	W.	2.00	18.20	6	3
Egypt.....	J. W. Crowley.....	W.	2.00	14.60	5	2
Iron Chapel.....	W. C. Stripling.....	W.	2.00	18.00	3	3
Hoover.....	Willie Mac Jolly.....	W.	2.00	6.30	1	1
Sulphur Normal Institute.....	W. O. Harris.....	W.	2.00	22.30	3	2
Oak Grove.....	W. D. Dennis.....	W.	2.00	9.10	4	3
Kemp.....	P. M. Miller.....	W.	2.00	29.10	3	2
Kaiser.....	Minnie M. Kaiser.....	W.	2.00	48.00	8	8
Sulphur High School.....	Jessie Webster.....	W.	2.00	40.10	6	3

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. BECK,
Supervisor of Chickasaw Schools.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE MINING TRUSTEES FOR CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

SOUTH McALESTER, IND. T., August 28, 1906.

SIR: We have the honor to respectfully submit herewith our report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

The following statements give the names of the individuals and companies who are mining coal and asphalt in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under leases approved by the Department:

COAL OPERATORS.

Name of operator.	Mines at or near—	Principal office.
Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	Red Oak, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	Savanna, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	McAlester and Coleman, Ind. T.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	Williams, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Capital Coal and Mining Co.....	Savanna, Ind. T.....	Savanna, Ind. T.
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	Carbon, Ind. T.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	Chambers, Ind. T.....	Chambers, Ind. T.
Coalgate Co.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.
Degnan & McConnell.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.
Denison Coal Co.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.....	Denison, Tex.
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	Midway, Ind. T.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	Baker and Wilburton, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	Lutie and Haileyville, Ind. T.....	Haileyville, Ind. T.
Harrison, Edwin.....	Sutter, Ind. T.....	Sutter, Ind. T.
Kali Inla Coal Co.....	Gowen, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	Hughes, Ind. T.....	Hughes, Ind. T.
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.....	Bokoshe, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co.....	Howe, Ind. T.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.....	Dow, Ind. T.....	Houston, Tex.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.....	Wilburton, Ind. T.
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	McAlester, Ind. T.....	McAlester, Ind. T.
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	Buck, Ind. T.....	Buck, Ind. T.
McAlester, James J.....	McAlester, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
McMurray, John F.....	Archibald and Pocahontas, Ind. T.....	Do.
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	Edwards, Ind. T.....	Edwards, Ind. T.
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	Krebs, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	Panama, Ind. T.....	Joplin, Mo.
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	Witteville, Ind. T.....	Witteville, Ind. T.
Rock Island Coal Co.....	Alderson, Gowen, and Hartshorne, Ind. T.....	Chicago, Ill.
Savanna Coal Co.....	Savanna, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
St. Louis and Galveston Coal and Mining Co.....	Lehigh, Ind. T.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	McAlester, Ind. T.....	South McAlester, Ind. T.
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	McCurtain, Ind. T.....	Fort Smith, Ark.
Southwestern Development Co.....	Coalgate, Ind. T.....	Parsons, Kans.
Standard Coal Co.....	Coleman, Ind. T.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	Hughes, Ind. T.....	Hughes, Ind. T.
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	Lehigh and Phillips, Ind. T.....	St. Louis, Mo.

ASPHALT OPERATORS.

Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	Dougherty, Ind. T.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	Antlers, Ind. T.....	Antlers, Ind. T.
Downard Asphalt Co.....	Ardmore Ind. T.....	Ardmore, Ind. T.
Eik Asphalt Co.....	Eik, Ind. T.....	New York City.
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	Victor, Ind. T.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	Gilsonite, Ind. T.....	Antlers, Ind. T.
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	do.....	Do.
Schneider, M. & A.....	Woodford, Ind. T.....	Woodford, Ind. T.
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	Loco, Ind. T.....	Comanche, Ind. T.

ROYALTY ON COAL AND ASPHALT.

The royalty on coal and asphalt continues the same, namely: On coal, 8 cents a ton on all coal mined, including slack; on asphalt, 60 cents a ton on refined and 10 cents a ton on crude asphalt.

The coal and asphalt mined and the royalty paid by each operator during the year are shown on pages 78 and 79.

DECREASE IN COAL OUTPUT.

The coal mined during the year shows a decrease of 137,315 tons as compared with the amount mined in 1905.

The decrease was caused by the strike which, beginning April 1, 1906, continued in force thruout the coal field of the Choctaw Nation until about the middle of June, 1906. During that time only a few of the smaller operators mined any coal.

Total amount of coal mined and royalty paid (at 8 cents a ton) by each operator in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Name of operator.	Coal mined.	Royalty paid.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	0.0	\$0.00
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	4,966.0	399.68
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	42,796.0	3,423.68
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	38,059.3	3,044.74
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	44,837.0	3,586.96
Capital Coal and Mining Co.....	0.0	0.00
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	49,378.0	3,950.24
Coalgate Co.....	16,774.2	1,341.93
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	6,482.0	518.56
Degnan & McConnell.....	205,461.0	16,436.88
Denison Coal Co.....	0.0	0.00
Edwards & Son, D. ^a	17,038.0	1,363.04
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	15,698.0	1,255.84
Fordyce, William C. ^b	0.0	0.00
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	128,428.0	10,274.24
Hailey Coal and Mining Co. ^c	77,965.0	6,237.20
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	120,894.0	9,671.52
Harrison, Edwin.....	30,023.0	2,401.84
Kali Inla Coal Co. ^d	53,724.7	4,297.97
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	33,219.0	2,657.52
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.....	16,862.0	1,348.96
Mexican Gulf Coal and Transportation Co. ^e	40,890.0	3,271.20
Milby & Dow Coal & Mining Co.....	106,679.65	8,534.37
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	53,281.0	4,262.48
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	44,188.0	3,535.04
McAlester, James J.....	4,243.0	339.44
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1,651.0	132.08
McMurray, John F.....	22,350.5	1,788.04
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	1,078.0	86.24
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	220,052.0	17,604.16
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	19,348.0	1,547.84
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	46,116.0	3,689.28
Rock Island Coal Co ^e	360,262.0	28,820.96
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	59,018.0	4,721.44
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	177,411.0	14,192.88
St. Louis-Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	315.0	25.20
Southwestern Development Co.....	388,615.0	31,089.20
Standard Coal Co.....	0.0	0.00
Savanna Coal Co.....	4,775.85	382.07
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	47,112.0	3,768.96
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	222,179.0	17,774.32
Grand total.....	2,722,200.2	217,776.00

^a Succeeded by McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.

^b Succeeded by Denison Coal Co.

^c Succeeded by Hailey-Ola Coal Co.

^d Succeeded to portions of leases 10 and 11 of Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co.

^e Operations of these companies carried on under contract on approved leases of Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co.

COMPARISON OF COAL OUTPUT.

Compared with 1905 there was a decrease in the coal output during the year of 137,315 tons, or \$10,985.25 royalty, as shown by the following statement:

Year.	Tons mined.	Royalty.
1905.....	2,859,515	\$228,761.25
1906.....	2,722,200	217,776.00
Decrease.....	137,315	10,985.25

ASPHALT MINED.

The following statement shows the total amount of asphalt mined and the total amount of royalty paid thereon by each operator in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during the year at 10 cents a ton for crude and 60 cents a ton for refined asphalt:

Name of operator.	Tons mined.	Royalty paid.
Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	0	\$0.00
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	1,700	170.00
Downard Asphalt Co.....	896	89.60
Elk Asphalt Co.....	0	0.00
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	0	0.00
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	0	0.00
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	0	0.00
Schneider, M. & A.....	58	34.80
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	0	0.00
Total.....	2,654	294.40

COMPARISON OF ASPHALT OUTPUT.

Compared with 1905 there was a falling off in the asphalt output during the year of 7,461 tons, or \$874.60 royalty, as shown by the following figures:

Year.	Tons mined.	Royalty.
1905.....	10,115	\$1,169.00
1906.....	2,654	294.40
Decrease.....	7,461	874.60

COAL AND ASPHALT OUTPUT.

The coal and asphalt mined during the year amounts to 2,724,854.2 tons, or \$218,070.40 royalty, as shown by the following statement:

Mineral.	Tons mined.	Royalty.
Coal.....	2,722,200.2	\$217,776.00
Asphalt.....	2,654.0	294.40
Total.....	2,724,854.2	218,070.40

COMPARISON OF COAL AND ASPHALT OUTPUT.

The following statement shows that the amount of coal and asphalt mined during the year is less than that mined in 1905 by 144,776 tons, or \$11,859.85 royalty:

Year.	Tons mined.	Royalty.
1905.....	2,869,630	\$229,930.25
1906.....	2,724,854	218,070.40
Decrease.....	144,776	11,859.85

LEASES CANCELED.

September 29, 1905, at the request of the lessee, the Department canceled the approved asphalt lease of the Ravia Asphalt Company, covering land in the Chickasaw Nation, the company having paid all royalties due. The lease was canceled because the quality of the material in the lease was so poor that it could not be profitably mined.

COAL AND ASPHALT ACREAGE LEASED.

The number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1906, was 111, covering 101,360 acres.

The number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1906, was 9, covering 6,400 acres.

The total number of coal and asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1906, was 120, covering a total of 107,760 acres.

The following statements give the names of the lessees of coal and asphalt lands, the number of leases held by each lessee, and the acreage of the leases:

COAL.

Name of lessee.	Leases.	Acres.
Ardmore Coal and Power Co.....	1	960
Bache and Denman Coal Co.....	1	960
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	2	1,920
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	1	610
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960
Capital Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	4	3,840
Coalgate Co.....	2	1,920
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co.....	24	22,500
Degnan & McConnell.....	3	2,900
Denison Coal Co.....	1	960
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	2	1,920
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	3	3,010
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	4	3,960
Harrison, Edwin.....	3	2,880
Kali Inla Coal Co.....	2	480
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960
Mazzard Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,920
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Co.....	1	960
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	2	1,240
McAlester, James J.....	1	280
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1	480
McMurray, John F.....	8	7,680
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	2	1,920
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6,680
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	1	960
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	7	6,680

COAL—Continued.

Name of lessee.	Leases.	Acres.
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,920
Southwestern Development Co.....	6	5,640
Standard Coal Co.....	1	960
Savanna Coal Co.....	1	120
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	1	960
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	8	7,300
Total.....	111	101,360

ASPHALT.

Name of lessee.	Leases.	Acres.
Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	1	960
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	1	960
Downard Asphalt Co.....	1	360
Elk Asphalt Co.....	1	960
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	1	480
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	1	960
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1	640
Schneider, M. & A.....	1	960
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	1	120
Total.....	9	6,400

COAL LEASES ASSIGNED.

During the year ten coal leases have been assigned by approval of the Department, as follows:

Lessee.	Assignee.	Leases.	Date approved.
Edwards, & Son D.....	McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	2	May 2, 1906
Fordyce, William C.....	Denison Coal Co.....	1	Aug. 12, 1905
Hailey Coal and Mining Co.....	Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	2	Feb. 10, 1906
McDougall Co.....	Coalgate Co.....	1	Apr. 6, 1906
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co.....	Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co. ^a	2	Feb. 10, 1906
Do.....	Kali Inla Coal Co. ^b	2	Feb. 2, 1906
Total.....		10	

^a Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co. leases 6 and 7.

^b 240 acres each of Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co. leases 10 and 11.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMPTON TUCKER,
Trustee for Choctaw Nation.

J. HAMP WILLIS,
Trustee for Chickasaw Nation.

The INDIAN INSPECTOR FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT AT UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *July 14, 1906.*

SIR: The annual report of the agent for the Indians of the Union Agency in the Indian Territory, comprising what is known as the Five Civilized Tribes—the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole—for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, by which it is purposed, as briefly as possible, to show the condition of the Government business intrusted to this office and the results accomplished during such period, is respectfully submitted.

OFFICE ORGANIZATION.

Special legislation and work incident to the general individualization of the landed and moneyed interests of the Five Civilized Tribes have devolved such a varied character of duties upon the Interior Department, many of which have either by law or regulation been placed under the immediate local supervision of the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, that to intelligently and systematically act upon the different subjects requiring attention the agency force is subdivided into departments or divisions, each having a reliable employee in charge, to whom the agent must and does look and rely upon for the proper conduct of the clerical work of that division.

These divisions are created to dispatch a particular branch of public business, which has an identity of its own, when its volume demands that it be segregated and given more attention than it would receive when incorporated with some other branch in the office.

This work is therefore divided into twelve parts, not including the chief clerk's office, namely, the mailing room, cashier's office, accounts, Indian payments, town site, deeds, lease, royalty, intruder, removal of restrictions, land sales, and roads.

For the convenience of this report the different subjects are grouped and discust under the head of each division.

MAILING ROOM.

This division opens, briefs, records, and indexes all incoming mail and press-copies, incloses, and indexes all outgoing mail. The approximate totals of incoming and outgoing mail for the fiscal years 1905 and 1906 show marked increase in the business of the agency, as follows: Separate letters and remittances received, 1905, 94,996; 1906, 124,421; separate letters and receipts written and forwarded, 1905, 130,000; 1906, 169,566.

The number of letters received daily fluctuates to a most remarkable degree, it being not uncommon for the difference between two successive days' mail to be several hundred letters—the highest record of outgoing mail being about 1,500 letters in one day.

Over \$1,600,000 was received during the fiscal year, the greater part of which came in by mail in small amounts, making an average

of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 daily, the careful and accurate handling of which added greatly to the work of the mailing room.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

Before coming to the attention of the agent all incoming and outgoing mail passes over the chief clerk's desk and is here carefully read and sorted. With the exception of letters acknowledging receipt of papers or formal money receipts which bear the initials of the checking clerk and cashier, no mail is signed by rubber stamp.

The chief clerk's office keeps all time reports, records of employees, and other general records, which apply to all divisions alike, and handles all general miscellaneous matters which arise from time to time not in line with the work of any particular division and which of themselves are not of sufficient importance to require the entire time of one or more employees.

In addition to these duties the chief clerk has general supervision of the clerical details of the different divisions, and in the absence of the agent is the employee left in charge.

CASHIER'S OFFICE.

The cashier's office keeps the general cash book of the agency and is responsible to the agent for all moneys received either by mail or paid in personally by individuals. All cash, drafts, money orders, etc., are taken from their accompanying statements in the cashier's office before the statements are sent to the various divisions for auditing and record, and when properly checked and entered in the royalty, townsite, and other books the moneys are then credited to the proper nation or individual.

During the fiscal year, as shown by the general statement of receipts, the cashier's office handled in money and negotiable paper a total of \$1,665,289.51, which was received in every conceivable form, nearly all in small amounts. This sum of money was made up of approximately 35,000 drafts, checks, and money orders, and the balance cash.

Thousands of remittances are received which are incorrect as to amount, necessitating calls for shortages and the return of excesses. The remittances returned during the fiscal year by reason of those errors aggregated approximately \$90,000.

All receipts for moneys pass thru and are checked by the cashier, and all deposits are made by him. This work has been so systematized and placed upon the plane of a bank that the accounts must balance daily, and weekly statements of public funds to your office are made immediately at the close of each week.

ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

This division has final charge of all disbursements and the preparation of the general cash and property account under the official bond of the agent, also the payment of all tribal warrants. All expense vouchers, pay rolls, etc., of the agency force and the force of the United States Indian inspector for Indian Territory are prepared in this division.

As the general work of the agency increases the quarterly account with its various vouchers supporting receipts and disbursements

naturally grows larger, and each account for the four quarters of the past fiscal year has outclassed the one immediately preceding it, each one in its turn being the largest in the history of the agency.

The number of vouchers and statements supporting receipts of the accounts by quarters are given below:

First quarter, 1906:			
Regular disbursement vouchers.....	435		
Royalty vouchers.....	566		
		1,001	
Statements supporting receipts.....			10,549
Second quarter, 1906:			
Regular disbursement vouchers.....	442		
Royalty vouchers.....	665		
		1,107	
Statements supporting receipts.....			15,874
Third quarter, 1906:			
Regular disbursement vouchers.....	480		
Royalty vouchers.....	1,230		
		1,710	
Statements supporting receipts.....			9,942
Fourth quarter, 1906:			
Regular disbursement vouchers.....	539		
Royalty vouchers.....	1,044		
		1,583	
Statements supporting receipts.....			10,142

As shown by the accounts for the four quarters of the fiscal year, the grand total of moneys handled, including deposits, aggregated \$2,923,953.67, a total of \$1,665,289.51 collected and \$1,426,584.97 disbursed.

The receipts, which have had much to do with the increase of the business at the agency, are about half a million dollars larger than the previous year. The disbursements, however, are smaller, this owing to the special payment of \$800,000 in 1905 to the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The general disbursements of the agency, with the exception of this special payment, were much larger. The following recapitulatory statement shows the various items received and disbursed during the year:

Receipts:			
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—			
Coal royalty.....	\$249,690.52		
Asphalt royalty.....	2,256.50		
Sale of seized timber, etc. (tribal).....	134.30		
Sale of seized timber (individual).....	20.00		
Condemned town lots.....	660.75		
Town lot payments.....	581,728.65		
		\$834,490.72	
Choctaw cattle tax.....		10,091.80	
Chickasaw cattle tax.....		8,444.50	
Cherokee Nation—			
Oil and gas royalty (individual).....	288,231.22		
Coal royalty (individual).....	2,735.41		
Marble royalty (individual).....	350.00		
Oil lease bonus (individual).....	5,403.24		
Ferry charters.....	105.00		
Gravel royalty.....	90.00		
Sale of stray stock, etc.....	463.55		
School revenue (board, teachers and pupils).....	10,817.94		
Improvements former orphan asylum lands.....	755.00		
Grazing tax.....	2,821.50		
Town lot payments.....	244,450.74		
		556,223.60	

Receipts—Continued.

Creek Nation—			
Oil and gas royalty (individual).....	\$17,490.66		
Coal royalty (individual).....	9,324.87		
Rent of capitol building (department of justice).....	916.66		
Sale seized property (tribal).....	5.00		
Excess appropriation returned.....	10.75		
Tribal occupation and merchandise tax.....	62,059.50		
Grazing tax.....	13,347.90		
Town lot payments.....	149,049.53		
			\$252,204.87
Miscellaneous—			
Sale of town-site maps.....		394.70	
Sale of government property.....		207.95	
Overpayments, advanced royalty, Creek and Cherokee.....		3,231.37	
Total moneys actually collected by Indian agent.....		1,665,289.51	
Received by Treasury warrants on requisition.....		1,195,172.79	
			2,860,462.30
Balance "individual Indian moneys" carried over from previous fiscal year.....			63,491.37
Total.....			2,923,953.67

Disbursements:

Per capita and other Indian payments—			
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....	\$4,240.00		
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1904.....	78,960.00		
Payment to loyal Creeks.....	34,442.10		
Payment to self-emigrants.....	653.70		
Payment to the Delawares.....	98,135.35		
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1906.....	105,420.00		
			321,851.15
Warrant payments:			
Creek.....	96,848.28		
Cherokee.....	33,835.37		
Chickasaw.....	445,876.29		
			576,559.94
Miscellaneous:			
Incidentals, office of Indian inspector for Indian Territory.....	9,151.82		
Removal of intruders.....	20,846.19		
Sale and leasing of Creek and Cherokee lands.....	26,974.21		
Cherokee Citizenship Commission and witnesses.....	1,355.70		
Salary and expenses revenue inspection service.....	36,303.29		
Public roads.....	5,920.09		
Investigation alleged fraudulent leases.....	13,496.07		
Removal of restrictions.....	7,846.21		
Overpayment advance royalty.....	2,887.47		
Paid royalties due individual Indians.....	339,279.01		
Refunded for overpayment on town lots.....	829.70		
Remittances and patents on town lots.....	6,966.00		
Telephone inspection service.....	2,041.39		
Salary of agent, employees, office incidental and miscellaneous.....	53,418.32		
Exchange.....	858.41		
			528,173.88
Total actual disbursements.....		1,426,584.97	
Deposited Indian moneys to the credit of various tribes.....		1,337,041.68	
Deposited on account of sale of town-site maps.....		394.70	
Deposited on account of sale of government property.....		207.95	
Deposited unexpended balances.....		111,478.11	
Balance on hand, overpayment advance royalty.....		343.90	
Balance on hand "individual Indian moneys".....		47,902.36	
Grand total.....			2,923,953.67

WARRANT PAYMENTS.

The investigation with reference to the validity of Chickasaw school warrants, mentioned in the last annual report, having been completed and the valid warrants ordered paid, two payments were made during the year, one commencing July 17, 1905, and one on March 15, 1906, continuing until all warrants shown by the approved lists that were presented were retired, making a total disbursement of \$445,876.29.

The last approved lists cover warrants for school purposes in the Chickasaw Nation up to and including No. 1178, dated September 4, 1905. Warrants issued subsequent to that time have not yet been certified to this office for settlement.

In the Creek Nation, warrants issued by the tribal authorities in the payment of their general expenses are carefully examined and approved by the Indian agent before circulation, and are paid in their order of issuance as funds become available.

Two payments were made during the year, one commencing August 28, 1905, and one on January 26, 1906, both aggregating \$96,848.28. All warrants issued up to and including March 4, 1906, have been called in for payment, and nearly if not all retired.

In the Cherokee Nation, warrants issued for similar purposes are presented direct to the agent and paid by official check, not being circulated, there being sufficient funds available at all times to pay the current expenses of this nation. Various disbursements during the year, aggregating \$33,835.37, were divided among the different funds as follows:

National.....	\$26,965.85
School.....	2,939.61
Orphan.....	578.68
Insane.....	3,351.23
Total.....	33,835.37

INDIAN PAYMENTS DIVISION.

The Indian payments, which are more in the line of special disbursements outside of the regular agency routine, are made by the employees of this division. During the year it has had under way three large payments, as well as the closing up of several made during previous years.

DELAWARE PER CAPITA PAYMENT.

The various legal questions as to who should be enrolled as members of the "Delaware tribe of Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation," as contemplated by the Act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 221), making an appropriation in settlement of the claims and demands of the Delawares, having been finally determined, a complete roll of such Indians was made by this office. It having been held that the payment could only be made to the original registered Delawares and their descendants who had maintained their tribal relations, and no record of the essential facts having been made in the enrollment of these Indians, it became necessary to take proof in the field upon special forms which were approved by

the Department. Upon the completion of such proof, the roll contained 1,100 Delawares, which was accepted by the Delaware business committee and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The roll could not be finally closed nor any payment made until it was conclusively determined that all Delawares entitled to participate therein were properly enrolled, there being a certain amount of money to be divided among the entire number. The roll was approved on April 10, 1906, and the payment commenced at Bartlesville on April 23, 1906, and continued at Nowata and Vinita. The per capita was \$102.50.

In accordance with departmental instructions, shares of Delaware minors were only paid to their statutory guardians. In some cases no guardians have yet been appointed, and in some cases the office has been unable to reach the claimants, either in person or by mail, leaving 143 shares unpaid. The total amount disbursed thus far is \$98,135.35.

Owing to the many complications, this was a most difficult roll to prepare. Only thirteen families who made application were finally rejected, or a total of forty-nine persons, and there have been no applications for enrollment since the closing of the roll, nor were there any during the payment.

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAW PER CAPITA.

During the \$40 townsite per capita payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens as made during the previous fiscal year the Mississippi Choctaws were not paid. Subsequently the matter of their right to this payment was considered, and the legal questions having been disposed of by opinions of the Assistant Attorney-General of the Interior Department and the Comptroller of the Treasury, the payment was ordered and promptly made, commencing at Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation, on November 1, 1905. The total disbursement during the year to Mississippi Choctaws was \$46,720.

The condition of these Indians will be especially mentioned hereafter. They are the most indigent and ignorant class of Indians in the Indian Territory. This payment, being made at the beginning of the winter season, was of untold benefit to them.

CHOCTAW-CHICKASAW TOWNSITE PAYMENT FOR 1906.

The act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 571), provides for the distribution of the funds received on account of payments for town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to the members of these nations per capita. One payment of \$40 has heretofore been made, and on June 1, 1906, the second disbursement of \$35 per capita was commenced. This payment is now under way, there having been, up to the close of the fiscal year, \$105,420 disbursed. This payment will require about six months' steady work in the field, the total number of Indians enrolled, including Mississippi Choctaws, who have been placed upon this roll, being 25,415.

The per capita is so small that every effort is being made to save the Indian expense in procuring same. The paying party will visit every town of importance in the different localities in the two nations. To make it unnecessary for the Indian to go long distances to receive the amount due him and his family, or to wait for a considerable

length of time where crowds would naturally congregate, the Indians have all been given to understand that it is desired that they wait until the paying party reaches their own locality. In other words, it is less expensive for the agent to go to the Indian than for the Indians to go to the agent. Thus far the plan has proven very satisfactory. Many Indians who have been paid at the town nearest their home, without any expense upon their part, have said that at previous payments, where they were required to go long distances and to wait their turn, that they had to expend one-half or more of their money to secure it.

In the full-blood settlements it has also been gratifying to hear the merchants say that the Indian has taken better care of his money than ever before. This is probably, to a certain extent, due to the fact that he was at home and away from influences that might tempt him to spend what little money he had for other than necessary expenses. While it may require a little more time and does cause some more trouble in moving the paying party, it is believed the results will justify same.

Under this same head there has been disbursed during the fiscal year, in the settlement of unpaid claims of the previous \$40 per capita distribution, a total sum of \$32,240.

LOYAL CREEK PAYMENT.

A supplemental roll of loyal Creek claimants entitled to participate in the appropriation made by Congress for this purpose having been approved during the year, such payment has been continued from time to time until the total amount has now been practically disbursed, there being but few unsettled claims. The amount paid was \$34,442.10.

SELF-EMIGRANT CREEKS.

This payment, similar to the loyal Creek payment, has continued at intervals in the settlement of old claims previously authorized, a total of \$653.70 having been disbursed during the year.

CHICKASAW PER CAPITA.

This payment was practically completed in previous years, but unpaid shares have been settled during the past year to the amount of \$4,240.

TOWN-SITE DIVISION.

The record books showing the owner of each and every lot in the 300 Government town sites in the Indian Territory are kept in this division, and all town-lot payments are checked and entered on these books before being credited to the proper nation.

The matter of the preparation of the record books and the determination of the rights of claimants to town lots is one which is handled by the Indian inspector, the sole duty of the agent being to receive and receipt for all moneys paid upon these lots when properly tendered as to time and amount, as shown by the schedules and record books approved by the Department, and, upon final payment, to see that necessary steps are taken looking to the issuance of deeds.

The town-site division probably deals with more individuals than any other division of the office; and the careful checking of the thousands of small remittances, also the computing of interest, necessitates an immense amount of accurate bookkeeping and clerical work. Many remittances are incorrect, the amounts not being properly calculated by the sender. The records show that during the past year nearly \$90,000 was returned on account of overpayments and erroneous remittances.

The following comparative statement shows the marked increase in this particular work during the past fiscal year, the receipts in town-lot moneys alone being nearly a million dollars:

Town-lot moneys received and credited by fiscal years.

	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
Fiscal year ended June 30—				
1900.....		\$74.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,213.50
1901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
1902.....	\$80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
1903.....	211,410.22	21,286.40	337,427.21	570,123.83
1904.....	106,479.26	73,568.24	374,574.22	554,621.72
1905.....	105,579.47	139,389.74	541,749.55	786,718.76
1906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,728.65	975,228.92

Individual town-lot receipts issued:

Fiscal year 1905.....	33,684
Fiscal year 1906.....	37,083

Section 12 of the act of April 26, 1906, required all town-lot payments past due upon that date to be made within sixty days, and all payments becoming due thereafter to be made within thirty days from the date they became due. This provision caused an unprecedented number of payments to be made just at the expiration of the sixty-day period—about June 24, 25, and 26. To give an idea of the amount of business that was transacted at that time, the records show that approximately \$20,000 was received on June 24, \$50,000 on June 25, and \$30,000 on June 26—a total of nearly \$100,000 in three days—about three-fourths of which came in by mail in small amounts.

TOWN-LOT DEED DIVISION.

Upon the final payment on any town lot steps are taken as fast as the available force will permit looking to the issuance of the deed or patent in the name of the individual to whom the lot was originally scheduled.

In the Creek and Cherokee nations the agent issues a final certificate in duplicate, one of which is forwarded to the principal chief, in order that he may draw the patent, and one to the Department thru the Indian inspector's office, the duplicate for the Department being for the purpose of checking the deed when it is forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as the law provides in these two nations.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations deeds are prepared in this office and presented to the tribal executives of the two nations for joint execution and subsequently are delivered by mail to the proper persons.

The following statement shows the number of deeds and patents prepared in this division for the last two fiscal years:

	1905.	1906.
Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	5,247	9,815
Cherokee.....	636	1,623
Creek.....	1,890	2,079
Total.....	7,773	13,517

OIL LEASE DIVISION.

Under existing law oil, gas, and other mineral leases in the Creek and Cherokee nations can only be made by allottees with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

In the rapid development of the resources of the Indian Territory the rich oil deposits have attracted from every part of the United States those interested in the oil industry. This development has been especially active in the Creek and Cherokee nations, and these oil fields, in connection with those adjacent in Kansas and Oklahoma, comprize what is known as the "Mid-continent field," and it has made most remarkable strides in the past year. The larger percentage of the leases have been taken and the greatest development has been in the Cherokee Nation, but of late the fields have moved southward in the Creek Nation very rapidly.

Mention should also be made of the coal deposits in the Creek Nation, particularly at Henryetta, where there is a considerable quantity of good coal which is sufficiently deep to be mined by shaft. Other small coal deposits are found at different points, but are near the surface and are mined only by the "stripping" process.

On June 30, 1906, a total of 9,569 Creek and Cherokee mineral leases, principally oil and gas, had been presented to the agency for the consideration of the Department, of which 2,065 have been approved, these approved leases covering approximately 157,660 acres.

The following tabulated statement shows the leases which have been presented and acted upon during the fiscal year, as well as the total number filed, acted upon, and pending:

Nation and kind of minerals.	Pending at agency July 1, 1905.	Filed during year.	Forwarded to Department.	Approved by Department.	Disapproved by Department.	Canceled account failure to refile.	Pending at this office June 30, 1906.
CHEROKEE.							
Oil and gas.....	2,713	3,986	2,772	1,445	474	422	3,677
Coal.....	9	18	15	1	6		22
Miscellaneous.....	4	20	4		8		24
CREEK.							
Oil and gas.....	398	803	162	58	42	100	714
Coal.....	30	9	21	19	10	32	27
Miscellaneous.....	2						
Total.....	3,156	4,836	2,974	1,523	540	554	4,464

RECAPITULATION.

Here July 1, 1905.....	3,156	Canceled.....	554
Filed during year.....	4,836	Here June 30, 1906.....	4,464
Handled during year.....	7,992		
Forwarded to Department.....	2,974	Total.....	7,992

Under the regulations of the Department, leases are made in quadruplicate upon a prescribed form and must be accompanied by necessary collateral papers to furnish the Department the information and evidence it desires. A full list of the papers required to complete an oil and gas mining lease under the rules in effect at this time is submitted below.

When the lessee is an individual and the lease covers the allotment of an adult the following papers are necessary:

1. Sworn application upon Form B, prescribed by the Department, describing all leases in which the lessee is in any way interested.
2. Statement from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes verifying allotment. (This is procured by the agent's office.)
3. Affidavit of lessee, or his representative, showing no operations, and the amount of bonus, if any, paid or to be paid.
4. Affidavit of lessor made before a United States Commissioner, or in lieu thereof a statement made to the Indian agent acknowledging the execution of the lease.
5. Statement showing financial responsibility, amount of cash on hand available for mining operations, and experience in oil, gas, or other business, supported by certificate of bank officer upon Form C, prescribed by the Department.

Where the lessee is a corporation and the lessor an adult, the following additional papers are required:

1. Certified copy of articles of association and certificate of incorporation.
2. If a foreign corporation, certificate of clerk of the court of appeals at South McAlester showing compliance with the Indian Territory corporation law.
3. Evidence, in the form of a single affidavit of the secretary or president of the corporation, under the corporate seal, showing authority of officers to execute lease, bond, and other papers.
4. Financial showing, under oath, made by an officer of the company covering the following points:
 - (a) Number of shares of capital stock actually issued and stating specifically the amount of cash paid into the treasury on each share sold, or if paid in property, state the kind, quantity, and value of same paid per share.
 - (b) Of the stock sold, how much per share remains unpaid and subject to assessment?
 - (c) How much cash has the company in its treasury and elsewhere, and from what source was it received?
 - (d) What property, exclusive of cash, is owned by the company, and its value?
 - (e) What is the total indebtedness of the company, stating specifically the nature of its obligations.
 - (f) What experience the officers of the company, or others connected with or employed by it, have had in connection with petroleum, gas, or other business. Should the lease cover coal or other mineral, a similar statement covering such mineral should be submitted.
 - (g) A complete list of the stockholders, with their addresses, and the number of shares held by each.
 - (h) Bank officer's certificate, upon Form C, prescribed by the Department.

Where the lease covers the allotment of a minor, the same must be executed by a duly appointed and authorized guardian under direction of the court, and requires the following additional papers:

1. Certified copy of letters of guardianship.
2. Certified copy of order of court authorizing the guardian to enter into the lease, and confirmatory order.
3. Affidavit of guardian showing his relationship to and the age of the minor; whether any bonus paid and the amount thereof, if any, paid or to be paid, directly or indirectly, to said guardian. If not the parent, the guardian should state at whose request he was appointed.

In heirship cases covering the land of a deceased allottee the following additional papers are required:

1. Affidavits of two reliable Indian citizens of the tribe or town of which the deceased allottee was a member, showing as nearly as possible the date of the death of such allottee and the name and ages of all heirs.
2. If court proceedings determining the heirship have been had, certified copy thereof.

The following suggestions also apply:

1. No plat will be required for oil and gas leases, but for other minerals a map sufficiently large to show the part or parts of the allotment supposed to be underlaid with mineral must be submitted.
2. Guardians are not required to furnish affidavit before a United States commissioner or this office, as the leases must be made by direction of the court.
3. One copy of financial statement for individual or corporate lessees is sufficient to cover any number of leases, except that bank officer's certificate, Form C, must accompany each lease.

One certified copy of articles of incorporation and certificate of clerk of court of appeals is sufficient.

Upon the submission and approval of a lease the lessee is required to furnish a good and sufficient bond in an amount not less than \$1,000, depending upon the area embraced in each lease. After the acceptance of this bond operations may be commenced, and not before.

The Indian allottee receives not less than 10 per cent of the value of the oil as his royalty, and in the case of gas wells, as at present fixed by the Department, \$50 per annum for each well where the gas is not utilized and \$150 per annum when utilized. In addition thereto, under an amendment of the regulations of May 22, 1906, should the lessee fail to drill at least one well upon each lease within one year from the date of approval of the bond, in case he desires to continue such lease in effect, he must pay the lessor an annual rent of \$1 per acre, which will continue the lease for one year, and should he again fail to drill, the annual rental must again be paid and operations can again be delayed, which plan may be followed for a time not to exceed five years, the Department reserving the right, however, in case of necessity, to require wells to be drilled, for the protection of the property of the Indian, at an earlier date.

The royalties mentioned above and all payments to the allottees, with the exception of payments made to secure the lease when it is taken, commonly called "bonus," are made to this office and in turn disbursed to the allottee, which will be discussed under the head of "Royalties."

Lessees are also required to pay an annual advanced royalty of a stipulated sum per acre, for which payments credit will be given when actual royalties accrue from production.

As mentioned above, the matter of bonus is one which is determined between the allottee and the lessee where the Indian is an adult. Competition and the uncertainty of the oil business have necessitated the payment of bonus for all leases secured, the amounts paid being determined in accordance with the speculative and prospective value of the land as producing property, this being estimated by the result of wells upon adjoining tracts or other lands in the vicinity. These bonuses in some cases have run into many thousands of dollars.

For minor allotments leases can only be made by the duly appointed guardian with the approval of the United States courts. The courts require the guardians to advertise these leases and they are put up at auction by an officer of the court and then awarded to the oil lessee making the highest and best bonus offer, the guardian being directed to enter into the lease accordingly.

The maximum area of oil or gas leases in which, under the rules of the Department, any one individual or corporation may be interested, either directly or indirectly, is 4,800 acres, and to secure this area the

lessee must show that he has at least \$40,000 available to prosecute actual operations. This is the maximum financial showing required.

By reason of various misunderstandings, most frequently as to bonus, numerous protests are made by Indian lessors. Each one is given attention as soon as possible and is thoroughly investigated. Many require formal hearings. To this duty there has been detailed Mr. Charles O. Shepard, special agent, and he has heard during the year 263 cases. The complaints are of various character, but in approximately one-third of these cases an explanation between the parties before a Government officer has resulted in a complete understanding and a withdrawal of the protest. It is believed that careful investigations of all these complaints and prompt decisions in favor of the party in the right, whether he be oil lessee or Indian lessor, has resulted in a great reduction of the complaints from the Indians and great improvement in the practice of lessees. Both parties have learned that there are always two sides to every question and that one must respect the rights of the other, whether he be lessee or lessor.

It is seldom that a lease is filed in every respect complete, with its accompanying papers ready for transmission for approval. Immediately upon its receipt information is requested from the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes to ascertain if the land included in the lease is the allotment of the Indian lessor and whether or not such allotment is involved in contest. The proper checking and examination of the leases, which are presented in quadruplicate, together with the necessary accompanying papers, the calling for additional papers and corrections in nearly every case, and the filing of such papers from time to time as they are presented, requires a voluminous correspondence and an immense amount of detail clerical work.

Including the number of leases previously pending, there have been handled by the agency office during the fiscal year a total of 7,992 leases, of which only a small per cent have been finally perfected. It requires, however, more work to handle an imperfect lease than one presented in complete form, and with this volume of business and the thousands of leases pending and being called up daily, it has been absolutely impossible, with the available force, to keep the work of this division in proper condition up to date, altho every possible effort has been made to do so. Leases are examined, checked, and forwarded in regular order, and are only made special upon a written showing that the property is being drained, thereby injuring same, or on account of short term where the lessor is a minor.

Under a system previously in vogue, incomplete leases were returned to the lessees. This has not been done in the past fiscal year, but corrections and additions are required to be made by proper authority at the agency office. All outstanding leases have been called in, and where not again presented for consideration by departmental authority have been canceled upon the records and the Indians notified that the lease would not be further considered and that he or she was at liberty, if they had not already done so, to lease the land to other parties, subject to approval.

The oil development has resulted in bringing large incomes to many Indians, the records showing that some have received as high as \$1,200 or more per month on account of oil royalty, while there are many cases running in the neighborhood of from \$250 to \$400 per month.

ROYALTY DIVISION.

OIL AND GAS ROYALTIES—CREEK AND CHEROKEE.

As mentioned in the discussion of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, royalties due the Indian lessors under such leases are, under the regulations of the Department, collected by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency and in turn paid out to the individual Indian. There have been altogether 2,065 oil and gas leases approved in the Creek and Cherokee nations, to which add the separate accounts kept in the royalty division by reason of coal and asphalt leases in effect in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and 13 oil leases made by the Secretary of the Interior in the Cherokee Nation prior to allotment, and a total of approximately 2,184 individual accounts are kept in this division. The remittance statements are received from the cashier's office and properly audited, recorded, and credited. All vouchers covering the disbursement to the individual Indian of the moneys collected are prepared in this division and forwarded for signature, and when properly executed are delivered to the accounts division for settlement by official check. Royalty payments are received monthly and are paid out as soon as possible after receipt, therefore the item is twice handled by the agent, once as a receipt and once as a disbursement.

The following statement shows the moneys collected as royalties for individual Indians for the past three fiscal years, showing by comparison the notable increase by reason of the oil development:

Fiscal year 1904.....	\$1,300.00
Fiscal year 1905.....	91,624.40
Fiscal year 1906.....	323,555.40

As provided by a regulation of the Department, oil lessees are permitted to arrange with the pipe-line company that purchases the oil to withhold one-tenth, or the proper per cent of the oil, and make settlement direct with the agency office for the royalty. This system was adopted commencing January, 1906. Where the lessee wishes to so proceed he executes an order allowing the pipe-line company, in giving credit for the oil produced, to credit the Indian agent, for the individual Indian, with the per cent of the royalty, and the lessee the remainder. This order is checked with the agency records to see if the oil lessee has an approved lease, and when returned to the pipe-line company properly indorsed the company then agrees to accept the oil and make the division of the proceeds as indicated. At the end of the month the pipe-line company which purchases the oil makes remittances to the agency for the amounts withheld from the various leases. This plan has proven exceptionally satisfactory and facilitates the handling of this business both by this office and the lessees, and at the same time gives a complete and thoro check. The lessee is required to furnish evidence from time to time that no oil has been sold to or removed by any company except the pipe-line company making the remittance. Where the royalty is paid by the pipe-line company the lessee pays direct the annual advanced royalty, such advanced royalty, when the lessee is entitled to receive credit therefor, being returned to him as an overpayment.

One difficulty that the office has encountered during the year in the disbursement of oil and other royalties to individual Indians is in cases where allottees die. The royalties accruing prior to the date of their death may with safety be paid direct to the administrator, as

such moneys without question belong to the personal estate, over which the administrator has jurisdiction. Royalties accruing subsequent to the date of the death of the allottee, however, belong to the heirs, whoever they may be, as the land from which the oil is taken descended to the heirs immediately upon the death of the allottee. Persons claiming to be heirs have demanded these royalties as they accrue, and in many instances the sums have been large, but as no ex parte evidence showing heirship could be furnished which would be conclusive and protect the agent should he make payment to certain persons claiming to be the only heirs and it should develop that there were other heirs, the office has declined to make payments of this character unless the claimants establish the fact that they are the heirs and the only heirs by a judicial proceeding and finding in the United States courts and an order determining the heirship is made by the court. This has and undoubtedly will cause some hardship, but as the disbursing officer assumes all the risk in cases of this character and is liable for an erroneous payment, no other plan can be safely pursued, as it is no uncommon procedure for one set of claimants to appear one day and allege they are the only heirs and an entirely different set appear the next day with apparently just as good proof that they are the only heirs.

Royalties collected from leases covering the allotments of minors are not paid direct to the guardian, but, under the instructions of the Department, are placed in national banks, which are specially designated as depositories, there to be held to the credit of the guardian and drawing interest until such time as they may be checked out upon order of court. These special depositories are required to furnish surety bonds guaranteeing the proper and faithful accounting of all moneys deposited, and no moneys are placed in the bank in excess of the amounts of the bonds, thus insuring the Indian against loss. It has been the policy to place the money in the bank nearest the home of the minor lessor and the guardian, and during the year the following amounts have been placed in the depositories:

Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Ind. T.....	\$60,993.83
First National Bank, Tulsa, Ind. T.....	23,135.10
Commercial National Bank, Muskogee, Ind. T.....	7,128.34
First National Bank, Tahlequah, Ind. T.....	12,636.05
First National Bank, Vinita, Ind. T.....	10,214.32
First National Bank, Nowata, Ind. T.....	23,036.23

The balance on hand in each of the depositories at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

Bartlesville.....	\$45,647.91
Tulsa.....	15,000.00
Muskogee.....	6,226.82
Tahlequah.....	11,943.67
Vinita.....	7,071.04
Nowata.....	21,395.94

COAL AND ASPHALT ROYALTIES—CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW.

Royalties due under coal and asphalt leases, made during previous years by the Department covering lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, are collected by the agent. There were 109 coal and 9 asphalt leases in effect during the year. The amount collected aggregated \$251,947.02, of which \$249,690.52 was for coal and \$2,256.50 for asphalt, which is placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes to be used for the education of their children of Indian

blood. The following statement shows the aggregate amounts collected by fiscal years:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	\$110, 145. 25
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	138, 486. 40
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	199, 663. 55
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.....	247, 361. 36
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	261, 929. 84
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	277, 811. 60
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	248, 428. 36
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	251, 947. 02

INTRUDER DIVISION.

This division has handled two branches of work during the fiscal year, the additional duty of investigating agricultural leases alleged to have been procured or obtained by fraud or in violation of any of the existing laws as provided by the act of March 3, 1905, having been taken up in connection with the actual work of placing Indian citizens in possession of their allotments.

PLACING ALLOTTEES IN POSSESSION.

Each Indian allottee is guaranteed, by existing law, immediate possession of his allotment upon the issuance of allotment certificates, and it is the duty of the agent, under the direction of the Department, upon application of the allottee, to remove all objectionable persons. This work, instead of decreasing, as expected, has increased during the past fiscal year. Many allotment certificates are yet being issued, and thousands of contests are pending and being determined from time to time, which keeps up this branch of the agency work. More complaints have been received and investigated during the past year than the year previous, but it has been possible, with the prompt use of a larger field force, to adjust more of these complaints without actual ejection, thus saving both time for the allottee and expense for the Government.

Many of the persons required to surrender possession of allotments are purely intruders or "squatters," claiming no right under the final allottee, having originally taken possession thru some lease or arrangement with a former Indian claimant or excessive landholder. It is seldom, if ever, necessary to remove an Indian.

All these cases require extensive investigation and many hearings to determine the rights of all parties interested, therefore necessitating a large field and office force and making this branch of the work not only the most complicated and difficult to handle in every phase, but the most expensive.

The following statement shows the disposition of applications for possession of allotments during the past and previous fiscal years, showing the increase:

	Fiscal year ended June 30—	
	1905.	1906.
Pending from previous year.....	395	495
Applications made during year.....	1, 925	2, 049
Total applications.....	2, 320	2, 544
Investigated, heard, and disposed of.....	1, 825	2, 328
Unsettled.....	495	216

In addition to the complaints actually classed as applications for possession and included within the statement above, there should also be taken into consideration the work mentioned in the following paragraph in the investigation of leases upon complaints of allottees, where a total of 1,445 applications were investigated. No investigations of this character were authorized during the previous fiscal year, but at the same time this class of complaints was filed as possession cases and was included in the statement of those cases for that year. Therefore, in reality, as a comparison of the work for the two years, the total of the possession cases and the leases investigated in the past year, which is 3,773, is the actual total of all Indian complaints which primarily involve the desire of the Indian to secure possession of his allotment.

LEASE INVESTIGATIONS.

The act of March 3, 1905, provides:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to investigate, or cause to be investigated, any lease of allotted land in the Indian Territory which he has reason to believe has been obtained by fraud, or in violation of the terms of existing agreements with any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and he shall in any such case where in his opinion the evidence warrants it, refer the matter to the Attorney-General for suit in the proper United States court to cancel the same, and in all cases where it may appear to the court that any lease was obtained by fraud, or in violation of such agreements, judgment shall be rendered canceling the same upon such terms and conditions as equity may prescribe, and it shall be allowable in cases where all parties in interest consent thereto to modify any lease and to continue the same as modified. * * *

Instructions were given requiring investigations of this character to be carried on under the direction of the Indian agent in connection with the work of placing allottees in possession, and during the year there have been a total of 1,445 of these cases brought to the attention of the office, either by written complaint or otherwise. The following statement showing the disposition of these cases is respectfully submitted:

Leases re-formed, as a result of investigation, giving adequate compensation and protection to allottees.....	1, 300
Cases reported with recommendation that suit be instituted to cancel contracts.....	50
Cases investigated, but reports not completed at the close of the fiscal year.....	95

Total number of leases investigated during fiscal year..... 1, 445

This work was not started until August, 1905, and then only with a limited force. On January 1, 1906, additional field men were secured, and the work has proceeded with rapidity for the last half of the fiscal year. These investigations and the securing of the necessary proof require much time and money for traveling expenses.

In many other cases, to the number probably of several hundred, the field men who have been engaged in intruder and lease investigation work have assisted the United States courts in ascertaining the condition of lands belonging to orphan and minor Indians, looking to the securing of immediate possession of the minor's allotment and, by the making of a proper contract with the approval of the court, an adequate rental and income for the child. These investigations were more or less informal, being made upon the request of the judge and without any written complaint from the guardian, but they resulted in legal guardians securing possession of the estates of their wards.

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.

In connection with the field work mentioned above, especial attention has been given to the Mississippi Choctaws, as directed by your office, one man being particularly detailed to assist them in every possible way. The major portion of these people are ignorant and very susceptible to the influence of designing and unscrupulous persons who may seek to take advantage of them. They do not know how to obtain the best results from their lands or property, and special effort has therefore been made to visit them in their homes, inquiring and looking into their surrounding conditions, in order that they may know the rental value of their lands or what same will produce if they are able to carry on farming operations. Nearly all of these Indians came from Mississippi with no teams, farming tools, or money, and are, in reality, land poor. Very few of them know anything about farming, house building, or how to make themselves comfortable upon a farm. The field men have been especially active to endeavor to get them to plant gardens and small crops and to take a more active interest in their condition.

The per capita payment that was made to these Indians in November, 1905, assisted them to an untold extent. They were advised to husband this money and only to use same for actual necessities, and wherever possible to purchase teams and farming tools, in order to provide for their own support. In many cases their lands have been leased for inadequate consideration, and upon investigation the leases have been re-formed, so that the Indian receives a reasonable rental value for his land, which has bettered their condition.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS DIVISION.

Allottees of Indian blood of the Five Civilized Tribes are unable to alienate, sell, or dispose of any portion of their allotments within certain periods prescribed in the different agreements and laws applicable to these nations, unless the restrictions as to alienation are removed in individual cases upon the recommendation of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior upon applications duly presented and investigated under the regulations prescribed by the Department, as authorized by the act of Congress approved April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189). This act removed all restrictions with reference to freedmen, intermarried, or other citizens not of Indian blood, except as to minors and except as to homesteads.

The work of the division, in handling applications of citizens of Indian blood for the removal of restrictions, has very materially increased during the fiscal year, as will be shown by the following comparative statement of the business transacted the past two fiscal years, a total of 2,245 applications handled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and 6,243 applications during the fiscal year just closed:

	Fiscal year ended June 30—	
	1905.	1906.
Applications approved.....	388	2,083
Disapproved.....	982	981
Pending in Washington.....	809	457
Dismissed:		1,204
Full blood.....		126
Heirship.....	66	72
Upon request.....		1,116
Ready for report.....		204
Incomplete.....		
Total cases handled.....	2,245	6,243

With reference to the dismissal of the large number of full-blood and heirship cases shown in the statement above, this action was necessary by reason of the provision of the act of April 26, 1906, providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes, which prohibits Indians enrolled as full bloods from alienating their allotments for a period of twenty-five years. In the heirship cases, conveyances made by full-blood heirs must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Heirs not of full blood may sell their inherited lands without restriction. Therefore applications pending under both of these heads were dismissed upon the passage of this act.

No material changes have been made in the procedure or rules governing same during the fiscal year, except that there is now added to the form of certificate removing the restrictions, when same is approved by the Department, the following clause: "This approval to be effected thirty days from date."

This change was made in order to allow public notice to be given that the restrictions would be removed and to permit competition before the certificate took effect, this being considered necessary in view of the fact that but little land has changed hands in the Indian Territory and values are necessarily fixed by the demand.

Under the present system, when applications are filed, investigated, reported upon, and approved, the certificates are forwarded by the Department to the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, where they are made of public record, as provided by law, and full and complete lists giving the names of the allottees and their post-office addresses are posted in the office of the Dawes Commission at Muskogee, Ind. T., and in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., simultaneously, so that the public at both ends may know at the same time what cases have been favorably acted upon.

LAND SALES DIVISION.

Under the provisions of law, which authorizes Creek citizens to alienate their surplus allotments with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, lands are advertised and sold under the sealed bid system.

Where allottees desire to sell in this manner, and it is considered to their best interests to allow them to do so, their lands are advertised and posted for sixty days, at the end of which time sealed bids are received and opened on a specific day. The bids must be accom-

panied with a certified check for 20 per cent of the amount of the bid, the remainder to be deposited should the bidder be successful.

While the land is being advertised it is personally inspected and appraised, which appraisements are not made public. No bid is accepted for less than the appraised value.

A less number of tracts have been sold during the past fiscal year than the previous, altho about the same number were advertised, but for those sold much more money has been received. The following statement shows the number of deeds acted upon and the amount of money handled:

	Number.	Acres.	Consideration.
Deeds approved.....	59	22,068.60	\$354,577.63
Deeds disapproved.....	33	2,175.28	49,233.75
Deeds pending.....	4	280.00	5,350.00
Total.....	96	24,523.88	409,161.38
Amount of consideration disbursed.....			218,573.87
Amount of consideration on deposit to credit of allottees.....			136,003.76
Total consideration received.....			354,577.63

Except where specially authorized, the money received by reason of these sales is placed in a special depository, draws interest, and is only paid to the allottee at the rate of \$50 per month. Where applications are made by the allottees to draw larger sums of money, in addition to the monthly payments, the matter is carefully looked into and a full report made to your office. In these disbursements the office has endeavored to have the allottee use his money to improve his homestead and in the settlement of his just debts, such disbursements, when authorized, in nearly every instance being made under the supervision of the office. In the majority of cases the money is used to build houses, make other improvements, and to fence their allotments, also in the purchase of teams and farming implements.

The act of April 26, 1906, prohibits full bloods from alienating or disposing of their allotments for a period of twenty-five years; therefore it was necessary to withdraw from advertisement 96 tracts then posted, and as other full blood petitions can not be considered, this has greatly reduced the number of land sales under this system.

ROADS DIVISION.

CREEK AND CHEROKEE ROADS.

Under the laws contained in the agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations providing for roads along all section lines, it is gratifying to report that thruout both of these nations, where the land is nearly all allotted, allottees, tenants, and others have cooperated most heartily with the efforts of the Government to have these roads promptly opened, and it is safe to say that more section lines have been opened as public highways during the past year than in any previous one.

In addition to the general opening of section lines, the office has received and considered 127 petitions for the establishment of public highways in the Creek and Cherokee nations elsewhere than along

section lines. Careful investigation and inspection of the conditions upon the ground, having in view the prospective amount of travel the road would accommodate, whether or not it could be kept passable, etc., has only warranted the establishment of 14 roads in the Creek nation and 11 in the Cherokee nation elsewhere than on section lines, at a total cost to the nations of \$610.70 and \$426, respectively. In a majority of these applications the opening of adjacent section lines served the same purpose without cost to the tribes or inconvenience to the allottee by cutting thru his farm. In the instances where these special roads were absolutely necessary, waivers of damages have been secured in all cases possible, so that the general expense chargeable to the tribes has been reduced to the minimum, as indicated by the amounts above.

CHOCTAW, CHICKASAW, AND SEMINOLE ROADS.

Congress in its last session recognized the necessity for the enactment of a provision similar to the one in effect in the Creek and Cherokee nations to apply to the other nations of the Five Civilized Tribes, and section 24 of the act of April 26, 1906, provides:

That in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations public highways or roads two rods in width, being one rod on each side of the section line, may be established on all section lines; and all allottees, purchasers, and others shall take title to such land subject to this provision, and if buildings or other improvements are damaged in consequence of the establishment of such public highways or roads, such damages accruing prior to the inauguration of a State government shall be determined under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and be paid for from the funds of said tribes, respectively.

All expenses incident to the establishment of public highways or roads in the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, including clerical hire, per diem, salary and expenses of viewers, appraisers, and others, shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior from the funds of the tribe or nation in which such public highways or roads are established. Any person, firm, or corporation obstructing any public highway or road, and who shall fail, neglect, or refuse for a period of ten days after notice to remove or cause to be removed any and all obstructions from such public highway or road, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars per day for each and every day in excess of said ten days which said obstruction is permitted to remain: *Provided, however,* That notice of the establishment of public highways or roads need not be given to allottees or others, except in cases where such public highways or roads are obstructed, and every person obstructing any such public highway or road, as aforesaid, shall also be liable in a civil action for all damages sustained by any person who has in any manner whatever been damaged by reason of such obstructions.

The above quoted section makes no provision for any roads in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, or Seminole nations except along section lines. Instructions were given toward the close of the fiscal year for the agency office to carry out the provisions of this law, but the work was not commenced until after July 1.

Particular attention is invited to that portion of the law which applies to all of the nations in the Indian Territory, and provides for the punishment of persons who fail to open section lines, or who obstruct public highways or roads after notice of the establishment of such road.

OIL AND GAS PIPE LINE DAMAGES.

This division has also handled, in connection with the road work, the matter of the appraisement of damages occasioned by the construction of oil and gas pipe lines along rights-of-way granted by the department and authorized by the act of March 11, 1904 (33 Stat., L. 65). There have been filed to date 17 separate maps covering

pipe lines, or their branches, thru the Creek and Cherokee nations, 13 of which were oil and 4 gas, with a total length of 96,448.80 rods, or approximately 300 miles. Where the lines have been finally completed, the damages are appraised, and, when approved, are paid in the customary manner to individuals or deposited to the credit of the tribes, as the case may be.

DELAWARE-CHEROKEE IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the acts of April 21, 1904, and March 3, 1905, Delaware-Cherokee citizens designated, before the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, lands upon which they owned the improvements, which lands were in excess of the amount they were allowed to select as their allotments, and upon such designation and satisfactory proof of ownership, such citizens were permitted to dispose of those improvements within a limited time and at an appraisement to be made by an official designated by the President. On June 12, 1905, the present agent, before taking charge of the Union Agency, was designated by the President to carry out the provisions of the last mentioned act, the work having previously been delegated to Mr. Cyrus Beede, United States Indian inspector, who was unable to proceed with same by reason of serious illness. The agent personally appraised, prior to July 1, 1905, improvements upon all the designated or claimed Delaware surplus holdings, and during the past fiscal year 348 bills of sale covering the disposition of these improvements were approved by the agent as the official designated by the President, the value of the improvements covered by these transactions and as appraised being \$13,812.50, and the total acreage covered 15,363.65. The principal part of this work was closed on September 3, 1905—six months from the date of the passage of the last mentioned act in reference to these sales. In other cases, where the final settlement of Delaware claims was withheld on account of contests or for various reasons, a few sales have been approved from time to time during the entire year.

RAILROAD MAPS.

Under the provisions of section 15 of the act of February 28, 1902, providing for the condemnation of lands acquired for railroad purposes, there have been filed in the agency office during the fiscal year 72 separate maps.

DANA H. KELSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.