

REGULATIONS

OF

THE INDIAN OFFICE,

WITH

AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE FORMS USED.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REVISED BY THE INDIAN OFFICE.

WASHINGTON:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 5, 1893.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

SIR: The inclosed office letter of February 21, 1893, is respectfully returned to the Department with advice that the accompanying Regulations have been reconsidered and revised as far as relates to rules for the government of courts of Indian offenses, and the rules for Indian schools have been removed and will be submitted for your consideration and approval in separate form.

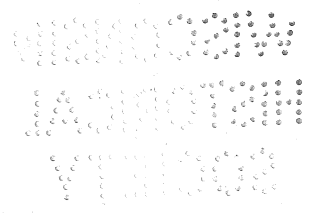
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 28, 1893.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

SIR: The revision of the Regulations of the Indian Department submitted with your letters of February 21, 1893, and 5th instant, has been examined and is herewith returned approved, except as to the following clause: "Indian women married to white men, or to other persons not entitled to the benefits of this act, will be regarded as heads of families. The husbands of such women are not entitled to allotments, but their children are." This clause should be omitted.

Very respectfully,
HOKE SMITH,
Secretary.



The President may prescribe such regulations as he may think fit for carrying into effect the various provisions of any act relating to Indian affairs and for the settlement of accounts of Indian affairs. (*Sec. 465, R. S.*)

The President speaks and acts through the heads of the several Departments in relation to subjects which appertain to their respective duties. (*Wilcox v. Jackson, 13 Peters, 498.*)

As a general rule the direction of the President is to be presumed in all instructions and orders issuing from the competent Department. (*VII Op. Att. Gen., 453.*)

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. (*Sec. 463, R. S.*)

All accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs shall be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him passed to the proper accounting officers of the Department of the Treasury for settlement. (*Sec. 464, R. S.*)

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cause to be compiled and printed for the use of Indian agents and inspectors the provisions of the statutes regulating the performance of their respective duties, and also to furnish said officers from time to time information of new enactments upon the same subject. (*Act May 17, 1882, Sec. 7; 22 Stat., 88.*)

Wherever the word "agent" or "agents" is used in the following regulations, it is intended to apply to all disbursing officers accountable for public property and funds pertaining to the Indian service.

If certain subjects can not be found under the heading where they would seem naturally to belong, they may be found by reference to the subject index at the end of the book.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 12, 1894.

The following regulations governing the management of affairs growing out of Indian relations are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Indian agents and all other officers of the Indian Department are enjoined to carefully study the regulations herein set forth and to render a strict compliance therewith in every particular.

Papers or accounts not made out in the prescribed form may be returned to the officer by whom prepared for restatement, while a continued disregard of the regulations laid down on the following pages will render the offender liable to suspension from office.

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

REGULATIONS OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES.

1. All purchases and contracts for supplies or services shall be made only after due public advertising for proposals respecting the same (*see secs. 72-76*), except in the case of—

- (1) Personal services.
- (2) Supplies not exceeding \$500 in value at any one time.
- (3) Goods and supplies to be purchased in open market as provided in section 17.
- (4) Transportation not exceeding \$2,000 in amount. (*See sec. 107.*)
- (5) Funds appropriated for construction of ditches and other works for irrigating, which may be expended in open market, in the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.
- (6) Purchases from Indians.

(7) Exigency, when, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, he may direct that purchases may be made in open market in amount not exceeding \$3,000 at any one purchase. (*See sec. 59; sec. 1, Reg., 1884; sec. 1 Ins., 1880; secs. 2083, 3709, Rev. Stat.; acts March 3, 1877, sec. 1, 19 Stat., 291, and July 13, 1892, sec. 3, 27 Stat., 143; II Op. Att. Gen., 257; III ib., 437.*)

2. Goods for any tribe or school will only be purchased upon the written requisition of the agent in charge of the tribe, or bonded superintendent in charge of the school. Hence agents and bonded superintendents will transmit to the Indian Office annually, upon blank forms furnished for the purpose, which will be forwarded to them at the proper time, estimates made as carefully as possible, of the quantities of all articles needed for use during the entire fiscal year in the office, schools, and shops for farm work, repairs, and erection of buildings, etc., and all necessary subsistence supplies.

School estimates made by agents must be forwarded separately from the others.

Purchases will be made as far as practicable by the Indian Office, and the various articles forwarded, under transportation contracts, to the several agencies. (*Sec. 2, Reg., 1884; sec. 2084, R. S.*)

PROPOSALS.

3. When it is necessary to procure supplies or services, bids or proposals shall be invited for the same, except as provided in section 1, either by advertisement in one or more papers of the largest circulation in the localities most favorable for securing the services or purchasing the articles required, or by posters distributed in the same localities or by both. (*Sec. 3, Reg., 1884; Secs. 2083, 3709, R. S.*)

4. Information in detail in regard to supplies or services, for which proposals have been invited, will be furnished to all persons desiring on application to the source designated in the advertisement. (*Sec. 4, Reg., 1884.*)

5. Proposals should be made in strict accordance with the terms of the advertisement or circular of instructions to bidders. (*Sec. 5, Reg., 1884.*)

6. Proposals for supplies should be so framed that each article may be considered separately. (*Sec. 6, Reg., 1884.*)

7. Specifications need not be written out in the body of the proposal. Their attachment to the proposal and the declaration that they form a part of it will be sufficient. (*Sec. 7, Reg., 1884.*)

8. Each bid must contain the names of all parties interested in or parties to it, and must be signed by the bidder submitting the same with his usual signature in full. (*Sec. 8, Reg., 1884.*)

9. Bidders must designate their places of business and post-office addresses. (*Sec. 9, Reg., 1884.*)

10. A copy of the advertisement inviting the proposal must be attached to the bid. (*Sec. 10, Reg., 1884.*)

11. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed, and indorsed and addressed as required by the advertisement, and must be received by the officer to whom addressed before the time appointed for the opening. (*Sec. 11, Reg., 1884.*)

12. All proposals received prior to the advertised time of opening must be securely kept by the officer to whom addressed, and must not be opened nor read until the time appointed. (*Sec. 12, Reg., 1884.*)

13. Bids shall be opened and read aloud at the time and place designated, in the presence of bidders and others who may wish to attend, and the contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for the best interests of the service; but no service shall be performed in pursuance of such contract, nor shall any supplies be received under it, until after the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. (*Sec. 13, Reg., 1884; secs. 3710, 3722, R. S.*)

14. The contracting officer is at liberty to reject a bid from any person who has in any respect defaulted in any previous bid or contract. (*Sec. 14, Reg., 1884.*)

15. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, may be rejected if deemed for the best interests of the Government. (*Sec. 15, Reg., 1884.*)

16. Where samples accompany the bids, and because of the superiority of the samples, or other good cause, the contract is awarded to a bidder not the lowest, the reason for such award must be stated. (*Sec. 50, Reg., 1884.*)

17. Whenever bids for any article are received containing conditions detrimental to the Government, they may be rejected and the articles specified in such bids purchased in open market, at prices not to exceed those of the lowest bidder and not to exceed the market price of the same, until such time as satisfactory bids can be obtained, for which immediate advertisement shall be made. (*Sec. 13, Reg., 1884; Act July 13, 1892, sec. 6, 27 Stat., 145.*)

18. (1) Bids for goods, etc., to be furnished or service to be performed must be accompanied by a certified check or draft for 5 per cent of the amount of the bid, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository, or some one of the solvent national banks within the neighborhood in which the bidder resides or does business, in all cases without regard to the amount of the bid.

(2) In case a bidder on being awarded a contract fails to execute the same, the amount deposited shall be forfeited and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

(3) If the contract is duly executed the amount deposited will be returned to the bidder. (*Sec. 14, Reg., 1884; Auth. 25997, Ind. O.; Act March 3, 1875, sec. 9, 18 Stat., 450.*)

19. Bidders for goods and supplies will be required to furnish samples of the articles bid for in all cases, except such as lumber, building material, machines, engines, and like bulky articles; in which case the kind, size, capacity, and quality proposed to be furnished must be fully stated, the Department reserving the right to call for samples if deemed for the best interests of the service. (*Sec. 15, Reg., 1884.*)

20. When samples are required they should be delivered at the place and before the time of opening bids. (*Sec. 16, Reg., 1884.*)

21. Samples must not be opened until after all bids have been publicly read. (*Sec. 17, Reg., 1884.*)

22. As soon as practicable after the reading of the bids the samples offered will be examined and passed upon either by the contracting officer himself or by some competent disinterested person or persons to be selected by him. (*Sec. 18, Reg., 1884.*)

23. In making awards of goods and supplies the right will be reserved to increase or diminish to any extent the quantity of any of the articles specified in any bid; and the further right to increase or decrease the quantities specified in any contract to an extent to be specified in the contract. Parties desiring to limit the quantity offered of any article must state in their bids the quantity proposed to be furnished, followed by the word "only" and the right will be reserved to accept

any part thereof, not exceeding the amount designated. (*See sec. 50 sec. 28, Reg., 1884.*)

24. As soon as practicable after the proposals shall have been opened and read, an abstract of them shall be made, upon which shall be entered every proposal received. The accepted bid, with the quantity and price of the article to be furnished thereunder, shall also be noted on said abstract. (*See form on page 239; sec. 22, Reg., 1884; Act August 15, 1876, sec. 3, 19 Stat., 199.*)

25. An abstract of the proposals must accompany the copy of the contract sent to the Second Comptroller. (*Sec. 23, Reg., 1884; Act August 15, 1876, sec. 3, 19 Stat., 200.*)

26. In case of a contract made by an agent the abstract of proposals must be duly certified to by such agent and forwarded to the Indian Office, with the original of the contract. Copies of the abstract are not required with the other four parts of the contract. (*Sec. 24, Reg., 1884.*)

CONTRACTS.

27. Every contract must be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties at the end thereof. (*Sec. 25, Reg., 1884; sec. 3744, R. S.*)

28. All contracts must be executed in quintuplicate; the original to be sent to the Second Comptroller within ninety days of its date; one copy to the Second Auditor, one to each agent affected by the contract, one to the contractor, and the other, with accompanying papers (*see section 42*), to the returns office of the Interior Department. (*Sec. 26, Reg., 1884; sec. 3743 R. S.; Act March 3, 1875, sec. 7, 18 Stat., 450.*)

29. In case a contract is made by an agent the entire five copies thereof must be forwarded to the Indian Office for examination and approval. After the contract has been examined and approved, and the several copies compared and verified, one copy will be returned to the contracting officer for his office files, and one sent to the returns office, as required by section 42. (*See sec. 13; sec. 27, Reg., 1884.*)

30. Contracts executed by firms must be signed by *each* member of the firm. The ordinary firm-signature is not sufficient. The "party of the second part" in the body of the contract should be indicated thus: "John Smith, James Brown, and William Jones, partners in business under the firm name of Smith, Brown & Co." As a general rule, however, it is desirable that one member only of a firm should sign a bid and propose to enter into contract, thus avoiding the necessity of producing powers of attorney authorizing one member to sign for another, who may be absent, as required by law. (*See sec. 34; sec. 29, Reg., 1884.*)

31. Contracts executed by the president, secretary, or other officer of an incorporated company must be accompanied by a certificate of the board of directors or executive committee thereof, of even date with, or prior to date of contract, under seal, that the officer so signing was duly authorized to make contract for and on behalf of the company,

and that the act of such officer in executing the contract is binding upon the company represented by him. The manner of affixing the signature must be as follows: "The Moline Wagon Co., by John Doe, vice-president." The corporate seal must be impressed on each copy of the contract, and also on the bond. (*Sec. 30, Reg., 1884.*)

32. The Christian names of all parties appearing in a contract must be written and signed in full, and the signature of each contracting party witnessed by at least two persons. The signature of a witness should be written opposite to the signature witnessed. (*Sec. 31, Reg., 1884.*)

33. An impression or seal of some adhesive substance must be affixed to the signature of each principal and surety. (*Sec. 32, Reg., 1884.*)

34. Contracts signed by an agent of a firm, or by one member for another, or by an attorney, are not valid unless the same be accompanied by a duly executed power of attorney from the party or parties for whom such agent, member, or attorney shall sign (of date even with or prior, except in the case of a general power of attorney, to the date of the instrument), which power of attorney must set forth specifically the particular purpose for which it was given by describing in full the names of the contracting parties, and the date and object of the contract. (*Sec. 33, Reg., 1884.*)

35. The post-office addresses of contracting parties and witnesses must be given. (*Sec. 34, Reg., 1884.*)

36. Quantities should be stated in words as well as figures. (*Sec. 35, Reg., 1884.*)

37. In contracts for goods and supplies, point and time of delivery must be distinctly stated. (*Sec. 36, Reg., 1884.*)

38. The advertisement under which award is made must form part of and be attached to each contract; and when the contract is made by an agent a copy of the authority therefor must also be attached. (*Sec. 37, Reg., 1884.*)

39. All dates must be carefully supplied, and all particulars and conditions stated as fully and clearly as may be practicable. (*Sec. 38, Reg., 1884.*)

40. Erasures, interlineations, or other irregularities must be explained over the signatures and seals of the parties to the instrument. (*Sec. 39, Reg., 1884.*)

41. Every contract must contain a clause to the effect that no member of, or delegate to, Congress, officer or agent of the Government, or any employé thereof, has any interest in, or shall derive any benefit or profit, directly or indirectly, therefrom. (*Sec. 40, Reg., 1884; Secs. 3739, 3741, 3742, R. S.; Act June 22, 1874, Sec. 10, 18 Stat., 177.*)

42. A copy of each contract must be filed by the officer making and signing the same in the Returns Office of the Department of the Interior as soon after the contract is made as possible, and within thirty days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals to him made by per-

sons to obtain the same, and with a copy of any advertisement he may have published inviting bids, offers, or proposals for the same. All the copies and papers in relation to each contract shall be attached together by a ribbon and seal, and marked by numbers in regular order, according to the number of papers composing the whole return, and must have affixed the affidavit of the contracting officer in the following form, sworn to before some magistrate having authority to administer oaths:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the copy of contract hereto annexed is an exact copy of a contract made by me personally with _____; that I made the same fairly, without any benefit or advantage to myself, or allowing any such benefit or advantage corruptly to the said _____, or any other person; and that the papers accompanying include all those relating to the said contract, as required by the statute in such cases made and provided.

(*Sec. 41, Reg., 1884; Secs. 3744, 3755, R. S.*)

43. The law provides that every officer who makes any contract and fails or neglects to make return of the same according to the provisions of the preceding section, unless from unavoidable accident or causes not within his control, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred, and imprisoned not more than six months. (*Sec. 42, Reg., 1884; Sec. 3746, R. S.*)

44. Contracts entered into without due advertisement are considered by the accounting officers of the Treasury as "open-market" transactions; subject to the same rules as such transactions, and are, therefore prohibited. (*Sec. 43, Reg., 1884.*)

45. All contracts terminate with the fiscal year for which they are made, except for buildings and other permanent improvements. (*Sec. 44, Reg., 1884; Secs. 3735, 3679, R. S.; IV Op. Att. Gen., 476.*)

46. No contract shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment. (*Sec. 45, Reg., 1884; Sec. 3732, R. S.; IV Op. Att. Gen., 600.*)

47. A contract once properly executed can not be altered or modified, nor can the time fixed for its completion be extended without the consent of the bondsmen, unless provided for in the contract. (See section 50.) (*Sec. 46, Reg., 1884.*)

48. Contracts are not transferable. A transfer annuls the contract so far as the United States are concerned. (*Sec. 47, Reg., 1884; 3737, R. S.*)

49. Payment for performance of service or for delivery of supplies under contract shall not exceed the value of service rendered or of the articles delivered previously to such payment. (*Sec. 48, Reg., 1884; 3648, R. S.*)

50. Where an agent is authorized to enter into contract, he should advertise for proposals (*see sections 72-76*) for furnishing the articles or performing the services required, and should award the contract for

the several articles advertised for to the lowest bidder or bidders therefor, for the best interests of the service, stipulating in the contract, if for goods and supplies, for such an increase or diminution of the quantities as might be rendered necessary by the demands of the service, and for the delivery of the articles at such times throughout the year as they may be needed. (*See Secs. 16 and 23.*) Agents, however, must not order any of the articles thus contracted for in excess of the quantity specified in the contract, without first obtaining specific authority from the Indian Office. (*Sec. 49, Reg., 1884; see Sec. 88.*)

51. When contracts other than annual contracts are made, they should be so drawn as to expire within a specified period after the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior.

52. Extension of time in case of any contract can not be granted by agents or other officers, and will not be by the Department, unless absolutely necessary. The request for any extension of time must be clearly set forth in a sealed instrument, signed by the contractor and consented to and signed by the sureties to the original bond, duly witnessed, wherein such sureties agree to hold themselves, in case of such extension, as equally bound as in the original bond for the faithful performance of the contract. Such request for extension in all cases must be executed before such officer as is required in the making of a contract.

BONDS.

53. Each contract must be accompanied by a joint and several bond duly executed for the faithful performance thereof. (*Sec. 51, Reg., 1884.*)

54. Only one bond will be required with each contract. (*Sec. 52, Reg., 1884.*)

55. The bond for each contract should be for a sum equal to at least 50 per cent of the amount of the contract. (*Sec. 53, Reg., 1884.*)

56. In the jurat of the bond the amount of the bond should first be written, each surety signing after and opposite the amount of qualification, which qualification should be in the full amount of the bond. (*Sec. 54, Reg., 1884.*)

57. In order that the Department may be fully secured, it is required that where a party or parties become surety or sureties to more than one bond, evidence must be filed to satisfy the Department that the said party or parties are possessed of property not exempt from execution, over and above all debts and liabilities, and free from all incumbrances, of value not less than the sum of several bonds for which they are sureties. Hence, to secure immediate favorable action upon contracts, agents will require all successful bidders, in the execution of bonds for their contracts, to request information from the parties whom they intend to offer as sureties on their bonds whether such sureties have qualified as such upon any other bonds of existing contracts with

the Indian Bureau, and if they have, such sureties must set out in the affidavits to accompany the bond of the contract to be executed that they are worth in unincumbered property not exempt from execution, after payment of all their just debts and liabilities, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of all the sums for which they have so become sureties upon existing contracts with the Indian Bureau. (*Ind. Office, 11778, 1889.*)

58. Bonds must be executed in accordance with the following directions:

First. The bond must be dated.

Second. There must be at least two sureties.

Third. The full name of the principal and of each of his sureties should be written in the body of the bond and so signed to the bond.

Fourth. There must be a seal, of wax, wafer, or other adhesive substance, attached to the signature of each obligor and surety. The printed word "seal" or a scroll is not sufficient.

Fifth. The signature of the principal and of each of his sureties must be made in the presence of two persons, who must sign their names as witnesses; and it must appear for whom each witness signs.

Sixth. Each surety must make and sign an affidavit of an amount he is worth after paying just debts and liabilities.

Seventh. The several sums in which the sureties justify must aggregate at least double the penalty of the bond.

Eighth. The acknowledgments and oaths called for may be made before any officer duly qualified by the local laws of the place where the bond is executed. An affirmation, in judicial form, will be accepted instead of an oath.

Ninth. Whenever the officer before whom any of the acknowledgments are made, or oaths taken, has an official seal, he must use it. There should be a separate and distinct impression of the official seal for each acknowledgment or oath.

Tenth. Whenever any acknowledgment is made or oath taken before any officer not a clerk of a court of record, the official character and standing of such officer, whether notary public or justice of the peace, should be evidenced by the formal certificate of the clerk of the proper court of record or other competent authority.

Eleventh. Sureties must not be bonded officers of the United States, contractors for the Indian service, nor married women.

Twelfth. A firm will not be accepted as surety, nor will a partner be accepted as surety for a copartner or for a firm of which he is a member.

Thirteenth. An officer of a corporation will not be accepted as surety for such corporation.

Care should be taken that no erasures or mutilations of any kind be made, and if made, all such will be stated and certified before signing. (*Sec. 55, Reg., 1884. See sec. 3722, R. S.*)

OPEN-MARKET PURCHASES.

59. Purchases allowed to be made in the cases mentioned in section 1 in open market without advertising, may be made at the places where articles of the description wanted are usually bought and sold and in the mode in which such purchases are ordinarily made between individuals; but all purchases of subsistence supplies must be limited to those articles comprising the established Indian ration and the ration specified for boarding schools when necessary to supply the wants of said schools. (*See sec. 1. Sec. 56, Reg., 1884. Sec. 3709, R. S.*)

60. In all cases of open-market purchase by an agent involving any considerable expenditure of money informal proposals must be invited from the principal dealers in the articles needed who may be within his reach. All such proposals must be forwarded with the voucher covering the purchase as evidence that the prices paid were the lowest and most favorable that could be obtained.

But this section is not to be construed as applying to purchases from Indians. (*Sec. 57, Reg., 1884.*)

61. Specific authority of the Secretary of the Interior must be obtained for purchases of any kind and before purchase is made, except in cases of special exigency, when the absolute necessities of the service will not admit of the delay incident to securing such authority. In such cases purchases may be made by agents before authority is obtained, but only to the extent of relieving the immediate necessity. (*Sec. 58, Reg., 1884.*)

62. Agents are not the sole judges of the exigency spoken of in the preceding section, but a full report of the facts attending purchases made without authority, accompanied by an itemized list showing articles purchased and prices paid, must be immediately submitted for the consideration of the Indian Office. If agent's purchase is approved, a copy of the letter of approval must be filed in the officer's quarterly accounts, with the vouchers representing the purchases, as required by section 268, or must accompany certified vouchers if to be paid through the Indian Office. With proper care and foresight on the part of agents, however, such exigencies will but seldom arise, and so far as practicable all purchases should be made by contract. (*Sec. 59, Reg., 1884.*)

63. Agents making purchases without previous authority therefor do so at their own risk. If such purchases do not meet with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the agent making them will be compelled to make payment therefor out of his own private funds. (*Sec. 60, Reg., 1884. Cir. 89, Ind. Office.*)

64. The fact of an agent having in his hands public funds applicable thereto, or that funds are sent him for a specific purpose in accordance with his estimate, does not confer the necessary authority to make any purchases whatever. (*Sec. 61, Reg. 1884.*)

65. All authorities to purchase in open market, or to employ labor, emanate from the Secretary of the Interior, and expire at the end of each fiscal year. No indebtedness must be incurred under an authority in a fiscal year subsequent to the one in which it is granted until the authority has been renewed. (*See section 225.*) (*Sec. 62, Reg., 1884; Cir. 98, Ind. Office.*)

66. Authorities to make purchases in open market do not cover expenses of journeys by the agent to neighboring cities, towns, or villages to make such purchases. When such journeys are necessary, authority therefor must be requested at the same time as the request for authority to make the purchase, and the action of the agent should conform to the authority granted. (*Sec. 63, Reg., 1884; Cir. 108, Ind. Office.*)

67. Requests for authority to purchase must not only specify particularly whether sufficient funds are in hand applicable thereto, designate the title of the appropriation it is proposed to use, and the amount required for each particular item, but must show fully and clearly the facts upon which the agent bases his judgment of the necessity of the purchase. (*Sec. 64, Reg., 1884; Cir. 89, Ind. Office.*)

68. In submitting requests for authority to purchase agents must state explicitly whether or not the prices quoted include the cost of transporting the required articles to the place where they are required. If not, the estimated cost of such transportation must be given. (*Sec. 65, Reg., 1884.*)

69. Requests for authority to make purchases or for other purposes should, in all possible cases, be made by letter and not by telegraph. (*See section 135.*) (*Sec. 66, Reg., 1884; Cir. 82, Ind. Office.*)

70. When the interests of the service require purchases to be made, a list of the articles to be purchased with the probable cost of the same must be forwarded to the Indian Office for consideration by the agent desiring to make the purchases, and further action suspended until the requisite authority is communicated. (*Sec. 67, Reg., 1884.*)

71. Purchases should not be made from employés of the Indian service except Indian employés. (*Sec. 68, Reg., 1884; Cir. 65, Treas., 1875.*)

ADVERTISING.

72. The law requires advertising for all purchases and contracts for supplies and services, except in the cases specified in section 1. (*Sec. 69, Reg., 1884; sec. 3709 R. S.; act July 13, 1892, sec. 3, 27 Stat., 143.*)

73. No advertisement, notice, or proposal for the Indian service shall be published in any newspaper whatever except upon the prior written authority of the Secretary of the Interior; and no bill for any such advertising or publication shall be paid unless there be presented with such bill a copy of such written authority. (*Sec. 70, Reg., 1884; sec. 3828 R. S.*)

74. When an agent desires to enter into contract for any purpose whatever, he will prepare a copy of the proposed advertisement, and

will forward the same to the Indian Office, stating in what paper or papers, and whether dailies or weeklies, it should, in his judgment, be inserted, and for what length of time, for the action of the Department, in connection with his application to enter into contract. (*Sec. 71, Reg., 1884.*)

75. Where sales of condemned public property are authorized by the Department, the agent will submit a copy of the proposed advertisement, in accordance with the above section, except where the advertisement shall be authorized to be made by posters. (*Sec. 72, Reg., 1884.*)

76. At least three weeks must intervene between the date of the first publication of the advertisement and the date designated in such advertisement, for the opening of the bids or the sale to take place. (*Sec. 73, Reg., 1884; act July 13, 1892; sec. 3, 27 Stat., 143.*)

77. Advertisements, notices, and proposals for contracts will be paid for at a price not to exceed the commercial rates charged to private individuals, with the usual discounts; such rates to be ascertained from sworn statements of the proprietors or publishers of the newspaper containing the publication. (*Sec. 74, Reg., 1884; act June 20, 1878; sec. 6, 20 Stat., 216.*)

78. All accounts for advertising must be presented to the Indian Office by the newspaper publishing the same, accompanied by a copy of each issue of the paper in which the advertisement appears, a printed schedule of the rates, supported by the affidavit required by preceding section, and the authority for the publication of the advertisement. (*Sec. 75, Reg., 1884; Cir. 65, Treas., 1875.*)

79. Blank form of the affidavit required by law as to rates (see form on page 258) will be furnished publishers. The affidavit should also show the name of the party who is authorized to receive and receipt for money due the paper or publishing company. (*Sec. 76, Reg., 1884.*)

DELIVERY AND INSPECTION OF SUPPLIES.

80. All articles furnished under contract will be subject to inspection, and must be delivered at the places designated for their reception in such quantities as may be required; and if for shipment must be strongly and properly packed, in perfect order, and fully and plainly marked according to directions. (*Sec. 77, Reg., 1884.*)

81. No charges will be allowed for cases, packing, baling, cooerage, etc. (*Sec. 78, Reg., 1884.*)

82. Such articles as in any respect fail to conform to the samples or specifications of the contract will be rejected and the contractor required to furnish such as will conform thereto. In the event of his failure to do so they will be purchased at his expense. (*Sec. 79, Reg., 1884.*)

83. When articles of any kind have been delivered at an agency under the terms of any approved contract, whether made by the Indian

Office or an agent, and an inspection of said supplies has been made by duly authorized inspector, as mentioned in section 289, the agent will issue his receipt in duplicate (stating such facts over his official signature) therefor, the original to be given to the claimant and the duplicate to be forwarded to the Indian Office by the first mail. (*Sec. 80, Reg., 1884.*)

84. The number or quantity of the articles, etc., or weight, must be stated in words, and where weight is mentioned it should be specified whether the same be net or gross. When for beef cattle, the number of head, and the number of cows and steers, respectively, as well as the weight of each class separately, will be stated; the weight to be determined on the agency scales. The receipt must be accompanied by inspector's certificate and weigher's return in duplicate, showing the number of head in each draft, and the weight of the same. (*Sec. 81, Reg., 1884.*)

85. When articles have been delivered by a transportation contractor, the agent will receipt the bills of lading in a proper manner, being governed in this matter by the rules under head of "Transportation of supplies." (*Sec. 82, Reg., 1884.*)

86. All references in certificates to number, weight, and price of articles paid for, or to be paid for, together with aggregate amount involved, should be written out in words as well as figures. (*Sec. 83, Reg., 1884.*)

87. Agents are not permitted to receive beef cattle or other supplies from contractors in advance of the time fixed by the contract for delivery of the same. (*Sec. 84, Reg., 1884.*)

88. No delivery of supplies shall be made and no receipt given in excess of the amount provided for by the terms of the contract, unless the consent of the Department shall first have been obtained to increase the quantity thus delivered and received. (*Sec. 86, Reg., 1884.*)

89. No receipt for articles delivered at an agency shall be issued by an agent until the proper examination has been held of their quantities and weights. Drafts of a few packages each of such articles as flour, sugar, coffee, corn, hard bread, bacon, salt, soap, and all such articles as are usually sold by the pound, must be successively placed upon the scale and weighed, and a record made of the number of packages, the description of article, and the weight of each draft until the total quantity and weight of each article has been ascertained and recorded. (*Sec. 87, Reg., 1884.*)

90. A sufficient number of the containing barrels, boxes, and bags must be weighed separately from their contents, to furnish a criterion whereby to estimate the proper deductions to be made for "tares" of packages, and thus arrive at the net weights of articles; and the number of such barrels, boxes, and bags, as well as the weights of the containing packages (or tares), must be recorded in connection with the gross and net weights already referred to. (*Sec. 88, Reg., 1884.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1897.

To all Disbursing Officers
of the Department of the Interior.

The following amendment to the Regulations of the Indian Office, 1894, was ordered by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of December 1, 1897:

Amend section 92 so as to read as follows:

Flour, when it reaches the place of delivery, must be inspected by the agent or party authorized to receive it, notwithstanding any other inspection of it which may have been made previously.

In cases where by direction of the Department inspection is made at a distance, on samples forwarded to an expert, inspection by the agent will be waived, except as to the general condition of the flour offered for delivery (as to quality and condition of sacks, etc.), and the result of such expert's inspection will be final.

Agent's will not accept such flour until notified of the result of the expert's inspection, and will then issue proper papers therefor, bearing dates subsequent to the date of such inspection.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular, and paste the same between pages 22 and 23 of your book of Regulations of 1894.

Very respectfully,

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1897.*

*To all U. S. Indian Agents
Of the Indian Department.*

The following amendments to the Regulations of the Indian Office were ordered by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of January 8, 1897:

Section 96. At least five days previous to the appointed time for a delivery of beef cattle at any agency situated within forty miles by wagon travel or sixty-five miles by railroad, or railroad and wagon combined, of any army post, the agent shall request the commandant of the said post to detail or cause the detail of an officer to inspect the cattle to be delivered. When making such request the agent will furnish for the use of the officer to be detailed a copy of the contract under which the cattle are to be received. At agencies situated more than forty miles by wagon route or sixty-five miles by railroad, or railroad and wagon combined, from any army post, the agent shall detail a competent employee of his agency to inspect all cattle delivered thereat under contract, and for the information of such employee he shall furnish him with a copy of the contract under which the cattle are to be received. In case the commandant of the post upon whom the request is made shall fail to detail an inspecting officer; or, if the officer so detailed shall fail to appear, or for any reason it becomes impossible to procure military inspection at any agency situated within the limits herein specified, then a competent employee to inspect the cattle to be delivered shall be detailed by the agent, who shall indorse upon the certificate of inspection, over his own signature, the reason why the inspection was not made by a military officer; and such reason being satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be deemed a full compliance with these regulations, and sufficient warrant for the allowance of the account of the contractor whose cattle were so inspected and received.

Section 104. In addition to his own signature to the certificate of inspection of cattle received under the provisions of Article 6 of any contract, the agent must request that of the military officer, or the employee who acts with him, and in the absence of that of the military officer he must furnish good reasons for failing to obtain his services. But nothing in this section shall be construed as in conflict with section 96 as amended.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular, and paste the same between pages 22 and 23 of your book of Regulations of 1894, and make a reference to it at section 104.

Respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

91. A "weigher's return" marked original must be given to the contractor who delivers the goods, or to the transporter of the goods, and another marked duplicate forwarded to the Indian Office. (*See sec. 112.*) The record of quantities and weights must be made in a suitable book, and the entries made in accordance with these directions, and such record must be preserved and kept ready for inspection when called for by the duly authorized agents of the Government. (*Sec. 89, Reg. 1884.*)

FLOUR.

92. Flour, when it reaches the place of delivery, must be inspected by the agent, or party authorized to receive it, notwithstanding any other inspection of it which may have been made previously. (*Sec. 90, Reg., 1884.*)

93. When inspecting flour the agent, or party authorized to receive it, must call to his assistance the agency miller, or, when there is no miller, some other employé most competent for the service. He must examine critically samples of flour from at least 10 per cent of the total number of sacks contained in each delivery, inspecting each separately, and rejecting such as are found to be of a lower grade than the sample furnished him for comparison. (*Sec. 91, Reg., 1884.*)

94. If, upon inspection and comparison with the sample furnished, it shall be found that some of the flour is below the standard called for by the contract, the examination must continue until the agent is enabled to make a definite statement of the number of sacks of flour not equal to the sample. Upon ascertaining the quantity of inferior flour the agent or party authorized to receive it shall notify the contractor of his rejection of said flour. He shall also immediately notify the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as to the quality and quantity of the flour rejected, and of his action in the matter; and he shall forward a fair sample of the inferior flour for the Commissioner's inspection. (*Sec. 92, Reg., 1884.*)

BEEF.

95. Beef cattle delivered at an Indian agency must be thoroughly inspected before acceptance by the agent in charge, and such inspection must be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth. (*Sec. 93, Reg., 1884.*)

96. At least three days previous to the appointed time for a delivery of cattle the agent will request the commandant of the nearest military post that an officer be detailed to join him in making the inspection. When making such request he will furnish, for the information of the officer who may thereafter be detailed, a copy of the contract under which the cattle are to be received. (*Sec. 94, Reg., 1884.*)

97. At the time of the inspection the agent shall not receive any cattle which may be objected to by the officer on the ground of non-

conformity with the provisions of the contract, nor shall he receive any cattle which, in his judgment, should be rejected. In case of disagreement between himself and the military officer he will report to the Indian Office full details of the inspection and disagreement. (*Sec. 95, Reg., 1884.*)

98. During the continuance of the inspection the agent shall mention, in the presence of the officer, the requirements of the contract respecting the condition as to health, the net percentages of good merchantable beef, the average and minimum gross weights, and the ages of the cows and steers, respectively, which are to govern them in their judgment of the cattle offered for acceptance. (*Sec. 96, Reg., 1884.*)

99. No animal shall be put upon the scale with a view to its acceptance which does not conform to the stipulations of the contract. (*Sec. 97, Reg., 1884.*)

100. If, when called upon by the agent, the contractor fails to present proper cattle for inspection, and at the same time exigencies of the services are such as not to permit the agent to wait for permission from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase other cattle, the inspection of such cattle as may be offered shall proceed as heretofore directed; but only such limited number of the cattle offered shall be received as may be absolutely necessary to supply immediate needs; and there shall be a deduction of 1 per cent in the price agreed upon in the contract for each and every 5 pounds or fraction thereof that said cattle so received shall fall short of the standard weights agreed upon in the contract. And if the respective Indian agents are compelled, by the necessities of the service, to receive cattle whose condition as to quality—although weighing the required average, as expressed in the contract—renders them inferior to the requirements of said contract, then the value of the cattle so received shall be determined by deducting from the price thereof, as agreed upon in the contract, such a percentage as may be agreed upon by the agent and the military officer. The said agent and the officer to appoint, in case of their disagreement as to the percentage of said reduction, a third and disinterested person, to form with them a board of survey; the decision of a majority of such board so constituted as aforesaid to be final and binding on the parties hereto. (*Sec. 98, Reg., 1884.*)

101. If the services of a military officer can not be secured for the inspection herein referred to the agent will select in the place of said officer some one of his employés most competent for the office, and proceed as already indicated. (*Sec. 99, Reg., 1884.*)

102. The attention of agents is particularly directed to articles 4, 6, and 7 of the contract for beef. (*See form on page 213.*)

Article 4 provides for the right of the Commissioner to purchase if the contractor should fail to collect the beef cattle fast enough in the vicinity of the places of delivery.

Article 6 provides for deductions in case the necessities of the service compel the acceptance of inferior cattle.

Article 7 provides for the rejection of inferior cattle not actually needed for the service and the purchase of such cattle as may be required to supply the deficiency. (*Sec. 100, Reg., 1884.*)

103. It will be seen by article 4 that agents are expected to keep themselves informed as to whether or not the contractor is accumulating proper cattle fast enough to be able to deliver when called upon; and as the Commissioner's right to purchase, provided for in said article, can not be availed of unless he is notified in time of the contractor's failure to collect proper cattle, agents must give these matters their particular attention. While the necessities of the service may be met with inferior cattle, as provided for in article 6, the mere statement of the agent that such necessity has arisen will not be considered as sufficient to exculpate him from the charge of neglecting to keep himself informed and notifying the Commissioner of the contractor's failure to collect proper cattle fast enough; he will be called upon to give good reasons for the neglect which led to the necessity of receiving poor cattle. The preliminary measures contemplated by article 4 must be given due attention by agents, in order that article 7 may be rigidly enforced. (*Sec. 101, Reg., 1884.*)

104. In addition to his own signature to the certificate of inspection the agent must request that of the military officer, or the employé who acts with him; and in the absence of that of the military officer he must give good reasons for failing to obtain his services. (*Sec. 102, Reg., 1884.*)

FORWARDING SAMPLES.

105. Whenever an inspection of flour or other supplies contracted for to be delivered at the agency or other places where they are required for use has been made, by inspectors duly appointed for the purpose, either with or without the assistance of the agent, and any of the articles so inspected shall prove to be of inferior quality to the samples upon which the goods were contracted for or purchased, it shall be the duty of the agent to consult with whomsoever may be making the inspection, and agree with him upon such samples as will represent the goods inspected, which must be forwarded to the Indian Office. There should be forwarded a sufficient number of samples (proportioned to the number of packages and quantity thereof upon which it is proposed to make report) inclosed in separate packages, numbered consecutively, and each marked with the number of packages, or pounds, which it is intended to represent, to afford full opportunity for the Indian Office to judge of the character of such goods as have been delivered, to enable it to make reclamation upon a definite quantity of said goods in such sums as it shall deem just and proper, and to secure to it the testimony of all the parties who may have acted as inspectors. If samples of the supplies contracted for or purchased have not been furnished to the agent it will then, and in that case, become the duty of the inspectors to select the representative samples above referred to of such articles

as flour and other supplies and, proceeding as already indicated, forward such samples to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 103, Reg., 1884.*)

106. A certificate of inspection should be forwarded at the same time with the samples, and should refer to them by numbers and quantities, and give the names of the contractors or vendors by whom they were delivered, and the dates of deliveries. (*Sec. 104, Reg., 1884.*)

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

107. Contracts for transportation of Indian supplies involving an expenditure of more than \$2,000 must be advertised and let to the lowest bidder. (*Sec. 105, Reg., 1884; act March 3, 1877, sec. 1, 19 Stat., 291.*)

108. Payment for transportation will only be made on properly receipted bills of lading, for which necessary blanks will be furnished by the office of Indian Affairs, and upon presentation and surrender of each copy of such bill. (*Form on page 155.*) (*Sec. 106, Reg., 1884.*)

109. Agents must give on the receipted bills of lading the actual date upon which the goods were received. (*Sec. 107, Reg., 1884.*)

110. Upon the delivery of the goods they must be weighed and receipted for, at their actual weight only, by the consignee. (*Sec. 108, Reg., 1884.*)

111. Receipts for transportation of goods or supplies will be given on bills of lading in duplicate, which fact will be stated over the signature of the receipting officer; one copy of such receipted bill of lading to be transmitted by said officer to the office of Indian Affairs by first mail, and the other to be given to the carrier, to be by him forwarded. The weight of the articles transported should be stated in words as well as in figures. Settlement will only be made when both copies are in possession of the Indian Office. (*Sec. 109, Reg., 1884.*)

112. Each bill of lading must be accompanied by a weigher's return in duplicate, certified to by the agent and the weigher, showing the weights in detail of the goods receipted for on the accompanying bill of lading.

113. In case of loss of or damage to the public property, by shrinkage or otherwise, while in the possession of the carrier, the actual value of such loss or damage, including transportation, should be stated and fully explained on the bill of lading. Agents should state facts rather than conclusions. (*Sec. 110, Reg., 1884.*)

114. Packages of goods and supplies embraced in the bill of lading should be so distinctly described, by giving marks, numbers, and contents, as to clearly establish their identity. (*Sec. 111, Reg., 1884.*)

115. It is necessary that the route that the goods are to take should be indicated. (*Sec. 112, Reg., 1884.*)

116. No payment by agents or other disbursing officers of the Indian service to subsidized roads, or roads owned, leased, or controlled by the bonded roads, in any case will be allowed. (*Sec. 113, Reg., 1884.*)

117. Erasures, interlineations, or alterations in bills of lading must be explained thereon by the issuing or other competent officer, and said explanation must be signed by him. (*Sec. 114, Reg., 1884; Cir. 116, Ind. Office.*)

118. When shortage is noted on bills of lading the agents of the Government must state whether said deficiencies were attributable to natural shrinkage and wastage while in transit, or to the neglect of the carrier. (*Sec. 115, Reg., 1884.*)

119. Where agents of the Indian service are receiving stores and supplies from transportation contractors, and it is found upon their arrival at their respective destinations that there is a shortage on said stores from the amounts shipped, as indicated on the bills of lading, they are directed and required, in every instance, to fix and determine the responsibility of said shortage or deficiency, in accordance with the stipulations of the respective contracts. (*Sec. 116, Reg., 1884.*)

120. When purchases are made by agents, and the articles purchased are turned over to a contractor or other carrier for transportation from place of purchase to destination, a copy of the invoice of the articles bought must be furnished by the agent to accompany the bill of lading or other voucher issued to the transporter, to enable him to obtain pay for the service performed. (*See section 292.*) (*Sec. 117, Reg., 1884.*)

121. In all cases where supplies are purchased for the Indian service and are not deliverable at the agencies by the seller, but are to be transported to their destination by transportation contractors or by common carriers, they must be delivered to said contractors or common carriers and their receipts obtained, and said receipts must accompany the accounts in which the payment for said supplies is claimed. In these cases the Indian agents should not receipt for the supplies until they have been delivered to them by the transporters, and then only upon regular bills of lading. (*Sec. 118, Reg., 1884.*)

122. When an agent purchases supplies at a distance from the agency and turns them over to the freighter for transportation he must state on the bills of lading the place where the vendor agreed to deliver such goods and supplies, whether at the place of sale or other point. (*Sec. 119, Reg., 1884; Circular 64, Ind. Office.*)

123. No payment for transportation will be made until the transporter has delivered the freight to some responsible person, other than himself, and files a receipt for the same. (*Sec. 120, Reg., 1884; Circular August 8, 1878, Ind. Office.*)

124. A railroad bill of lading signed by an agent in his regular capacity will not be accepted in lieu of the transportation contractor's receipt. (*Sec. 121, Reg., 1884; Second Comp., November 3, 1876.*)

125. If a transportation contractor expects to be paid for transporting supplies he must receipt for them in person, or by agent or attorney in his name. If an agent of a railroad or other common carrier receipts for supplies in his official capacity it will be held that the

transportation was done by the common carrier and not by the contractor. To rebut this presumption will require the strongest affirmative testimony. (*Sec. 122, Reg., 1884; Second Comp., November 3, 1876.*)

126. In cases of transportation not under contract the terminal points and the distance between them should be stated. (*Sec. 123, Reg., 1884; Circular 21, Treas., 1875.*)

127. The following is a table of land-grant railroads. The accounts for transportation of freight and passengers over these roads, based on properly receipted bills of lading and vouchers, will be reported to the Indian Office for examination, to be reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury for adjustment:

Table showing railroads over the land-grant portions of which no payments can be made.

Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant portion.		Miles.
	From—	To—	
Alabama and Chattanooga	Wauhatchie, Tenn.	State line Mississippi and Alabama.	270½
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	Atchison, Kans.	The State line	470.58
Atlantic and Pacific ¹	Saint Louis, Mo.	Springfield, Mo.	242
Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit Company's Railroad.	Fernandina, Fla.	Cedar Keys, Fla.	155
Burlington and Missouri River	{ Burlington, Iowa	{ Missouri River	279
	{ Plattsmouth, Nebr.	{ Junction with Union Pacific Railroad, Nebraska.	191
Chicago and Northwestern, Iowa division. ²	{ Cedar Rapids, Iowa	{ Missouri River, Iowa	272
Chicago and Northwestern, Wisconsin division.	{ Branch, Lyons, Iowa	{ Clinton, Iowa	3
Chicago and Northwestern, Peninsular division.	{ Fond du Lac, Wis.	{ Wisconsin State line	117
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	Wisconsin State line	Marquette, Mich., via Escanaba.	137
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	Davenport, Iowa.	Missouri River	310
Central Pacific, Oregon division	Junction with Central Pacific.	Portland, Oreg.	
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, Iowa and Minnesota division. ³	{ Saint Paul, via Mendota, Faribault and Austin.	Lyle, Minn.	112
	{ Minneapolis, via Mendota, Faribault and Austin.	do.	115
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, Iowa and Dakota division.	Calmar, Iowa	Junction with Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad.	
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul, La Crosse division.	Portage City, Wis.	Tomah, Wis.	62
Flint and Pere Marquette	Flint, Mich.	Lake Michigan, Mich.	
Grand Rapids and Indiana ⁴	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Petosky, on Traverse Bay, Mich.	332.08
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	Hannibal, Mo.	Saint Joseph, Mo.	206
Hastings and Dakota	Hastings, Minn.	Western boundary of State	
Illinois Central, main line	Cairo, Ill.	Dunleith, Ill.	456
Illinois Central, Chicago branch ⁵	do.	Chicago, Ill.	365
Illinois Central, Iowa division.	Dubuque.	Sioux City	327
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw ⁶	Amboy, Mich.	Straits of Mackinac	
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Chattahoochee River	209
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Little Rock, Ark.	Fort Smith, Ark.	
	{ Saint Paul, Minn.	Duluth, Minn.	155
	{ Branch from White Bear Lake.	Stillwater, Minn.	13
Lake Superior and Mississippi	Lawrence, Kans.	South line of State.	141
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.			
Mobile and Ohio	Mobile, Ala.	Columbus, Ky.	472
Mobile and Montgomery	Montgomery, Ala.	Pollard, Ala.	114
Mobile and Girard	Columbus, Ala.	Troy, Ala.	84
Memphis and Little Rock	Mississippi River	Little Rock, Ark.	135
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	Marquette, Mich.	Ontonagon, Mich.	
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Junction City, Kans.	South boundary of Kansas, and to Fort Smith, when the Indian title is extinguished.	182.56

¹ The Atlantic and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Railroads use same track from St. Louis to Pacific.

² See Railway Guide, Iowa Midland Railroad, for branch from Lyons to Clinton.

³ See Railway Guide, Iowa and Dakota division, for distance from Austin to Lyle.

⁴ Branch road from Walton to Traverse City is not a land-grant road.

⁵ Branch road commences at Centralia.

⁶ Operated by Michigan Central Railroad Company. That portion of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad between Jackson and Lansing is not a land-grant railroad.

Railroads over the land-grant portions of which no payments can be made.—Continued.

Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant portion.		Miles.
	From—	To—	
Missouri Pacific Railroad ¹	Saint Louis, Mo.	Pacific, Mo.	37
Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.	Kansas City, Mo.	South line of Kansas	161½
Morgan's Louisiana and Texas	New Orleans, La.	Brashear, La.	80
North Louisiana and Texas	Delta, La.	Monroe, La.	72
Oregon and California.	Portland, Oreg.	Southern boundary of State	
North Wisconsin	Saint Croix, Wis.	Lake Superior	
Pensacola and Louisville.	Pensacola, Fla.	Pollard, Ala.	44
South and North Alabama ²	Montgomery, Ala.	Decatur, Ala.	182
Selma, Rome and Dalton	Selma, Ala.	Eleven miles north of Jacksonville, Ala.	156
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	Missouri River opposite Cairo, via Poplar Bluff, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark.	Texas boundary, at Texarkana.	395
Saint Paul and Sioux City, and Sioux City and Saint Paul.	Saint Paul, Minn.	Sioux City, Iowa	270
Saint Paul and Pacific, main line.	do.	Breckenridge, Minn.	217
Saint Paul and Pacific, branch.	Saint Paul, via Crow Wing.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	
Do	Saint Paul, via Saint Cloud.	Pembina, Dak.	
Southern Minnesota	Mississippi River, opposite La Crosse.	Western boundary of the State.	
Vicksburg and Meridian	Jackson, Mich.	Meridian, Miss.	95
Winona and Saint Peter	Winona, Minn.	A point on the Big Sioux River.	
West Wisconsin	Eleven miles south of Warrens, Wis.	Hudson, Wis.	156
Wisconsin Central	Portage City, via Stevens' Point.	Bayfield, thence to Lake Superior.	

¹ Operated by Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, lessee. Junction with Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Pacific, Mo.

² Operated in connection with the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railway.

Table showing railroads over which full payments may be made for transportation, with the exception of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad between Duluth and Thompson Station. (See foot-notes.)

Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant portion.		Miles.
	From—	To—	
Atlantic and Pacific	Springfield, Mo., via Canadian River, Albuquerque, the Aqua Frio, and the Colorado Rivers.	The Pacific Ocean	
Denver Pacific	Denver, Colo.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	106
New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.	New Orleans, La.	Texas State line	
Northern Pacific ¹	Lake Superior	Puget Sound	
Oregon Central	Portland, Oreg.	Astoria and McMinnville.	
Saint Joseph and Denver City	Elwood, Kans.	Junction with Union Pacific Railroad.	
Southern Pacific of California.	San Francisco, Cal.	Some point on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, near the boundary line of California.	
Southern Pacific of California, branch line.	From a point near Tehachapa Pass, via Los Angeles.	Texas Pacific Railroad, near the Colorado River.	
Texas Pacific	From a point near Marshall, Tex., via El Paso, to southern boundary of California, thence to San Diego.	San Diego, Cal.	
Utah Central ²	Ogden, Utah.	Salt Lake City, Utah	37

¹ No payment can be made for transportation performed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company between Duluth and Thompson Station (the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad), it being subject to the conditions attached to the grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company.

² Right of way only.

No settlements can be made, except through the Treasury Department, for transportation over any portion of the following-named railroads, to which bonds have been issued by the United States.

Name of railroad.	Termini of land-grant portion.		Miles.
	From—	To—	
Central Pacific, main line.....	Ogden, Utah.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	743
Central Pacific, western division.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	140
Kansas Pacific ¹	Kansas City, Mo.....	Denver, Colo.....	639
Sioux City and Pacific ²	Sioux City, Iowa.....	Fremont, Nebr.....	113
Union Pacific.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	Ogden, Utah.....	1,033
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	Atchison, Kans.....	Waterville, Kans.....	100

¹ Including also the accounts of the following railroads, owned, or leased and operated, by the Kansas Pacific Railroad: Arkansas Valley Railway, Junction City and Fort Kearny Railway, Denver and Boulder Valley Railway, Leavenworth Branch, and Colorado Central Railroad.

² Including the accounts of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, leased by the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. (Sec. 124, Reg., 1884.)

TRANSPORTATION BY INDIANS.

128. Whenever and wherever practicable, transportation from railroad stations or steamboat landings to agencies shall be performed by the Indians, for which service, in case they furnish their own teams, they will be paid at such rate as may be fixed by the Indian Office upon the recommendation of the agent. (*Sec. 125, Reg., 1884; Circular 70, Ind. O.; Act March 3, 1877, sec. 1, 19 Stat., 291.*)

129. In case an Indian does not own a wagon and harness, or either, but desires to possess them, agents are authorized to permit him to use those belonging to the Government for transportation of supplies, as above stated, and to credit him with the amount of work performed until such time as the value thereof shall amount to the cost of the wagon and harness, or either, as the case may be, when the same may be issued to the Indian in lieu of payment in cash for the said service. When an Indian through carelessness or neglect breaks, or otherwise damages, wagon or harness, he should not be paid for services which he has rendered if they do not exceed such damage. (*Sec. 126, Reg., 1884.*)

TELEGRAPHING.

130. Vouchers for telegrams must have attached thereto copies of all messages charged for. When a message, to reach its destination, makes any part of its journey by mail the terminal points will be stated. (*Sec. 127, Reg., 1884.*)

131. When a telegraph company charges for a message sent during a month other than that for which the account in which the charge is made is rendered explanation of the discrepancy in date must be made. (*Sec. 128, Reg., 1884.*)

132. Expenses of telegrams exclusively for the benefit of private persons or of agents (requesting and granting leaves of absence, etc.) must not be charged to the Government. Messages brought into a dis-

bursing officer's accounts must be on Government business solely. (*Sec. 129, Reg., 1884; Circular 65, Treas., 1875.*)

133. In addition to the foregoing rules, the Postmaster-General is, by act of July 24, 1866, authorized to make such regulations as he may deem proper, which will govern in the settlement of all telegraphic accounts until modified or revoked by him. Agents should see that they are in possession of the current regulations of the Post-Office Department on this subject. (*Sec. 130, Reg., 1884.*)

134. All expenses for telegrams on public business between the Indian Office and Indian agents will be paid by the Indian Office and not by the agent sending or receiving the same. All such dispatches to the Indian Office must be marked "collect." Telegrams to other parties, when necessary, may be paid for by the agent. (*Sec. 131, Reg., 1884.*)

135. Agents will use the telegraph only when the necessities of the service are such as not to admit of the delay of communication by mail. When used, telegrams should always be prepared with the utmost brevity, and may embrace more than one subject. In all Government telegrams the address and signature are charged for at the same rate as for words in the body of the message, hence these also should be condensed. In addressing the Indian Office it will be sufficient to say simply "Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington." The name of the Commissioner or any honorary title is unnecessary.

So in the signature, instead of "John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent," it will be sufficient to sign "Brown, agent." (*Sec. 132, Reg., 1884.*)

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

136. Except where otherwise provided by law the expenses of all officers of the Government, or other persons, when traveling on duty or other public business for or on account of this Department or any of the bureaus connected therewith, will be confined to "actual and necessary traveling expenses," usual and essential to the ordinary comfort of travelers, and will embrace the following items of expenditure, viz.:

(1) Fares upon railroads, steamboats, packets, or other usual modes of conveyance.

(2) Hire of special transportation, either by land or water, when there are no regular means of conveyance.

(3) Ferriage, tolls, and horse-keeping, when transportation is hired.

(4) Street car or omnibus or transfer-coach fare to and from depots and hotels, and, when there are no such conveyances, moderate and necessary hack hire not exceeding the legal rates; also baggage fees to porters. Items for hack hire and portorage require explanation as to the distance and necessity for the same.

(5) Sleeping-car fare for one double berth for each person, parlor-

car seat or customary state-room accommodation on boats, steamers, etc. Porterage on sleeping car not to exceed 25 cents per day.

(6) Lodging and meals in hotels, en route.

(7) Hotel expenses, not exceeding \$5 per day, when the detention is incident to or necessary for the performance of the duties for which the travel is ordered. Hotel bills must show the number of days charged for, the regular per-diem rate for board and lodging, together with the dates the same were furnished.

(8) Necessary meals, en route, but for no other items of refreshment than the ordinary food provided for travelers. No charge will be allowed for hotel bills when the detention is unnecessary for the execution of the orders under which the journey is performed, nor for meals furnished on steamers or other means of conveyance which are included in the charge for fare.

(9) The legal rate for an affidavit can be charged in an account, when required, at the rate paid in the State where taken. Accounts containing only a per-diem charge do not require an affidavit.

Travel on limited trains will not be allowed except when absolutely necessary and when specially directed by the Secretary. When unusual routes or expensive means of transportation are charged for, explanatory certificates, setting forth the necessity for the same, must accompany the accounts, and, if approved by the head of the Department, such charges will be allowed.

Charges for telegrams must be accompanied by a copy of the telegram showing the number of words. Only Government rates will be allowed.

Subvouchers, properly receipted, will in all cases be required for any kind of livery hire, feed or stabling of horses, services or board of drivers or guides, or for any miscellaneous expenditure where the total sum amounts to \$1 or more. Charges for laundry work or for baths will not be allowed.

Every officer or other person traveling as above indicated will keep a memorandum of the expenditures herein allowed, noting each item upon its being made, and will make affidavit that the different charges in detail therein have been taken from and verified by his memorandum; that they are correct and just; that the amount charged was actually paid; that no part of the journey charged for has been made under any free pass on any railway, steamboat, or other public conveyance; that the number of days for which the same is charged was necessarily consumed in unavoidable delays incident to travel, and in the performance of the duty ordered or service rendered, and that the journey was performed with all practicable dispatch by the shortest usually traveled routes, under orders (copy annexed), or for the purpose of — (here the object of the journey should be fully stated). (*See form of voucher 5--335d, page 139.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 9, 1895.*

*To all Disbursing Officers
Of the Indian Department.*

The following modification of Regulations of the Indian Office, 1894, was ordered by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of March 5, 1895.

Beginning with the next to the last paragraph on page 32, "Subvouchers, properly receipted," &c., strike out to the bottom of the page and substitute therefor the following:

Every officer or other person traveling on account of the Indian service will keep a memorandum of the expenses incident to the journey, noting each item of expenditure at the time of its being made. The voucher covering the expenditures must be supported by the *certificate in the case of an officer, or affidavit, in the case of any other person*, to be made on the voucher in the following form: I certify on honor (or solemnly swear as the case may be) that the different charges in detail herein have been taken from and verified by my memorandum; that they are correct and just; that the amount charged was actually paid; that no part of the journey charged for has been made under any free pass on any railway, steamboat, or other public conveyance; that the number of days for which the same is charged was necessarily consumed in unavoidable delays incident to travel, and in the performance of the duty ordered or services rendered; that the journey was performed with all practicable dispatch by the shortest usually traveled routes, under orders (copy annexed) or for the purpose of — (here the object of the journey should be fully stated); and that where subvouchers are not furnished it was impracticable to obtain them.

Each item of expense must appear on the voucher, and must be supported by the receipt of the party to whom payment is made, *except where it is clearly shown to have been impracticable to obtain such receipt*, in which case a statement to that effect must be included in the certificate or affidavit required by the preceding section.

You will observe that the foregoing modification obviates the necessity of procuring receipts for traveling expenses where it would entail a hardship upon you to do so, and also of making affidavit to traveling expenses incurred by yourself.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular and paste the same on page 33 of your book of Regulations.

Respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

Any officer or other person traveling on duty or public business, as herein provided, over any of the railroads below named, to which grants or subsidies have been made by the United States, and from which payment for freight and transportation furnished for Government service is, by the second section of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873 (*U. S. Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 508*), directed to be withheld, will exhibit his order to the proper officer of the railroad company and request transportation, and on receiving the requisite order therefor will give the company the necessary voucher for the amount of the fare. Transportation requests will be furnished on application to the Department.

The railroads above referred to are as follows, viz:

13039—3

Roads operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Subsidized or otherwise.	Owned or controlled.
Union Pacific Rwy	Eastern terminus, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Bridge Junction, Omaha, Nebr.	3 47	No subsidy	Owned.
Do.	Bridge Junction, Omaha, Nebr.	Utah Central Crossing, Ogden, Utah.	1,029 49	Bonds and lands	Do.
Do.	Broadway Depot, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Junction with main line, Iowa.	1 76	No subsidy	Do.
Do.	Bridge Junction, Omaha, Nebr.	Old Initial Point, Omaha, Nebr.	3 95	Bonds and lands.	Do.
Do.	Union Junction, Wyo.	Old Mines, Wyo.	3 76	No subsidy	Do.
Do.	Santa Fe street, Kansas City, Mo.	Missouri-Kansas State line.	51	do	Do.
Do.	Missouri-Kansas State line.	A point on the Kansas Pacific Rwy.	393 94	Bonds and lands	Do.
Do.	A point on the Kansas Pacific Rwy.	Eighteenth street, Denver, Colo.	244 46	Lands only	Do.
Do.	Leavenworth, Kans.	L. and L. Junction, Kans.	31 93	No subsidy	Do.
Do.	Armstrong, Kans.	Wyandotte, Kans.	2 98	do	Do.
Do.	Detroit, Kans.	Enterprise, Kans.	1 95	do	Do.
Do.	Jersey Junction, Colo.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	104 06	Lands only	Do.
Carbon Cut-Off Rwy	Allen, Wyo.	Hanna, Wyo.	1,821 86	No subsidy	Controlled.
Do.	Hanna Mine track.	Boulder, Colo.	2 01	do	Do.
Do.	Brighton, Colo.	Leadville, Colo.	26 97	do	Do.
Do.	Denver, Colo.	Baldwin Mine, Colo.	151 20	do	Do.
Do.	Como, Colo.	Morrison, Colo.	131 05	do	Do.
Do.	Sheridan Junction, Colo.	Coal Mines, Colo.	10 02	do	Do.
Do.	Como, Colo.	Keystone, Colo.	2 97	do	Do.
Do.	Garos, Colo.	London Junction, Colo.	7	do	Do.
Do.	Schwanders, Colo.	Buena Vista, Colo.	15 41	do	Do.
Do.	Baldwin, Colo.	Up Ohio Creek.	3 98	do	Do.
Do.	Coalville, Utah.	Park City, Utah.	3 00	do	Do.
Do.	Junction City, Kans.	Concordia, Kans.	2 51	do	Do.
Do.	Lawrenceburg, Kans.	Belleville, Kans.	70 86	do	Do.
Do.	Laramie, Wyo.	Miltonvale, Kans.	17 14	do	Do.
Do.	Blue Springs Junction, Nebr.	Soda Lakes, Wyo.	165 49	do	Do.
Do.	Valley, Nebr.	Blue Springs, Nebr.	13 36	do	Do.
Do.	Valparaiso, Nebr.	Manhattan, Kans.	68	do	Do.
Do.	Geneoa, Nebr.	Stromsburg, Nebr.	189 01	do	Do.
Do.	Geneoa, Nebr.	Norfolk, Nebr.	53 30	do	Do.
Do.	Grand Island, Nebr.	Albion, Nebr.	50 37	do	Do.
Do.	Scotia Junction, Nebr.	Ord, Nebr.	34 54	do	Do.
Do.	St. Paul, Nebr.	Cedar Rapids, Nebr.	30 55	do	Do.
Do.	Boelus, Nebr.	St. Paul, Nebr.	60 77	do	Do.
Do.	Granger, Wyo.	Huntington, Oregon.	1 47	do	Do.
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.			39 40	do	Do.
			22 06	do	Do.
			541 81	do	Do.

Do.	Pocatello, Idaho.	Silverbow, Mont.	255 02	do	Do.
Do.	Shoshone, Idaho.	Ketchikan, Idaho.	69 06	do	Do.
Do.	Nampa, Idaho.	Poise City, Idaho	18 04	do	Do.
Do.	Ogden, Utah	Idaho, Utah.	275 93	do	Do.
Do.	do	McCannan, Idaho	110 63	do	Do.
Do.	Cache Junction, Utah.	Fresno, Idaho	42 95	do	Do.
Do.	Syracuse Junction, Utah.	Trinidad, Utah.	5 85	do	Do.
Do.	Lehigh Junction, Utah.	Trinidad, Utah.	3 24	do	Do.
Do.	Mammoth Junction, Utah.	Sturckey, Utah	3 94	do	Do.
Do.	Fronton, Utah.	Silver City, Utah	37 32	do	Do.
Do.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Terminus, Utah	9 42	do	Do.
Do.	Salt Lake Junction, Utah.	Great Salt Lake, Utah	402 67	do	Do.
Do.	Portland, Oregon.	Huntington, Oregon	250 56	do	Do.
Do.	Willows Junction, Oregon.	Spokane Falls, Wash	45 34	do	Do.
Do.	Willows Junction, Oregon	Reppner, Oregon.	13 36	do	Do.
Do.	Bolles, Wash.	Dayton, Wash	30	do	Do.
Do.	Starbuck, Wash.	Pomeroy, Wash	53 12	do	Do.
Do.	Lacrosse Junction, Wash.	Connell, Wash	28 55	do	Do.
Do.	Colfax, Wash.	Moscow, Idaho	47 84	do	Do.
Do.	Wimona Junction, Wash.	Selma, Wash	87 91	do	Do.
Do.	Tekoa, Wash	Midvale, Idaho	57 67	do	Do.
Do.	Umatilla Junction, Oregon	Wallis, Wash	20 89	do	Do.
Do.	Lagrande, Oregon.	Elgin, Oregon.	6 67	do	Do.
Do.	Wallace, Idaho.	Burke, Idaho.	6 87	do	Do.
Do.	Wallis, Wash.	Dudley and Dixie, Wash	15 43	do	Do.
Do.	East Portland, Oregon.	Albina, Oregon.	2 42	do	Do.
Do.	St. Joseph, Mo.	Grand Island, Nebr	251 58	do	Do.
Do.	Fairfield, Nebr.	Stromsburg, Nebr	64 85	do	Do.
Do.	K. C. and O. Junc., near Fairbury, Nebr.	Y switch, McCool Junction, Nebr	43 67	do	Do.
Do.	Alma Junction, Nebr.	Alma, Nebr	55 09	do	Do.
Do.	Salina, Kans.	McPherson, Kans	25 47	do	Do.
Do.	Solomon, Kans	Edott, Kans	57 04	do	Do.
Do.	Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colo. Rwy	Colby, Kans	293 85	do	Do.
Do.	do	Oakley, Kans	421 37	do	Do.
Do.	Fort Worth and Denver City Rwy	Fort Worth, Tex.	474 61	do	Do.
Do.	do	Fanhandle City, Tex	128 94	do	Do.
Do.	do	Bessemer Junction, Colo.	122 78	do	Do.
Do.	Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy.	Texas line	156 78	do	Do.
Do.	do	Fort Collins, Colo	78 86	do	Do.
Do.	do	Stout, Colo	39 89	do	Do.
Do.	do	Georgetown, Colo	47 94	do	Do.
Do.	do	Forks Creek, Colo	11 19	do	Do.
Do.	do	Georgetown, Colo	8 47	do	Do.
Do.	do	Julesburg, Colo	151 48	do	Do.
Do.	do	Cheyenne, Wyo	153 08	do	Do.
Do.	do	Trinidad, Colo	39 45	do	Do.
Do.	do	Franceville Junction, Colo	4 51	do	Do.
Do.	do	Manitou Junction, Colo	9 12	do	Do.
Do.	do	Forbes Junction, Colo	7 31	do	Do.
Do.	do	Chicosa, Colo	4 18	do	Do.
Do.	do	Beshoar, Colo	6 32	do	Do.
Do.	do	Jersey, Colo	3 08	do	Do.
Do.	do	Cut-Off Junction, Colo.		do	Do.

Roads operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company—Continued.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Subsidized or otherwise.	Owned or controlled.
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy.	Marshall Junction, Colo.	Louisville, Colo.	3-67	No subsidy	Controlled.
Do.	Loveland, Colo.	Arkins, Colo.	8-24	do	Do.
Do.	Golden, Colo.	Sunset, Colo.	13-16	do	Do.
Do.	Louisville, Colo.	Glencoe, Colo.	8-70	do	Do.
Do.	Sopris, Colo.	Lafayette, Colo.	3-28	do	Do.
Do.	Louisville Junction, Colo.	Sopris Mine, Colo.	4-67	do	Do.
Do.	Catskill, down Red River, Tex.	Thompson, Colo.	1-28	do	Do.
Do.	Prescher, west side line	.....	2-58	do	Do.
Do.	Pueblo freight-house track	.....	4-08	do	Do.
Do.	Cable Junction, Colo.	McFarren Mines, Colo.	5-56	do	Do.
Do.	Road Junction, Colo.	Berwind, Colo.	2-82	do	Owned by C. R. I.
Do.	Cable Junction, Colo.	McFarren, Colo.	2-54	do	and P. Ry. Oper-
Do.	Gulf Junction, Colo.	Trinidad, Colo.	92-24	do	ated jointly with U.
Do.	Catchara Junction, Colo.	Walsenburg, Colo.	7-34	do	P. under contract.
Do.	El Moro, Colo.	Eagleville, Colo.	6-34	do	Owned by Denver
Total operated			7,668-01		and Rio Grande Ry.
					Operated jointly
					with U. P. Ry. un-
					der contract.

Roads operated by the Southern Pacific Company.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Remarks.
Union Pacific Rwy.	Ogden Station, Utah.	Utah Central Rwy. crossing.	11	Bonds and lands.
Do.	Utah Central Rwy. crossing.	Terminus of Union Pacific Rwy.	5	Do.
Central Pacific R. R.	Terminus of Union Pacific Rwy.	Sacramento, Cal.	737-50	Do.
Do.	do	do	95	No subsidy.
Northern Rwy.	Sacramento, Cal.	Brighton, Cal.	5-64	Do.
Central Pacific R. R.	Brighton, Cal.	Niles, Cal.	103-83	Bonds and lands.
Do.	Niles, Cal.	San José, Cal.	17-54	Do.
Do.	do	Oakland Wharf, Cal.	26-51	No subsidy.
Do.	Oakland Wharf, Cal.	San Francisco, Cal.	3-69	Ferry, no subsidy.
Do.	Roseville Junction, Cal.	State line between California and Oregon.	296-50	Lands only.
Do.	Lathrop, Cal.	Goshen Junction, Cal.	146-08	No subsidy.
Do.	Oakland Pier, Cal.	East Oakland (Brooklyn), Cal.	4-84	Do.
Do.	do	Alameda Wharf, Melrose, and East Oakland, Cal.	12-09	Do.
Total			1,360-28	
California Pacific R. R.	Vallejo Junction, Cal.	Vallejo, Cal.	2	Ferry, no subsidy.
Do.	Vallejo, Cal.	Sacramento, Cal.	60-39	No subsidy.
Do.	Davis, Cal.	Knights Landing, Cal.	18-57	Do.
Do.	Napa Junction, Cal.	Calistoga, Cal.	34-48	Do.
Total			115-44	
Oregon and California R. R.	Portland, Oregon.	State line between California and Oregon.	366-80	Lands only.
Do.	do	Corvallis, Oregon.	96-50	Do.
Do.	Albany Junction, Oregon.	Lebanon, Oregon.	11-50	No subsidy.
Do.	Woodburn, Oregon.	Springfield, Oregon.	87-50	Do.
Total			562-30	
Oregonian R. R.	Dundee, Oregon.	Airlie, Oregon.	50-50	Do.
Do.	Sheridan Junction, Oregon.	Sheridan, Oregon.	7	Do.
Total			57-50	
Portland and Willamette Valley Rwy.	Portland, Oregon.	Dundee, Oregon.	28-50	Do.
Northern California Rwy.	Knights Landing, Cal.	Oroville, Cal.	53-60	Do.
Northern Rwy.	West Oakland, Cal.	Near Martinez, Cal.	31-03	Do.
Do.	do	Delaware street (West Berkeley), Cal.	4-53	Do.
Do.	16th street station, Oakland, Cal.	Berrymans, Cal.	5	Do.
Do.	Port Costa, Cal.	Benicia, Cal.	1	Ferry, no subsidy.
Do.	Benicia, Cal.	Suisun, Cal.	16-33	No subsidy.
Do.	Woodland, Cal.	Tchama, Cal.	100-74	Do.

Roads operated by the Southern Pacific Company—Continued.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Remarks.
Northern Rwy.	Sacramento, Cal.	Placerville, Cal.	59.50	No subsidy.
Do.	Elmira, Cal.	Romsey, Cal.	51.05	Do.
Do.	Bracks, Cal.	Valley Springs, Cal.	40.20	Do.
Do.	Napa Junction, Cal.	Santa Rosa, Cal.	36.70	Do.
Do.	Galt, Cal.	Lone Cal.	27.20	Do.
Do.	Willows, Cal.	Fruto, Cal.	17.10	Do.
Total			390.38	
South Pacific Coast Rwy.	San Francisco, Cal.	Santa Cruz, Cal.	80.60	Do.
Do.	Alameda Junction, Cal.	Oakland (14th street station), Cal.	1.80	Do.
Do.	Newark, Cal.	Centerville, Cal.	3	Do.
Do.	Campbell's, Cal.	New Alhambra, Cal.	9.60	Do.
Do.	Felton, Cal.	Boalder Creek, Cal.	7.30	Do.
Do.	Junction South Big Trees, Cal.	Old Felton, Cal.	1.70	Do.
Total			104	
Southern Pacific R. R. of California.	San Francisco, Cal.	San José, Cal.	50	Do.
Do.	San José, Cal.	Tres Pinos, Cal.	50.50	Lands only.
Do.	Carnadero, Cal.	Santa Margarita, Cal.	153.10	No subsidy.
Do.	Castroville Junction, Cal.	Lake Cajella, Cal.	19.52	Do.
Do.	Pajaro, Cal.	Santa Cruz, Cal.	21.20	Do.
Do.	Aptos, Cal.	Monte Vista, Cal.	7.44	Do.
Do.	Hillsdale, Cal.	Alhambra, Cal.	7.80	Do.
Do.	West bank of Colorado River, Cal.	Yuma, Ariz.	550.57	Lands only.
Do.	Florence, Cal.	Santa Ana, Cal.	.56	No subsidy.
Do.	Glenet Junction, Cal.	Santa Ana, Cal.	27.60	Do.
Do.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Santa Monica, Cal.	16.27	Do.
Do.	Studebaker, Cal.	San Pedro, Cal.	24.24	Do.
Do.	Miraflores, Cal.	Whitler, Cal.	5.90	Do.
Do.	Ontario, Cal.	Ustin, Cal.	10.80	Do.
Do.	Therard, Cal.	Linno, Cal.	5.70	Do.
Do.	Sanguis, Cal.	Long Beach, Cal.	3.80	Do.
Do.	Fresno, Cal.	Rowood, Cal.	91.50	Do.
Do.	Berende, Cal.	Foso, Cal.	104.26	Do.
Do.	Near Martinez, Cal.	Raymond, Cal.	21.00	Do.
Do.	Stockton, Cal.	Armona, Cal.	183.48	Do.
Do.	Peters, Cal.	Milton, Cal.	30	Do.
Do.	Avon, Cal.	Merced, Cal.	59.60	Do.
Do.		San Ramon, Cal.	19.70	Do.
Total			1,474.54	

Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona.	Yuma, Ariz.	Territorial line between Arizona and New Mexico	384.74	Do.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico.	Territorial line between Arizona and New Mexico	East bank of Rio Grande River, Tex.	107.45	Do.
Do.	East bank of Rio Grande River, Tex.	El Paso, Tex. (trackage)	3.61	Do.
Total			171.06	
Total operated			4,702.34	

Roads operated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Subsidized or otherwise.	Owned, leased, or controlled.
Sioux City and Pacific R. R.	Sioux City, Iowa.	California Junction, Iowa.	69.75	Bonds and lands.	Owned.
Do.	California Junction, Iowa.	Fremont, Neb.	32.02	do	Do.
Do.	do	Missouri Valley, Iowa.	5.65	Not subsidized.	Do.
Total			107.42		

Roads operated by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

Name of road.	From—	To—	Miles.	Subsidized or otherwise.	Owned, leased, or controlled.
Central Branch Union Pacific R. R.	Atchison, Kans.	Waterville, Kans.	100	Bonds and lands.	Owned for owners.
Atchison, Colorado and Pacific R. R.	Atchison, Kans.	Leana, Kans.	192	Not subsidized.	Leased.
Do.	Greenleaf, Kans.	Washburn, Kans.	31	do	Do.
Do.	Yuma, Kans.	Warwick, Neb.	31	do	Do.
Do.	Downs, Kans.	Alton, Kans.	23	do	Do.
Do.	Jamestown, Kans.	Burr Oak, Kans.	34	do	Do.
Atchison, Jewell Co. and Western R. R.			388		

137. Each item of expense must appear on the voucher, and must be supported by the receipt of the party to whom payment is made, except where it is clearly shown to have been impracticable to obtain such receipt, in which case a statement to that effect must be included in the certificate or affidavit required by the preceding section. (*2d Aud., May 20, 1873; 2d Compt., May 21, 1873; sec. 136, Reg., 1884.*)

138. When unusual routes, unusual delays, or expensive means of transportation are charged for, explanatory certificates or affidavits setting forth the necessity for the same, must accompany the accounts, and, if approved by the head of the Department such charges will be allowed. (*Sec. 137, Reg., 1884, Cir. Int. Dept., Oct. 28, 1879.*)

139. Government requests for transportation are not to be used to obtain transportation over any roads other than those named in the preceding section. They may, however, be used in procuring tickets at the rates paid by the public for journeys between points over the Pacific railroads, where the distance to be traveled is in part over the "subsidized or aided portions thereof," and in part over the portions of said railroads that have not been built by the aid of Government bonds. (*Sec. Int. Dept. Cir., Feb. 11, 1884.*)

140. Agents are required to obtain authority for each journey undertaken by them, and, if practicable, before starting. If not practicable, as in cases of emergency where prompt action is necessary and the delay incident to obtaining authority would be prejudicial to the best interests of the service, the agent should immediately after the completion of the journey render an itemized account of the expense incurred, explain the object of and necessity for the journey, and request approval. (*See secs. 66 and 244; sec. 141, Reg., 1884.*)

141. Requests for authority to cover expenditures already made should not be made on informal or incomplete papers, but the vouchers covering such expenditures should be complete in every detail, having proper subvouchers attached, before being submitted for approval. (*Cir. 129, Ind. Office, July 9, 1884; sec. 142, Reg., 1884.*)

142. The expenses of each trip should be kept separate and every particular connected therewith given, as time of starting, points visited, time of return, number of men and horses employed, compensation, etc. (*Cir 82, Ind. Office; sec. 143, Reg., 1884.*)

143. Careful regard must be paid to the foregoing rules in the preparation of vouchers of this character, particularly to section requiring an itemized account of actual expenses incurred, and section requiring subvouchers. (*Sec. 144, Reg., 1884.*)

144. When it becomes necessary to detail clerks and other employes of the Indian service outside of Washington to assist in the opening of bids, making of contracts, and shipping goods, they may be allowed a per diem of not exceeding \$4 per day for hotel and other expenses, which per diem shall be in lieu of all expenses exclusive of transportation and sleeping-car fare. (*Act May 17, 1882, 22 Stat., 86.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1896.

To all Disbursing Officers

Of the Indian Department.

The following amendment to the Regulations of the Indian Office, was ordered by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of April 20, 1896.

Add to paragraph 5 of section 148, after the word "death" at the end of the first sentence therein, the words:

This should also include any arrearages due an annuitant, not disqualified, since the last payment to him or her, as well as the payment falling due the tribe next succeeding the death of the annuitant.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular and paste the same between pages 40 and 41 of your book of Regulations.

Respectfully,

THOS. P. SMITH,
Acting Commissioner.

145. Special agents shall be allowed \$3 per diem for traveling and incidental expenses while traveling or actually on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping-car fare, in lieu of all other expenses now authorized by law. (*Act July 4, 1884; sec. 1, Act July 13, 1892; 27 Stats., 122.*)

146. When delays are incident to travel or necessary to the performance of the duties for which the travel is ordered, charges will, as a general rule, be allowed for hotel expenses; but the extent to which such charges will be allowed will depend upon the circumstances of the case. (*2d Compt., Mar. 14, 1882; Auth. 3974, Ind. Office; 2d Compt., Nov. 16, 1883; 21232, 1883, Ind. Office; sec. 148, Reg., 1884.*)

147. Within the limits of their official territory, agents may make journeys in the discharge of their duty without permission of the Department; but any expenditure on account of such journeys must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before credit therefor will be allowed; and such approval will be given only when it shall appear that the journey was imperatively necessary. (*Sec. 149, Reg., 1884.*)

ANNUITY PAYMENTS.

148. Annuity pay rolls (forms on page 148) must be made out in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) The pages must be numbered consecutively from 1 up to and including the page containing the certificates.

(2) The sheets of the pay roll must not be sewed together in the middle in book form, but after the first page of a sheet is filled it must be turned over and the names continued on the other side, and so on to the end.

(3) The individuals who are entitled to receive per capita payments must be numbered consecutively from 1 to the end. (*See sec. 150.*)

(4) Families should be entered separately, commencing with the head of the same, and followed by the names and a brief description of all the persons for whom he or she is entitled to draw the per capita.

(5) It is customary to allow the name of an individual who has died during the year to be carried on the rolls for one payment after such death. In these cases a minute should be made on the rolls, stating the fact of the death, giving an approximate date; and where, in case of births, new names are brought on the rolls, a similar entry, as to date, should be made.

(6) When the Indian can not write, in receipting for payments in the column "marks and signatures," the agent should write the name, and the individual affix his mark as follows: Coppier-goh, his × mark. This should be done on the line containing the total amount received by such person; the witnesses will sign opposite said name, and the date of the payment will also be entered.

(7) The certificates of interpreter, witnesses, and agent, must be properly filled in, signed, and dated.

(8) In all cases two competent witnesses must attest each payment.

(9) An interpreter must be present and witness each and every payment. (*Sec. 150, Reg., 1884.*)

149. An enrollment of the Indians belonging to a tribe should be made prior to, and in anticipation of, a distribution of annuities, and the payments should be made strictly in accordance with the enrollment.

150. Each annuity roll should be carefully compared with the one immediately preceding, and, as far as practicable, the names on the two rolls should be made to correspond. The number of the individual on the previous roll must be entered in red ink opposite the name of the same individual on the current roll. If a name on the previous roll does not appear on the current roll, the reason for the omission should be given. At the head of the column of red ink numbers should be entered the date of payment and number of voucher of the previous roll. (*Secs. 151 and 152, Reg., 1884.*)

151. If after the roll has been prepared and the per capita ascertained, an annuitant should die before being paid, having no proper heirs or legal representatives, that share must be deposited to the credit of the United States in the nearest United States depository, and the certificate of deposit forwarded as indicated in sections 419 and 422. (*Sec. 153, Reg., 1884.*)

152. The same course must be pursued in the case of those who can not be paid by reason of absence, sickness, or other cause. Such unpaid shares will be held subject to the claim, through the Indian Office, of the parties to whom they may be due, or the agent may be instructed to pay them at the next annuity payment. (*Sec. 154, Reg., 1884.*)

153. The numbers of all who may remain unpaid must be entered in a space prepared for the purpose at the bottom of the sheet on which the certificate appears. (*Sec. 155, Reg., 1884.*)

154. Annuity funds, except where otherwise clearly indicated by treaty stipulations, must be divided and paid to the individual members of the tribe entitled to participate therein in equal shares per capita, heads of families receipting for the amount due them, their wives, and the minor members of their families. All other members of the family who may be of legal age are to receive and to receipt for their own shares. In the case of minors, members of a family who are not the children of the head of said family, as nephews and nieces or persons holding similar relations, and minors or helpless and incompetent persons residing with a head of family not their blood relation, the payments should be made to such head of family, provided there shall first be obtained from two or more of the principal men of the tribe a certificate fully setting forth the facts in the case, and clearly establishing the fact that the person receiving the money is the proper guardian of the party to whom the funds belong; such certificate to be verified by the interpreter and two disinterested witnesses, and forwarded with the

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1896.

*To all Disbursing Officers
Of the Indian Department.*

The following modification of Regulations of the Indian Office, 1894, was ordered by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of July 14, 1896.

Section 152 shall in future read as follows:

In the case of an annuitant who has not been paid at the regular time, by reason of absence, sickness, or other cause, the Agent may, upon authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, pay such annuitant at a subsequent annuity payment, upon a special or supplemental roll, which shall contain the name of the annuitant and his or her number on the original roll, and the amount and date of the omitted payment, for which payment is to be made; or such share may be held subject to the claim, through the Indian Office, of the party to whom the same may be due.

If more than one omitted payment shall be due at the time of payment, the number of the annuitant on the several original rolls, together with the separate amounts due and dates of the omitted payments, shall be stated, in each individual case, on the special or supplemental roll.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular and paste the same between pages 42 and 43 of your book of Regulations.

Respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

agent's accounts as a subvoucher to establish the claim of proper payment. (*Sec. 158, Reg., 1884.*)

155. When a guardian receipts he should sign his own name as well as that of the party for whom he acts. (*Sec. 159, Reg., 1884.*)

156. Annuity funds must not be diverted for the payment of chiefs or headmen, or for any purpose whatever, unless such diversion is permitted by the terms of the treaties. (*Sec. 2097, R. S.*)

157. Persons not Indians, unless adopted by the tribal authorities, which adoption must be approved by the Indian Office to be valid, or unless they are specially provided for by treaty or special act of Congress, have no legal status in an Indian tribe and can not share in any annuities paid to said tribe. (*Sec. 162, Reg., 1884.*)

158. An Indian although holding equal rights in more than one tribe can share in the annuities of but one, and will be required to elect with which tribe to be enrolled, and to relinquish in writing all claims to annuities with other tribe or tribes before receiving any payment. (*Sec. 163, Reg., 1884.*)

159. The President may, at the request of any Indian tribe to which annuity is payable in money, cause the same to be paid in goods. (*Sec. 2082, R. S.*)

160. No annuities or moneys or goods shall be paid or distributed to Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons leading the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, to believe that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians, nor until the chiefs and headmen of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their country. (*Sec. 2087, R. S.*)

161. No moneys or annuities stipulated by any treaty with an Indian tribe for which appropriations are made shall be expended for, or paid, or delivered to any tribe which, since the next preceding payment under such treaty, has engaged in hostilities against the United States or against its citizens peacefully or lawfully sojourning or traveling within its jurisdiction at the time of such hostilities; nor in such case shall such stipulated payments or deliveries be resumed until new appropriations shall have been made therefor by Congress. And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall report to Congress at each session any case of hostilities, by any tribe with which the United States has treaty stipulations, which has occurred since his next preceding report. (*Sec. 2100, R. S.*)

162. Disbursing officers must not act as attorneys for persons entitled to annuities. Powers of attorney from annuitants to disbursing officers will not be considered admissible, and in the examination of their accounts all disbursements of this character will be disallowed. (*Sec. 168, Reg., 1884.*)

163. Annuity funds must be paid directly into the hands of the Indians entitled thereto. No trader or agent for a trader or any collector will be allowed in the room or in the vicinity of the building at the time of payment, and no arrangement to favor a trader or any other person must be made by the agent. (*Sec. 169, Reg., 1884.*)

AGENTS.

164. Each Indian agent holds his office for the term of four years and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified. (*Act May 17, 1882; sec. 1, 22 Stat., 87.*)

165. Before entering upon the duties of his office he must take and subscribe to an oath of office, or affirmation, in the following form:

I, _____, do solemnly _____ that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

_____.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 189-.

Notary Public.

And he must give bond in such penalties and with such sureties as the President or the Secretary of the Interior may require. (*Sec. 2057, R. S.*)

166. Agents' bonds must be executed in the form printed on page 233, and in accordance with the following regulations:

- (1) The bond and oath of office must be dated.
- (2) There must be not less than two sureties.
- (3) The full name of the principal and each of his sureties should be written in the body of the bond and so signed to the bond. Where principal or surety has more than one christian name the one by which he is generally known will be sufficient. If any female sign as surety it must satisfactorily appear that she is unmarried, married women not being accepted as sureties. The place of residence of each surety must be designated in the body of the instrument.
- (4) There must be a seal of wax, wafer, or other adhesive substance attached to each signature. The printed word "seal" or a scroll is not sufficient.
- (5) The signature of the principal and each of the sureties must be made in the presence of two persons, who must sign their names as witnesses, stating their present residence; and it must appear for whom each witness signs.
- (6) Each surety must make and sign an affidavit in accordance with the accompanying form.
- (7) It is required that the sureties shall state, under oath, the nature of the property which they offer as security; that is, whether real or

personal, describing each class of property specifically as indicated in the form of affidavit inclosed. It must be made to appear that the property offered is available upon execution or the bond will be rejected. Locate all personal property.

(8) The several sums in which the sureties justify must aggregate at least double the penalty of the bond, one-half of the aggregate, or the amount of the penal sum at least, to be based on real estate.

(9) The affidavits and oaths called for may be made before any officer duly qualified by the local laws of the State, Territory, or District where the bond is executed. An affirmation in judicial form will be accepted instead of an oath. Where the oath is administered by a "Commissioner of the circuit court of the United States," the certificate should so show, and not appear in the usual way of "United States commissioner," etc.

(10) Whenever the officer before whom an affidavit is made or oath taken has an official seal he should use it. There should be a separate and distinct impression of the official seal for each affidavit or oath.

(11) Whenever an affidavit is made or oath taken before any officer not a clerk of a court of record, the official character and standing of such officer, whether notary public, justice of the peace, commissioner of a circuit court of the United States, or other officer qualified to administer oaths outside of the District of Columbia, should be evidenced by the formal certificate of the clerk of the proper court of record or other competent authority.

(12) The sufficiency of sureties must be certified to by a United States district judge or attorney.

(13) Sureties must not be bonded officers of the United States.

(14) The date of the affidavit of surety and the date of the certificate of the United States judge or attorney must be of even or subsequent date to that of the bond.

(15) Special pains must be taken to prevent erasures or mutilations of any kind in the bond, and if made, must be explained by a certificate of the officer before whom the affidavit is administered that such erasures or mutilations were made before the bond was signed by the obligor and his sureties.

Attention is invited to the marginal notes printed on blank form.

Bonds not executed in conformity with the foregoing regulations will be returned for an observance thereof. (*Dept. cir., Feb. 19, 1892.*)

167. Additional or cumulative bonds do not operate to release the sureties on prior bonds. (*2d Compt., Sept. 27, 1854.*)

168. Sureties on the official bond of a disbursing officer can not be released from the responsibility thereby assumed, so long as the officer retains the appointment by reason of which the bond was given, nor until his accounts under said bond are finally settled. (*Asst. Att. Gen., June 8, 1892; Ind. Office L.; 21615-92.*)

169. Additional security and in larger amounts may from time to time be required of any person charged with the disbursement or application of money or goods on account of Indian Affairs. (*Sec. 2075, R. S.*)

170. It is the duty of an Indian agent to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians of his agency agreeable to law, and to perform such duties not inconsistent with law, as may be prescribed by the President, Secretary of the Interior, or Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (*Sec. 2058, R. S.*)

171. Where practicable, an agent shall, if required, perform the duties of two agencies for one salary. (*Sec. 2053, R. S.*)

172. An agent must reside and keep his agency within or near the territory of the tribe for which he is agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission. (*Sec. 2060, R. S.*)

173. Leave of absence may be granted agents and agency employes by the Secretary of the Interior, but not for a longer period than sixty days at any one time. (*Sec. 2074, R. S.*)

174. Neither agents nor employes are entitled to their salaries while absent from their agencies or from their employments without leave. (*Sec. 2074, R. S.*)

175. When an agent leaves his agency under authority of the Department, he will authorize, in writing (form on page 250), the employe best qualified for the purpose to act in his place during such absence; such authority to be issued in triplicate, one copy to be given to the party named, one forwarded to the Indian Office, and one retained in the agency files. (*Sec. 180, Reg., 1884.*)

176. The employe authorized to act during an agent's absence must write his signature upon the copy of the authority sent to the Indian Office, and the agent must certify upon the same paper that such signature is genuine. (*Cir. 122, Ind. Office.*)

177. During an agent's absence the employe authorized to act in his place will perform the duties pertaining to the office of agent, but will sign no papers except routine correspondence and current reports. Papers pertaining to the receipt and expenditure of either money or property must be signed by the agent. (*Dept. Cir., Dec. 10, 1884.*)

178. The agent will be held responsible, under his bond, for the acts of the employe authorized by him to act in his absence. (*Sec. 183, Reg., 1884.*)

179. An agent or any employe of the Indian service is not entitled to receive from the Government any further compensation or allowance, either in subsistence, materials, fuel, feed for animals, or otherwise, than the amount designated as his salary; but, where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for offices and office contingencies. (*Sec. 2076, R. S.; Dak. I., 516, 1877, Ind. Office.*)

180. The actual and necessary traveling expenses of a newly appointed Indian agent from his home to his field of duty will be allowed in the settlement of his accounts as agent; also the actual and necessary

traveling expenses of an out-going agent from the agency to the place from which he was originally appointed unless he was dismissed for cause or resigns voluntarily. A resignation by request of the Secretary of the Interior is not considered voluntary, and removal by the President is always for cause. (*24976, 1889, Ind. Office.*)

181. The expense of transporting an Indian agent's family or any other person accompanying him either way, will not be paid from public funds. (*Mont. I., 2378-78. Secs. 192 and 199, Reg., 1884.*)

182. Agents are not entitled to any compensation beyond their actual expenses for extra service when doing duty under order of the Government away from their agency, nor to any allowance for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of Government unless required thereto by the Secretary of the Interior. (*Secs. 2063, 2077, R. S.*)

183. Any military officer may be required by the President to execute the duties of an Indian agent, and when such duties are required of a military officer he shall perform the same without any other compensation than his actual traveling expenses. Officers of the Army, while acting as such agents, shall be under the orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior. (*Sec. 2062, R. S., act July 13, 1892; 27 Stats., 120.*)

184. Agents are authorized—

(1) To take acknowledgments of deeds and to administer oaths in investigations committed to them in the Indian country under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. (*Sec. secs. 2064, 2157, R. S.*)

(2) To administer oaths, etc., in Indian pension claims. (*Sec. 4721, R. S.*)

(3) To administer oaths to persons giving testimony relating to Indian depredation claims.

(4) To administer such oaths to employes as may be required by these regulations, or found necessary in the preparation of agency accounts, except those covered by sections 194 and 208.

185. He will proceed to take a careful inventory of all public property on the reservation, and receipt to his predecessor for the same, informing the Indian Office immediately of the date of such receipt. (*Sec. 191, Reg., 1884.*)

186. After receipting for the property he will be considered to be in actual charge of the agency, and will direct and pay the employes and keep a careful record of all transactions. His accounts will be made up from and will include the date of his taking charge of the agency. (*Sec. 190, Reg., 1884.*)

187. The pay of a newly appointed Indian agent will commence on and include the day upon which he shall receipt to his predecessor for the public property, when he will be considered to be in actual possession of the agency; which date must be immediately reported to the Indian Office. (*Misc. A, 503.*)

188. The salary of a retiring agent will cease with the day preceding that upon which his successor receipts to him for the public property. (*Misc. A, 503.*)

189. An agent, upon being relieved by his successor and obtaining from him a receipt for all public property for which he is responsible under his official bond, will at once complete his accounts and deposit all public moneys in his possession and to his credit in a Government depository to the credit of the United States, in accordance with sections 419 and 421. A failure to comply with this requirement will subject the delinquent to an immediate suit on his bond. (*See sec. 427; sec. 3624, R. S.; Cir. 65, Treas., 1875.*)

190. An agent before being relieved will prepare certified pay-rolls of his employés, in accordance with section 394, and forward them to the Indian Office or hand them to his successor, as he may be directed, together with reports of employés for the same time, with the required affidavit attached. (*See sec. 303.*) When payment is to be made by his successor, funds therefor will be sent upon his making proper estimate for the amount. (*Sec. 196, Reg., 1884.*)

191. For all other outstanding authorized indebtedness the outgoing agent will issue certified vouchers, to be paid by the Indian Office. (*See secs. 397-405; sec. 197, Reg., 1884.*)

192. The outgoing agent will be held responsible under his bond for all statements or certificates made by him while an Indian agent. (*Sec. 198, Reg., 1884.*)

193. In case of an agent dying in the service, the person or persons desiring to settle his accounts with the Government must take out letters of administration upon the estate of the deceased, of which proper evidence must be filed in the Indian Office, and any correspondence had for the purpose of adjusting said accounts must be signed by such administrator or administrators, executor, or executors, in his or their official capacity. (*Sec. 200, Reg., 1884.*)

194. A separate voucher for the salary of each employé of a deceased agent, must be prepared for the amount due up to and including the date of the agent's death, and the employé must make the following affidavit thereto:

I, ———, solemnly swear that the above account is correct and just; that I performed service for the period of time and at the compensation as stated; that such service was necessary, and that there is due me therefor the sum of \$ _____, no part of which has been paid.

195. Agents are not permitted to pay indebtedness created by their predecessors, except salaries or wages due employés; and vouchers or wages due employés can only be paid upon instructions from the Indian Office, and after the same shall have been satisfactorily attested by the affidavit of the agent under whom the services were rendered. See sections 303 and 394. All other claims must be referred to the Indian Office for settlement. (*Cir. 65, Treas., 1875.*)

196. An agent paying the balance of salary due his predecessor or other disbursing officer who is at the time a debtor to the United States does so in violation of law. All such claims must be settled at the Treasury Department. (*See sec. 463; sec. 1766, R. S.; Cir. 13, Treas., 1877.*)

197. When a disbursing officer makes an illegal or double payment on the order of a superior, he does it at his peril, and the Government reserves the right to charge it to either or both. (*Cir. 13, Treas., 1877.*)

198. Disbursing officers, on leaving the service, are directed to keep the Indian Office, the Second Auditor's Office, and the Second Comptroller's Office advised of their address, in full, until their accounts are finally settled. (*Sec. 205, Reg., 1884.*)

199. Agents are required to forward to the Second Auditor's Office, at the close of every month, a schedule of all certified vouchers and receipts issued during said month, and a duplicate of the same to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 204, Reg., 1884.*)

200. An agent must not accept presents from, nor by any other like means allow himself to be placed under obligations to the Indians or any of them under his charge. (*Sec. 206, Reg., 1884.*)

AGENCY REPORTS.

201. It is the duty of every Indian agent, at the close of each month, to make prompt report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the condition of affairs at his agency, the incidents which have occurred, the work performed, and the progress made during the month. It is intended that these monthly reports shall present a current history of the agency for the information of the Indian Office, not for its action. All matters requiring action must be brought to the attention of the office in special communications, giving all necessary facts in the case, as fully as if they had not been or were not intended to be mentioned in the monthly reports. Monthly reports may, however, very properly refer to such communications. (*Sec. 208, Reg., 1884.*)

202. The information furnished by agents' monthly reports should be given in specific, not general, form. Facts should be mentioned and theories omitted. Especially should be noted whatever occurrences have required the special attention of the agent; whatever have required or will require the attention of the Indian Office; what special work has advanced the interests of the Indians; the kind and amount of labor done by the Indians for themselves, or for others, or for the agency; the kind and amount of work performed by each agency employé; the number of acres of land broken, plowed, cultivated, or fenced; the kind and quantity of grain, vegetables, and other crops raised; the quantity of hay cut and stacked; the number of feet of logs or lumber cut or sawed; bushels of grain ground; number of fence-rails split; rods of fence made; houses built for or by Indians; agency buildings erected; and any other work performed by Indians, for themselves or for others.

Also the amount of money received by Indians, and from whom, and the manner in which it is proposed to keep Indians busy during the succeeding month. (*Sec. 209, Reg., 1884.*)

203. As early as practicable after the close of the fiscal year, and prior to September of each year, the agent will render an annual report, giving a history of the work, progress, and events of the fiscal year, together with full statistics in regard to points named in section 204. (*Sec. 210, Reg., 1884.*)

204. Each agent is required in his annual report to submit a census of the Indians at his agency or upon the reservation under his charge, the number of males above 18 years of age, the number of females above 14 years of age, the number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, the number of school houses at his agency, the number of schools in operation and the attendance at each, and the names of teachers employed and salaries paid such teachers. (*Act July 4, 1884, sec. 9, 23 Stat., 98.*)

205. Special instructions with necessary blanks are furnished by the Indian Office annually, but to insure completeness and accuracy of statistics, data for the same should be carefully collected throughout the year. (*Sec. 212, Reg., 1884.*)

AGENCY EMPLOYÉS.

206. Not more than \$6,000 shall be paid in any one year for salaries or compensation of employés at any one agency in addition to the salaries of Indian agents, teachers, and Indians; but the Secretary of the Interior, by written order, may increase the amount to be expended to a sum not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year. When two or more agencies are consolidated the expenditures for employés at such consolidated agencies, exclusive of salaries of agents, teachers, and Indians, shall not exceed \$15,000.

207. The number and kind of employés at each agency shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and none others shall be employed. If they are not required for the purpose for which appropriated the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employés at any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of other employés at such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and, when necessary, specified employés may be detailed for other service when not required for the duty for which they were engaged; and that the several appropriations herein made for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the several Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the said tribes, respectively, within the discretion of the President and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under

this provision. (*Acts of Mar. 3, 1875, sec. 5, 18 Stat., 449; May 11, 1880, secs. 1, 5, 21 Stat., 133; May 17, 1882, 22 Stat., 88; Aug. 7, 1882, 22 Stat., 328; Mar. 1, 1883, sec. 5, 22 Stat., 450; sec. 2069, R. S., and act of July 13, 1892, 27 Stat., 144.*)

208. All regular employés, both white and Indian, must, before entering upon duty, take and subscribe to an oath of office, or affirmation, using the form prescribed for agents in section 165. The provisions of this section do not apply to persons engaged for temporary service only and designated as "irregular employés."

209. Any employé who is changed from one position to another must again take the oath at the time of such change, but change in amount of salary, without change of position, does not require a new oath.

An employé who is continued in the same position from year to year need not take the oath except at the time he enters the service.

210. The oath should be administered by a notary public or other officer competent to administer affidavits.

211. All expenses incurred in executing oaths of office must be borne by the appointees.

212. Physicians are selected by the Indian Office under the rules governing the civil service. (*Sec. 263, Reg., 1884.*)

213. Agents are expected to select and nominate for other authorized positions, subject to the approval of the Indian Office, competent and suitable persons, for whose fitness for the performance of the duties of the positions to which they are nominated agents will be held strictly accountable. In selecting employés regard must be had solely to the best interests of the Indians. No position must be recommended that is not actually needed, and no person must be nominated who is not well qualified in character, ability, health, and technical skill to perform the duties of the position to be filled. The compensation to be paid must be the lowest for which competent service can be secured. Any nomination which, for any reason, is unsatisfactory will not be approved, and in all cases the Department will exercise the power of direct appointment when the interest of the public service may seem to require it. (*Authority, 18136, Ind. Office.*)

214. In every case where an appointment of an agency employé has been made directly from the Indian Office without the previous recommendation of an agent, such employé shall not be discharged, nor shall his resignation be accepted, without the permission of that office. If for any reason such employé shall become objectionable to the agent, he shall make report of all the facts in the case and await the action of the Indian Office thereon. (*Sec. 265, Reg., 1884.*)

215. The law requires that Indians shall be employed in every position which they are capable of filling properly, and that the expense of white employés shall be reduced to the lowest degree practicable. Where Indians are found competent to fill positions authorized for whites, the agent must recommend them for such positions, stating the

character of the work to be performed and the ability and qualifications of the Indians selected. Where funds are available, each agency mechanic should have one or more Indian apprentices. (*Act Mar. 3, 1875, sec. 5, 18 Stat., 449; Mar. 1, 1883, sec. 6, 22 Stat., 451.*)

216. No account for payment of white laborers at any agency will be allowed unless it shall be made to appear clearly that Indians competent to do the work could not be had. (*Cir. 89, Ind. Office.*)

217. On or before May 1 of each year each agent must prepare a list showing the number and kinds of employés, including police, which he shall consider necessary to the proper conduct of his agency for the ensuing fiscal year, the amount of compensation proposed to be paid in each case, for what purposes the services are to be engaged, the necessity therefor, and such other particulars as may be necessary to enable the Department to act advisedly and understandingly in the matter, and forward the same to the Indian Office for consideration. (*Sec. 217, Reg., 1884.*)

218. School employés and police must be submitted on separate lists.

219. When the lists shall have been revised by the Indian Office and the authority required by law obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, the agent will be notified of the number and kind of employés it has been decided to allow his agency, the rate of compensation, and the length of time each is to be employed. (*Sec. 219, Reg., 1884.*)

220. On the 1st of July annually, or as soon thereafter as he receives notice of the action of the Department, each agent must nominate, on blanks provided for the purpose, the persons selected to fill the several positions authorized, and submit the same to the Indian Office for approval. (*Sec. 220, Reg., 1884.*)

221. In making nominations other than for members of Indian police the form printed on page 200 should be used. The agent must be careful to give as accurately as possible all the information called for by that form, and in addition must state what relationship, if any, exists between himself and the several appointees, and whether any of such appointees are sureties on his bond. (*See sec. 242; sec. 221, Reg., 1884.*)

222. School employés must be nominated on separate sheets from agency employés.

223. Indian police must be nominated on the form printed on page 202.

224. In selecting persons for the position of farmer, additional farmer, or assistant farmer the law requires that "no person shall be employed as such farmer who has not been for at least five years immediately previous to such employment practically engaged in the occupation of farming." (*Act of July 13, 1892, U. S. Stats., vol. 27, p. 138.*)

225. As the service of all employés terminates with the end of each fiscal year (see sec. 65) it will be necessary for agents at the beginning of each fiscal year to renominate those employés whom it is desired to retain in the positions occupied by them in the year preceding, pro-

vided the authority for such positions has been renewed. (*Sec. 224, Reg., 1884.*)

226. When any change occurs in the regular employé force of an agency, or when a vacancy is created by reason of death, resignation, or discharge, the Indian Office must be immediately notified on the blanks referred to in sections 221 and 223. (*Sec. 225, Reg., 1884.*)

227. Specific authority to engage the service of any employé whatever, whether regular or irregular, must, if practicable, be obtained before such service is engaged. (*See secs. 65 and 224; sec. 227, Reg., 1884.*)

228. Requests for authority to engage regular employés in addition to those authorized at the beginning of a fiscal year must contain the information as to necessity, compensation, etc., called for by section 217, and must also show the length of the time their services will be required. (*Sec. 228, Reg., 1884.*)

229. Requests for authority to engage irregular labor must show the necessity therefor, character of the work, and aggregate amount to be expended per month. (*See sec. 564. Auth., 6001, 1883, Ind. Office.*)

230. In any case an agent in requesting authority to employ labor should state from what fund payment is to be made, and whether or not there is money in his hands sufficient for the purpose. (*Sec. 230, Reg., 1884.*)

231. Any agreement made by an agent with any person, for either regular or irregular service, must be made contingent upon his action being approved. (*Sec. 231, Reg., 1884.*)

232. No Department or officer of the United States shall accept voluntary service for the Government, or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of sudden emergency, involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. (*Act May 1, 1884.*)

233. Subject to the two preceding sections temporary or irregular service may be engaged to cover any sudden emergency requiring immediate attention, but such service must not be continued longer than the exigency absolutely requires; and a full report of all the circumstances must at once be made to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 233, Reg., 1884.*)

234. At the close of each month a report of irregular employés must be prepared in the form given on page 160, giving the name of each irregular employé, to be designated in each case as Indian or white, who rendered any service during the month, the character of such service, the necessity for the same, the number of days each was employed, the dates thereof, the compensation, and the authority under which the employment was made, and submitted to the Indian Office for action. (*Sec. 234, Reg., 1884.*)

235. The report of irregular employés must include all employés, whether Indians or whites, without regard to the character of the work or the length of time employed, who are paid a per diem, weekly, or other

than a monthly or an annual salary. (*See sec. 349; sec. 235, Reg., 1884.*)

236. Employés who are paid a monthly or an annual salary, though employed only temporarily, must not appear on the report of irregular employés, but their employment and discharge must be reported on descriptive statement the same as regular employés, and at the time such employment or discharge takes place. (*See secs. 221 and 226; sec. 236, Reg., 1884.*)

237. The amount expended for irregular service performed by whites comes within the provisions of the law limiting the expenditure for white labor as quoted in section 206. (*Sec. 237, Reg., 1884.*)

238. Employés will in all cases be expected to perform, without additional compensation, not only the duties for which they are engaged, but also such other duties as the interests and exigencies of the service may, in the judgment of the agent, require. In no case can two salaries be paid to any employé. (*See secs. 173 and 174; secs. 1764, 1765, R. S.; Act May 11, 1880, sec. 5, 22 Stat., 133; Circ. 13, Treas. 1877.*)

239. Rations must not be issued to any of the white employés. Giving supplies or board as part compensation will not be allowed. (*See sec. 179; sec. 257, Reg., 1884.*)

240. Neither the agent, interpreter, or any person whose salary is established by law is entitled to rations. At those agencies where subsistence is issued to Indians all agency employés, including teachers and other school employés where the schools are under contract, may be sold one daily ration, or such quantities of the subsistence stores purchased for the Indians at an agency as may be necessary for the support of themselves and families at the cost price, adding transportation.

This transaction will not result in a loss to the Indians, as the proceeds of such sales become immediately available upon being credited to the appropriation out of which the stores were purchased, and will be used in the purchase of further supplies for their use and benefit. (*Sec. 258, Reg., 1884.*)

241. The sale of rations being an independent transaction vouchers for the pay of employés should contain no allusion thereto, and employés must be paid their salaries in full, and their receipts upon the receipt roll must be for the full amounts. If sales are made to them the agent will collect from each the amount due for subsistence purchased during the quarter, the money so collected to be brought into the agent's account and disposed of as required by section 371. (*Sec. 259, Reg., 1884.*)

242. No bondsman of an Indian agent shall be appointed to any position at an agency. (*Sec. 262, Reg., 1884.*)

243. No relative of an Indian agent shall be appointed to any position at an Indian agency without special authority from the Indian Office, unless it be the wife, daughter, or sister of the agent, any one of whom

may, if competent, be appointed under civil-service rules to fill the position of school teacher or matron; but in no event shall more than one of the above be employed in that capacity.

244. Indian inspectors are not authorized to order any expense to be incurred, nor to direct the employment of any person or persons at agencies. (*Cir. 105, Ind. Office; sec. 264, Reg., 1884.*)

245. An accurate and complete register of all employés must be kept as a part of the permanent records at each agency. Every name must be entered on the same day that the service commences, and every resignation or discharge must be noted on the day that it takes place. This book must be kept in the agency office subject to inspection, as required with reference to the cash book. (*Cir. 119, Ind. Office; sec. 267, Reg., 1884.*)

INDIAN POLICE.

246. Rules for the Indian police service are as follows:

The Indian police force shall consist of chiefs of police, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates.

I. The number of police and of officers and privates at each agency will be established by the Secretary of the Interior.

II. The reservation will be divided by the agent into a suitable number of districts, and a map prepared by him showing distinctly the limits of each district, the location of all camps, settlements, or ranches on the reservation, the distances between the camps and prominent points and military posts, the courses of streams and rivers, and the location of roads and trails and their intersections. This map will be kept at the agency.

DUTIES OF THE AGENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE POLICE FORCE.

III. The agent will in all cases be the commander of the force. He shall exercise control over the police force and supervise its organization. He shall make recommendations to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for all the appointments and discharges from the force, and may suspend from duty any member of the force for cause, making an immediate report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of his action; and he will be held responsible for the general standing, efficiency, and good conduct of the police force at his agency.

IV. The agent should visit from time to time the various Indian settlements, and inform himself as to the efficiency of the members of the force in the discharge of their duties. He should especially instruct the officers of the force to see that cleanliness is observed among the camps.

He should regularly inspect the force, and so instruct the officers in their duties that they may be competent to instruct the privates.

He should see that a complete record is kept in permanent form of all property missing, lost, or stolen; also of crimes committed, arrests made, names of criminals and witnesses, charges brought, punishment, and all other matters properly belonging to the police service.

He should keep a register of the name, age, height, chest measurement (with and without the lungs being inflated), weight, name of tribe and band, number of lodge, number in family, and birthplace of each member of the police force; whether married or single, and the number of his children.

THE CHIEF.

V. The agent may appoint as chief of police, either for an emergency or for the fiscal year, any competent and reliable employé of the agency, who shall serve without additional compensation. Such chief of police shall be the representative of the agent and responsible to him. A chief of police shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the agent.

THE CAPTAIN.

VI. The captain shall see that his subordinates clearly understand the rules and regulations prescribed for the conduct of the police force and are fully informed as to their duties and powers.

He will see that the rules and regulations of the police, the laws of the United States, and the orders of the agent are faithfully carried out, and report all violations thereof to the agent.

He will note the general bearing and appearance of the officers and men; he will from time to time inspect the dress, arms, and accouterments of the privates, and will report to the agent those whose appearance is untidy and whose dress does not otherwise conform to prescribed rules.

He will also examine into all complaints of laxity in the performance of duty made against members of the police force, and will report the same to the agent.

Except when on duty in the field, all orders issued by the captain must first be submitted to the agent for approval.

LIEUTENANTS.

VII. Lieutenants will be expected to assist their superior officers by enforcing orders, by keeping subordinates informed of the rules and regulations, and by setting an example to them of prompt obedience, zeal, discretion, and neatness of appearance.

SERGEANTS.

VIII. Sergeants will be governed by Rule VII, as prescribed for the conduct of lieutenants.

PRIVATES.

IX. Privates will be subject to the orders of their superior officers and, with them, be governed by the requirements of the following

GENERAL RULES.

X. Every member of the police force must—

Render prompt obedience to superiors, conform strictly to prescribed rules and regulations, be orderly and respectful in deportment, and refrain from profane, insolent, or vulgar language.

Wear the uniform of the police while on duty and at meetings for drill, and present a tidy appearance.

Attend punctually all meetings for instruction and drill.

Be well acquainted with the topography of the reservation, and must so inform themselves as to the appearance of the cattle, wagons, and other property belonging on the reservation as to be able to identify them wherever found.

Constantly patrol the districts assigned and not loiter in the cabins of Indians or settlers.

Give immediate notice of the arrival of strangers upon the reservation.

Obtain all possible information in regard to timber, cattle and horse thieves, squatters, and liquor sellers in the vicinity, and must vigilantly watch the move-

ments of all suspicious characters and their associates, and make due report of the same.

Report marriages, deaths, and cases of severe sickness or accident.

Not only perform the regular duties assigned, in the regular hours allotted, but must be ready for special service at any time.

XI. No member of the police force shall belong to any organization, or take part in any Indian council, except as the agent may direct.

No member shall receive or share, for his own benefit, any present, fee, or emolument for police service other than the regular compensation provided by the United States Government, except by permission of the agent, who must first obtain the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No member shall communicate to any person information which might enable parties to escape arrest or punishment, or to secrete goods or other valuables, stolen or embezzled; nor shall he communicate any information respecting orders which he has received, except by permission of his superiors.

No member will be allowed to be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any compromise or arrangement between a party suspected of crime and the party alleged to have been injured.

No member shall drink intoxicating liquor, or enter any place where liquor is sold or furnished, except by order of his superior officers.

No member shall maltreat or use unnecessary harshness or violence toward a prisoner or other person.

No member must leave the beat assigned him without permission or orders from his superior officer, unless he has a prisoner in custody.

No member shall sell, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or give away the clothes, arms, or accouterments furnished him by the United States.

XII. Any member of the police force may be removed from office—

For intoxication.

For willful noncompliance with rules or disobedience of orders.

For violent, insolent, or vulgar language or behavior.

For inefficiency.

For willfully maltreating or using unnecessary violence.

For permitting or conniving at the escape of prisoners.

For absence from his post without leave.

For committing a crime or misdemeanor.

For neglect of duty.

XIII. On the resignation, death, or discharge of a member of the police force his shield, emblem, and other insignia of office, also his arms and accouterments, must be delivered to the agent.

XIV. For a member of the police force to carelessly lose his shield, emblem, or other insignia of office, his arms or accouterments, or to fail to immediately report such loss, will be considered a serious neglect of duty.

XV. Disturbances or tumults should be quelled if possible by a quiet dispersion of the crowd; but if moderate measures fail of success, the offenders must be dispersed by force, and the principals arrested. In all cases members of the police force must act in concert, and with coolness and firmness.

XVI. Before making an arrest, it needs only to be ascertained that the offense charged constitutes a crime or misdemeanor for which a person can be lawfully detained, and that the ground for the charge is reasonable.

The party arrested must be taken before the agent, to be disposed of as he may direct.

The accuser must appear as witness with the accused before the agent.

XVII. Any person held in custody, after charges against him have been heard by the agent, must be thoroughly searched, and all weapons taken from him, as well as any documents or other property which may be of use as evidence in his case. Such

articles will be deposited with the agent, for which he will give his receipt, and will be returned to the owner at the time of his discharge.

XVIII. The following are some of the crimes and misdemeanors which the police will be especially vigilant in detecting, and arresting the perpetrators thereof:

- Murder.
- Manslaughter.
- Maiming.
- Assault with intent to kill, maim, or rob.
- Wife-beating.
- Robbery and larceny.
- Stealing of horses, cattle, or other property.
- Stealing timber from the reservation.
- Willfully killing or injuring horses, cattle, or other animals belonging to private parties or to the Government.
- Receiving stolen animals or other property or having such in possession.
- Willfully destroying or injuring, or allowing animals to destroy or injure, fences or crops.
- Destroying property on the death of relatives or friends.
- Setting fire to prairies.
- Selling intoxicating liquors or having them in possession.
- Riotous conduct or inciting to riot or disturbance.
- Absence on the part of Indians from the reservation without permission of the agent.

Herding cattle or horses on the reservation by white men without permission—through the agent—of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

XIX. The compensation of members of the police force will be in cash—

For commissioned officers, \$8 per month.

For sergeants and privates, \$5 per month.

In addition to which each member of the force will receive the daily established ration for himself only.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT ON THE FORCE.

XX. An Indian, to receive appointment on the police force, must—

- Be a member of the tribe in which the police duty is to be performed, be familiar with the language of the tribe, and be possessed of some influence in the tribe.
- Be a man of unquestioned energy, courage, and self-command.
- Be well proportioned physically, and be not less than 5 feet 8 inches in height.
- Be in vigorous physical health.
- Be a good horseman, and a good shot with the pistol.

TERM OF SERVICE.

XXI. Indian policemen shall hold office until the close of the fiscal year, provided they render efficient service and are exemplary in conduct.

(*Sec. 578 Reg., 1884.*)

QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS.

247. All disbursing officers of this Department are required to render their cash and property accounts as soon after the expiration of each quarter as practicable. A delay of more than thirty days after the expiration of a quarter in rendering such accounts may subject the delinquent officer to legal proceedings, in addition to an action against his sureties for the recovery of the public funds and property in his hands. (*See sec. 427; sec. 268, Reg., 1884.*)

248. Explanations to exceptions taken in the examination of cash and property accounts must be submitted to the Indian Office *in duplicate* by disbursing officers, within thirty days after the receipt by them of said exceptions. Failure to comply with this requirement will render the delinquent liable to suit on his bond.

Explanations relating to cash accounts, property accounts, accounts under different bonds, and accounts for different fiscal years, must be rendered *separately*. (*Sec. 269, Reg., 1884.*)

249. The quarterly accounts and all papers pertaining thereto, except as hereinbefore provided, must be made in triplicate; one copy to be retained by the disbursing officer, and the other two to be forwarded to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 271, Reg., 1884.*)

250. Sub-vouchers for traveling expenses may be taken singly, and copies made for file with the duplicate and triplicate accounts. The originals, however, must invariably accompany one of the sets forwarded to the Indian Office.

251. The accounts of each quarter must be kept separate and distinct, and should show all transactions during the quarter from the first up to and including the last day, and no other. (*Sec. 272, Reg., 1884.*)

252. The date of payment and not date of purchase or period of service determines the quarter to which a voucher belongs. (*Sec. 273, Reg., 1884.*)

253. The availability of an annual appropriation for payment for goods or services is determined by the date of purchase or period of service. (*See sec. 414; sec. 274, Reg., 1884.*)

254. All current expenses should be paid in, and vouchers rendered with the accounts of the quarter in which the expense was incurred. If, however, from the non receipt of funds, or other good cause, which must be fully stated on the voucher, payment can not be made during the current quarter, it may be made in the quarter next succeeding; but in no case at any later period without special authority from the Indian Office. (*Sec. 275, Reg., 1884.*)

255. In forwarding accounts care must be taken to see that the package or packages contain all papers pertaining to the said accounts and requisite for their proper examination and settlement and no others. The two sets of an account must be separated from each other and marked, respectively, "Original" and "Duplicate," and the papers belonging to each set must be arranged so as to follow each other in regular order. (*Sec. 277, Reg., 1884.*)

256. Whenever a disbursing officer gives a new bond his accounts prior to the date of the new bond must be kept separate from his subsequent accounts, in order that the liability of the sureties on each bond may be clearly defined. (*Sec. 279, Reg., 1884.*)

257. If the new bond is dated at any time other than the beginning of a quarter, his accounts for that quarter must be made up in two parts; the first fractional quarter shall cover the time from the begin-

ning of the quarter up to and including the day immediately preceding the date of the new bond; and the second part or fractional quarter shall begin with the date of the new bond and continue to the end of the quarter. For example, an agent files a new bond dated May 16, 1892; his accounts for the first fraction of the 4th quarter, 1892, will be from April 1, 1892, to May 15, 1892, inclusive, and those for the second fraction of the same quarter will be from May 16, 1892, to June 30, 1892, inclusive. (*Sec. 280, Reg., 1884.*)

258. All balances in the hands of an officer at the date of executing a new bond must be placed in a United States depository to the credit of the United States instead of being taken up and carried to account of the new bond. The transfer of any funds from one bond to another is expressly forbidden. (*See secs. 167, 189, and 196; Cir. 2d Compt., Apr. 13, 1839, Sept. 27, 1854.*)

259. The following instructions for the preparation of quarterly accounts must be complied with in every particular. When so prepared, they should require no suspensions or disallowances, but be capable of rapid administrative action in the Indian Office and settlement by the Treasury Department, thereby relieving both offices of unnecessary labor, and the disbursing officer of the care and anxiety consequent upon an unsettled condition of his accounts. (*Sec. 281, Reg., 1884.*)

260. The proper papers to a complete quarterly account are as follows:

CASH.

1. *Account current.*

[Form on page 130.]

261. The account current must show upon the credit side all moneys received, whether from appropriations or miscellaneous sources; and on the debit side the aggregate of disbursements as per abstract of disbursements, and all deposits to the credit of the United States. (*Sec. 284, Reg., 1884.*)

262. The account current must be supported by the affidavit or certificate of the agent that it contains all, or that no miscellaneous receipts, as the case may be, were received during the period embraced in the account from any source whatever. (*See secs. 304, 305; sec. 285, Reg., 1884.*)

263. The date of the bond under which the funds in each account current are chargeable must be stated. (*Sec. 286, Reg., 1884.*)

264. At agencies where Indian courts have been established every account current must be accompanied by a certificate of the clerk of said court showing whether or not any moneys have been received and paid to the agent for fines during the quarter; and, if so, the amount of the same, from whom collected, and for what the fine was imposed.

265. An account current must be rendered for every quarter, whether any disbursements have been made or funds received during the quarter or not. (*Sec. 287, Reg., 1884.*)

2. *Abstract of disbursements.*

[Form on page 132.]

266. The abstract of disbursements must show the funds disbursed, under their proper heads and subheads of appropriation, as designated in tabular statements of remittances; the names of persons as they appear in the vouchers to whom moneys are paid and on what account, with dates and numbers of the vouchers; these vouchers to be arranged numerically, and each amount carried out under proper heads and subheads of appropriation, which should appear at the top of the several columns on the abstract. In no case will funds be designated by the purposes for which they are applicable, but always by the name of the appropriation under which they are received. Miscellaneous receipts are to be included, and a separate heading given to each class. (*Sec. 289, Reg., 1884.*)

3. *Vouchers.*

[Forms on pages 137, 139, 152 and 153.]

267. A properly executed voucher must be furnished for every expenditure for which an agent desires credit.

268. All vouchers must be legibly dated, and every certificate, whether on the face or back of any voucher, by whomsoever made, to give it validity, must also be dated and signed. A copy of the authority for the expenditure must be attached to the voucher, except when there are two or more expenditures in the same quarter under the same authority, in which case one copy of the authority will be sufficient, reference being made on other vouchers to the one to which said copy is attached. (*Sec. 291, Reg., 1884.*)

269. Credit will not be allowed for any expenditure until the same has been authorized by the Secretary of the Interior. (*Sec. 292, Reg., 1884.*)

270. Each voucher must have an indorsement giving its number, the quarter to which it pertains, the name of the person in whose favor it is drawn, and the amount, and when payment is made by check the number and date of the check and the name of the bank or institution upon which it is drawn. (*See sec. 433; secs. 293 and 294, Reg., 1884.*)

271. In receipts to vouchers the sums paid must, when practicable, be written out in words as well as expressed by figures, and the date of the payment and the name of the person by whom it is made must be stated. (*Sec. 295, Reg., 1884.*)

272. The signature to the receipt and the name of the person or firm at the head of the voucher must be literally alike. (*Sec. 296, Reg., 1884.*)

273. Receipts to vouchers made in favor of incorporated or unincorporated companies must be signed by the president, secretary, treasurer, or other officer duly authorized to receive and receipt for the money in behalf of the company. (*Sec. 297, Reg., 1884.*)

274. A voucher for an open-market purchase must show the date and place of purchase, necessity therefor, and date and place of delivery, and be supported by the certificate of the agent that there is no contract for the delivery of the articles purchased and that the prices are reasonable and just and the lowest that could be obtained. (*Secs. 298 and 299, Reg., 1884.*) Except when purchase is made from Indians, the original invoice of purchase must be attached as a subvoucher. (*See sec. 60.*)

275. Invoices attached to open-market purchase vouchers must contain a full and complete description of the articles purchased, the rates per pound, bushel, yard, etc., and total amount paid for each item being specified. (*Sec. 300, Reg., 1884.*)

276. Where goods are not delivered at the agency by the seller free of charge, purchase vouchers must show the gross weight of all articles appearing thereon; and upon the voucher for transportation, when paid by the agent, there must be a reference to the original purchase voucher, in order that the articles transported may be identified. (*See sec. 292; Sec. 301, Reg., 1884.*)

277. All vouchers representing payments to Indians for any and all purposes must have attached thereto the certificate of an interpreter that he explained to the Indians the nature of the voucher and that he witnessed the payment and the signing of the receipt therefor. But this does not apply where the amount is less than \$10, nor where an interpreter can not be had, which fact must be shown. (*Cir. 85, Ind. Office.*)

278. Witnesses to payments or other transactions must affix their signatures opposite every mark witnessed. Certificates of interpreters and others must be so worded as to show distinctly what they are certifying to—in case of payments by giving names, numbers, or amounts, or all of them. A certificate as to the correctness of the “foregoing” is not sufficiently explicit. (*Cir. 13, Treas., 1877.*)

279. Signatures of Indians and *all signatures by mark* must be witnessed. Witnesses must sign opposite each signature witnessed. (*Sec. 304, Reg., 1884.*)

280. Signing or certifying vouchers or receipts in blank is fraught with evil, and is strictly prohibited. (*Sec. 305, Reg., 1884.*)

281. All erasures or alterations on receipts, vouchers, or other official papers must be explained by the party issuing the same; when issued before a magistrate, the explanation must be verified by his initials. (*Cir. 21, Treas., 1875.*)

282. When one writes the name of another to a receipt, he must have proper written authority for so doing. (*Cir. 21, Treas., 1875.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1897.*

To all Disbursing Officers

Of the Department of the Interior.

The following amendments to the Regulations of the Indian Office, 1894, were ordered by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under dates of August 24 and 25, 1897:

First. Section 275 to be amended so as to read as follows:

Invoices attached to open market purchase vouchers must contain a full and complete description of the articles purchased, the rate per pound, bushel, yard, etc., and the total amount paid for each item being specified, with a certificate signed by the person or firm furnishing the goods, that they were delivered at the agency (or place of shipment if not delivered at the agency) on the ——— day ——— 18 —. And in no case must the invoice for a purchase from a firm or company be made out in the name of any individual instead of the title of the firm or company.

All open market purchase vouchers (Form 5-340 *a*), when paid by check, shall be properly indorsed to indicate the number, date, amount and full name of payee in each check, and the name of the depository on which drawn.

All open market purchase vouchers (Form 5-340 *a*), when paid in cash, shall be properly indorsed to indicate the date and amount of payment, and the *full* name of the payee.

All articles purchased in open market shall be inspected by some reliable and competent employee or other person to be designated by the agent, unless inspection shall be waived by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the time authority for the purchase is granted.

Second. Section 279 to be amended so as to read as follows:

All signatures by mark must be witnessed by two witnesses, who shall sign opposite each name witnessed. Signatures of Indians who write their names need not be witnessed.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular and paste the same between pages 62 and 63 of your book of Regulations.

Respectfully,

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

283. The receipt roll (form on page 135) must be brought to the abstract of disbursements as one voucher, with the total amounts paid employés, under the several heads and subheads of appropriation from which their salaries are paid. It will include the names of all employés except irregular employés at the agency, including agent and interpreter. The form for this roll is printed to include both first and last days of service, but in case of discharge of an employé, unless full service is performed on day of discharge, the agent will not state the last day, but the preceding one. Agents are required to certify on this roll, or any voucher for services, for their own or employés' salaries, as to the time they have been absent from their agency or post of duty. When payment is made by check, provisions of section 270 must be strictly complied with. (*Sec. 308, Reg., 1884.*)

284. Payment to irregular employés should be made on the pay roll of irregular employés (form on page 144) so far as practicable, care being taken to give the character and necessity of such service, the exact dates thereof, and the number of days claimed for. (*Sec. 313, Reg., 1884.*)

285. The receipt roll of irregular employés must be divided into three sections, corresponding with the three months of the quarter, each section showing the payment to each irregular employé for each month, as called for, on proper blank form. (*Sec. 314, Reg., 1884.*)

286. The receipt roll of irregular employés must be brought to the abstract of disbursements in the same manner as the regular receipt roll. (*See sec. 283; sec. 315, Reg., 1884.*)

287. The salary of a deceased Indian employé may be paid to his widow, if he leaves one; otherwise the agent should submit a statement of the facts to the Indian Office and await instructions. (*Sec. 310, Reg., 1884.*)

288. The salary of a deceased white employé may, when the amount is less than \$100, be paid to the person or persons who in case of administration of the estate of the deceased would be the beneficiaries. When the amount is more than \$100 letters of administration must be obtained and filed with the agent before any part of the claim can be paid to the beneficiaries. (*Ind. Office L., 24783, 1890.*)

289. In cases where agents are authorized to liquidate contract obligations the date of such authority must be stated on the vouchers taken in the premises, and also a certificate from the regularly authorized inspector (if inspection is required by the contract, otherwise such statement should be made by the agent) that the articles delivered were of quality equal to the requirements of the contract must accompany the vouchers, and reference be made to the contract by its date. (*Sec., 316, Reg., 1884.*)

290. Vouchers for the subscription to, or purchase of, newspapers, books, maps, or periodicals must be accompanied by the prior written order of the Secretary of the Interior for the same. (*Act Aug. 26, 1842, 5 Stat., 527.*)

291. Vouchers for the purchase of stock must show the sex, weight, and age of each animal purchased. (*Sec. 318, Reg., 1884.*)

292. Where an agent makes payment on a voucher to a railroad, transportation company, or any person for freight, wharfage, drayage, or any other purpose the particulars of the charge must be fully specified in the body of the account, and where advance charges are alleged to have been paid the particulars of such charges must also be specified, and the receipts of the parties to whom the payments were made must be annexed as subvouchers. (See section 301; also "Transportation of supplies.") (*Sec. 319, Reg., 1884.*)

293. Payment to Indian freighters for transporting supplies should be made on the form printed on page 153; such voucher must be supported by the certificate of the interpreter, as required by section 277, and two disinterested witnesses in addition to that of the agent. (*Sec. 320, Reg., 1884.*)

294. Bills of lading (form on page 155) covering the amount of freight for which each freighter is paid must accompany the transportation voucher and be correspondingly numbered. (*Sec. 321, Reg., 1884.*)

295. The following rules with reference to the expense of obtaining affidavits to quarterly accounts will be enforced:

(1) Fees paid for administering oaths required by law or regulations to verify the accounts of an agent will be allowed.

(2) Charges for fees for administering oaths of office, or oaths required to answers to exceptions or to verify claims for salary, fees, or other compensation will not be allowed.

296. The employment of attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States is forbidden by law, which requires that the Department in need of counsel or advice shall call upon the Department of Justice, the officers of which shall attend to the same. (*189, 365 R. S.*)

297. Any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or from both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*,

That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That where practicable this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use. (*Act March 1, 1883, sec. 8, 22 Stat. 451; act July 4, 1884, sec. 8; Cir. 113, Ind. Office, sec. 276, Reg., 1884.*)

4. Transcript of Cash.

[Form on page 156.]

298. Each Indian agent shall keep a book in which he shall keep an itemized record of expenditures of every kind, a record of all contracts, receipts of money from all sources, and all transactions, of whatever character, as they occur on each day. (*Act Mar. 3, 1875, sec. 10, 18 Stat., 451.*)

299. This book shall always be open to inspection and shall remain in the office at the respective reservations, not to be removed from said reservation by the agent, but shall be safely kept and handed over to his successor; and true transcripts of all entries of every character in said books shall be forwarded quarterly by each agent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. If any agent knowingly makes any false entry in said books, or in the transcript directed to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or knowingly fails to keep a perfect entry in said books as herein prescribed, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction before any U. S. court having jurisdiction of such offense, he shall be fined in a sum not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall be rendered incompetent to hold said office of Indian agent after conviction. (*Act Mar. 3, 1875, sec. 10, 18 Stat., 451.*)

300. The transcript referred to in the preceding section must be forwarded to the Indian Office immediately upon the expiration of each quarter, without reference to the regular quarterly accounts, and must contain the certificate of the agent that it is a true transcript of the book kept at the agency. (*Sec. 328, Reg., 1884.*)

5. Report of Employés.

[Form on page 158.]

301. A report of employés must accompany each quarter's accounts whether the employés have been paid for the quarter or not. (*Sec. 329, Reg., 1884.*)

302. This report must give the name and occupation of every agency employé, whether regular, irregular, school, or police, the period of service and the rate of pay of each. Each class should be kept dis-

tinct and the Indians separate from the whites. See sections 297 and 331. (*Sec. 244, Reg., 1884.*)

303. Every report of employés must be supported by the affidavit of the agent, in the following form:

I solemnly swear that the employés claimed for were actually and bona fide employed at ——— Agency, and at the compensation as claimed, and that such service was necessary; and that I have not received, and am not to receive, either directly or indirectly, any part of the compensation claimed for any other employé.

This affidavit should in all cases be made on the report itself. (*Sec. 245, Reg., 1884.*)

304. When there is no officer authorized to administer oaths within convenient distance of an agent, the Secretary of the Interior may, upon proper application, grant permission to such agent to "certify on honor" instead of making oath. In such case the certificate must be identical with the prescribed affidavit, except that the words "certify on honor" are to be substituted for the words "solemnly swear." (*Act Mar. 3, 1875; sec. 5, 18 Stat., 449.*)

305. An authority to "certify" given to one agent does not extend to his successor. Each agent must have specific authority to certify for himself. (*Sec. 256, Reg., 1884.*)

306. In order to get permission to "certify on honor" in place of making oath, an agent must make it clear to the Department that it is impracticable to appear before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths. See section 307. (*Sec. 247, Reg., 1884.*)

307. When an officer empowered to administer oaths is within 60 miles of an Indian agency the agent will be required to furnish the necessary affidavit. (*Sec. 249, Reg., 1884.*)

308. Authority to "certify" must in all cases be obtained before the report of employés is forwarded, reference being made in the certificate to the date of authority therefor, otherwise the amount involved in the pay of employés will be suspended against the agent in settlement of his accounts. (*Sec. 248, Reg., 1884.*)

309. When accounts of different quarters are sworn to before the same person, one certificate as to his authority to administer oaths will be sufficient. (*Sec. 253, Reg., 1884.*)

310. An affidavit made before any person other than some officer having the custody of the seal of the court of record, to be admissible, must be authenticated by the certificate of such officer of the court, that the person before whom the affidavit is made was, at the date thereof, authorized to administer oaths. (*Sec. 250, Reg., 1884.*)

311. In order to avoid the additional expense of obtaining a certificate as to the official character of the person administering the oath, affidavits should be made, whenever practicable, before a person having custody of the seal of a court of record. (*Sec. 251, Reg., 1884.*)

312. When affidavits are made before a notary public, or any person other than the proper officer of a court, the certificate as to the official

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 27, 1897.*

To all Disbursing Officers

Of the Indian Department.

The following amendment to the Regulations of the Indian Office was ordered by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of 26th instant.

Strike out all of Section 315 on page 67 and down to paragraph 6 inclusive on page 68, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Section 315.—The methods employed to ascertain salaries due employees are as follows:

I. Persons employed at a stated salary per annum are to be paid quarterly one-fourth of their salary, whether the quarter contains ninety, ninety-one, or ninety-two days; therefore, when the services are for a fraction of a quarter, the disbursing officer should pay the corresponding fractional part of a quarter's salary. For example: A is employed at \$600 per annum, and renders service from July 1 to September 23, inclusive, $\frac{85}{92}$ of the quarter; he should receive $\frac{85}{92}$ of \$150, or \$138.59, or, by proportion, 92 : 85 :: 150 = \$138.59.

II. Persons employed at monthly or per diem wages are to be paid in accordance with the rules prescribed by Government salary tables promulgated by the Treasury Department under date of the 10th of December, 1896, and which are to go into effect from and after April 1, 1897, and found on pages 256 to 267, inclusive, of said salary tables.

Please acknowledge receipt of this circular and paste the same between pages 66 and 67 of your books of Regulations of 1894.

Respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

character of such notary or other person should give the date of expiration of his commission. (*Sec. 252, Reg., 1884.*)

313. When two or more sheets are required for the report of employes, the several sheets should be fastened together and consecutively numbered, and one affidavit made to cover all. (*Sec. 254, Reg., 1884.*)

314. Only one set of papers need be sworn to. Copies of the affidavit attached to the duplicate and retained set will be sufficient. (*Sec. 255, Reg., 1884.*)

315. The methods employed to ascertain salaries due employes are as follows:

I. Persons employed at a stated salary per annum are to be paid quarterly one-fourth of their salary, whether the quarter contains ninety, ninety-one, or ninety-two days; therefore, when the services are for a fraction of a quarter, the disbursing officer should pay the corresponding fractional part of a quarter's salary. For example: A is employed at \$600 per annum, and renders service from July 1 to September 23, inclusive, $\frac{85}{92}$ of the quarter; he should receive $\frac{85}{92}$ of \$150, or \$138.59, or, by proportion, $92 : 85 :: 150 = \$138.59$.

II. Persons employed at monthly or per diem wages are to be paid in accordance with the following rules:

1. Thirty days will be assumed as the length of each and every month in the year.

2. For any full month's service performed by persons employed by the Government at a stipulated monthly rate of compensation payments will be made at such stipulated monthly rate, without regard to the number of days the month paid for may contain. When service commences on the 31st of the month, however, payment will be made for that day.

3. When the service commences on an intermediate day and thus embraces only a fractional part of a month, thirty days will be assumed as the length of the said month, whatever be its calendar length, and pay will be computed accordingly. For instance, if the service commences on the 25th day of February or March or September, pay in each case will be given for six-thirtieths of a month. When service commences on the last day of February, however, payment will be made for only one day in that month.

4. When the service terminates on an intermediate day, and thus embraces only a fractional part of a month, payment will be made for the whole number of days on which service was rendered. For instance, if the service terminates on the 25th of February or March or September, the payment in each case will be for twenty-five-thirtieths of a month.

5. For convenience in calculating service embracing two or more months, or parts of months, but one fraction will be made. Thus, from the 21st of September to the 25th of November, inclusive, will be calculated—from 21st of September to 20th October, inclusive, as one month;

from October 21 to November 20, inclusive, another month; and from 21st to 25th November, inclusive, five days—making two months and five-thirtieths.

6. When two fractions of months occur in an account, both together being less than a whole month, as from the 21st of August to the 10th of September, the calculation of time will be from August 21 to 30, inclusive (ignoring the 31st), ten days, and from the 1st to the 10th of September, inclusive, ten days, making the time to be paid for twenty-thirtieths of a month.

7. Laborers employed at a per diem allowance will receive pay for the actual number of days' labor performed.

When accounts are rendered for service stated to have been performed from one given date to another, one of the days named will be excluded unless it is specified or clearly shown by the form of the account that the service was "inclusive" of both. (*Cir. 2d Compt., Mar. 1, 1864.*)

316. The law requires that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia or any such contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the services of such laborers or mechanics to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 2. That any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia who shall intentionally violate any provision of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such offense shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to in any manner apply to or affect contractors or subcontractors, or to limit the hours of daily service of laborers or mechanics engaged upon the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia for which contracts have been entered into prior to the passage of this act. (*Act of Aug. 1, 1892; 27 Stats., 340; Ind. Office, 37061, 1892.*)

PROPERTY.

Property Return.

[Form on page 163.]

317. The property return must show all public property (except medical supplies and hospital stores which must be accounted for on a separate return), for which the agent is accountable at the beginning of the period for which the return is rendered; also all property received and expended during, and remaining on hand at the close of, the same period.

318. Agents will be held to a strict accountability for all public property coming into their hands in their official capacity, no matter from what source it is received.

319. Articles borne on the property return and accompanying abstracts must be arranged alphabetically. (*Sec. 332, Reg., 1884.*)

320. Property must be taken up in definite quantities, i. e., pounds, gallons, yards, etc., not barrels, sacks, pieces, etc. Fractions of pounds, etc., should be avoided as far as practicable, except in the case of such expensive articles as tea, spices, medical supplies, etc. (*Sec. 333, Reg., 1884.*)

321. The following are the abstracts which must accompany the property return for each quarter:

1. *Abstract A.—Articles purchased by agent.*

[Form on page 168.]

322. Abstract A must show all articles purchased by the agent in the quarter, whether paid for or not, the date of purchase, and when paid for the number of the voucher in his cash accounts representing such payment. (*Sec. 335, Reg., 1884.*)

2. *Abstract B.—Articles received from contractors, etc.*

[Form on page 171.]

323. Abstract B must show all articles received from contractors and by consignment for which receipts have been given or bills of lading signed, and all articles purchased in open market for which certified vouchers have been issued, giving, so far as possible, the names of parties from whom the goods were purchased, the number and kind of packages, and the number and gross weight of each package. (*Sec. 337, Reg., 1884.*)

324. All goods must be taken up as invoiced, and a separate line on the abstract given to each invoice and each receipt. (*Sec. 338, Reg., 1884.*)

325. In taking up beef cattle, the number of head and gross weight must be shown. (*Sec. 331, Reg., 1884.*)

326. Abstract B must in all cases accompany the quarterly return of property. If no property has been so received, a statement to that effect must be indorsed on the face of the abstract. (*Sec. 340, Reg., 1884.*)

3. Abstract C.—Articles received from miscellaneous sources.

[Form on page 173.]

327. Abstract C must show all articles manufactured or produced, increase of stock, and, in short, all property that may have come into the agent's hands from any source during the quarter, otherwise than by purchase or consignment. (*Sec. 341, Reg., 1884.*)

328. When for any reason the agent finds that he has a larger quantity of supplies or other property on hand than is shown by his returns, the surplus must be taken up on this abstract with an explanation of the facts of the case. (*Sec. 394, Reg. 1884.*)

329. Abstract C must be presented with each account bearing, in addition to the certificate of the agent, the certificate of each and every employé having charge of any branch of the agency work, showing that it is a true exhibit of all articles so received at the agency during the period for which it is rendered. (*Sec. 342, Reg., 1884.*)

330. If no property has been so received during the quarter, a certificate to that effect, signed by each employé above referred to, as well as by the agent, must appear upon the face of the abstract. (*Sec. 343, Reg., 1884.*)

4. Abstract D.—Issues to Indians.

[Form on page 175.]

331. Abstract D must show all property issued to Indians. (*Sec. 344 Reg., 1884.*)

332. All articles furnished any tribe or band of Indians must be issued in conformity with law, which makes it the duty of each agent having supplies to distribute to make out rolls of the Indians entitled to supplies at the agency, with the names of the Indians and of the heads of families or lodges, with the number in each family or lodge, and to give out supplies to the heads of families and not to the heads of tribes or bands, and not to give out supplies for a greater length of time than one week in advance. (*Sec. 345, Reg., 1884.*)

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs may, however, in his discretion, issue supplies for a greater period than one week to such Indians as are peaceably located upon their reservation and engaged in agriculture. (*Act Mar. 3, 1877, sec. 2, 19 Stat., 293.*)

333. For the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting the law also makes it the duty of an agent, in distributing supplies and annuities to the Indians, to require all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of 18 and 45 to perform service upon the reservation, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, at a reasonable rate, to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount

equal in value to the supplies to be delivered; and the allowances provided for such Indians shall be distributed to them only upon condition of the performance of such labor, under such rules and regulations as the agent may prescribe. (*Sec. 346, Reg., 1884.*)

334. The Secretary of the Interior may, however, by written order, except any particular tribe or portion of tribe from the operation of this provision where he deems it proper and expedient. (*Act Mar. 3, 1875, sec. 3, 18 Stat., 449.*)

To carry out the provisions of the foregoing, vouchers are furnished, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively, to be used as circumstances may require. (*Sec. 349, Reg., 1884.*)

335. Form 1 (p. 177) is for occasional issues of annuity goods and articles furnished the Indian service, and is intended for use principally at agencies where no regular issues are made, also for issues to aged, sick, and helpless Indians and police.

336. Vouchers of this form must be supported by the following certificates:

1. By an interpreter. That he witnessed the delivery to the person named in the voucher numbered from 1 to ———, inclusive, of the several articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities set forth, and the signing by each individual in receipt therefor; also that he explained to them the nature of the issue, and is satisfied that they understood it.

2. By two disinterested witnesses: That they were present and witnessed the issue of the several articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals named in the voucher numbered from 1 to ———, inclusive, and also witnessed the signing by each individual of the receipt therefor, and that they are entirely disinterested in the matter.

When it is impracticable to have the same two persons witness the entire issue, in lieu of the above certificate the voucher must be sustained by the statement of two or more agency employés that it presents to the best of their knowledge and belief a true exhibit of the issues made to the parties named.

3. By the agent: That he has issued all the articles of annuity good and supplies, in the quantities set forth in the voucher, and to the Indians named therein, and that labor has been performed upon the reservations by such Indians, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, to an amount equal in value to the goods and supplies delivered to them as required section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875.

337. Form 2 (p. 179) is intended for use at agencies where, by treaty stipulations, the annuities are issued annually in one issue, and where it is provided that the issue shall be witnessed by a military officer detailed for the purpose, whose certificate must appear on the voucher in addition to that of the other witnesses.

338. Vouchers of this form must be supported by the following certificates:

1. By the interpreter: That he witnessed the delivery of the several articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals named in the voucher numbered from 1 to —, inclusive, and the signing by each individual in receipt therefor; also that he explained to them the nature of the issue and is satisfied that they understood it.

2. By two disinterested witnesses: That they were present and witnessed the issue of the several articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals named in the voucher numbered from 1 to —, inclusive, and also witnessed the signing by each individual of the receipt therefor, and that they are entirely disinterested in the matter.

3. By the agent: That he has issued all the articles of annuity goods and supplies in the quantities set forth in the voucher, and to the Indians named therein, and that labor has been performed upon the reservation by such Indians, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, to an amount equal in value to the goods and supplies delivered to them, as required by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875.

4. When a military officer is required to witness the issue he must certify that he was present and witnessed the issue of the several articles in the quantities and to the individuals set forth in the voucher; that the articles issued were weighed, measured, or counted in his presence, and that the aggregate quantity of each article issued is correctly stated on the voucher. He should also furnish to the Indian Office a separate report of the issue, stating character of goods issued, etc.

339. Form 3 (p. 181) is for weekly issues of subsistence at regular ration agencies, where the number of Indians to whom rations are issued is not sufficiently large to make it impracticable to obtain the receipt of each head of family.

340. Vouchers of this form must be supported by the following certificates:

1. By the interpreter: That he witnessed the delivery of the several articles, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals named in the voucher numbered from 1 to —, inclusive, and the signing by each individual in receipt therefor; also that he explained to them the nature of the issue and is satisfied that they understood it.

2. By two disinterested witnesses: That they were present and witnessed the issue of the several articles, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals named in the voucher numbered from 1 to —, inclusive, and also witnessed the signing by each individual of the receipt therefor; that the articles issued were weighed in their presence, and that the quantities of each article delivered and received for in their presence is the true amount of the ration as established by the Indian Office, and that they are entirely disinterested in the matter. They

must also insert in the certificate, both in words and figures, the number of pounds of each article issued.

3. By the agent: That he has issued all the articles in the quantities as set forth in the voucher to the Indians named therein, and that labor has been performed upon the reservation by such Indians, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, to an amount equal in value to the supplies delivered to them, as required by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875.

341. Form 4 (p. 183) is for use at regular ration agencies where the number of Indians to whom rations are issued is so large that it is impracticable to obtain the receipt of each head of family. (*Ind. Office L., 41458-91 and 45134-91.*)

342. Vouchers on this form must be supported by the following certificates:

1. By the chiefs and headmen of the tribe: That they were present and witnessed the issue of the several articles in the quantities named in the voucher, and that the supplies were issued to heads of families according to the numbers in their families, respectively.

2. By the interpreter: That he has explained the nature of the issue and the foregoing certificate to the chiefs and headmen whose names are thereto signed, and is satisfied that they fully understood the same at the time of signing, and that he witnessed the signing of the certificate by the Indians numbered from 1 to — inclusive, and the delivery of the articles agreeably with the purport thereof.

3. By two disinterested witnesses: That they were present and witnessed and assisted in the delivery of all the articles named therein; that each head of family presented a ration ticket showing the number in his family, and received his allowance accordingly (or if any other method of issue was used, fully explaining the same); that the signatures of the Indians numbered from 1 to —, inclusive, to the first foregoing certificate, and the signature of the interpreter to the second foregoing certificate were made in their presence, and that they are entirely disinterested in the matter.

4. By the agent: That he has issued all the articles named in the voucher agreeably with the tenor thereof, and that labor has been performed upon the reservation by the Indians to whom the supplies have been issued, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, to an amount equal in value to the supplies delivered to them as required by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875.

343. When Indians, by the written order of the Secretary of the Interior are excepted from the operation of the labor clause in the act above referred to, the said clause may be omitted by the agent from his certificate; but the date of the order making the exception must be given.

344. One copy of the voucher for subsistence supplies (form 3 or form 4, as the case may be) must be forwarded to the Indian Office immediately after the issue of said supplies is completed.

345. To enable agents not only to encourage but also to enforce regular labor among Indians, it is ordered that sugar, coffee, and tea, except in cases of old age or infirmity, shall be issued to Indians only in payment for labor performed by them, for themselves or for the tribe. (Sec 352, Reg. 1884.)

346. In payment for supplies distributed to them, Indians must not be required to perform labor for the benefit of the agency which would be more properly performed by agency employes.

347. The agent must see that each able-bodied male Indian is given an opportunity for labor which will benefit either himself or his tribe. (Sec. 354, Reg., 1884.)

348. When this is done, he will judge whether or not the Indian is entitled to a daily ration, determining the matter rather from the spirit and disposition to work manifested than from the value of the work performed. The intention is not to pay for so many hours of labor at so much per hour with so many pounds of supplies at so much per pound, but to prepare the Indian to support himself. (See secs. 333 and 563; sec. 353, Reg., 1884.)

349. Indians who perform labor for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe as required in section 346, are not to be considered in any sense agency employes, to be governed by the regulations under the head of "Employes." (Sec. 355, Reg., 1884.)

350. Subsistence supplies must be issued by weight.

351. At agencies where rations are issued, and when the kinds and quantities of articles furnished will justify it, the following will constitute the ration, except when otherwise provided for by treaty or agreement. This is the maximum allowance, and it should be reduced whenever practicable:

To 100 rations:

Beef (gross)	300 pounds.
Or beef (net)	150 pounds.
Bacon	10 pounds.
Baking powder	1 pound.
Beans	3 pounds.
Coffee	4 pounds.
Corn	25 pounds.
Flour	50 pounds.
Salt	2 pounds.
Soap	2 pounds.
Sugar	7 pounds.

352. When the following articles are furnished they will be issued according to the annexed table:

To 100 rations:

Hard bread, 25 pounds, in lieu of flour or corn.
Hard bread, 40 pounds, in lieu of both flour and corn.
Rice, 5 pounds, in lieu of beans.
Hominy, 3 pounds, in lieu of beans.

(Sec. 359, Reg., 1884.)

EDUCATION,
Circular No. 11.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1898.

To Agents and Bonded Superintendents.

In compliance with the recommendations of this office, on April 30, 1898, the honorable Secretary of the Interior approved certain changes in the established rations for the Indian School Service. You are, therefore, directed to substitute the following paragraphs in lieu of section 81, Rules for Indian School Service, and also in lieu of section 353, Regulations of the Indian Office, 1894:

The subsistence supplies allowed Indian Schools shall be as follows for 100 rations:

	Non-reservation boarding schools.	Reser- vation boarding schools.
Flour or corn meal.....pounds...	90	90
Rolled oats or cracked wheat.....do.....	20	20
Beef (net).....do.....	100	90
Or 80 pounds of beef and 15 pounds of bacon for non-reservation and 75 pounds of beef and 10 pounds of bacon for reservation boarding schools.		
Coffee.....do.....	3	1½
Or, in lieu of coffee, tea.....do.....	1	1
Or, in lieu of either, cocoa.....do.....	2	1½
Sugar.....do.....	12	15
Beans.....do.....	7	7
Or rice or barley, or hominy or hulled corn.....do.....	4	4
Dried fruit.....do.....	12	15
Fresh fruit may be substituted in proper season in the ratio of 1 bushel of apples, pears, or peaches and 30 pounds of grapes per 100 rations.		
Syrup or molasses.....gallons...	1	1½
Potatoes.....bushel...	1	1
Onions.....do.....	0½	0½
Vinegar.....quart...	1	0½
Salt.....pounds...	4	2
Pepper or other spices.....do.....	0½	0½
Baking powder.....do.....	1	1
Cottolene.....do.....	4	2
Soap.....do.....	10	10

Milk, butter, eggs, garden vegetables, etc., produced on the school farms may be used in addition to the above. Where vegetables can not be raised they may be purchased under authority of the Indian Office.

[OVER.]

The subsistence supplies allowed Indian Day Schools that furnish noonday meals shall be as follows for 10 rations:

Flour or corn meal.....	pounds...	3
Bacon	do.....	1
Rolled oats or cracked wheat.....	do.....	0½
Beans	do.....	1
Or rice or barley	do.....	0½
Or hominy or hulled corn.....	do.....	0½
Dried fruit	do.....	2
Or syrup or molasses	pints...	1½
Salt.....	ounces...	4
Baking powder	do.....	2
Soap	pounds...	1

Milk, butter, eggs, garden vegetables, etc., produced on the school gardens may be used in addition to the above.

After July 1, 1898, the above tables must be adhered to in the issuance of rations. Paste this regulation in proper place in School Rules and Regulations.

Acknowledge receipt of this circular.

Very respectfully,

A. C. TONNER,
Acting Commissioner.

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353. The subsistence supplies allowed Indian schools shall be as follows for 100 rations:

Flour or corn meal	110 pounds.
Beef (net).....	110 pounds.
Or 90 pounds beef and 10 pounds bacon or pork.....	
Coffee.....	3½ pounds.
Or, in lieu of coffee, tea	1½ pounds.
Sugar.....	10 pounds.
Beans, rice, or hominy.....	10 pounds.
Dried fruit.....	10 pounds.
Sirup or molasses.....	1 gallon.
Vinegar.....	1 quart.
Salt.....	4 pounds.
Pepper.....	4 ounces.
Soap.....	7 pounds.
Baking powder.....	1 pound.

Milk, butter, eggs, garden vegetables, etc., produced on the school farms, may be used in addition to the above. Where vegetables can not be raised they may be purchased under authority of the Indian Office.

354. Agents are not permitted to issue certain articles of subsistence in excess of the regular ration, as a substitute for other articles, without authority from the Indian Office. Should an exigency arise when such an overissue is necessitated, and is made by the agent, all the facts in the case, and his reasons for so doing, must be immediately reported to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 360, Reg., 1884.*)

355. When, for any reason, issues of subsistence have not been made at the usual times, no claim by the Indians for rations overdue will be recognized. (*Sec. 361, Reg., 1884.*)

356. Issues of wagons, harness, plows, mowers, reapers, sulky hay rakes, harrows, cultivators, and other such agricultural implements must be made only upon specific authority previously obtained, except when an exigency arises; in which case a request for authority must be made as soon as practicable after the issue and the circumstances constituting the exigency must be fully explained. (*Sec. 362, Reg., 1884.*)

A copy of the authority for issuing the articles referred to above must invariably accompany the voucher on which credit for the said articles is taken.

357. In cases of issue of wagons, agricultural implements, etc., the Indian receiving the same must sign, in addition to his receipt, an agreement that he will not sell, exchange, or in any way dispose of the article or articles issued to him without the full knowledge and consent of the agent. (*Sec. 363, Reg., 1884.*)

358. Annuity goods and supplies of every description are issued to the Indians by the Government for their sole use and benefit, and not to be sold or bartered to anyone. (*Cir. 77, Ind. Office.*)

359. Agents are strictly prohibited from loaning Government goods or supplies to traders or other persons under any circumstances. (*Sec. 365, Reg., 1884.*)

360. When cattle are issued to Indians, either for work oxen or for breeding purposes, each animal must be branded, in addition to the I. D. brand, with a private mark, to indicate the person to whom it is issued; a record of such private marks must be kept in the agency office. The agent is also required to see that the increase of all issued cattle is similarly branded. (*Sec. 366, Reg., 1884.*)

361. Cattle bearing the I. D. brand, but not the private issue mark, as explained in the preceding section, will be taken possession of by the agent as Government property. (*Sec. 367, Reg., 1884.*)

362. Where Indians are in possession or control of cattle or their increase which have been purchased by the Government, such cattle shall not be sold to any person not a member of the tribe to which the owners of the cattle belong, or to any citizen of the United States, whether intermarried with the Indians or not, except with the consent in writing of the agent of the tribe to which the owner or possessor of the cattle belongs. All sales made in violation of this provision shall be void, and the offending purchaser on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not less than six months. (*Act July 4, 1884, 23 Stats., 94.*)

363. Removal of any cattle, horses, or stock from the Indian country for the purposes of trade or commerce, except by authority of an order of the Secretary of War, connected with movement of troops, is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. (*See sec. 362; sec. 2138, R. S.*)

364. An agreement not to sell or otherwise unlawfully dispose of the cattle issued to them must invariably accompany the receipts of the Indians to whom the cattle are issued. (*Sec. 369, Reg., 1884.*)

365. Beef must be issued from the block, unless authority is obtained from the Indian Office to issue on the hoof. In the latter case a sufficient quantity of beef should be issued from the block to insure the delivery to each Indian of the exact number of pounds to which he entitled. (*Secs. 371 and 375, Reg., 1884.*)

366. Police uniforms, hats, and badges can only be dropped on Abstract F. (*See sec. 381; sec. 370, Reg., 1884.*)

367. At all agencies where weekly issues of subsistence are made, agents are furnished by the Indian Office with an issue book, which is intended to be a transcript of the vouchers covering the weekly issues, and should correspond thereto in quantities issued and names of Indians to whom issues of subsistence are made. This book is to be kept at the agency, open for inspection at all times to those who have a right to know its contents. (*Sec 376, Reg., 1884.*)

368. At all agencies where subsistence is regularly issued, the agent is required to forward to the Indian Office weekly supply reports, showing the quantity of each article on hand at beginning of week, the quantity received and issued during week, and the balance remaining at the close. (*Sec 377, Reg., 1884.*)

5. Abstract E.—Subsistence sold to employés.

[Form on p. 185.]

369. Abstract E must show all articles of subsistence sold to employés, as provided in section 240. The invoice price must be stated in each case, and the cost of transportation also. (*Sec. 378, Reg., 1884.*)

370. The agent must make his affidavit (or certificate when specially authorized) upon the abstract that it embraces all the articles of subsistence sold by him to employés during the quarter, and that none of them have received any supplies purchased for the Indians or agency other than those enumerated on the abstract. (*See secs. 303-311; sec. 379, Reg., 1884.*)

371. The aggregate amount of moneys received from sales of subsistence supplies will be carried to the agent's account current as "proceeds of sales of subsistence to employés," and deposited at the end of each quarter to the credit of the United States, in accordance with sections 419 and 423, in order that it may be carried back to the appropriation from which the supplies were purchased to be expended for the benefit of the Indians. (*Sec. 380, Reg., 1884.*)

372. In addition to the affidavit of the agent the abstract must be supported by the affidavit of each employé who purchases any supplies, sworn to before the agent, that no goods or supplies purchased by the Government for the agency have been bought, received, or used by them other than those enumerated on the abstract. (*Sec. 381, Reg., 1884.*)

373. In case no sales have been made Abstract E, supported by affidavits of agent and two or more agency employés, to the effect that no supplies have been sold during the quarter, must accompany each quarter's accounts. (*Sec. 382, Reg., 1884.*)

6. Abstract F.—Articles expended, etc.

[Form on p. 187.]

374. Abstract F must show all articles expended at the agency, otherwise than by issue to Indians or sale to employés, and must be supported by the certificate of the agent as to its correctness.

375. The vouchers to Abstract F will be made as occasion requires (see form on page 189), and must be supported by certificates of employés under whose supervision the property dropped thereon is expended, the disposition made of each article being stated on voucher. (*Sec. 383, Reg., 1884.*)

376. When property to any considerable extent is lost or destroyed by fire, storm, straying, theft, death, or otherwise the facts must be immediately reported to the Indian Office in order that investigation may be ordered with a view to fixing the responsibility for the loss. (*Auth, 20419.*)

377. When beef is issued from the block at net weight, which is derived from, the slaughter of cattle borne on the agent's property return at gross weight, he will drop on voucher to Abstract F the number of head and gross weight of the cattle slaughtered, and take up on Abstract

C the net weight of the beef and number of hides thus obtained, and account for the net beef when issued on vouchers to Abstract D. Both gross and net weight of beef must be verified by the affidavit of the butcher or farmer, or both, the same to be submitted as a voucher to Abstract F. (*Sec. 385, Reg., 1884.*)

378. Property which is complete in itself, and is not material purchased for manufacture or repairs, must not be expended upon certificates of agents or agency employes. (*Cir. 75, Ind. Office.*)

This does not, however, apply to such articles as—

(1) Bed linen, curtains, towels, etc., used in boarding schools, which, when worn-out and worthless may be dropped on certificate of matron or principal teacher, provided they are used for making repairs, or in the manufacture of other articles, or as dusting, scouring cloths, etc.

(2) Crockery and glassware which may be so badly broken up that it would be impossible for a board of survey to identify them, provided a statement to that effect shall appear on the voucher on which such articles are dropped.

(3) Clothing issued to pupils at boarding schools, which may be dropped at time of issue, on certificate of the superintendent or matron.

(4) Text-books used in schools, which may be dropped when worn-out and worthless. Books which children, who are leaving school not to return, have been using, may be given them, and dropped from returns, the receipts of the children being filed as vouchers.

379. When the accumulation of worn-out, broken, and unserviceable property is such that it ought to be disposed of, the agent will forward to the Indian Office a schedule of the same, with a request for authority to convene a board of survey for the purpose of examining, reporting the actual condition, and recommending what, in their opinion, would be the proper disposition to be made of it; instructions will then be sent him. (*Sec. 387, Reg., 1884.*)

380. In case of a sale of public property an account of such sale must be rendered in the form on page 190. (*27 Stat., 145.*)

381. Police uniforms, hats, and badges must not be dropped until worn-out and worthless, which fact must be certified by two disinterested witnesses and the chief of police. (*Sec. 389, Reg., 1884.*)

382. The following is the established ration for animals, and must in no case, be increased, but, whenever practicable, diminished:

Animals.	Number of pounds per day.		
	Corn or oats.	Hay.	Hay.
Horses	12	14	
Mules	9	12	
Ponies	9	12	
Oxen	12	14	or 30
Cows	9	12	or 25
Beef cattle	9	12	or 25

Sec. 390, Reg. 1884.

8. Medical Return.

[Form on page 194.]

383. The return of medical property must be prepared by the physician, and must show all of such property remaining on hand at the close of the preceding quarter and received, expended, and remaining on hand at the close of the quarter for which it is rendered; it must be supported by the certificate of the physician that it exhibits the true condition of the medical property at the agency to the best of his knowledge and belief, and must also be approved by the agent. (*Sec. 391, Reg., 1884.*)

384. Whenever any articles are expended otherwise than "with sick" a certificate by the physician must accompany the return stating the manner in which each article was expended. (*Sec. 392, Reg., 1884.*)

9. Descriptive statement of government buildings.

[Form on page 196.]

385. Every agent must prepare, on blanks furnished for the purpose, once during each year, a statement giving the number and description of buildings belonging to the United States and used for the Indian service on the reservation under his charge, and forward the same in duplicate with his property returns for the third quarter of each year, retaining a copy in the agency files. (*Sec. 393, Reg., 1884.*)

BEEF HIDES.

386. The legitimate expenses of herding and butchering cattle for issue to Indians may, when authorized by the Indian Bureau, be paid for with hides, or with money derived from their sale. (*Sec. 395, Reg., 1884.*)

387. When hides are sold, they must be dropped on voucher to Abstract F, and a statement from the buyer, showing the number bought and the price paid, must accompany the account current, on which the amount received therefor is to be taken up as "proceeds of sale of hides." (*Secs. 396 and 397, Reg., 1884.*)

388. Hides not used for the purpose indicated in section 386 may be issued to deserving Indians, whose receipts therefor must be taken on vouchers to Abstract D. (*Sec. 398, Reg., 1884.*)

389. Money derived from the sale of beef hides properly belongs to the appropriation from which the cattle producing the hides were originally bought, and is only available during the fiscal year to which such appropriation belongs; any balance of such money in the hands of an agent at the end of a fiscal year must be deposited the same as other unexpended balances. (*Compt. Dec., Jan. 13, 1876.*)

390. The hides obtained from the slaughter of the cattle must be taken up on Abstract C, to property return; those issued should be dropped on Abstract D, the receipts of the Indians who receive them

being taken, properly witnessed, as required on vouchers for articles issued to Indians; those sold should be dropped on Abstract F. (*Sec. 400, Reg., 1884.*)

391. Agents will carefully watch the disposition made of the hides by the Indians, and require the licensed traders to pay cash when buying them. (*Sec. 401, Reg., 1884.*)

392. Agents will require the licensed trader to furnish weekly a statement showing the number of hides purchased by him of the Indians, and the prices paid therefor, and the information will be included in the regular monthly report to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 403, Reg., 1884.*)

393. Should an agent find that the trader is paying less for the hides than market price, he will report the fact immediately to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 404, Reg., 1884.*)

CERTIFIED PAY ROLLS.

394. When, for any cause, it is necessary for an agent to issue certified pay rolls he must certify upon the same that the employes named thereon were actually and bona fide employed, and at the compensation as claimed; that such service was necessary; and that there is due to each the amounts set opposite their respective names, aggregating \$—— (the amount to be stated in words), no part of which has been paid; and that these rolls are issued in duplicate only. (*Sec. 405, Reg., 1884.*)

395. These rolls should not include the name of the agent. (*Sec. 406, Reg., 1884.*)

396. When payment is made by the succeeding agent, a true copy of the certified rolls should be made and placed with the retained agency files. (*Sec. 407, Reg., 1884.*)

CERTIFIED VOUCHERS.

[Form on page 223.]

397. Under no circumstances whatever will a voucher of this class be issued by an agent, to be presented at the Indian Office for settlement, except on the special authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When such authority has been given the following rules will govern. (*Sec. 408, Reg., 1884.*)

398. The vouchers must be legibly dated and every certificate dated and signed. (*Sec. 409, Reg., 1884.*)

399. A copy of the authority for incurring the indebtedness must in every case be attached. (*Sec. 410, Reg., 1884.*)

400. When for articles purchased in open market, the date and place of purchase and of delivery must be stated, and the original invoice of purchase attached as subvoucher. The purchasing officer must describe the nature of the exigency justifying the immediate delivery of the articles, and certify that there is no contract for the same, that the prices

are reasonable and the lowest that could be obtained. (*Sec. 411, Reg., 1884.*)

401. In a certified voucher for transactions other than the purchase of merchandise, the character of the indebtedness must be fully and clearly stated, and the several items composing the voucher given in detail. The officer issuing the voucher must certify that it is correct and just, and that the prices are reasonable and the lowest that could be obtained. (*Sec. 412, Reg., 1884.*)

402. If articles named in the voucher are deliverable by the seller at a point other than the agency or place where they are to be used, and are to be transported thence to destination by a transportation contractor or common carrier, then the voucher must state at what place they were delivered to the contractor or carrier, and must be accompanied by a "transporter's receipt," in duplicate, for the articles turned over for transportation; or if deliverable by the seller at the agency, the words "see receipt of transporter" in the certificate must be erased by the officer issuing this voucher. (*Sec. 413, Reg., 1884.*)

403. Interlineations or erasures will not be accepted as valid unless certified over the signature of the officer issuing the voucher. (*Sec. 414, Reg., 1884.*)

404. In addition to any other certificate that may be required, every officer issuing a voucher of this character must certify thereon that there is due the claimant the sum of \$—— (the amount to be stated in words, not in figures), that no part thereof has been paid, and that the voucher is issued, in duplicate only, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Office dated——. (*Sec. 415, Reg., 1884.*)

405. Certified vouchers will be issued in duplicate only, one copy to be given to the claimant and the other to be forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs. Settlement will not be made nor payment recommended until both copies are in possession of the Indian Office. (*See sec. 199; Cir. 65, Treas., 1875.*)

PUBLIC FUNDS.

1.—ESTIMATING FOR PUBLIC FUNDS.

406. Agents and all other disbursing officers of the Indian service are directed to forward quarterly to the Indian Office estimates of the funds required to conduct the business of their agencies for the ensuing quarter. In certain cases, where it is to the interest of the service, agents may make estimates for funds covering two quarters. (*Sec. 417, Reg., 1884.*)

407. The estimate must show in detail every purpose for which the money is to be used; if it is for pay of employes, the position of each employe whose salary is estimated for, and the amount required for each, must be stated. (*Sec. 418, Reg., 1884.*)

408. If estimate is made for funds required for purchases previously authorized, the estimate must give the date of the letter granting such authority. (*Sec. 419, Reg., 1884.*)

409. The estimate must show the amount of funds on hand under each appropriation at the end of the preceding quarter, and if the same is required to pay liabilities already incurred it must be so stated. (*Cir. 78, Ind. Office.*)

410. The estimates should be sent in as early in the quarter as possible, and within thirty days at most after the beginning of the same. (*Cir. 78, Ind. Office.*)

411. Funds placed to the credit of the agents must be used only for the purpose for which they were authorized to be expended, unless otherwise directed by the Indian Office. Estimates must not be made for funds to cover expenditures which have not been authorized. (*See sec. 70.*) Funds will not be placed to the credit of agents except upon compliance with that section. (*See also section 418; Cir. 78, Ind. Office.*)

2.—MANNER OF CARING FOR PUBLIC FUNDS.

412. Disbursing officers are required to deposit public money intrusted to them for disbursement with the Treasurer or some one of the assistant treasurers of the United States. In places, however, where there is no treasurer or assistant treasurer the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the public interests, specially authorize the deposit of public money in any other depository. (*Sec. 3620 R. S.*)

413. Every disbursing officer who deposits any public money in any place not designated for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, or unlawfully converts, loans, transfers, or applies public money, is deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for not less than one nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than the amount embezzled or less than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (*Sec. 5488, R. S.*)

3.—DEPOSITING PUBLIC FUNDS.

414. Unexpended balances of Indian appropriations made for one fiscal year can not be used to liquidate obligations incurred in another fiscal year. (*Sec. 3690, R. S.*)

415. On the 30th of June of each year all disbursing officers of the Indian service must deposit all unexpended balances remaining in their hands to the credit of the United States. (*See secs. 417 and 427.*) (*Sec. 3690, R. S.*)

416. If any portion of the amount so deposited be available for expenditure without limit, as are permanent money annuities, interest, trust funds, and proceeds of lands, the amount thereof, if necessary, will be again remitted. (*Sec. 428, Reg., 1884.*)

417. No money shall be paid to any person for his compensation who is in arrears to the United States, until he has accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable. In all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this section, the accounting officers of the Treasury, if required to do so by the party, his agent or attorney, shall report forthwith to the Solicitor of the Treasury the balance due; and the Solicitor shall, within sixty days thereafter, order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties. (*Sec. 1766, R. S.*)

418. Advances of public money will not be made to agents or other disbursing officers for any fiscal year until the account of the previous year shall have been rendered, and it is shown that all balances due the Government are ready to be paid over to the proper officer of the United States. (*Sec. 2092, R. S.*) No advances will be made to any disbursing officer under a new bond until all balances in his hands under the prior bond shall have been deposited to the credit of the United States. (*Sec. 188, Reg., 1884.*)

419. When a disbursing officer deposits to the credit of the United States any public moneys that may have come into his possession, he will transmit the original certificate of deposit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the duplicate to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 431, Reg., 1884.*)

420. Certificates of deposit must not be filed with accounts rendered; such a disposition of certificates of deposit will not secure to the officers transmitting them the desired credit. Credits are given officers in the settlement of their accounts only upon warrants, which warrants are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and are based upon the original certificates of deposit. (*Sec. 437, Reg., 1884.*)

421. The original and duplicate certificates of deposit must be accompanied with a statement in detail, showing the character of the funds deposited, whether they are (1) advances from regular appropriations; (2) moneys classed as miscellaneous receipts and coming into the agent's possession from incidental sources in connection with his position as Indian agent; or (3) moneys deposited to offset disallowances made in the examination of accounts by the Indian Office, or in their final settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury. (*Cir. 90, Ind. Office.*)

422. If the deposits are advances from regular appropriations, the statement should show the several appropriations of which they are unexpended balances, and also the quarter in which the account-current shows credit taken for depositing said funds to the credit of the United States. (*Cir. 90, Ind. Office.*)

423. If they are miscellaneous funds the statement must give in detail the dates of receipt and specifically the sources whence they were derived. If derived from sales of subsistence, it must be shown whether the subsistence was sold to employes or to others, and whether it was raised on the reservation or purchased from appropriated funds. The

quarter or quarters in which accounts-current show the charges and credits of said funds must be designated. (*Cir. 90, Ind. Office.*)

424. Relative to funds deposited to cover disallowances, the statement should give the title of the appropriation from which the erroneous payments were made and the number of each voucher representing said payments, together with the quarter and year to which they pertain in the accounts, and should also designate the quarter or quarters in which the accounts-current show the charges and credits of such deposited funds. (*Cir. 90, Ind. Office.*)

425. In making a deposit, the date of the bond to which the amount involved is to be credited must be given and the appropriation to which it is to be refunded designated. (*Sec. 436, Reg., 1884.*)

426. In taking credit in accounts-current for deposits made, officers should state specifically the date of the deposit and the designation and location of the depository in which the deposit was made, as well as the source from which the funds were derived.

427. Failure of a disbursing officer to render accounts, or to pay over, in the manner and in the time required by law or by the regulations of the Department to which he is accountable, any public money remaining in his hands is by law constituted embezzlement, the penalty of which is imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than ten years and a fine equal to the amount embezzled. (*Secs. 3624, 3633, 3634, 5491, 5492, R. S.*)

4.—REPORTING BALANCES.

428. The rules of the Treasury require disbursing officers to report at the close of each week and month the balances of public funds in their hands or on deposit to their official credit. (*Sec. 439, Reg., 1884.*)

429. These reports must contain a correct statement, and be promptly forwarded every Monday morning and on the first day of each month. (Forms on pp. 206, 208.) (*Sec. 440, Reg., 1884.*)

5.—DISBURSING.

430. Special care must be taken in the disbursements of public moneys to prevent their misapplication. (See section 197.) No sufficient excuse can be offered for misapplying funds received by requisition from the Indian Office, as with each notice of the issue of such requisition there is a tabular statement and a special letter of instructions, setting forth clearly and fully the applicability of the funds under each head and subhead of appropriation, and even the objects for which they shall be used. Furthermore, at agencies where funds are provided under treaty stipulations the treaties generally prescribe the manner of expending such funds. Treaty funds can not be diverted from the objects for which appropriated without the consent of the tribes, expressed in general council, which consent, stated in writing, must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the approval communi-

ated to the officer, before the diversion can be made. A copy of the approval referred to must accompany the quarterly accounts when forwarded to the Indian Office. (*Sec. 2097, R. S.*)

431. No credit can be allowed to any disbursing officer or agent for money expended under a head of appropriation exceeding the amount in his hands under that head, and under no circumstances must a transfer of funds be made by a disbursing officer from one head of appropriation to another. (*Sec. 442, Reg., 1884.*)

432. Disbursing officers must draw for funds on deposit in a United States depository only as they may be required for payment. (*Sec. 3620, R. S.*)

433. When practicable payments must be made by check payable to the order of the party to whom payment is made. (*Sec. 3620, R. S.; Act Feb. 27, 1877; 19, Stat., 249.*)

434. Upon each check must be stated the appropriation upon which it is drawn and the object or purpose to which it is to be applied. Such statement may be brief, but it must clearly indicate the object of the expenditure, as, for instance, "pay," "traveling expenses," "purchase of subsistence," etc. (*Cir. 107, Treas., 1876.*)

435. Checks will not be returned to the drawer after payment, but the depository with which the account is kept will furnish the officer with a monthly statement of his deposit account. (*Cir. 107, Treas., 1876.*)

436. No allowance will be made to any disbursing officer for expenses charged for collecting money on checks. (*Sec. 3651, R. S.; Cir. 107, Treas., 1876.*)

437. In case of the death, resignation, or removal of any disbursing officer, checks previously drawn by him will be paid from funds to his credit, unless such checks have been drawn more than four months before their presentation, or reasons exist for suspecting fraud. (*Cir. 107, Treas., 1876.*)

438. Every disbursing officer when opening his first account, before issuing any checks, will furnish the depository on which the checks are drawn with his official signature, duly verified by some officer whose signature is known to the depository. (*Cir. 107, Treas., 1876.*)

439. Disbursing officers of this Department are required to make a return on the 30th day of June, annually, of all checks issued by them, and which may then have been outstanding and unpaid for three years and more, stating fully in such report the name of the payee, for what purpose given, the office on which drawn, the number of the voucher received therefor, and the date, number, and amount for which it was drawn, and, when known, the residence of the payee. (*Sec. 450, Reg., 1884.*)

6.—DEFICIENCIES.

440. In order to prevent deficiencies the law requires that supplies shall be distributed and paid out to the Indians entitled to them in such proper proportions as that the amount of appropriations made

for the current year shall not be expended before the end of such current year, and that no expenditure shall be made or liability incurred on the part of the Government on account of the Indian service for any fiscal year, unless in compliance with existing law, beyond the amount of money previously appropriated for said service during such year. (*Act Mar. 3, 1875; 18 Stat., 450.*)

441. The practice of borrowing from one appropriation for the benefit of another, or making expenditures in excess of available appropriations, is prohibited by law. Hence no expenditure must be made by a disbursing officer for any purpose in excess of the amount standing to his credit under the particular appropriation to which the expense is chargeable. (*Secs. 3678, 3679, 3732, R. S.; Cir. 65, Treas., 1875.*)

442. No person, at his own option, can create a legal claim on the United States by advancing his own private funds, or borrowing money for disbursements. (*Cir. 65, Treas., 1875.*)

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

443. Funds derived from miscellaneous sources are divided into four classes, viz:

CLASS I.

444. Money not available for any purpose whatever, but which must be covered into the Treasury on account of "proceeds of Government property," as required by sections 3617 and 3618, Rev. Stat. (*Cir. 135 Ind. Office.*)

445. This class embraces all money derived from—

1. Rent of Government buildings.
2. Sales of condemned stores, old material, supplies, or other property of any kind exclusively the property of the Government, except such as is provided for in section 7 of act approved July 13, 1892. (*27 Stats., p. 145; Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

446. The aggregate amount of funds of Class I coming into an agent's hands during a quarter must be deposited to the credit of the United States at the end of each quarter. (*Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

CLASS II.

447. Money to be carried back to the appropriation from which originally taken, to be again expended for the benefit of the Indian service.

448. This class embraces all money derived from—

1. Sales of subsistence to employes, as provided in section 240.
2. Sales of forage.
3. Sales of hides of cattle purchased for subsistence of Indians.

449. Funds of Class II must be deposited to the credit of the United States at the end of each quarter, except money derived from sale of hides, which may be disposed of as indicated under the head of "Beef hides," page 79. (*See secs. 371 and 389. Sec. 465, Reg., 1884.*)

CLASS III.

450. Money to be deposited in the Treasury in accordance with the act providing that the proceeds of all pasturage and sales of timber, coal, or other product of any Indian reservation, except those of the five civilized tribes, and not the result of the labor of any member of such tribe, shall be covered into the Treasury for the benefit of such tribe, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. (*Act Mar. 3, 1883; 22 Stat., 590.*)

451. This class embraces the following items:

1. Proceeds of sale of all products of reservations not the result of Indian labor.
2. Proceeds of tax for grazing on reservations.
3. Proceeds of right of outsiders to cut hay.
4. Proceeds of right of way for cattle herds across reservations.
5. Proceeds of dead timber cut on reservations by other than Indians. (*7392-83 Ind. Office; Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

452. The net proceeds derived from the sources named in the preceding section must be deposited to the credit of the United States at the end of each quarter, in the usual manner. The necessary expense for labor, sale, collection, etc., when authorized, must be defrayed from said receipts. (*7392-83 Ind. Office; Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

453. Each deposit of funds of Class III must be accompanied with a statement showing the tribes or bands to which the several sums belong, and at proper time the agent should make such recommendations as to the manner of expenditure for the benefit of the Indians as he may deem best. (*Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

454. Funds of this class are available for expenditure for the benefit of the Indians, under the act of March 3, 1887, viz:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use the money which has been or may hereafter be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and which is carried on the books of that Department under the caption of "Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor," for the benefit of the several tribes on whose account said money was covered in, in such way and for such purposes as in his discretion he may think best, and shall make annually a detailed report thereof to Congress.

CLASS IV.

455. Money not to be covered into the Treasury, but to be retained by the agent subject to expenditure when authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the sole benefit of the Indians from whose labor it was derived, that they may receive the benefit of their personal industry. (*Sec. 470, Reg., 1884.*)

456. This class embraces all receipts from—

1. Sale of articles fabricated by Indians, from work done in agency shops, grist or saw mills where Indian apprentices are employed; in

short, funds which are in any degree the result of the labor of Indians alone or of Indians assisted by agency employés.

2. Sales of articles fabricated by Indian pupils in manual and training schools.

3. Sale of stock, produce, etc., raised by Indians, and of hides obtained from the increase of cattle belonging to school herds.

4. Sale of surplus timber cut by Indians for the purpose of clearing land for cultivation.

5. Sale of dead and down timber prepared for market by Indians.

6. Fines imposed by Indian courts.

7. Sales of property under the act which provides "that at any of the Indian reservations where there is now on hand Government property not required for the use and benefit of the Indians at said reservations, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations where it may be required, or to sell it and apply the proceeds of the same in the purchase of such articles as may be needed for the use of the Indians for whom said property was purchased; and he shall make report of his action hereunder to the next session of Congress thereafter." (*Act July 13, 1892, 27 Stats., p. 145; Cir. 135, Ind. Office; 7540-1883, Ind. Office.*)

457. At the end of each quarter, or oftener, agents must report to the Indian Office the amount of this class of funds on hand and the sources whence derived; and the agent may as circumstances require make recommendation as to the manner of expenditure as in his opinion will be best for the Indians and the service, for the approval of the office. (*Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

458. The foregoing may fail to state every source from which "miscellaneous" funds may come into an agent's hands, but it is believed to be sufficient to indicate the class to which any belongs. If uncertain, however, as to any of his receipts, an agent should apply to the Indian Office for instructions in time to render his quarterly accounts properly. (*Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

459. Miscellaneous funds, of all classes, must be taken up on the regular account current, and every expenditure therefrom must be properly authorized and vouched for. (*Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

460. The sources from whence these funds are derived must be stated on the account current. (*Sec. 476, Reg., 1884.*)

461. Receipts for all articles sold must accompany the account, supported by the certificate of the buyer and agent to the effect that the prices were the highest market prices at the time and place of sale. (*Sec. 477, Reg., 1884.*)

462. Agents will be held to an equally strict accountability under their official bonds for all funds coming into their hands under title of "miscellaneous receipts" as for advances from regular appropriations. (*Cir. 135, Ind. Office.*)

CLAIMS.

463. The settlement and adjustment of all claims or demands whatever by the United States, or against them, and of all accounts whatever in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or as creditors, belongs to the Treasury Department.

Hence all claims or accounts requiring semijudicial action for their determination and adjustment, or any claim arising out of breach of contract, loss of property, or other uncertain matter, should be referred to the Office of Indian Affairs for consideration and report to the Treasury Department. The practice of disbursing officers of adjudicating uncertain or doubtful claims, or of including in the current quarter vouchers for expenses incurred long previous, must be discontinued. (*Sec. 236, R. S.; Cir. 13, Treas., 1877.*)

464. Disbursing officers are not authorized to pay the heirs or legal representatives of a creditor of the Government the balance due until the accounts of such creditor have been acted upon at the Treasury; however, on special application by the disbursing officer, the amount due being small, he may be authorized by the Comptroller, after an examination of the vouchers at the Treasury, to make payment to the heirs or legal representatives. (*Cir. 13, Treas., 1877.*)

465. Claims for supplies furnished must be accompanied by the usual inspection certificate as to quality and quantity, and a receipt showing the delivery of said supplies to the proper agent of the Department, contractor for transportation, or, in case there be no such agent or contractor, to some responsible common carrier. (*Sec. 481, Reg., 1884.*)

466. All receipts or certificates, of whatever character, must be signed by the person whose duty it is to receipt or certify, or by his agent or attorney in his name; and the authority of agent or attorney to sign for another must accompany the account or be on file in this Department. (*Sec. 482, Reg., 1884.*)

467. The address of the claimants should be on every claim, and in all cases the Christian or given name, as well as the surname, should be given in full. (See "Transportation of supplies.") (*Cir. 65, Treas., 1875.*)

PHYSICIANS.

468. The position of physician is included in the classified Indian service, and appointments thereto will be made only upon examination and certification by the Civil Service Commission. (See p. 51.) For information in regard to examinations, also for application blanks, application should be made to that Commission, Washington, D. C.

469. Applicants for appointment as physicians must be between 25 and 45 years of age, should be regular graduates of some reputable medical college, have a good English as well as professional education, and be actually engaged in the practice of medicine. Married men are preferred to single men.

470. Women will be admitted to examination, and their applications for appointment as school physicians will be considered, but not as agency physicians.

471. The physician is required to devote all his time and professional skill to the Indian service, and is not allowed to engage in private practice, unless specially authorized by the Indian Office.

472. All Indians and all agency and government school employés and such members of their families as may be resident on the reservation are entitled to the services of the physician, and it is his duty to furnish them free of charge such medical and surgical aid as they may need.

473. While responsible to the agent and under his control, the physician will have charge of the health and sanitary condition of the Indians, the agency, and the reservation.

474. He will not only treat Indians in his office, but will also visit them in their homes, and will do all in his power to give needed treatment and care to the sick. He will be governed by the highest code of professional conduct; give prompt attention to all calls for his services; impress upon his patients and their attendants the importance of the careful and regular administration of medicines and food, and instruct them in proper methods of nursing. He will also endeavor to improve sanitary and hygienic conditions generally, and instruct the Indians how to do so. He will do his best, with tact and firmness, to induce the Indians to discard the practices of their native medicine men, and to substitute civilized treatment for superstitious and barbarous rites and customs.

475. Light and fuel will be furnished by the Government for the office and dispensary of the physician, and when practicable he will be given means of transportation to visit patients residing at a distance.

476. The physician should give especial attention to the condition of agency and school buildings and grounds, and report immediately to the agent or superintendent any defect in sewerage, heating, or ventilation of apartments, and any condition of grounds or water supply which endangers the health of Indians or employés.

When a necessity exists for repairs or alterations in the dispensary or hospital buildings or in the furnishings, the physician should bring the matter promptly to the attention of the agent.

477. A thorough inspection of all matters affecting the health of the Indians and employés should be made at least once in each month, and more frequently if necessary.

478. Every precaution practicable must be taken to guard against the destruction by fire of medical property and buildings under the charge of the physician, especially hospitals. If no fire-extinguishing apparatus is provided a sufficient number of buckets should be kept filled with water and be used for no purpose other than to extinguish fire.

479. If there is an agency hospital the physician will have immediate supervision of such hospital and of all buildings connected therewith, and he will see that both buildings and premises are kept in good sanitary condition. He shall prescribe the general régime of the hospital, give instructions, and decide upon the admission and dismissal of patients. The employés of the hospital shall be under his immediate direction, although their duties shall be assigned them by the agent. He will keep a record showing, as to each patient, the name, nature of disability, date of entering and leaving hospital, number of days of hospital treatment, the course of treatment followed, and the result.

480. For the duties of physician in connection with schools and school hospitals, and instructing pupils in elementary anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and examining pupils for admission to school or for transfer to other schools. (See "School Regulations.")

481. Physicians must promptly report to this office, through the proper channels, all facts that may come to their knowledge concerning the outbreak or spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, or other epidemic diseases at or near an agency or school.

482. Upon the outbreak of epidemic smallpox the physician should, as far as possible, vaccinate all Indians and employés who, in his judgment, require it.

483. Any person attacked by a contagious disease should be immediately isolated and a rigid quarantine established and maintained until the disease is completely under control and all probability of its further spread has ceased.

484. Buildings occupied by persons suffering from contagious diseases should, after being vacated by the patients, be immediately and thoroughly disinfected by fumigation, scrubbing, etc., before being used for any other purpose. Infected clothing and bedding should be burned or completely disinfected by dry heat, prolonged boiling, steaming, or other equally efficacious method.

485. The prevalence of venereal diseases among the Indians is to receive special attention, and physicians are expected to use all the means at their command to modify and abate the same. Their quarterly reports should note whether such disorders are increasing or decreasing.

486. Employés or other white persons having any form of venereal disease must not be allowed to remain at an agency or school, and when such case comes to the knowledge of the physician he must report the fact, through the agent, to the Indian Office.

487. The physician must assist the agent in preparing estimates for medical supplies.

488. The agent is responsible, under his bond, for all medical supplies furnished at his agency, and the physician must exercise prudence and good judgment in expending them.

At the end of each quarter a report of medical property, made in

triplicate (see form on page 194), must be furnished by the physician to the agent, to be included in the agency accounts.

489. A permanent record, known as the sanitary record, must be kept by the physician in a book provided by this office for that purpose. It should give the name of every person treated for sickness or injury, nature of the disability, length of time under treatment, and manner of termination of the case. In this book the physician should also keep as accurate a record as possible of all births and deaths among the Indians, whether he personally attended the cases or not. The cause of each death, if known, should be given.

490. Good judgment should be exercised in entering cases in the sanitary record; trivial cases encumber the record and do not conduce to intelligent, concise, and reliable information as to the hygienic or sanitary condition of those who are under the physician's care.

491. If a patient while under treatment dies of an intercurrent but entirely distinct disease from that first noted, the death will be entered in the column opposite the name of the disease causing death, but the case will not be entered as new. A statement of the fact must accompany the sanitary report for the corresponding month.

492. Indian sanitary statistics should be full, accurate, and absolutely reliable. The physician should be reasonably certain of the correctness of his diagnosis before reporting a case, and care must be taken to avoid reporting as entirely "recovered" cases of chronic or constitutional disease, such as are in their nature incurable.

493. From the data contained in the sanitary record monthly reports must be made to the Indian Office by the physician, through the agent, upon blanks furnished for the purpose, showing the number of cases and the nature of the diseases treated. These reports must be neat and legible and the footings correct. All cases appearing as treated must be properly accounted for, and the cases remaining under treatment at the end of each month must be properly carried forward to the report for the succeeding month. A duplicate of each monthly report should be prepared for and retained by the agent.

494. In connection with the sanitary report at the end of each quarter the physician must note any increased inclination shown by the Indians to abandon medicine men and adopt rational medical methods and of the number of Indians treated what proportion he visits at their homes and what proportion come to his office or dispensary.

495. Where there is more than one agency boarding school on the reservation a separate monthly sanitary report must be made for each.

496. In making up the sanitary record and the monthly sanitary reports the "Nomenclature of Diseases," published by the Indian Office, must be strictly followed. Should a disease occur which does not appear in such nomenclature, that adopted by the U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Service may be used, and any important facts in connection with the case should be noted under "Remarks."

RECORDS.

497. The account books, letter books, invoices, correspondence, orders, circulars, documents, retained copies of cash and property accounts, and papers of any kind whatever pertaining to the affairs of the Indian service are the property of the Government, and must not be removed from the agency by any agent or other person during his occupancy of the position nor upon his leaving the service, but must be retained and held subject to inspection at all times by the properly authorized officers of the Department. (*Sec. 579, Reg., 1884.*)

498. Copies of official papers, however, may be made by an agent for his own use. (*Sec. 580, Reg., 1884.*)

499. Every agent will make a register or statement of the books in his office and add to it from time to time as new books may be opened, and such register or statement will be turned over with the books to his successor. (*Sec. 581, Reg., 1884.*)

500. When an agent is leaving the service he will make an inventory of all such books, papers, etc., in triplicate; one to be retained at agency, one to be forwarded to the Indian Office immediately after the transfer is made by the officer to whom it is made, and one to be retained by the outgoing agent. The receipt of the articles named in the inventory will be acknowledged by the incoming agent to whom the transfer is made, who, in like manner, will be held responsible for all the papers, etc., pertaining to the agency files and records. (*Sec. 582, Reg., 1884.*)

STATIONERY AND BLANKS.

501. Stationery and blanks must not be purchased by agents, as the stationery and blank forms needed for agency use will be furnished by the Indian Office, upon requisition therefor by the agent, which requisition must be made *in duplicate*, and upon the forms provided for that purpose.

502. Requisitions for stationery should be forwarded on the 1st of each April for a supply sufficient to last during the coming year.

503. Requisitions for blanks must be made on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, for a quantity sufficient to last six months. (*Sec. 583, Reg., 1884.*)

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

504. All communications to the Department should be addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (*Sec. 585, Reg., 1884.*)

505. White paper, letter-sheet size, should be used in official communications. (*Sec. 588, Reg., 1884.*)

506. Only black ink should be used—pale ink of any kind is prohibited. (*Sec. 590, Reg., 1884.*)

507. Communications on paper of letter-sheet size will be folded in three equal folds parallel with lines of writing; those on legal-cap paper will be folded in four equal folds.

508. An indorsement will be placed upon the first fold of the *last sheet* of the communication, leaving blank space of 1½ inches at the top and at least 2 inches at the bottom. (*Sec. 586, Reg., 1884.*)

509. The indorsement should give, first; the official name of the agency, its location, and the date of the communication; second, name of writer and designation of his official position; third, a brief which states clearly and concisely the subject-matter of the communication. Loose sheets or jackets for this indorsement must not be used. (*Sec. 587, Reg., 1884.*)

510. All inclosures to communications, except regular quarterly returns, must be briefed and numbered in the order in which they are to be read, and their number stated at bottom of indorsement. The various pages of a letter are not, however, to be considered as inclosures. (*Sec. 589, Reg., 1884.*)

511. Only one subject will be embraced or referred to in any communication; when several are forwarded in any one mail they may be inclosed in the same envelope. Telegraphic communications may embrace more than one subject. (*Sec. 593, Reg., 1884.*)

512. An official "letter book" must be kept at each agency, and all official letters must be copied therein at the dates when written.

Private letters of an agent must not be copied in this official letter book, it being part of the permanent records of the agency.

It must not be removed from the agency by an agent or other person during his term of service, nor upon his retiring therefrom. (*Sec. 584, Reg., 1884.*)

513. Special care should be used in taking press copies of letters to avoid blurring and indistinctness. (*Sec. 591, Reg., 1884.*)

514. In replying to communications from the Office of Indian Affairs, the dates of such communications and the initials and numbers in the upper left-hand corner of the same must be referred to. (*Sec. 592, Reg., 1884.*)

TRADE WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

LICENSED TRADERS.

515. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the sole power and authority to appoint traders to the Indian tribes, and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem just and proper, specifying the kind and quantity of goods and the prices at which such goods shall be sold to the Indians. (*Act Aug. 15, 1876, sec. 5, 19 Stat., 200.*)

516. No person employed in Indian affairs shall have any interest or concern in any trade with Indians except for and on account of the United States; and any person offending herein shall be liable to a penalty of \$5,000, and shall be removed from his office. (*Sec. 2078, R. S.*)

517. Any person other than an Indian who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade

therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of \$500. (*Sec. 2133, R. S.*)

518. By the act of July 31, 1882, it is enacted "that section 2133 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read:

Any person other than an Indian of the full blood who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country, or on any Indian reservation, as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein, without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any person residing among or trading with the Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, or Seminoles, commonly called the five civilized tribes, residing in said Indian country, and belonging to the Union Agency therein: *And provided further*, That no white person shall be employed as a clerk by any Indian trader, except such as trade with said five civilized tribes, unless first licensed so to do by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under and in conformity to regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior." (*22 Stat., 179.*)

519. Every person, other than an Indian, who, within the Indian country, purchases or receives of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people or any article of clothing, except skins or furs, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50. (*Sec. 2135, R. S.*)

520. The act of July 31, 1882, amending section 2133 of the Revised Statutes, so far as it relates to the five civilized tribes, relieves licensed traders among those tribes from being subject to the \$500 penalty and to confiscation of goods; but they are not relieved from the operation of section 2139, which forbids anyone to trade with Indians in the Indian country without a license, nor are they relieved from the operation of the act of August 15, 1876, which invests the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with "sole power and authority to appoint traders to the Indian tribes," etc. (*Op. Asst. Att. Gen., Jan. 26, 1889.*)

521. Any loyal person, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character, shall be permitted to trade with any Indian tribe upon giving bond to the United States in the penal sum of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 with at least two good sureties, to be approved by the superintendent of the district within which such person proposes to trade or by the United States district judge or district attorney for the district in which the obligor resides, renewable each year, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. (*Sec. 2128, R. S.*)

522. By the act of July 23, 1892, it is enacted that section 2139 of the Revised Statutes be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

No ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquor or liquors of whatever kind shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barter, or disposes of any ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors of any kind to any Indian under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any ardent spirits, ale, wine, beer, or intoxicating liquors of any kind into the Indian country shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, and by fine of not more than \$300 for each offense. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority in writing from the War Department, or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department. All complaints for the arrest of any person or persons made for violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be made in the county where the offense shall have been committed, or if committed upon or within any reservation not included in any county, then in any county adjoining such reservation, and, if in the Indian Territory, before the United States court commissioner, or commissioner of the circuit court of the United States residing nearest the place where the offense was committed, who is not for any reason disqualified; but in all cases such arrest shall be made before any United States court commissioner residing in such adjoining county, or before any magistrate or judicial officer authorized by the laws of the State in which such reservation is located to issue warrants for the arrest and examination of offenders by section 1014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. And all persons so arrested shall, unless discharged upon examination, be held to answer and stand trial before the court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense. (27 Stat., 260.)

523. If any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce or has introduced any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country in violation of law, such superintendent, agent, subagent, or commanding officer may cause the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such person to be searched; and if any such liquor is found therein, the same, together with the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying the same, and also the goods, packages, and peltries of such person shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the informer and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person be a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. It shall, moreover, be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or of any

Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except such as may be introduced therein by the War Department. In all cases arising under this and the preceding section Indians shall be competent witnesses. (Sec. 2140, R. S.)

524. No part of section 2139 or of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes shall be a bar to the prosecution of any officer, soldier, sutler or storekeeper, attaché, or employé of the Army of the United States who shall barter, donate, or furnish in any manner whatsoever liquors, wines, beer, or any intoxicating beverage whatsoever to any Indian. (Act July 4, 1884, 23 Stats., 94.)

525. A bond in the penal sum of \$10,000 is required to be furnished by the person or persons licensed that they will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and will in no respect violate the same. (Sec. 549, Reg., 1884; sec. 2128, R. S.)

526. The bond must be made out in accordance with the following instructions:

First. The bond must be dated.

Second. There must be at least two sureties.

Third. The full name of the principal and of each of his sureties must be written out in full in the body of the bond and so signed to the bond.

Fourth. There must be a seal of wax or wafer or other adhesive substance attached to each signature. The printed word "seal" or a scroll is not sufficient.

Fifth. The signature of the principal and of each of the sureties must be made in the presence of two persons, who must sign their names as witnesses; and it must appear for whom each witness signs.

Sixth. The sufficiency of sureties must be certified by a United States district judge, attorney, or commissioner.

Seventh. Sureties must not be bonded officers of the United States.

Care should be taken that no erasures or mutilations of any kind be made, and if made, they must be stated and certified before signing. (Sec. 550, Reg., 1884.)

527. Application for license must be made in writing, setting forth the full name and residence of applicant; if a firm, the full firm name and name of each member; the place it is proposed to carry on the trade; the capital to be employed; the names of the agents, clerks or other persons to be employed, the record of applicant for five years previous, etc. (551, Reg., 1884.) This application must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. (552, Reg., 1884.)

528. Satisfactory testimonials as to the character of the applicant and his fitness to be in the Indian country must accompany the application. (Sec. 553, Reg., 1884.)

529. Applications for license forwarded by the agent must be accompanied by the affidavit of the agent that neither he nor any person for him has any interest, directly or indirectly, present or prospective, in

the proposed business or the profits arising therefrom, and that no arrangement for any benefit to himself or to other person or persons on his behalf is in contemplation in case the license shall be granted. (*Sec. 554, Reg., 1884.*)

530. No license will be granted for a longer period than one year; but at the end of that time, if the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be satisfied that the trade has been conducted properly, and that the laws and regulations of the Department and the terms of the license were duly observed, a new license may be granted. (*Sec. 555, Reg., 1884.*)

531. Application for *renewal* of license must be made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs through the agent of the Indians with whom the trade has been carried on, and the agent must testify as to the record which applicant has made as trader and his fitness to continue as such under a new license. (*Sec. 554, Reg., 1884.*)

532. A new bond must be given with each renewal of license, as required in section 525. (*Sec. 556, Reg., 1884.*)

533. The application for the renewal of a license must be made at least thirty days' prior to the expiration of the existing license. (*Sec. 557, Reg., 1884.*)

534. If, after the license shall have been granted, a trader desires to employ persons other than those named in the license, their names, the capacity in which it is proposed to employ them, and satisfactory testimonials as to character, as required in section 528, must be furnished, and permission in writing obtained for their employment. (*Sec. 558, Reg., 1884.*)

535. Agents must see that the employes of traders are fit persons to be in the Indian country, and that the rules respecting permits for such employes have been complied with, and if any of them are found to have objectionable habits, the fact must be immediately reported to the Indian Office, when steps will be taken to have them removed. (*Sec. 565, Reg., 1884.*)

536. The principals of trading establishments will be held responsible for the conduct and acts of the persons in their employ in the Indian country; and an infraction, by such persons, of any of the terms or conditions of a license, or any of the laws or regulations, will be considered good and sufficient cause for revoking the license, in the same manner as if the offenses were committed by the principals themselves. (*Sec. 559, Reg., 1884.*)

537. No trade is permitted with any other tribe or tribes at any other place or places than those specified in the license. (*Sec. 566, Reg., 1884.*)

538. Indians must be paid by traders in cash for what they have to sell. Money only must be used. The use of tokens, tickets, store orders, or credit of any kind will not be permitted. (*Sec. 567, Reg., 1884.*)

539. When purchasing hides from an Indian at the corral or elsewhere, the trader will be permitted to issue to the Indian a card showing the number of hides to be paid for; if the hides are owned by more

than one Indian the trader may issue a card to each, showing what proportion of the hides belongs to each; when such cards are presented at the trader's store, payment must be made in cash. (*Sec. 568, Reg., 1884.*)

540. Indians must be permitted to sell their crops or other articles produced by them at available market towns, proper precautions being taken to guard them against fraud or obtaining intoxicating liquors. (*Sec. 569, Reg., 1884.*)

541. Licensed traders are not permitted to keep their places of business open on Sunday. Violation of this rule will be considered sufficient cause for the revocation of a trader's license. (*Sec. 570, Reg., 1884.*)

542. If credit is given Indians by a trader, he must take the risk of his action; no assistance in the collection of alleged claims will be given him by the agent. But whenever Indians obtain goods of the licensed trader on credit, they are expected to pay for the same promptly, in the manner and at the time agreed upon. (*Sec. 571, Reg. 1884.*)

543. Traders and all persons employed by them, will confine themselves to their legitimate business conformably to the license issued by this office; any deviation therefrom, whether in the holding of herds of cattle on the reservation for private purposes, or in the attempt to obtain concessions from the Indians of the use of lands for cattle-raising, grazing, or other purposes, will be considered sufficient cause for revocation of license. (*Cir. 140, Ind. Office.*)

544. Licensed traders must not charge the Indians for goods and supplies furnished them any higher rates than are hereinafter enumerated, the expense of transportation to be first added to the original cost of the goods—

On dry goods, including blankets, woolen goods, shawls, hosiery, bed quilts, cotton goods, yarns, etc., 25 per cent.

On ready-made clothing, including underwear, 30 per cent.

On boots and shoes and rubber goods, 30 per cent.

On hats and caps, 25 per cent.

On notions, including beads, twine, gloves, etc., 35 per cent.

On groceries, including canned goods, an average of 20 per cent.

On crockery, lamps, and glassware, 25 per cent.

On furniture and wooden ware, 25 per cent.

On harness, saddles, leather, etc., 25 per cent.

On miscellaneous articles, including clocks, sewing-machines, churns, brass kettles, corn-shellers, fanning-mills, feed-cutters, etc., 20 per cent.

On all kinds of agricultural implements, 20 per cent.

On flour, meal, grain, etc., 20 per cent.

On wagons and wagon fixtures, 20 per cent.

On paints and oil, 30 per cent.

On stoves, hollow ware, tinware, stamped ware, 25 per cent.

On hardware, including nails, glass, grindstones, rope, horseshoes, etc., 25 per cent.

On patent medicines, the regular established retail price.

545. Licenses will be revoked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs whenever, in his opinion, the persons licensed, or any person in their employ, "shall have transgressed any of the laws or regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit them to remain in the Indian country." Any infraction of the laws or regulations, or of any of the terms and conditions of a license, with all the circumstances connected therewith, and all improper conduct on the part of traders, or any person in their employ in the Indian country, must be reported without delay by the agent of the district within which the same shall have occurred. (*Sec. 560, Reg., 1884.*)

546. A license to trade with Indians does confer upon the trader the right to herd or raise cattle upon the reservation, or to be directly or indirectly interested in such business, or the profits arising therefrom. (*Sec. 573, Reg., 1884.*)

547. If any trader, his agent, or any person acting for or under him, shall sell any arms or ammunition at his trading-post or other place within any district or country occupied by uncivilized or hostile Indians, contrary to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, such trader shall forfeit his right to trade with the Indians, and the Secretary shall exclude such trader, and the agent, or other person so offending, from the district or country so occupied. (*Sec. 2136, R. S.*)

548. License to trade does not confer the right to traffic in or to have in possession any description of wines, ale, beer, cider, intoxicating liquor, or compound composed in part of alcohol or whisky; any uniform clothing, other than that of the United States, nor any medals, flags, arm-bands, or other ornaments of dress bearing the figures, emblems, or devices of any foreign power; nor does it authorize any trade with a tribe or tribes with whom intercourse may have been prohibited by the President of the United States, or who are engaged in hostilities. (*Sec. 561, Reg., 1884.*)

549. Traders are forbidden to buy, trade for, or have in their possession any annuity or other goods of any description that have been purchased or furnished by the Government for the use or welfare of the Indians. (*Sec. 574, Reg., 1884.*)

550. Licensed traders must see to it that no intoxicating liquor is allowed on or about their premises under any pretense. A violation of this rule by or a failure on the part of traders to use their utmost efforts to suppress traffic in or use of intoxicating liquors, or to notify the Indian Office in regard to it, will subject them to revocation of license and removal from the reservations. The sale of the mesal bean or any product thereof by traders is positively prohibited. (*Sec. 564, Reg., 1884.*)

551. Licensed traders, before any goods shall be offered for sale, shall exhibit to the agent the original invoices of the goods intended

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1895.*

To all Disbursing Officers

Of the Indian Department.

The following amendment to the Regulations of the Indian Office, 1894, was ordered by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of September 24, 1895.

Section 546, Indian Office Regulations, 1894, is hereby amended by adding, in the first line, the words "not" between the words "does" and "confer" so that the same shall read :

A license to trade with Indians does not confer upon the trader the right to herd or raise cattle upon the reservation, or to be directly or indirectly interested in such business, or the profits arising therefrom.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular and paste the same between pages 100 and 101.

Respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

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for sale, and also the bills of lading therefor, together with the price at which each article is to be sold; and it is the duty of the agent to see that the prices are fair and reasonable. (*Sec. 562, Reg., 1884.*)

552. Invoices of purchase for the replenishment of the trader's stock, as well as the bills of lading for the same, must be submitted to the agent in the same manner and for the same purpose as is provided in the preceding section for the original purchase of stock. (*Sec. 563, Reg., 1884.*)

553. At least three written or printed copies, each in English and Indian (if the Indian language has been reduced to writing), of all the leading articles kept on sale, with the price of each article, must be conspicuously posted about the agency, and one copy of same must be posted in each trader's store.

554. The quality of all articles kept on sale must be good and merchantable.

555. Traders' weights shall conform to either Fairbanks or Howe's scales.

556. Licensed traders will actually carry on the business themselves, and will habitually reside upon the reservation where they are licensed. They will not farm out, sublet, transfer, or assign the business to others. The presence of a silent partner, not under bond, in any trading establishment will be considered sufficient cause for the revocation of the license.

557. Gambling, by dice, cards, or in any way whatever, is strictly prohibited in any licensed trader's establishment.

558. Agents are enjoined to observe with care the laws, and the rules and regulations thereunder, governing the business of licensed traders, and to see that they are strictly complied with. If persons carry on trade within a reservation with the Indians without a license, or if persons who have received license and neglecting to renew the same continue to trade after the expiration of the license, agents will close the stores of such traders and immediately report the facts in the case to the Indian Office, in order that legal steps may be taken to enforce the penalties of the law. Violations of the foregoing regulations in other respects must also be at once reported to the Indian Office by the agent in charge of the reservation where the violations occur. (*Sec. 576, Reg., 1884.*)

559. No license will be issued to trade among Indians who have taken allotments of land and whose surplus reservation lands have been thrown open to settlement.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

560. By the act of March 3, 1891, the Court of Claims is invested with jurisdiction and authority to inquire into and finally adjudicate, in the manner provided in said act, all claims for depredations committed by Indians of the classes therein specified. (*See 26 Stats., 851, Sec. 1.*)

561. That no claim accruing prior to July 1, 1865, shall be considered by the court unless the claim shall be allowed or has been or is pending, prior to the passage of this act, before the Secretary of the Interior or the Congress of the United States, or before any superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or commissioner authorized under any act of Congress to inquire into such claims; but no case shall be considered pending unless evidence has been presented therein: *And provided further*, That all claims existing at the time of the taking effect of this act shall be presented to the court by petition, as hereinafter provided, within three years after the passage hereof, or shall be thereafter forever barred: *And provided further*, That no suit or proceeding shall be allowed under this act for any depredation which shall be committed after the passage thereof. (*Sec. 2, ibid., 852.*)

562. That the investigation and examinations under the provisions of the acts of Congress heretofore in force of Indian depredation claims shall cease upon the taking effect of this act. (*Sec. 13, ibid., 854.*)

CIVILIZATION.

563. The chief duty of an agent is to induce his Indians to labor in civilized pursuits. To attain this end every possible influence should be brought to bear, and in proportion as it is attained, other things being equal, an agent's administration is successful or unsuccessful. (*Sec. 486, Reg., 1884.*)

564. Every able bodied Indian should be engaged in some useful industrial pursuit, from which to earn in whole, or as far as practicable, his self-support. No work must be given white men which can be done by Indians, and it is expected that no payments will be made to white laborers for cutting hay or wood, splitting rails, or gathering crops. Plowing and fencing should also be done by Indians. (*See sec. 347; sec. 487, Reg., 1884.*)

565. Indians to whom allotments have been made should be encouraged to labor and instructed to cultivate their farms or a portion thereof. Agents should aid and direct such individual efforts on the part of such Indians, even though the manner of their farming should at first be crude and the crops small and unremunerative, so as to awaken in them a sense of proprietorship and to serve as beginnings in the direction of self-support. (*See sec. 347; sec. 488, Reg., 1884.*)

566. Where lands have not been allotted on a reservation it should be the duty of the agent to persuade the Indians to select and cultivate small tracts of land on different parts of the reservation with a view to taking them for their allotments when the same shall be ordered.

567. The practice of purchasing seed every year for the use of the Indians should be discontinued, and each Indian employed in agricultural pursuits should be required to save sufficient seed for sowing and planting, and if he has no suitable place for storing for such seed he

should be required to turn over to the agent to store for his use such quantity of grain, etc., as the agent shall consider proper and necessary for his next year's seed. (*Sec. 489, Reg., 1884.*)

568. Indians should be persuaded, as far as possible, to exchange their ponies for cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, and agents should forbid, and as far as possible prevent, the sale of ponies to Indians. An Indian should be encouraged to accumulate provisions and property for his own sustenance and use, instead of bartering them with the trader for articles for which he has no special need. (*Sec. 490, Reg., 1884.*)

569. The attention of agents is called to the provisions of section 2139 United States Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of July 23, 1892 (27 Stats., 260), in relation to the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. By the act of February 13, 1862 (12 Stats., 338), it was made a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to sell liquors to Indians under the care of a superintendent or agent, whether on or off their reservations, and the constitutionality of this law was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1865. By an act approved February 27, 1877 (U. S. Stat., vol. 19, p. 244), the words "except an Indian in the Indian country" were stricken out of section 2139, so that all persons who now engage in the liquor traffic with Indians, no matter in what locality or who give liquor to them, are liable to a penalty of \$300 and two years' imprisonment. The law (act July 4, 1884) also provides that no part of sections 2139 and 2140, Revised Statutes, shall be a bar to the prosecution of any officer, soldier, sutler or storekeeper, attaché, or employé of the Army of the United States who shall barter, donate, or furnish, in any manner whatsoever, liquors, wines, beer, or any intoxicating beverage whatsoever, to any Indian. The act of July 23, 1892, includes ale, beer, and all intoxicating liquors of whatever kinds in the prohibition of the statute.

570. Having therefore the power to break up to a great extent this demoralizing traffic, agents are expected to use the utmost vigilance in enforcing the penalties of the law against all persons who engage in it with the Indians under their charge, whether this is done on or off the reservation.

571. When persons are detected in a violation of the law their cases should be placed in the hands of the district attorney for the district wherein the crime was committed, in order that they may be promptly arrested, tried, and punished; and agents will cooperate with that officer in his efforts to convict the guilty parties, furnishing him with the requisite evidence and all the facts that they may be able to obtain for the purpose indicated. Indians are competent witnesses in these cases.

572. It is also the duty of agents to strictly carry out the provisions of sections 2140 and 2141 of the Revised Statutes of the United States respecting the searching for concealed liquors within his agency, and

respecting the destruction of distilleries set up or continued in Indian country. (*Sec. 491, Reg., 1884.*)

573. The attention of Indian agents is specially directed to the fact that Indians are subject, under law, to the jurisdiction of the State, Federal, or Territorial courts, according to the location of their reservations and to their status as to citizenship in the United States, as follows, viz:

STATE AND TERRITORIAL COURTS.

574. Where the Indians of any tribe, located upon a reservation within a State or Territory, have had lands allotted to them under any law or treaty of the United States they thereby become citizens and pass under the protection of the Constitution of the United States and are, therefore, entitled to the benefits of and subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they reside. When an Indian takes up his residence separate and apart from his tribe and adopts habits of civilized life he likewise becomes a citizen, entitled to all the privileges and immunities, and subject to all the burdens incident upon such citizenship; but his rights and interests in tribal or other property are not in any manner impaired or otherwise affected. (*See sec. 6, Act of Feb. 8, 1887; 24 Stats., 388, 390.*)

575. Crimes and misdemeanors committed by Indians within a State and not within an Indian reservation are punishable in the courts of such State and in accordance with State laws, whether the Indian charged with crime or misdemeanor be a citizen of the United States or not.

FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL COURTS.

576. Indians committing murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, or larceny against the person or property of another Indian or other person within an Indian reservation in a State are subject to the same laws, triable "in the same courts and in the same manner and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." (*Sec. 9, Act of March 3, 1885, 23 Stats., 385; United States v. Kagama, 118 U. S., 375.*)

577. Indians, whether citizens of the United States or not, committing any of the crimes named in the foregoing regulation against the person or property of another Indian or other person "within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation," are subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and are triable therefor "in the same courts and in the same manner and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes respectively." (*Ibid.*)

578. In the Indian Territory criminal jurisdiction over crimes against the laws of the United States is exercised by the Federal courts for

the Indian Territory, the eastern district of Texas, and the western district of Arkansas. Civil jurisdiction over all controversies, except cases over which the tribal courts have exclusive jurisdiction, is exercised by the United States court for the Indian Territory. (*See Act of March 1, 1889, 25 Stats., 783; also sec. 533, R. S.; also Act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stats., 81, 93.*)

579. In the Territory of Oklahoma the Territorial courts have the same criminal jurisdiction over Indians in that Territory as is exercised by courts of other Territories over Indians residing therein, and in addition have jurisdiction over civil controversies between Indians and citizens of the United States and between Indians of different tribes. (*See Act of May 2, 1890, 26 Stats., 81.*)

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

580. The following rule governing courts of Indian offenses are promulgated for the guidance and direction of the several United States Indian agents, and each agent will see to it that the requirements thereof are strictly enforced.

1st. There shall be established at each Indian agency except the agency for the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, a tribunal, consisting of three Indians (except where the number shall be increased or diminished by special direction of this office), to be known as "the court of Indian offenses," and the members of said court shall each be styled "judge of the court of Indian offenses."

Agents may select from among the members of the tribe persons of intelligence and good moral character and integrity, and recommend the same to this office for appointment as judges.

Each judge shall be appointed by this office for a term of one year, subject to removal at any time, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; provided, however, that no person shall be eligible to appointment as a member of said court who is a polygamist.

2d. The court of Indian offenses shall hold at least two regular sessions in each and every month, the time and place for holding said sessions to be agreed upon by the judges, or a majority of them, and approved by the agent; and special sessions of the court may be held when requested by three reputable members of the tribe, and approved by the agent.

3d. The court shall hear and pass judgment upon all such questions as may be presented to it for consideration by the agent, or by his approval, and shall have original jurisdiction over all "Indian offenses" designated as such in rules 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of these rules. The judgment of the court may be by two judges; and that the several orders of the court may be carried into full effect, the United States Indian agent is hereby authorized and empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses at any session of the court, and enforce, with the aid of the police, if necessary, all orders that may be passed by the court or a majority thereof;

but all orders, decrees, or judgments of the court shall be subject to approval or disapproval of the agent, and an appeal to and final revision by this office; provided that when an appeal is taken to this office, the appellant shall furnish security satisfactory to the court, and approved by the agent, for good and peaceful behavior pending the final decision of this office.

4th. The "sun-dance," the "scalp-dance," the "war-dance," and all other so-called feasts assimilating thereto, shall be considered "Indian offenses," and any Indian found guilty of being a participant in any one or more of these "offenses" shall, for the first offense committed, be punished by withholding from the person or persons so found guilty by the court his or their rations for a period not exceeding ten days; and if found guilty of any subsequent offense under this rule, shall be punished by withholding his or their rations for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than thirty days, or by incarceration in the agency prison for a period not exceeding thirty days.

5th. Any plural marriage hereafter contracted or entered into by any member of an Indian tribe under the supervision of a United States Indian agent shall be considered an "Indian offense," cognizable by the court of Indian offenses; and upon trial and conviction thereof by said court the offender shall pay a fine of not less than \$20, or work at hard labor for a period of twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the court, the proceeds thereof to be devoted to the benefit of the tribe to which the offender may at the time belong; and so long as the Indian shall continue in this unlawful relation he shall forfeit all right to receive rations from the Government. And whenever it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the court that any member of the tribe fails, without proper cause, to support his wife and children, no rations shall be issued to him until such time as satisfactory assurance is given to the court, approved by the agent, that the offender will provide for his family to the best of his ability.

6th. The usual practices of so-called "medicine men" shall be considered "Indian offenses" cognizable by the court of Indian offenses, and whenever it shall be proven to the satisfaction of the court that the influence or practice of a so-called "medicine man" operates as a hindrance to the civilization of a tribe, or that said "medicine man" resorts to any artifice or device to keep the Indians under his influence, or shall adopt any means to prevent the attendance of children at the agency schools, or shall use any of the arts of a conjurer to prevent the Indians from abandoning their heathenish rites and customs, he shall be adjudged guilty of an Indian offense, and upon conviction of any one or more of these specified practices, or any other, in the opinion of the court, of an equally antiprogressive nature, shall be confined in the agency prison for a term not less than ten days, or until such time as he shall produce evidence satisfactory to the court, and approved by

the agent, that he will forever abandon all practices styled Indian offenses under this rule.

7th. Any Indian under the charge of a United States Indian agent who shall wilfully destroy, or with intent to steal or destroy, shall take and carry away any property of any value or description, being the property free from tribal interference, of any other Indian or Indians, shall, without reference to the value thereof, be deemed guilty of an "Indian offense," and, upon trial and conviction thereof by the court of Indian offenses, shall be compelled to return the stolen property to the proper owner, or, in case the property shall have been lost or destroyed, the estimated full value thereof, and in any event the party or parties so found guilty shall be confined in the agency prison for a term not exceeding thirty days; and it shall not be considered a sufficient or satisfactory answer to any of the offenses set forth in this rule that the party charged was at the time a "mourner," and thereby justified in taking or destroying the property in accordance with the customs or rites of the tribe.

8th. Any Indian or mixed blood who shall pay or offer to pay any money or other valuable consideration to the friends or relatives of any Indian girl or woman, for the purpose of living or cohabiting with said girl or woman, shall be deemed guilty of an Indian offense, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to Government rations for a period at the discretion of the agent, or be imprisoned in the agency prison for a period not exceeding sixty days; and any Indian or mixed-blood who shall receive or offer to receive any consideration for the purpose hereinbefore specified shall be punished in a similar manner as provided for the party paying or offering to pay the said consideration; and if any white man shall be found guilty of any of the offenses herein mentioned he shall be immediately removed from the reservation and not allowed to return thereto.

9th. In addition to the offenses hereinbefore enumerated, the court of Indian offenses shall also have jurisdiction (subject to the provisions of rule 3) of misdemeanors committed by Indians belonging to the reservation, and of civil suits where Indians are parties thereto; and any Indian who shall be found intoxicated, or who shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors to any other Indian, or who shall introduce or attempt to introduce, under any pretense whatever, any spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors on the reservation, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or by the withholding of Government rations therefrom, at the discretion of the court and approval of the agent.

The civil jurisdiction of such court shall be the same as that of a justice of the peace in the State or Territory where such court is located, and the practice in such civil cases shall conform as nearly as practicable to the rules governing the practice of justices of the peace in such

State or Territory; and it shall also be the duty of the court to instruct, advise, and inform either or both parties to any suit in regard to the requirements of these rules.

581. The foregoing rules must be read and explained to the Indians at each agency, and copies of the same posted in conspicuous places.

582. The agent should be especially careful that he nominate none for the position of judge under these rules except those whom he believes to be intelligent, honest, and upright, and of undoubted integrity.

583. Money derived from fines imposed by the judges of the Indian courts must be taken up and accounted for as directed under the head of "Miscellaneous Receipts."

584. Agents are instructed to notify all nomadic Indians under their supervision that they will not be allowed to roam away from their reservations without any specific object in view, nor will they be allowed to trespass upon the public domain; but that they will be expected to remain within the limits of their reservation and not to leave it except as hereinafter provided. (*Sec. 492, Reg., 1884.*)

585. The practice of bands of Indians making or returning visits to other reservations is deemed injurious to the Indians, and must not be allowed; but where a few Indians, who have by meritorious conduct and attention to labor earned the extension of certain privileges, or for satisfactory reasons, desire to make short visits at seasons when it will not interfere with the necessary work at the agencies, agents may allow them to make such visits, in their discretion, as a reward for their good conduct, provided the consent of the agent of the tribe to be visited has previously been obtained, and that it will in no event be likely to prove disadvantageous to the Indian service, and provided further that the consent of the Indian Office has been asked for and obtained.

It is not the desire nor intention of the Indian Office to deprive the Indians of the privilege of selling their products where they can obtain the highest prices, and of purchasing their supplies where they can obtain the best terms; and where a necessity exists in either case, for the sale of products or the purchase of supplies, the same liberty of action should be allowed them that is enjoyed by the whites under similar circumstances, care being taken that they are not defrauded. (*Sec. 493, Reg., 1884.*)

586. Whenever it shall be deemed either necessary or judicious to grant to Indians a permit of the character above mentioned, an escort of police should accompany them, if desirable. (*Sec. 494, Reg., 1884.*)

587. Agents will endeavor by every means in their power to impress upon the minds of their Indians the urgent necessity existing for a strict compliance with these instructions, and warn them that without this protection they are liable to be looked upon and treated as hostile Indians, subject to arrest and punishment. (*Sec. 495, Reg., 1884.*)

588. The foregoing rules must be read and explained to the Indians at each agency, and copies of the same posted in conspicuous places. (*Sec. 498, Reg., 1884.*)

589. The agent should be especially careful that he nominate none for the position of judge under these rules except those whom he believes to be intelligent, honest, and upright, and of undoubted integrity. (*Sec. 499, Reg., 1884.*)

LAND.

590. The right of the Indians to the reservations ordinarily occupied by them is that of occupancy alone. The fee is in the United States subject only to this right of occupancy. The Indians have no power of alienation except to the United States. But while the fee to the reservation is in the United States, the right of the Indians to their use and occupancy is as sacred as that of the Government to the fee. They have the right to apply to their own use and benefit the entire products of the reservation, whether the result of their own labor or of natural growth, so they do not commit waste. If the lands in a state of nature are not in a condition for profitable use, they may be made so; if desired for the purpose of agriculture, they may be cleared of their timber to such an extent as may be reasonable under the circumstances, and the surplus timber taken off by the Indians in such clearing, and not required for use on the premises, may be sold by them. The Indians may cut growing timber for fuel and for necessary use upon the reservation; they may open mines and quarry stone for the sole purpose of obtaining fuel and building material; they may cut hay for the use of the live stock, and may sell any surplus not needed for that purpose. In short, what a tenant for life may do upon the lands of a remainderman the Indians may do upon their reservations, but no more. (*U. S. v. Cook, 19 Wallace, 591; Acts of March 22, 1882; March 31, 1882; Sec'y Int., May 19, 1882, 9636, 1882, Ind. Office.*)

591. The attention of agents is called to the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), which provides that—

The President of the United States may from year to year, in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, "authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

No timber shall be cut for the sole purpose of sale, otherwise than in pursuance of the requirements of this law or special acts of Congress. (*Op. Att. Gen., Nov. 23, 1888; 29105, 1888.*)

592. Agents will see to it that depredations shall not be committed by Indian occupants on the timber of the reservation under the pretense of clearing the land for improvement or for adapting the same to agri-

cultural uses. And no extensive clearing of land shall be permitted without the consent of the Commissioner of Indian affairs having first been obtained therefor. (*Sec. 526, Reg., 1884.*)

593. Money derived from the sale of timber, hay, etc., must be taken up and accounted for as directed under the head of Miscellaneous Receipts. (*Sec. 527, Reg. 1884.*)

594. The military, when stationed at a post within an Indian reservation, have the right to cut and use timber and hay to an amount sufficient for their necessities, without liability to make payment therefor to the Indians, or to any person in their behalf. No person except Indians, officers of the Indian service, and the military are authorized to cut timber or hay upon Indian reservations, and the rights of said excepted classes are carefully limited and restricted as stated above. (*Sec. 528, Reg., 1884.*)

595. Indian agents will promptly report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the name and post-office address of any person who unlawfully cuts or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, and the names and post-office addresses of all witnesses of such depredations, that the same may be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution. (*Act June 4, 1888, 25 Stats., p. 166.*)

596. Section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 795), provides—

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act, or any other act or treaty, can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes: *Provided*, That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the council speaking for such Indians, for a period not to exceed five years for grazing or ten years for mining purposes in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

It is to be observed that this law provides for leasing both allotted and unallotted or tribal lands; the first part of the section relating to allotted lands, and the proviso relating to unallotted lands.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

597. The policy of the Government in the general allotment act was to give the Indian a tract of land that he could call his own; in which he would feel a personal interest and from the cultivation of which, by the labor of his own hands, he might gain a subsistence and at the same time acquire the arts of civilization. To permit the indis-

criminate leasing of these allotments would defeat the purpose for which they were made.

598. There are cases, however, where allottees should be permitted to lease their individual holdings, and to meet these exceptional cases the amendment to the general allotment act authorizing these leases was made. When an allottee, "by reason of age or other disability," can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof the same may be leased; but it is not intended to authorize the making of any lease by an allottee who has the necessary physical and mental qualifications to enable him to cultivate such allotted land, either personally or by hired help. The term of such leases must not exceed three years for farming or grazing or ten years for mining purposes.

599. An allottee (who is entitled to lease) is one who holds a trust patent for his lands or whose allotment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

600. Applications by allottees to lease their allotted lands should be made direct to the agent, and if the case clearly falls within the meaning and intent of the law, as herein indicated, the application should be forwarded to this office for approval. In submitting applications to this office the agent should state *all material facts* in relation to the allottee, the proposed lessee, and the allotted land to be leased.

601. All leases must be executed *in triplicate on blank forms furnished by this office*, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and acknowledged before the agent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE EXECUTION OF LEASES OF INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

602. Section 3, of act of Congress (chap. 383, 26 Stats., p. 795) approved February 28, 1891, provides:

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee under the provisions of said act, or any other act or treaty, can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing or ten years for mining purposes.

603. In order to give full force and effect to the above enactment the following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated for the information and direction of all parties concerned:

1. The term "age," as used in said act, is defined to apply to all minors under eighteen and all other persons disabled by reason of old age.
2. The term "other disability" is defined to apply to—
 - a. Unmarried women.
 - b. All married women or widows who have neither husbands nor children in condition to cultivate their land with profit.
 - c. All who are disabled by reason of chronic sickness or incurable physical defect.
 - d. All those who are disabled by native defect of mind or permanent incurable mental disease.

3. Any allottee not embraced in any of the foregoing classes who for any reason is unable to cultivate any portion of his land and desires to lease the same, may make application therefor to the Indian agent, who must have authority from the Department before any lease made by allottee or representative will be valid.

4. Where the allottee is able to cultivate only a very limited portion of his land and desires, by reason of disability, to lease other portions, the facts should be clearly set forth in the application.

5. It is, however, expressly stated that it is not intended to authorize the making of any leases by any Indian allottee who has the necessary physical and mental qualifications to enable any allottee to cultivate his or her own land, either personally or by hired help.

6. The indenture of lease must be executed in conformity with the terms and conditions expressed in the printed form issued by the Indian Office and approved by the Department.

7. The terms for which farming and grazing leases may be made shall not exceed three years, and mining leases shall not exceed ten years, as provided in said act.

8. The lease must be executed in triplicate, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and acknowledged before the Indian agent within the limits of whose agency the allottee resides.

9. If the allottee or lessor does not reside within the limits of an Indian agency, the instrument of lease may be acknowledged before a justice of the peace or other officer having legal jurisdiction, whose official character must be certified by the clerk of a court of record under the seal of such court.

10. If only a portion of the allotment is leased a definite description by subdivisions or by metes and bounds of said portion should be incorporated in said lease, accompanied by a diagram indicating the portion to be leased, whenever said metes and bounds do not conform to the public survey.

11. The lease must be accompanied by the certificate of the Indian agent for the tribe to which the allottee belongs that the contents, purport, and effect of the lease were explained to and fully understood by the allottee or legal representative of said allottee; that said allottee being — years old, can not personally and with benefit to — self occupy or improve — allotment, or the part thereof described and covered by said lease, giving the specific reasons therefor as indicated in rules 1 and 2; that the lessor is competent to manage his affairs and thus lease said allotment; that he has examined the said land and the character thereof, which he shall describe by legal subdivisions or by natural metes and bounds, and give a general description of its surface, wood and water supply, improvements, present use, nearness to market, use for which best adapted, and any other details which will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior to form a just estimate as to the desirability of the lease.

He shall state clearly and in detail the specific reasons why authority to make the lease is asked, and make recommendation in the premises, stating expressly whether, in his judgment, it would be to the manifest advantage of the allottee to authorize the lease, and that he is satisfied that the land can be occupied, used, and improved more advantageously and profitably for the purposes named in the lease than for the other purposes referred to in said act; that he believes the rent or consideration agreed upon to be a full, fair, just, and reasonable rental for the premises, and the most desirable obtainable; and that the said lease is in every respect free from fraud or deception, and that he is in no respect interested in said lease.

He will set forth the character and habits of the allottee as to industry, thrift, and general conduct; also the character, uprightness, and intelligence of the proposed lessee, and shall indicate whether, in his judgment, the presence of said lessee will be beneficial to the Indians.

12. If the instrument is acknowledged before a justice of the peace or any officer other than the Indian agent he must furnish the certificate required of the Indian

agent in rule 11. If, however, the facts shall not be known to the Indian agent or other officer, they must be verified by affidavits of not less than two disinterested credible persons who are cognizant of the facts and of the value of said land for the purposes named in said lease, whose veracity must be certified to by such officer.

13. All the testimony and all papers pertaining to said indenture of lease must be properly authenticated under seal.

14. A certificate, signed by two or more disinterested credible persons, must be furnished, setting forth from their personal knowledge the identification of the lessor as the allottee or the heir or legal representative of the allottee, his age, and state specifically the reason why the allottee should be given the benefits of the said act, and why they think it advisable that the land should be so disposed of or leased.

15. The indenture of lease must be signed by two or more sufficient sureties for the payment of all the rents and royalties, at the time specified, and for the performance of all the covenants and agreements named in the indenture to be paid and performed by the lessee. There must be attached to said lease a verification of sureties, subscribed and sworn to before some officer of a court for record having jurisdiction in the county where the land lies.

It is requisite that each surety to the lease shall justify under oath to an amount equal to the value of the entire rent to be paid.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 30, 1892.

604. The foregoing rules and regulations designed for the government of the respective parties in the making and execution of leases of allotted lands, under section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 795), are respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with the recommendation that the same be approved.

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 8, 1892.

605. The foregoing rules and regulations are hereby approved.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

TRIBAL OR UNALLOTTED LANDS.

606. It should be observed that the lands authorized to be leased are lands occupied by Indians who have "bought and paid for the same," which lands are not needed for farming and agricultural purposes and are not desired for individual allotments; that the leasing is to be "by authority of the council speaking for such Indians;" that the length of term must not exceed five years for grazing or ten years for mining purposes; that there are but two purposes for which such lands may be leased—for grazing and for mining; that the quantities and terms and conditions are to be recommended by the agent in charge of the particular reservation, and that the leases are "subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

607. With reference to what Indians can be held to have "bought and paid" for the lands which they occupy, within the meaning of the law, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion January 11, 1892, in which the Department concurred, as follows:

It is very clear that Congress intended by this act to confer upon the Indians and upon the Department powers which they did not theretofore possess, and the provisions of this section are clear and unambiguous. The parties who may lease lands are Indians who have "bought and paid for" the same. Congress was legislating with reference to those Indians who have, under treaty or otherwise, become possessors and owners of certain specific tracts or bodies of lands by purchase or exchange or surrender of other property, in contradistinction to those Indians who are occupying reservations created by executive order or legislative enactment. The words "bought and paid for" do not, in my opinion, imply that the consideration for the lands must have been cash in hand paid by the Indians, but rather that the words were used in their ordinary and usual acceptation and signify a purchase either by the payment of money or by exchange of, or surrender of, other property or possessions.

608. If the Indians of a reservation desire to lease their surplus land for grazing or mining purposes the agent should submit the question to this office. The first step necessary to be taken, in case the surplus lands are subject to lease, is the authorization by the council. If the reservation can lawfully be leased, the surplus lands thereon, subject to lease, should be divided into separate ranges or grazing districts, adopting, if possible, rivers or other natural physical features as boundaries, and the full description and estimated number of acres in each range should be given.

609. Bids for grazing privileges will ordinarily be requested, and the privilege of grazing each particular district or range awarded to the highest bidder. Each bidder should be required to deposit with his bid a certified check or draft on some solvent national bank or United States depository in the vicinity of the bidder's place of business, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute the agreement for grazing permit accordingly; otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

610. All successful bidders will be required to enter into bond with at least 2 sureties in an amount equal to two-thirds of the lease conditioned for the faithful performance of the same.

611. The form of advertisement for insertion in the newspapers and on printed posters, the names of the newspapers in which advertisement should be made and the number of insertions necessary to be made in each, the form of lease and form of bond to be used must all be submitted to this office for approval.

612. The action of the council authorizing the leasing must be reduced to writing and be properly signed and authenticated. A certified copy

of the council proceedings must be attached to each lease and made a part thereof.

613. Where provision is made by treaty for the establishment of cattle trails across Indian reservations, and such trails have been established with the consent of the Indians and the approval of the Department, cattlemen will be permitted to cross such reservation, care being taken by the agent that the established route is not deviated from, and that unnecessary time is not consumed upon the reservation. (*Sec. 530, Reg. 1884.*)

614. Subject to the preceding section, no white person or persons will be permitted to drive stock across Indian reservations or Indian country to range and feed thereon without first having obtained the consent of the Indians and the approval of the Indian Office. Persons violating this section are liable to a penalty of one dollar for each animal driven upon the reservation. (*Sec. 2117 R. S., U. S. v. Matlock; 2 Saw., 148; 16 Op., 568.*)

615. Indians have no right to grant, lease, or otherwise convey the lands occupied by them for any purpose whatever unless such conveyance be made in accordance with treaty or with law. (*Sec. 2116, R. S.*)

616. Settlement on any lands secured to the Indians by treaty, surveying or attempting to survey, or in any manner to designate the boundaries of such lands, is expressly forbidden by law under a penalty of one thousand dollars. (*Sec. 2118, R. S.*)

617. Foreigners are forbidden to go into the Indian country without a passport from the Department of the Interior, agent, or commanding officer of the nearest military post, or to remain therein after the expiration of such passport, under a penalty of one thousand dollars. Such passport must show the object of the visit, the time allowed to remain, and route of travel. (*Sec. 2134, R. S.*)

618. Hunting on Indian lands by others than Indians, except for subsistence in the Indian country, is prohibited. Any violation of this section will render the offender liable to a forfeiture of all his guns, traps, ammunition, etc., and to a further penalty of five hundred dollars. (*Sec. 2137, R. S.*)

619. Indian agents have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law, and the military may be used for the purpose under direction of the President. Any person who, having been removed, returns thereafter to the Indian country is liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars. (*Sec. 2147-48, R. S.*)

620. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person thereon unlawfully, or whose presence on the reservation may, in the judgment of the Commissioner, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and may employ such force as may be necessary for the purpose. (*Sec. 2149, R. S.*)

621. Such Indians as may now be located on public lands, or as may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or otherwise, hereafter so locate, may avail themselves of the provisions of the homestead laws as fully and to the same extent as may now be done by citizens of the United States; * * * but no fees or commissions shall be charged on account of said entries or proofs. All patents therefor shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for the period of twenty-five years, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the Indian by whom such entry shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his widow and heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his widow and heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever. (*Act of July 4, 1884, Sec. 1, 23 Stats., 96.*)

622. Any Indian not residing upon a reservation at the passage of the general allotment act, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or Executive order, who shall have made settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, shall be entitled to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children in quantities and manner as provided for Indians residing upon reservations, and patents shall be issued to them for such lands as provided in said general allotment act and amendments thereto. (*Sec. 4, Act Feb. 8, 1887, 24 Stats., p. 388; Act Feb. 28, 1891, 26 Stats., p. 794; Circ. Int. Dept., Sept. 17, 1887, and July 2, 1891.*)

623. Nonreservation Indians, therefore, who are entitled to an allotment of land under existing laws, should make application for eighty acres only, unless the lands applied for, or any legal subdivision thereof, are valuable only for grazing purposes.

In case of minors, the person entitled to select for them should be allowed to make application for an allotment of eighty acres for each one.

If the lands applied for, or any legal subdivision thereof are only valuable for grazing purposes, then such lands may be applied for by any Indian in double quantities.

624. Orphan children are those who have lost both parents.

625. Lands to which the mineral laws of the United States apply are not subject to allotment under the provisions of the fourth section of the general allotment act. (*Circ. Int. Dept., Sept. 17, 1887.*)

626. Any Indian making application at any United States land office for an allotment of land under the foregoing section, shall be required to make oath that he is an Indian of the ——— tribe; that he was born in the United States; that he is the head of a family, or a single person over eighteen years of age, as the case may be; that he was not residing upon a reservation at the date of the act aforesaid (February 8, 1887), or, in lieu of the latter declaration, that no reservation has been pro-

vided for his tribe, by treaty, act of Congress, or Executive order; that he has made actual bona fide settlement upon the lands he desires to have allotted to him, for his exclusive use and benefit, and that he has not previously had the benefit of said fourth section.

This must be corroborated in so far as his Indian character, nativity, and actual bona fide settlement are concerned, by the affidavits of two or more disinterested witnesses, or by the affidavit or certificate of a special agent to allot lands in severalty to Indians, special Indian agent, Indian agent, inspector, Indian school superintendent, or special commissioner of this department.

Indians will be regarded as competent witnesses.

If the applicant is the head of a family, and applies for allotments for his minor children, he must make oath to their names and ages, respectively, and that they are living under his care and protection; and in all cases the applications for such children must be made in *their names*, respectively. (*Circ. Int. Dept., Sept. 17, 1887.*)

627. All applications for *unsurveyed* lands must contain a description of the same by metes and bounds, beginning with some natural object which may be readily identified, or a permanent artificial monument or mound set for the purpose, or in such other manner as to admit of its being readily identified when the lines of the official survey come to be extended.

Where the application is made for lands claimed to be "only valuable for grazing purposes," such claim must be supported by the affidavit of the applicant and his witnesses.

Unsurveyed lands in the States (not Territories) having school grants, which, if unsurveyed, would fall within sections 16 and 36 granted for schools, are not subject to allotment, and applicants for allotment should avoid making settlement in such sections. When practicable, adjacent surveys should be examined to determine the question.

A "nonmineral affidavit" in the prescribed form will be required, except in the States to which the mineral statutes are not applicable, to wit: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Alabama. This may be made by the applicant himself, or by one or both of his corroborative witnesses, or other reputable person having a knowledge of the facts.

Where the applicant is prevented by bodily infirmity, distance, or other good cause from personal attendance at the district land office, the required affidavits may be made before the judge or clerk of any court of record having a seal. (*Circ. Int. Dept., Sept. 17, 1887.*)

628. Any agent, special agent or inspector of the Indian Department, or any officer authorized to administer oaths and having a seal, in the land district where the land is situated, is authorized to take affidavits and administer oaths to Indian applicants for allotments under the said fourth section and to their witnesses. (*Int. Dept. Letter, July 1, 1892, authority 31, 323.*)

629. Upon the official survey of the lands embracing the Indian allotment, the surveyor must note upon the plat of the survey the lands claimed by the allottee, and adjust the allotment to conform thereto, and report the description of the land by legal subdivisions to the register and receiver of the proper local land office.

The register of the land office must make a record of all Indian allotments made upon *unsurveyed* lands in a book kept expressly for that purpose, and thereupon forward the application to the General Land Office, together with the required affidavits in support of the same. The General Land Office will refer the papers to the Indian Office, where the application will be noted in a book to be kept for that purpose, and thereupon the special agent appointed by the President to allot lands in severalty to Indians under said act, on duty in said office, will allot the lands described in the application to the applicant, if satisfied that he is entitled to the same, and certify the allotment to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy of which will be retained in the Indian Office, and the other transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office, as the act requires.

The same rule will be observed when the Indian settlement is made upon surveyed lands, except that in such cases the entry will be noted in the regular tract books of the local land office. (*Circ., Ind. Dept., Sept. 17, 1887, and July 2, 1891.*)

630. It is the duty of registers and receivers to give to Indian allotments under this act a special series of numbers, and at the end of each month make separate abstracts of the same, sending up therewith the papers in each case. (*Circ., Int. Dept., Sept. 17, 1887, and July 2, 1891.*)

631. Registers and receivers are required to afford every facility to Indians who desire to take allotments, and, when necessary, assist them in the preparation of their applications and the required proof. (*Circ., Int. Dept., Sept. 17, 1887.*)

632. Blank forms hereby prescribed may be had upon application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the register and receiver of the various district land offices. (*Circ., Sept. 17, 1887.*)

633. Agents are instructed to take such measures, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to protect those Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life, and received their lands in severalty by allotment, in the quiet enjoyment of the lands allotted to them. (*Sec. 2119, R. S.*)

634. If any person of Indian blood belonging to a band or tribe which receives or is entitled to receive annuities, and who has not adopted the habits of civilized life and received lands in severalty by allotment, commits a trespass upon the lands of any Indian who has so received his lands by allotment, the agent of such band or tribe shall ascertain the damages resulting from such trespass, and the sum so ascertained

shall be withheld from the payment next thereafter to be made either to the band or tribe to which the party committing the trespass belongs, as in the discretion of the agent he shall deem proper; and the sum so withheld shall, if the Secretary of the Interior approve, be paid over to the party injured. (*Sec. 2120, R. S.*)

635. Whenever such trespasser as is mentioned in the preceding section is the chief or headman of a band or tribe, the agent shall also suspend the trespasser from his office for three months, and shall, during that time, deprive him of all the benefits and emoluments connected therewith. The chief or headman may, however, be sooner restored to his former position if the agent so directs. (*Sec. 2121, R. S.*)

636. Agents must report the violation of any of the preceding sections under this heading, immediately upon its occurrence, giving names of offenders, witnesses, etc., to the Indian Office, in order that proper proceedings may be taken in the premises. (*Sec. 543, Reg. 1884.*)

IRRIGATION.

637. It shall be the duty of agents to study the topography and general characteristics of their reservations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether irrigation is necessary and feasible. They will report the facts fully to the Indian Office, showing the districts, if any, requiring irrigation, the quantity of land that can be irrigated, the most available sources of water supply, the number of Indians who would or could be benefited by it, suggest a plan of work and submit a careful estimate in detail of the cost. The irrigation districts should be made to conform, where practicable, to the road districts of the reservation.

ROADS.

638. It is important that Indians be instructed in the duty and labor of opening and repairing roads, and building bridges for their common benefit and the general welfare.

639. All roads existing or required to be opened on Indian reservations or school tracts for general use by the Indians, and for purposes of the Indian service (except such as may exist under charter or other proper authority requiring them to be in condition for travel) should be kept in good repair.

640. Where new roads are to be opened or old ones are straightened or otherwise necessarily changed they should be laid out and constructed, as far as may be practicable, upon the lines dividing the allotments or tracts occupied by individual Indians; and those roads likely to form a continuation and part of public highways, existing outside of reservations, should be laid out and constructed in the general direction most necessary and convenient for the public interest.

641. The whole reservation shall be districted, the districts for this purpose to coincide, as nearly as practicable, with those prescribed for

the purposes of the Indian courts. The agent shall appoint a "supervisor of roads" for each district who will be selected from the most industrious, capable, intelligent and progressive Indians residing therein, and who will be charged with the duty of the supervision of the roads and bridges within his district.

642. When a farmer, additional farmer, or other person employed for instructing Indians in industrial pursuits, is stationed in any road district, he will be expected to see that the work necessary to keep the roads in condition for travel is not neglected; and the supervisor of roads for that district shall make his reports to the agent through him.

643. Each supervisor of roads, as soon as practicable after his appointment, shall prepare and submit to the agent an alphabetical list of all persons liable to road labor, residing within his district, such list to be revised yearly, and the revised list to be filed with the agent on or before the first day of January of each year.

644. All able-bodied male Indians belonging on the reservation, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, including persons permitted to reside there by reason of marriage to Indian women, or for any other reason, except employes of the Government, missionaries, ministers of the gospel, and persons regularly employed in school work, will be required to perform, without compensation therefor, such number of days of labor in each year, not less than two nor more than five, as may be required for opening and repairing the roads; Provided, when great damage is done to the roads by sudden storms, etc., such greater number of days' labor may be required of those persons liable for road labor as the emergency may demand.

645. The supervisor shall call upon those in his district liable to road labor to perform their respective duties at such times as will least interfere with their own private work upon their allotments or elsewhere, and shall give each person not less than two days' notice.

Every person so notified shall be required to appear at the place and hour designated by the supervisor, with such tools and implements as said supervisor may direct, and shall perform, under the personal direction of the supervisor, or of some one appointed by him, eight hours faithful labor for each day's work assessed to him.

646. Any person required to perform labor on the roads of his district may be allowed, if he desire to do so, to furnish at his own expense a competent and suitable substitute to perform such labor in lieu of his own personal service.

Any person furnishing, when required to do so, teams, tools, or other implements for work on the roads, will be allowed proper deduction therefor from the number of days of personal labor assessed to him.

647. Any Indian who refuses, or without good and sufficient cause fails to perform the work assessed to him, shall be reported by the supervisor having charge of the district in which he is liable to perform such

labor, to the agent, and by the agent to the judge of the Indian court having jurisdiction over such district, if such court exists, and shall be subject to the punishment provided in the regulations relating to the establishment and jurisdiction of Indian courts. If no such court exists the agent shall himself take steps to oblige the delinquent to perform the proper amount of work, or to punish him according to the nature of the offense in such manner as may be within the scope of his authority. Any person other than an Indian refusing or failing to perform the road duty assessed to him shall be liable to removal from the reservation.

648. Persons held as prisoners under charge of the agent may be required, when practicable and in the discretion of the agent, to perform labor necessary for opening and repairing roads on the reservation.

649. It shall be the duty of each supervisor to submit to the agent an annual report, showing:

1. The total number of days' work done under his supervision during the year.
 2. The locality in which such work was done, and the nature of the work.
 3. The number of days' labor actually performed by each Indian, or other person, whose name appears on the roll of those liable to road labor, and whether such work was performed by the individual in person, or by a substitute.
 4. The points in the district where it is most desirable that work be done during the next year and the nature and extent of the work required.
650. The agent shall make an annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, based upon the several supervisors' reports submitted to him, and upon his personal observation and knowledge of the work accomplished during the year in the way of road improvement and building.

APPENDIX.

The following are specimens of the forms furnished for the use of officers of the Indian Department in the transaction of business pertaining to their official duties.

A requisition for blanks should be rendered in duplicate, and the number and title of each blank, as indicated in the following list, must be given.

For the better instruction and guidance of officers of the Indian Department, the several forms have in many cases been filled in with fictitious names, amounts, business transactions, etc., so that an officer when in doubt as to the proper manner of rendering his accounts, reports, etc., by consulting the forms herewith will be enabled to prepare them in the manner required.

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[To be made in duplicate.]

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE,
 _____ Agency,
 _____, _____, 189-.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

SIR: I have the honor to request that the following blanks be furnished for use of this agency during the six months ending _____, 189-.

Very respectfully,

 U. S. Indian Agent.

Quantity.	Number of blank on catalogue.	Title of blank or blank book.	Quantity.	Number of blank on catalogue.	Title of blank or blank book.
.....	1-002 (b)	Bond (Contractors').	5-115	Account-Current Sheet.
.....	1-005 (a)	Oath of Disinterestedness.	5-119	Bill of Lading.
.....	1-007	Abstract of Proposal.	5-120	Authority to Act as Agent.
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.....	5-001	Abstract A to Property Return. (Articles purchased.)	5-131	Certificate for Annuity Payments (Guardianship).
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.....	5-082	Contract for Goods and Supplies.	5-244	Request for Leave of Absence—School Service.
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.....	5-097 (a)	Estimate for Supplies, etc.	5-246	Report of Special Indian Agents—Semiweekly.
.....	5-097 (b)	Extra Sheet for Estimate for Supplies.	5-248	Monthly Sanitary Report.

Quantity.	Number of blank on catalogue.	Title of blank or blank book.	Quantity.	Number of blank on catalogue.	Title of blank or blank book.
.....	5-250	Weekly Supply Report.	.....	5-322 (c)	Annuity Pay-roll, Form No. 3.
.....	5-251 (a)	Quarterly School Report.	.....	5-330 (a)	Monthly Receipt Roll. (Regular.)
.....	5-251 (b)	Extra Sheets for Quarterly School Reports.	.....	5-330 (b)	Pay-roll of Irregular Employés.
.....	5-252	Report of Irregular Employés—Monthly.	.....	5-334	Transportation—Indian Freighters.
.....	5-257	Report of Indian School Attendance—Semimonthly.	.....	5-335 (a)	Voucher—Miscellaneous—Long.
.....	5-259	Report of Farmer—Monthly.	.....	5-335 (b)	Voucher—Miscellaneous—Extra Sheet.
.....	5-276	Requisition for Blanks and Blank Books. (This form.)	.....	5-335 (c)	Voucher—Miscellaneous—Short.
.....	5-277	Requisition for Blanks and Blank Books. (Short.)	.....	5-335 (d)	Voucher—Miscellaneous—Traveling Expenses.
.....	5-279	Requisition for Stationery—Annual.	.....	5-338	Voucher—Contract.
.....	5-299	Statement of Arrival and Departure of Pupils.	.....	5-340 (a)	Voucher—Purchases—Open Market.
.....	5-300	Weekly Statement of Funds.	.....	5-340 (b)	Voucher—Purchases—Open Market. (Certified.)
.....	5-301	Monthly Statement of Funds.	.....	5-342	Purchases—Open Market—From Indians.
.....	5-303	Statement of Pupils Recommended for Transfer.	.....	5-920	Cash Book.
.....	5-305	Quarterly Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.	.....	5-922	Bill of Lading. (Stub Book.)
.....	5-307	Statement of Expenses of Schools.	.....	5-925	Issue Book.
.....	5-310 (a)	Voucher—Abstract D, Property Return, Form No. 1.	.....	5-927	Sub-Voucher Book.
.....	5-310 (b)	Voucher—Abstract D, Property Return, Form No. 2.	.....	5-929	Record of Employés at Agency.
.....	5-310 (c)	Voucher—Abstract D, Property Return, Form No. 3.	.....	5-931	Memorandum Book, letter size, 352 pages.
.....	5-310 (d)	Voucher—Abstract D, Property Return, Form No. 4.	.....	5-932	Memorandum Book, cap size, 352 pages.
.....	5-311	Voucher—Abstract D, Property Return, Abstract of Issues.	.....	5-933	Memorandum Book, Ledger, cap size, 352 pages, ruled dollars and cents.
.....	5-315 (a)	Voucher—Abstract F, Account of Sales of Public Property.	.....	5-934	House and Farm Book—Bound half Russia, 150 pages.
.....	5-315 (b)	Voucher—Abstract F, Issues to Boarding Schools.	.....	5-942	Sanitary Record of Sick, etc.
.....	5-316	Voucher No. , Abstract F, Property Return—Quarterly.	.....	5-946	Memorandum Book, size 4 by 6½ inches, 24 pages.
.....	5-317	Abstract F, Abstract of Issues to Boarding Schools.	.....	5-947	Memorandum Book, size 5 by 7½ inches, 24 pages.
.....	5-320	Voucher—Advertising.	.....	
.....	5-322 (a)	Annuity Pay-roll, Form No. 1.	.....	
.....	5-322 (b)	Annuity Pay-roll, Form No. 2.	.....	

NOTE.—Requisitions for blanks must be made in duplicate on the 1st of January and the 1st of July of each year for a quantity sufficient to last six months. In specifying the blanks required, the numbers and titles of the blanks as indicated above should be given. When a form can not be indicated on this requisition by the number and title, a copy (if blank), or a leaf (if a book), should be forwarded. Agents are directed to use this form in making requisitions, and to ask only for those blanks and books which are actually needed. Articles of stationery must not be included in requisitions for blank forms.

5-276.

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE,

Agency,

189.

U. S. Indian Agent.

REQUISITION

FOR

BLANKS AND BLANK BOOKS

FOR THE

Six months ending.....189.

N. B.—The above should be filled out by the agent.

13039—9

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington189.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Chief
Clerk, Department of the Interior.

Assistant Commissioner.

Filed by.....

Checked by.....

Forwarded by mail.....189.

No. of packages.....No. of bags.....

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA.

THE UNITED STATES in account current with John Brown, United States Indian Agent, for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, under bond dated March 1, 1878.

Dr.

1879. Sept. 30 Sept. 30	To amount disbursed per abstract of disbursements To amount deposited to the credit of the United States in the First National Bank of Yankton, Dak., viz: Proceeds of sales of subsistence Proceeds of sales of Government property Proceeds of pasturage	1879. July 10 Sept. 30 Sept. 30 Sept. 30	By balance from quarter ending _____, 18 By amount from United States Treasury draft No. 1652 By amount from sales of subsistence to employes, as per Abstract By property return, class 2 By amount from sales of beef-hides, class 2 By amount from sale of condemned Government property (two horses and one mule), class 1 By amount from pasturage on reservation, class 3 By amount from fines imposed by court of Indian offenses, class 4 By amount from labor of Indians in shops, class 4
	\$2,933.75		\$5,725.00
	\$126.72		126.72
	80.00		225.00
	130.00		80.00
			150.00
			20.00
			30.00
Balance	3,066.25	Total	6,356.72
Total	6,356.72	Balance	3,066.25

I do solemnly swear that only \$634.72 miscellaneous funds, were received by me during the period embraced in the third quarter, 1879, and that the above account is just and true as stated; that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers; that the accounts given embrace all the public money received by me and not heretofore accounted for; and that of the balance of funds due the United States \$2,700.00 are on deposit with the First National Bank of Yankton, Dak., and \$91.45 in hand.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T., September 30, 1879.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1879.
[SEAL OF COURT.]

JOHN BROWN,
United States Indian Agent.

FREDERICK BRONSON,
Clerk of District Court of Red Cloud County, Dakota.

* If no such funds have been received during the above period, erase the word "only," and insert the word "no," and insert the word "no." (See Circular 94.)

[5-115.]

CASH.

ACCOUNT-CURRENT.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY,
Third Quarter, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
United States Indian Agent.

NOTE.—Agents will NOT fill up the following blank.

DEPOSITED.

To be made in triplicate; two copies to be transmitted to the Office of Indian Affairs and one retained for the agency files.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by John Brown, United States Indian Agent, on account of the service within the Grand River Agency, Dakota, during the quarter ending

Date.	No. of voucher. (Vouchers should be numbered consecutively from 1 to ---.)	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1880.		
				Civilization.	Pay of employes.	Beneficial objects.
1879.						
Sept. 30	1	Employés.....	Receipt roll.....		\$887.50	
July 10	2	Thomas Johnson ..	Shoes.....			\$250.00
July 12	3	Smith, Jones & Co.	Hardware.....			142.00
July 15	4	A. C. Wilson.....	Groceries.....	\$375.00		
July 16	5	John Brown, agent.	Traveling expenses			
Aug. 1	6	T. Williams & Co.	Stationery.....			
Aug. 3	7	James Black.....	Fuel.....			
Aug. 4	8	Henry Cox.....	Shingles.....			
Aug. 10	9	Charles Thompson.	Transportation			
Sept. 12	10	John Green.....	Stock cattle.....		83.75	
Sept. 30	11	Irregular employés.	Receipt roll.....			
Amount disbursed.....				375.00	971.25	392.00
Amount deposited (see account current).....						
Total deposited and disbursed.....				375.00	971.25	392.00
On hand last quarter.....						
Amount received during the quarter.....				1,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total on hand.....				1,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Balance applicable to next quarter.....				1,125.00	28.75	608.00

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is correct and true.

Dated at GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.,
September 30, 1879.

NOTE.—This abstract must show the funds disbursed, under their proper heads of appropriation (vouchers) to whom moneys are paid, and on what account, with dates and numbers of the vouchers; which should appear at the top of the several columns on the abstract. In no case will funds be included under which they are received. Miscellaneous receipts of every class are to be included.

Agent, on account of the service within the Grand River Agency, Dakota, during September 30, 1879.

(Heads of account.)							Miscellaneous receipts.				Amount.
Pay of Indian agents, 1880.	Pay of interpreters, 1880.	Contingencies Indian Department, 1880.	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1880.	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1880.	Transportation of Indian supplies, 1880.	Civilization fund.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	
\$400.00	\$75.00										\$1,362.50
											250.00
											142.00
											375.00
											20.00
			\$5.00								5.00
			8.00								8.00
				\$100.00							100.00
					\$87.50						87.50
						\$500.00					500.00
											83.75
400.00	75.00	20.00	13.00	100.00	87.50	500.00					2,933.75
							\$80.00	\$126.72	\$150.00		356.72
400.00	75.00	20.00	13.00	100.00	87.50	500.00	80.00	126.72	150.00		3,290.47
400.00	75.00	250.00	300.00	200.00	500.00	500.00	80.00	351.72	150.00	\$50.00	6,356.72
400.00	75.00	250.00	300.00	200.00	500.00	500.00	80.00	351.72	150.00	50.00	6,356.72
		230.00	287.00	100.00	412.50			225.00		50.00	3,066.25

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

as designated in tabular statements of remittances; the names of persons (as they appear in these vouchers to be arranged numerically, and each amount carried out under proper heads of appropriation) be designated by the purposes for which they are applicable, but always by the name of the appropriation under which they are received. See circular No. 71 of May 20, 1881. One quarter's accounts only to be embraced in one set of returns.

[5-010.]

CASH.
ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
Third Quarter, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Ind. Agent.

NOTE.—Agents will NOT fill up the following blank:
DISBURSED.

To be made in triplicate; two copies to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs within thirty days after the expiration of each quarter, and one copy to be retained for the agency files.

We, THE SUBSCRIBERS, do hereby acknowledge to have received of John Brown, Indian agent at Grand River Agency, Dak., the sums set opposite our names, respectively, being in full of our pay for the period herein expressed, having signed triplicates hereof.

[5-330 (a).] [Voucher to abstract of disbursements.]

Date.	Name.	Occupation.	Period of service.		Rate of pay.		Amount received.			Signers' names.	Witnesses.	Number and date of check, and name of bank or institution upon which it is drawn.	Remarks.†
			From— (Both days incl.)	To— Months.	Days.	Dollars.	Cents.	Per month, or day.*	Dollars.					Cents.
1879 Sept. 30	John Brown	Agent	1879 July 1	1879 Sept. 30	3	1,600	00	Y.	400	00	John Brown.....	No. 151 Sept. 30, 1879, First National Bank, Yorktown.	
Sept. 30	John Simmons	Blacksmith	July 1	Sept. 30	3	800	00	Y.	200	00	John Simmons.....	No. 152 do	
Sept. 30	Edward Simpson	Shoemaker	July 1	Sept. 30	3	750	00	Y.	187	50	Edward Simpson.....	No. 153 do	
Sept. 30	William Harvey	Farmer	July 1	Sept. 30	3	900	00	Y.	225	00	William Harvey.....	No. 154 do	
July 18	Caleb Plummer.....	Header	July 1	July 18	18	300	00	Y.	14	67	Caleb x Plummer.....	Cash	Discharged on evening of July 18.
Sept. 30	Frank Gardiner	do	July 19	Sept. 30	2	300	00	Y.	60	33	Frank Gardiner.....	No. 155 Sept. 30, 1879, First National Bank, Yorktown.	
Sept. 30	Louis Napoleon	Interpreter	July 1	Sept. 30	3	300	00	Y.	75	00	Louis Napoleon.....	No. 156 do	
Sept. 30	Henry French	Carpenter	July 1	Sept. 30	3	800	00	Y.	200	00	Henry French.....	No. 157 do	
									1,302	50			

* Y. for year, M. for month, and D. for day.
† State whether paid in cash or by check.
I certify, on honor, that the above receipt roll is correct and just; that the services were rendered as stated, and that the employes hereby paid are borne on my report of employes for the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

JOHN BROWN, Indian Agent.

Section 297, Regulations of Indian Department, 1894.—That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account between more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to effect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That, where practicable, this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use. (Act March 1, 1883, sec. 8, 22 Stat., 451; Act July 4, 1884, sec. 8; Civ. Ill., Ind. O.)

CASH.

VOUCHER NO. 1.

RECEIPT ROLL.

Third Quarter, 1879.

PAID BY

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

In the month of September, 1879.

\$1,362.50.

This roll will be used in lieu of the ordinary voucher, and must contain the name of every employé at the agency, including agent and interpreter, except irregular employés.

To be made in triplicate; one copy retained by officer, two transmitted to Indian Office, with abstract of disbursements, within thirty days after the end of the quarter.

[Voucher for open-market purchases.]

THE UNITED STATES

To A. C. WILSON, DR.

Date of purchase.		Dolls.	Cts.
1879.			
July 10	To 4,000 lbs. flour, at 5 cents.....	200	00
" "	" 400 " coffee, at 30 cents	120	00
" "	" 250 " sugar, at 10 cents	25	00
" "	" 100 " soap, at 7 cents	7	00
" "	" 100 " salt, at 3 cents	3	00
" "	" 200 " bacon, at 10 cents	20	00
		375	00

Received at Grand River Agency, Dakota, July 15, 1879, of John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, three hundred and seventy-five $\frac{00}{100}$ dollars, in full of the above account.

*A. C. WILSON.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; that the articles therein named were required for immediate use† to meet an exigency caused by the supply of the above-mentioned articles of subsistence being exhausted; that there is no contract for the delivery thereof; that authority for the purchase is shown by letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 1, 1879, a copy of which is hereto attached; that the articles were purchased at Yankton, Dakota, of the person named in the original invoice of purchase annexed hereto, and delivered to me at Grand River Agency on the 15th day of July, 1879, and that the same appear on my Return of Property for the third quarter, 1879.

I further certify that the prices charged therefor are reasonable, and the lowest for which they could be obtained, and that I have actually, this 15th day of July, 1879, paid the amount thereof, viz, three hundred and seventy-five $\frac{00}{100}$ dollars, and have taken claimant's receipt therefor in triplicate.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Dated at Grand River Agency, D. T., July 15, 1879.

That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian Service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim, and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher, the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That, where practicable, this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use. [Act March 1, 1833, sec. 8, 22 Stat., 451; Act July 4, 1834, sec. 8; Cir. 113 Ind. O.]

* When one writes the name of another to a receipt he must have proper authority for so doing.

† Here state specifically the objects for which the purchase was made.

Where not delivered at agency by the seller free of charge, the gross weight of all the articles must be stated; and upon the voucher for transportation, when paid by the agent, there must be a reference to the original vouchers of purchase, that the articles transported can be identified.

[5-340 (a).]

CASH.

VOUCHER NO. 4.

OPEN-MARKET PURCHASE,

Third Quarter, 1879.

A. C. WILSON

\$375.00.

Paid July 15, 1879.

Check No. 34.

First National Bank, Yankton.

State whether paid in cash or by check. If by check, give number and date of the check and the name of the bank or institution upon which it is drawn.

[5-335 (d.)]

[Voucher for traveling expenses.]

THE UNITED STATES,

To _____, Dr.

Date.	Sub-voucher.	Dollars.	Cts.

Received at _____, 189 ,
of _____, U. S. Indian agent,
_____ dollars, in full of the above account.

I certify, on honor, that the foregoing account is correct and just; that the different charges in detail therein have been taken from and verified by my memorandum; that the amount charged was actually paid; that no part of the journey charged for has been made under any free pass on any railway, steamboat, or other public conveyance; that the number of days for which the same is charged was necessarily consumed in unavoidable delays incident to travel, and in the performance of the duty ordered or services rendered; that the journey was performed by the shortest usually traveled routes under orders (copy annexed) or for the purpose of _____; that where sub-vouchers were not furnished it was impossible to obtain them, and that I have this _____ day of _____, 189 , actually paid the amount thereof, viz: _____ dollars, and have taken claimant's receipt therefor in triplicate.

U. S. Indian Agent.

Dated at _____, 189 .

This voucher to be used for traveling expenses.

The above certificate will answer in case of inspectors, agents, and special agents. In case of other employes, strike out the words "certify on honor" and insert "solemnly swear."

The place of starting, the place of destination, and distance traveled must be in all cases given, and the expenses of each trip to be kept separate.

Section 297, Regulations of Indian Department, 1894.—That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian Service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim, and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer, or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher, the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That, where practicable, this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use. [Act March 1, 1883, Sec. 3, 22 Stat., 451; Act July 4, 1884, Sec. 8; Cir. 113 Ind. O.]

*Here the object of the journey should be fully stated.

[5-335 d.]

CASH.

VOUCHER No. _____

FOR

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

_____ Quarter, 189 .

\$ _____

Paid _____, 189 .

Check No. _____

State whether paid in cash or by check; if by check, give the number and date of the check and the name of the bank or institution upon which it is drawn.

[5-335 c.]

THE UNITED STATES

To T. WILLIAMS & Co., DR.

Date.		Dollars.	Cts.
1879. Aug. 1	For 2 quarts ink, \$1	2	00
	For 1 ream of foolscap paper	3	00
		5	00
<p>Purchased for use in agency office, stationery not having arrived from the Indian Office, and the supply of these articles being exhausted. Authority for the purchase contained in letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 22, 1879. L. 7932-79 F.</p>			

Received at Grand River Agency, D. T., August 1, 1879, of John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, five dollars in full of the above account.

(Triplicates.)

T. WILLIAMS & Co.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this first day of August, 1879, paid the amount thereof.

JOHN BROWN.

NOTES.—All vouchers must show a sufficient explanation of the objects and necessity of the expenditure. The dates, rates, and places at which services were rendered must, in all cases, be stated.

[5-335 c.]

CASH.

VOUCHER No. 6.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

Third Quarter, 1879.

\$5.00.

Check No. 70.

First National Bank, Yankton.

State whether paid in cash or by check; if by check, give number and date of the check and the name of the bank or institution upon which it is drawn.

[5-335 a.]

[Voucher for transportation.]

THE UNITED STATES

To CHARLES THOMPSON, DR.

Date.		Dollars.	Cts.
1879. Aug. 3	For transportation of seven thousand pounds Indian supplies from Bismarck to Grand River Agency, a distance of ninety (90) miles, at one $\frac{3}{10}$ ¢ (\$1.25) per cwt.:		
	3 boxes blankets, Nos. 1234, 1235, 1236.....	1,500	lbs.
	2 boxes caps, Nos. 781, 782.....	320	lbs.
	3 boxes dry goods, Nos. 601, 603, 604.....	2,000	lbs.
	30 kegs nails, Nos. 8000 to 8030.....	3,180	lbs.
		7,000	
	At \$1.25 per cwt.....	87	50

Received at Grand River Agency, Dakota, August 10, 1879, of John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, eighty-seven $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars, in full of above account.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

I certify, on honor, that the foregoing account is correct and just; that the supplies were hauled under authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 12, 1879, a copy of which is hereto attached; that the goods so hauled belonged to the Government and to the Indian service; that the price paid was reasonable and the lowest attainable; and that I have this tenth day of August, 1879, actually paid the amount thereof, viz, eighty-seven $\frac{50}{100}$ dollars, and have taken claimant's receipt therefor in triplicate.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Dated at Grand River Agency, August 10, 1879.

[This voucher to be used for telegrams and transportation.]

[5-335 a.]

CASH.

VOUCHER No. 9.

FOR

TRANSPORTATION.

Third Quarter, 1879.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

\$87.50.

Paid August 10, 1879.

Check No. 73.

First National Bank of Yankton.

State whether paid in cash or by check. If by check, give number and date of the check, and the name of the bank or institution upon which it is drawn.

[5-330 (b).]

PAY ROLL OF IRREG-

We, the undersigned, Uncapapa Sioux Indians, hereby acknowledge to have received names, being in full payment for services rendered at the Grand River Agency

Date of pay- ment.	For what paid.†	Date of service.																											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
JULY, 1879.																													
1879.	Cradling wheat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sept. 30	Threshing wheat																												
Sept. 30	Threshing oats																										1		
AUGUST, 1879.																													
Sept. 30	Digging well																												
Sept. 30	Repairing fences																												
Sept. 30	Work on irrigating ditch																												
SEPTEMBER, 1879.																													
Sept. 30	Repairing fences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sept. 30	Digging well																										1		

RECAPITU

Total for
Total for
Total for

I certify, on honor, that I have explained to the Indians and am satisfied they understand the nature numbered from 1 to 8, and the signing by each in receipt thereof; † GRAND RIVER AGENCY, September 30, 1879.

We, the undersigned, certify, on honor, that we were present and witnessed the payment of the sev to receipt thereof; and we further declare our disinterestedness in the matter. GRAND RIVER AGENCY, September 30, 1879.

I certify, on honor, that the above receipts are correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th the purposes specified, and issued vouchers therefor in triplicate,* and the employes paid thereon GRAND RIVER AGENCY, September 30, 1879.

* In triplicate or quadruplicate, as the case may be.
† State explicitly the kind of labor performed.

[5-330 (b).]

ULAR EMPLOYÉS.

from John Brown, United States Indian Agent, the amount set opposite our respective during the months of July, August, and September, 1879, signed in triplicate.*

Date of service.	No. of days.	Amount per day.		Total amount paid.		To whom paid.		Witnesses.								
		Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Signatures.	Marks.									
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	9	1	00	9	00	1. Wi-ro-pa	X	William Harvey.
								6	75	4	50	2. Hin-was-te	X	John Simmons.		
								4	1	25	5	00	3. Na-pe-si-ca	X	John Simmons.	
										18	50					
								7	1	00	7	00	4. Pa-gi-hus-te	X	William Harvey.	
								12	1	25	15	00	5. Kan-gi-i	X	William Harvey.	
								11	1	00	11	00	6. Wa-kin-yan-to	X	William Harvey.	
										33	00					
								17	1	25	21	25	7. Kan-gi-i	X	Henry French.	
								11	1	00	11	00	8. Pa-gi-hus-te	X	Henry French.	
										32	25					

LATION.

July..... \$18.50
August..... 33.00
September..... 32.25
Total..... 83.75

of this pay roll, and that I witnessed the payment of the several amounts set forth to the individuals

LOUIS NAPOLEON, Interpreter.

eral sums set forth to the individuals numbered on this pay roll from 1 to 8, and the signing by each

JOHN SIMMONS, Witness.
HENRY FRENCH, Witness.

day of September, 1879, paid the above amount of eighty-three ⁷⁵/₁₀₀ dollars to the persons named, for are borne on my Report of Employes for the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
United States Indian Agent.

† To be used when payments are made to Indians.

[5-330 (b).]

CASH.

VOUCHER No. 11.
Third Quarter, 1879.

RECEIPT-ROLL
OF
IRREGULAR EMPLOYÉS,

PAID BY
JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

In the months of July, August, and September,
1879.

Check No. —.

State whether paid in cash or by check. If by check, give the number and date of the check and the name of the bank or institution upon which drawn.

This roll will be used in lieu of ordinary voucher, and must contain the name of every irregular employé at the agency.

ANNUITY PAY ROLL.

(Last payment April 15, 1879.)

We, the heads of families and individuals without families of the Uncapapa Sioux tribe of Indians, hereby acknowledge the receipt of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.00) from John Brown, United States Indian agent, in the sums severally adixed to our names, being our proportion of the annuity of said tribe of Indians for the third and fourth quarters of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.¹

No.	Names.		Age.	Sex.	Per capita.	Amount paid.	Marks and signatures.	Signatures of witnesses.		Date of receipt.	Remarks.
	Last.	Pres-ent.									
1	Ce-tan-wa-kin-yan,	chief.	47	M.	\$10.00	\$70.00	Ce-tan-wa-kin-yan, his × mark.	Henry French..	William Harvey..	Oct. 15, 1879	
2	Mah-ne,	wife of.....	43	F.	10.00						
3	Nah-ah-gah-quah,	daughter of.....	18	F.	10.00						
4	Ke-o-ton-go,	daughter of.....	13	M.	10.00						
5	Mish-no,	son of.....	10	F.	10.00						
6	Kat-tah,	daughter of.....	2	M.	10.00						
7	Wah-was-suck,	son of.....									
8	He-ra-ka-na-gin	42	M.	10.00	50.00	He-ra-ka-na-gin, his × mark.	Henry French..	William Harvey..	Oct. 15, 1879	
9	Jah-me-quah,	wife of.....	40	F.	10.00						
10	Ke-so-quah,	daughter of.....	19	F.	10.00	30.00	Wa-ha-can-ka-ska, his × mark.	Henry French..	William Harvey..	Oct. 15, 1879	
11	Osh-ta-os-sock,	son of.....	8	M.	10.00						
12	Me-jes-sepe,	son of.....	5	M.	10.00	60.00	Hin-was-te, his × mark.	Henry French..	William Harvey..	Oct. 15, 1879	
13	Wa-ha-can-ka-ska	.....	45	M.	10.00					
14	Shah-e-nay,	son of.....	12	M.	10.00	40.00	Wa-kin-yan-to, his × mark.	Henry French..	William Harvey..	Oct. 15, 1879	
15	Shosh-keese,	daughter of.....	9	F.	10.00						
16	Hin-was-te	38	M.	10.00	250.00	Amount carried forward.....				
17	Mat-tow-o-sak,	wife of.....	36	F.	10.00						
18	Puck-o-sag-ni-quah,	daughter of.....	14	F.	10.00						
19	No-ten,	son of.....	11	M.	10.00						
20	Pain-y-tum,	son of.....	8	M.	10.00						
21	Nah-the-quah,	daughter of.....	1	F.	10.00						
22	Wa-kin-yan-to	.....	40	M.	10.00					
23	Naw-thawp-e-mah,	wife of.....	30	F.	10.00						
24	Men-nug-guet,	son of.....	6	M.	10.00						
25	Daughter born	July 16, 1878.....	3 mos.	F.							

¹ Insert the aggregate in words and figures.² If payments are made semiannually, insert "First and Second" or "Third and Fourth"; if annually, erase the words "quarters of the."³ Insert any additional remarks which may be necessary.

NOTE.—Particular attention is called to sections 150 to 169, Regulations Indian Department, 1884, as their requirements must be strictly complied with before credit can be obtained for any payments on this roll.

In case of death, the date should always be given in the column for remarks. Persons receiving for others as guardians, administrators, &c., must sign their own name as well as that of the party to whom the money was due. All signatures in receipt must be on the line directly opposite the total amount received.

⁴ Witnesses to payments, or other transactions, must affix their signatures opposite every mark witnessed; and certificates of interpreters and others must be worded so as to show distinctly what they are certifying to—in case of payments, by giving names, numbers, or amounts; or all of them. A certificate as to the correctness of the foregoing is not sufficiently explicit. —Second Comptroller's Circular of January 23, 1877, paragraph 3.

[5-322 b-Form 2.]
ANNUITY PAY ROLL.

No.	Pres-ent.	Last.	Names.	Age.	Sex.	Per capita.	Amount paid.	Marks and signatures.	Signatures of witnesses.	Date of receipt.	Remarks.
26			Amount brought forward.			\$10.00	\$250.00				
27			Wi-ro-pa	52	M.	10.00					
28			Watch-ke, wife of	46	F.	10.00					
29			Shab-e-nay, son of	20	M.	10.00					
30			Mix-swa-wah, daughter of	18	F.	10.00					
31			Aza-nick, daughter of	15	F.	10.00					
32			Ke-wan-mi-quah, daughter of	13	F.	10.00					
33			O-knox-sah, son of	10	M.	10.00					
34			Ke-wan-kah, daughter of	10	F.	10.00					
35			Mar-kuk, son of	6	M.	10.00					
			Kah-che, daughter of, died on September 15, 1879.	3	F.	10.00		Wi-ro-pa, his X mark..	Henry French William Harvey	Oct. 15, 1879	
			Total				100.00 350.00				

ANNUITY PAY-ROLL.

CERTIFICATE OF WITNESSES.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, on honor, that we were present and witnessed the payment by John Brown, United States Indian Agent, on the respective dates mentioned in the foregoing pay roll of the several sums to the individuals opposite whose names our signatures are affixed as witnesses, and that we saw said individuals sign the same, by writing their names or making their marks; and that the pages of said pay roll are numbered from one (1) to two (2), inclusive, and contain the names of thirty-five (35) persons, numbered from one (1) to thirty-five (35), inclusive; and we further declare our entire disinterestedness in this matter.

Dated October 15, 1879.
Dated October 15, 1879.

HENRY FRENCH, }
WILLIAM HARVEY, } *Witnesses.*

CERTIFICATE OF INTERPRETER.

I, Louis Napoleon, Interpreter, hereby certify that I was present and witnessed the payment by John Brown, United States Indian Agent, on the respective dates mentioned in the foregoing pay roll, of the several sums to the individuals who have received for the same; that I saw said individuals sign the same, by writing their names or making their marks; that I fully explained the nature of said payments to said individuals; that the pages of said pay roll are numbered from one (1) to two (2), inclusive, and contain the names of thirty-five (35) persons, numbered from one (1) to thirty-five (35), inclusive.

Dated October 15, 1879.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, *Interpreter.*

CERTIFICATE OF AGENT.

I, John Brown, United States Indian Agent, hereby certify, on honor, that on the respective dates mentioned in the foregoing pay-roll I made payment of the several sums to the individuals who have received for the same; that the pages of said pay roll are numbered from one (1) to two (2), inclusive, and contain the names of thirty-five (35) persons, numbered from one (1) to thirty-five (35), inclusive; and that the aggregate amount of said payments was three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350.00); (payment to Nos. _____, amounting to _____ (\$ _____), not having been made).

Dated October 15, 1879.

JOHN BROWN, *Agent.*

[5-322 c.]

VOUCHER NO.

ABSTRACT DISBURSEMENTS.

Fourth Quarter, 1879.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.

ANNUITY ROLL.

Tribe _____

JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT.

\$350.

Paid October 15, 1879.

[5-338.]

[Voucher for purchases under contract.]

THE UNITED STATES,

To _____, Dr.

Date.	Dollars.	Cts.

Received at _____ of _____ U. S. Indian Agent, 189____ dollars, in full of the above account.

I certify, on honor, that the foregoing account is correct and just; that the articles were delivered on the dates stated, in fulfillment of a contract made with said person by _____, and dated _____, 189____; that the same were of quality equal to the requirements of the contract as shown by certificate of inspection attached hereto, and that I have this _____ day of _____, 189____, actually paid the amount thereof, viz: _____ dollars, and have taken claimant's receipt therefor in triplicate.
Dated at _____, 189____.

U. S. Indian Agent.

SEC. 289. In cases where agents are authorized to liquidate contract obligations, the date of such authority must be stated on the voucher taken in the premises, and also a certificate from the regularly authorized inspector (if inspection is required by the contract, otherwise such statements should be made by the agent), that the articles delivered were of quality equal to the requirements of the contract must accompany the vouchers, and reference be made to the contract by its date.—[Extract from Regulations of Indian Department, 1884.]

Section 297, Regulations of Indian Department, 1894.—That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian Service which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase in delivery, or performance of service, or any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to effect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That, where practicable, this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use. (Act March 1, 1833, Sec. 8, 22 Stat., 451; Act July 4, 1834, Sec. 8; Cir. 113 Ind. O.)

[5-338.]

VOUCHER

FOR

PURCHASES UNDER CONTRACT.

No. _____, Abstract _____
_____ Quarter, 189 ____.

\$ _____
Paid _____, 189 ____.

Check No. _____

[5-334.]

[Voucher for transportation.]

We, the undersigned Indians of the _____ Agency, _____, do hereby acknowledge the receipt from _____, United States Indian Agent, of the sums of money set opposite our respective names, in full payment of the amounts due us for transporting Indian supplies from and to the points specified in this voucher.

Date.	Names of freighters.	Tribe.	No. of bill of lading.	Amount transported. Pounds.	From—	To—	Distance. Miles.	Rate per 100 pounds entire distance.		Total due.	Credited on wagons issued for freight-ing.		Paid in cash.		Signatures.	Marks.	Witnesses.	
								Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.				
188 .																		

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, on honor, that we were present and witnessed the payment by _____, United States Indian Agent, on the respective dates mentioned in the foregoing pay roll, of the several sums to the individuals opposite whose names our signatures are affixed as witnesses, and that we saw said individuals sign the same by writing their names or making their marks; and we further declare our entire disinterestedness in this matter.

Dated _____, 188 ____.

Dated _____, 188 ____.

I, _____, Interpreter, hereby certify that I was present and witnessed the payment by _____, United States Indian Agent, on the respective dates mentioned in the foregoing pay roll, of the several sums to the individuals who have received for the same; that I saw said individuals sign for the same by writing their names or making their marks; that I fully explained the nature of said payments to said individuals.

Dated _____, 188 ____.

I do hereby certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; that the supplies were transported by Indians of this agency at the rates established by Office of Indian Affairs, dated _____ day of _____, 188____, that the goods so hauled belonged to the Government and to the Indian service, and that I have actually, this receipts therefor in triplicate. _____ dollars in full thereof, and have taken claimants' _____ Agency, _____, 188 ____.

Interpreter.

U. S. Indian Agent.

NOTE 1.—Bills of lading covering amount of freight for which each freighter is paid will be attached hereto and correspondingly numbered.
NOTE 2.—Where wagons have been issued to Indians, under authority, the cost of the same to be paid for from net earnings of the freighters, payment will only be made for a sufficient number of pounds to cover his actual necessary expenses while engaged in freighting until the wagon, harness, etc., is fully paid for, and credit will be given the Indian hereon for the balance, and no other payment until the total cost of wagon has been retained.

[5-334.]

CASH.

VOUCHER

FOR

TRANSPORTATION

No. _____

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

_____, Quarter, 188 .

PAY-ROLL

OF

INDIAN FREIGHTERS

PAID BY

U. S. Indian Agent.

_____, 188 .

\$ _____

[5-922.]

[Original.]

_____, 188 .

RECEIVED of _____ the following articles
and packages of Indian goods and supplies, as specified below, in good order and
condition, to be delivered in like order and condition to _____

at the rate of _____ per hundred pounds:

Numbers and mark.	Articles.	Gross weight.

Witness: _____

[5-305.]

STATEMENT of receipts, cash, and property, and disbursements, issues, and expend
U. S. Indian Agent, for

Date.	From whom received.	Heads of appropriations.	Amount of each appropriation.	Total.
1879.				
Oct. 10	Received of J. C. Kern & Co., 25 tons of hay, purchased in open market, under authority contained in letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated October 1, 1879. Taken up on Abstract A to Property Return for fourth quarter, 1879. Certified voucher issued in payment therefor.	Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1880.	\$1,058.75	\$1,593.75
Oct. 16	Received Treasury draft No. 3618 (Account-Current, fourth quarter, 1879).		Pay of Indian agents, 1880. 400.00	
			Pay of interpreters, 1880. 75.00	
			Pay of Indian police, 1880. 60.00	
Oct. 24	Fabricated by employes, 1 table and 6 chairs. (Abstract C to Property Return, fourth quarter, 1879.)			
Nov. 8	Increase of stock, 6 pigs. (Abstract C to Property Return, fourth quarter, 1879.)			
Nov. 10	Entered into contract with Thomas J. Batcheller, of Bismarck, Dakota, for 150 milch cows with calves, to be delivered at the agency between June 1 and 15, 1880, at \$27.00 each. The cows to be between 2 and 5 years old.			
Dec. 20	Engaged services of William Hacker, as teamster, at \$50.00 per month. (Forwarded descriptive statement to Indian Office for approval.)			
Dec. 31	Received from employes for subsistence in fourth quarter, 1879, and deposited same to the credit of the United States in First National Bank of Yankton, Dakota. (Account-Current and Abstract E to Property Return, fourth quarter, 1879.) Forwarded original certificate of deposit to Secretary of the Treasury, and duplicate to Office of Indian Affairs.	Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1880.	138.50	138.50
				1,732.25

[5-305.]

itures, and a record of all contracts, at Grand River Agency, Dakota, by John Brown, the fourth quarter, 1879.

Date.	Disbursements, issues, and expenditures.	Abstract and voucher.	Heads of appropriation.	Amount of each appropriation.	Total.
1879.					
Oct. 11	Issued to 70 heads of families, 350 Indians, 2,450 rations (see Issue-Book). One copy of voucher forwarded to Indian Office.	D, 1...			
Nov. 3	Expended in blacksmith shop for repairs to mill machinery, 40 pounds round iron, 1 1/2-inch.	F, 2...			
Nov. 8	Sold to employes 150 pounds beef, net, 10 pounds coffee, 20 pounds sugar, 100 pounds flour, amounting to.	E.....	Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1880.	\$21.00	\$21.00
Dec. 10	Paid 10 Indians for an aggregate of 125 days' labor on new fences around agency buildings, during month of November, 1879, at 50c. per diem.	Dis. 4.	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1880.	62.50	62.50
Dec. 31	Paid John Brown, U. S. Indian agent, for services from October 1 to December 31, 1879, inclusive.	Dis. 1.	Pay of Indian agents, 1880.	400.00	
	Paid John Simmons, blacksmith, for services from October 1 to December 31, 1879, inclusive.	..do...	Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1880.	200.00	
	Paid Edward Simpson, shoemaker, for services from October 1 to December 31, 1879, inclusive.	..do...	.....do.....	187.50	
	Paid William Harvey, farmer, for services from October 1 to December 31, 1879, inclusive.	..do...	.....do.....	225.00	
	Paid Frank Gardiner, herder, for services, from October 1 to December 31, 1879, inclusive.	..do...	.....do.....	75.00	
	Paid Philip Wharton, physician, for services from July 1 to December 31, 1879, inclusive. (Dr. Wharton was not paid in third quarter, 1879, on account of being absent on leave when payment was made.)	..do...	.....do.....	500.00	
	Paid Louis Napoleon, interpreter, for services from October 1 to December 31, 1879, inclusive.	..do...	Pay of interpreters, 1880.	75.00	1,662.50
Dec. 31	Payment was not made to the Indian police on account of the force being absent from the agency in pursuit of horse thieves.				
					1,746.00

Report of employes in the Grand River Agency for the third quarter, 1879.

Names of employes.	Office.	Period of service from July 1, 1879, to September 30, 1879 (both days inclusive).	Rate of pay.	Remarks.
J ohn Simmons.....	Blacksmith.....	July 1 to September 30.....	<i>Pr. annuit.</i> \$800.00	
Edward Simpson.....	Shoemaker.....	July 1 to September 30.....	750.00	
Henry French.....	Carpenter.....	July 1 to September 30.....	800.00	
William Harvey.....	Farmer.....	July 1 to September 30.....	900.00	
Caleb Plummer.....	Herder.....	July 1 to July 1.....	300.00	Discharged for neglect of duty.
Frank Gardiner.....	do.....	July 19 to September 30.....	300.00	
Louis Napoleon.....	Interpreter.....	July 1 to September 30.....	300.00	
Philip Wharton.....	Physician.....	July 1 to September 30.....	1,000.00	Absent on leave at time of payment.
IRREGULAR EMPLOYÉS—INDIANS.				
Wi-ro-pa.....	Indian.....	Performed service 9 days during quarter, at \$1.00 per day.....	<i>Amount.</i> 9.00	See receipt-roll, irregular employés.
Hi-n-wa-te.....	do.....	Performed service 6 days during quarter, at 75 cents per day.....	4.50	Do.
Na-pe-si-ca.....	do.....	Performed service 4 days during quarter, at \$1.25 per day.....	5.00	Do.
Pa-gi-hus-te.....	do.....	Performed service 18 days during quarter, at \$1.00 per day.....	18.00	Do.
Kan-gi.....	do.....	Performed service 29 days during quarter, at \$1.25 per day.....	36.25	Do.
Wa-kin-yan-to.....	do.....	Performed service 11 days during quarter, at \$1.00 per day.....	11.00	Do.

I solemnly swear* that the employes claimed for were actually and *bona fide* employed at Grand River, D. T., Agency, and at the compensation as claimed, and that such service was necessary; and that I have not received, and am not to receive, either directly or indirectly, any part of the compensation claimed for any other employe.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T., September 30, 1879.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of September, 1879.
[SEAL OF COURT.]

FREDERICK BRONSON,
Clerk of District Court of Red Cloud Co., D. T.

* Where an agent has been authorized to certify to the correctness of this report, he will erase the words "solemnly swear" and insert the words "certify on honor," and will attach a copy of his authority to the report. (See appropriation act of March 3, 1875, page 33, sec. 5.)
All employes, of whatever kind, regular, irregular, and police, are to be properly reported in this report, each class separately, and the Indians separate from the whites. The official character of the notary or other officer must be certified to. One oath upon the original report is all that is required, a reference to be made to it on the duplicate and triplicate. (See sections 304 to 314, Regulations Indian Department, 1894.)

TO BE FORWARDED IN DUPLICATE.

[5-242.]

CASH.

REPORT
OF
EMPLOYÉS IN SERVICE.AT THE
GRAND RIVER AGENCYDURING THE
Third Quarter, 1879.

JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT.

This report to be made in triplicate; two copies to be forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs with the quarterly accounts, and one copy retained for the agency files.

REPORT of irregular employes at Grand River Agency, Dakota, for

Character of service.	Necessity for service.	Dates of service.											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hauling hay.....	Exhaustion of supply at stable.....	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Do.....	do.....	1	1	1	1	1							
Scrubbing and washing.....	At boarding school.....	1	1	1	1	1							
Do.....	do.....												
Assisting at issues.....	To help issue clerk.....					1							
Do.....	do.....					1							
Do.....	do.....					1							
Total.....													

I certify, on honor, that the above report of irregular employes for the month of December, 1879, the persons whose names appear on this report were actually employed as above designated, and will thereon.

Dated at Grand River Agency, December 31, 1879.

month ending December 31, 1879, by John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent.

Dates of service.	Number of days.	Compensation.		Amount paid each.	Race.	Names of employes.
		Amount per day.	Amount due each.			
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
	6	\$0.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	I.	I-ta-wan-kan.
	6	.50	3.00	3.00	I.	Ca-ga.
	4	.50	2.00	2.00	I.	Ma-to-pa.
	3	.50	1.50	1.50	I.	Sun-gi-la-sa-pa.
	4	.50	2.00	2.00	I.	Sun-ka-ho-ta.
	4	.50	2.00	2.00	I.	Ta-tan-ka-cig-a-la.
	4	.50	2.00	2.00	I.	Ma-ka-lu-ta.
				15.50		
				15.50		

involving an expenditure of \$15.50 for Indian labor and \$-1.00 for white labor, is correct, and that the persons whose names appear on this report were actually employed as above designated, and will thereon.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

[5-252.]

CASH.

REPORT
OF
IRREGULAR EMPLOYÉS

AT
GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.,

For month ending December 31, 1879,

BY
JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT.

ACTION.

5-155 (a).]

QUARTERLY RETURN OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

PERTAINING TO THE

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,

FOR THE

Third Quarter, 1879,

BY

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT.

ALL ARTICLES BORNE ON THIS RETURN ARE TO BE ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL
FORM AND IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABSTRACTS AND THE
INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED THEREON. INSERT EXTRA
SHEETS, AS INDICATED, WHEN NECESSARY.

This Return, made out in proper form, MUST be forwarded to Indian Office within thirty days after
expiration of each quarter.

QUARTERLY RETURN of public property received, issued, and remaining on hand
Brown, U. S.

Date.	Abstracts, etc.	Beef.*				Subsistence stores.			
		Head.	Gross.	Net.	Hides.	Bacon.	Beans.	Coffee.	Flour.
	Per last return	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	Abstract A	38	30,000			250	200	250	5,000
	Abstract B	125	160,000			200		400	4,000
	Abstract C			2,154	6				
	Total to be accounted for	163	130,000	2,154	6	450	200	650	9,000
	Abstract D	3	2,100	1,050		70	21	28	350
	Abstract E	3	2,208	1,104		80		32	720
	Abstract F				6				
	Total issued, expended, etc	6	4,308	2,154	6	150	21	60	1,070
	Total remaining on hand	157	125,692			300	179	590	7,930
Condition...	1 In good order	157	125,692			300	179	590	7,930
	2 Unfit for service, but repairable								
	3 Totally unfit for service								

* In taking up beef cattle, number of head and gross weight must be shown; when slaughtered, the number of head, the net weight, and number of hides must be shown.

at Grand River Agency, Dakota, for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, by John Indian Agent.

Subsistence stores.				Stock.							Axes, broad †	Blankets, 1/2 pt. white.	Blankets, 3/4 pt. blue.	Bolts, carriage.	Caps, boys'.	Caps, men's.	Coffins.	Coal, Blossburg.
Salt.	Soap.	Soda.	Sugar.	Bulls.	Calves.	Heifers.	Horses.	Mules.	Figs.									
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Prs.	Prs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	
50	150	100	500	3		22	10	8		6	25	25	10	25	25		100	
100	100		250		6					12							150	200
											100	50						
					6					12								
150	250	100	750	3	6	22	10	8	12	18	125	75	10	175	225	5	100	
14		7	56							3	8	4		5				
16			64															
							2	2					4				50	
30		7	120				2	2		3	8	4	4	5			50	
120	250	93	630	3	6	22	8	6	12	15	117	71	6	170	225	5	50	
120	250	93	630	3	6	22	8	6	12	15	117	71	6	170	225	5	50	

† Here commences the alphabetical list.

QUARTERLY RETURN of public property received, issued, and remaining on hand
Brown, U. S.

Abstracts, &c.	Corn.		Felloes.	Halters.	Handles, axe.	Harness, double.	Hats.	Ink.	Iron, flat, 2 by 4 inch.	Knives, butcher.	Knives, saddlers'.	Locks, door.	Oats.	Overcoats, boys'.	Overcoats, men's.
	Bus.	No. 10	No. 9	No. 6 24	Sets.	No. 10	Qts.	Lbs. 100	No. 4	No.	No.	Bus.	No. 12	No. 12	
O. H.															
A B C D E F 1 2 3	1,000 1,000 6 1/2 6 6 1/2 993 3/4 993 3/4	10 10 10 6 6 4 4	56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	60 60 10 10 10 50 50 50 50	2 2 2 2 2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2	100 100 10 10 10 90 90 90 90	16 16 1 1 1 15 15 15 15	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750	87 87 7 7 7 87 87 87 87	87 87 7 7 7 80 80 80 80	

In arranging names of articles, the noun should come first and the adjective next, except in case of compound words, but general heads may be used, as "Books," "Brushes," "Shops," etc.

at Grand River Agency, Dakota, for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, by John
Indian Agent.

Pants.	Paper, foolscap.		Pencils.	Pens.	Pigs.	Prints.	Schoolhouse.	Sheeting.	Shingles.	Shoes, horse.	Shoes, mule.	Shoes, men's.	Shoes, women's.	Stoves, heating.	Tables.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Wood.*
	Prs. 8	Rms. 1	No. 12	Gross. 1	No.	Yds. 50	No.	Yds. 40	M.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Prs.	Prs.	No.	No.	Lbs. 100	Bush.	Cords.
100					12	750	1	500	10			100	10	10	2		2,500	2
108	1	12		1	12	800	1	540	10	50	40	110	6	10	2	100	2,500	2
						115							4			3 1/2		
	1/2	6		1/2				5	26	20				4		3 1/2		1/2
108	1/2	6		1/2	12	685	1	540	5	24	20	110	6	6	2	96 1/2	2,500	1 1/2
108	1/2	6		1/2	12	685	1	540	5	24	20	110	6	6	2	96 1/2	2,500	1 1/2

* Here insert any extra leaves that may be required by the number of articles borne on the Return.
I certify, on honor, that the foregoing return exhibits a true and correct statement of all the property which has come into my hand, on account of the Indian Department, during the quarter ending on the 30th of September, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

To be made in triplicate; two copies to be forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs within thirty days after the expiration of the quarter, the other to be retained by the agent.

PROPERTY RETURN
OF
JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,
For the third quarter, 1879.
AT
Grand River Agency.

[5-155 a.]

[5-001.]

[Abstract A to
ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES purchased for Grand River Agency

Date.	Number of voucher.	From whom purchased.	Amount.		If certified vouchers are given, state the amount in this column.		Gross weight of the property on this abstract taken from original invoice.	Axes, broad.	Beef, gross weight.	Bacon.	Bulls.	Coffee.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.						
1879.												
July 10	2	Thomas Johnson.....	250	00								
July 12	3	Smith, Jones & Co.....	142	00								
July 15	4	A. C. Wilson.....	375	00			12					
Aug. 1	6	T. Williams & Co.....	5	00					200			400
Aug. 2	7	James Black.....	8	00								
Aug. 4	8	Henry Cox.....	100	00								
Sept. 12	10	John Green.....	500	00								
Sept. 20		Charles Hall.....			3,000	00			100,000		3	
Total purchased during the quarter.....			1,380	00	3,000	00	.....	12	100,000	200	3	400

NOTE.—In each purchase where the articles purchased are not delivered at the agency, and transportation is paid thereon by the agent, the total weight of the articles embraced in each invoice must be given and reference made to the voucher showing the payment of the transportation.
Extra leaves should be inserted when necessary and fastened in the center with thread.

[5-001.]

property return.]
during the third quarter, 1879, by John Brown, Indian Agent.

Flour.	Heifers.	Handles, ax.	Ink.	Knives, butcher.	Knives, saddlers'.	Locks, door.	Paper, foolscap.	Shingles.	Shoes, men's.	Stoves, heating.	Sugar.	Soap.	Salt.	Wood.
Lbs.	No.	No.	Qts.	No.	No.	No.	Rms.	M.	Prs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cds.
4,000	22	24	2	12	6	6	1	10	100	10	250	100	100	2

I certify that the above abstract is correct,

JOHN BROWN,
Indian Agent.

[5-002.]

PROPERTY.

ABSTRACT B.

ARTICLES RECEIVED

FROM

CONTRACTORS AND BY CONSIGNMENT

During the Third Quarter, 1879,

BY

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

At Grand River, D. T., Agency.

To be in triplicate; one copy to be retained by the officer, and two to be sent to the Office of Indian Affairs with the Quarterly Return.

This Abstract must in all cases accompany the Quarterly Return of Property, and if no property has been so received during the quarter a statement to that effect will be indorsed on the face of the Abstract.

[5-003.]

[Abstract C to property return.]

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES received from various sources during the quarter ending on the 30th day of September, 1879, by John Brown, Indian agent at Grand River Agency.

Date.	From whence received.	State kind (if any) of acknowledgment given for the articles.	Calves.	Corn.	Pigs.	Oats.	Shoes, horse.	Shoes, mule.	Shoes, men's.	Shoes, women's.	Tables.	Wheat.
			No.	Bush.	No.	Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	No.	Bush.
1879												
Sept. 30	Manufactured in blacksmith shop.....						50	40				
Sept. 30	Manufactured in carpenter shop.....		5								2	
Sept. 30	Manufactured by shoemaker.....			1,000		750			10	6		
Sept. 30	Raised on farm.....				12							2,500
Sept. 30	Increase in stock.....		6									
	Total.....		6	1,000	12	750	50	40	10	6	2	2,500

We, the undersigned, certify on honor, that the above is a true exhibit of all articles manufactured, raised on farm, and increase of stock, etc., at this agency during the quarter for which this abstract is rendered.

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

JOHN SIMMONS, *Blacksmith.*
HENRY FRENCH, *Carpenter.*
EDWARD SIMPSON, *Shoemaker.*
WILLIAM HARVEY, *Farmer.*

JOHN BROWN, *Indian Agent.*

NOTE.—This abstract must be submitted with each quarter's returns, and must bear the certificate of each and every employé having charge of any branch of the agency work that it is a true exhibit of all articles manufactured, etc. If no property has been manufactured or received from any outside source, a certificate to that effect, signed by each employé above referred to, as well as by the agent, must appear on the face of the abstract. See sections 327-330, Regulations Indian Department, 1864. Gains in issues must be taken up at the end of this quarter and certified to as above indicated.

Extra leaves should be inserted when necessary, and fastened in the center with thread. Arrange the articles in alphabetical form.

[5-003.]

PROPERTY.

ABSTRACT C.

ARTICLES RECEIVED
FROM
VARIOUS SOURCES

DURING THE

Third Quarter, 1879,

BY

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

AT

Grand River, D. T., Agency.

To be made in triplicate; one copy to be retained by the officer, two to be forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs with the quarterly return.

NOTE.—This abstract contains all the property not borne on the previous return that may come into the possession of the agent on account of articles manufactured in the quarter in mills, shops, &c.; or raised on farm; increase in stock, &c.; or in any manner other than by purchase (Ab. A) or by consignment (Ab. B).

[5-004.]

[Abstract D to property return.]

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES ISSUED TO INDIANS AT GRAND RIVER AGENCY IN THE QUARTER ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1879, BY JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT.

Date.	To whom issued.	Period.		Axes, broad.		Bacon.	Beans.	Beef, gross.	Blankets, 1½-pt., white.	Blankets, 3½-pt., blue.	Caps, boys'.	Coffee.	Corn.	Flour.	Hats.	Knives, butcher.	Locks, door.	Overcoats, men's.	Prints.	Salt.	Soda.	Sugar.	Stoves, heating.	Tobacco.	
		From— both days inclusive	To— both days inclusive	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pys.	Pys.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1879, 7	Per voucher No. 1.	July 1	July 7	3	70	21	2,100		8	4	5	28	350	350	10	1	3	7	115	14	7	56	4	3½	
July	" 2.	Occasional issues.			70	21	2,100																		
Sept. 30	" 3.	Annuity goods.																							
Sept. 15	" "																								
	" "																								
	" "																								
	" "																								
	" "																								
	" "																								
	" "																								
	" "																								
	Total.			3	70	21	2,100		8	4	5	28	350	350	10	1	3	7	115	14	7	56	4	3½	

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

* Corn, 350 lbs.—6½ bushels.

NOTE.—All articles embraced in this abstract must be arranged in alphabetical form as near as practicable. Extra leaves should be inserted when necessary, and fastened in center with thread.

JOHN BROWN,
Indian Agent.

[5-004.]

PROPERTY.

ABSTRACT D.

ARTICLES ISSUED TO INDIANS

DURING THE

Third Quarter, 1879,

BY

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

AT

Grand River Agency, Dakota.

To be in triplicate; one copy to be retained by the officer, two sent with the quarterly return to the Office of Indian Affairs, and to be accompanied by properly receipted vouchers.

Police uniforms, hats, and badges can only be dropped on Abstract F.

[5-310 (a).]

We, the undersigned individual Indians and heads of families of the Uncapapa Sioux tribe of Indians, hereby acknowledge to have received from John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent at Grand River Agency, Dakota, the several articles of goods and supplies placed before our respective names, and in the amounts set forth, during the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

Names of articles.

Axes, broad.		Blankets, 3½-pt., blue.		Caps, boys'.		Knives, butcher.		Locks, door.		Stoves, heating.		Number.		Number in family.		Date of receipt.		Indian name.		English name.		Signature by mark.		Witness.		
No.	Prs.	No.	Prs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1879.	Aug.	1	Wi-ro-pa.....	Walking Elk.....	John Simmons.	X	John Simmons.				
1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	Sept.	2	2	Kan-gi-i.....	Crow Mouth.....	William Harvey.	X	William Harvey.					
1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	Sept.	8	8	Ti-o-be.....	Home Tracks.....	William Harvey.	X	William Harvey.					
1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	Sept.	9	9	Na-pe-si-ca.....	Bad Hand.....	Henry French.	X	Henry French.					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	Sept.	21	21	Ta-sim-ka-si-ca.....	Bad Horse.....	Henry French.	X	Henry French.					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	Sept.	23	23	Pa-gi-lus-te.....	Lame Grass.....	Henry French.	X	Henry French.					
3	4	5	1	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	6	52	Total.												

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have explained to the Indians herein named, and am satisfied that they understand the nature of the issue, and that I witnessed the delivery of the several articles of annuity goods and supplies in the quantities set forth, to the individuals numbered from one to six, inclusive, on the within voucher, and the signing by each individual of the within receipt therefor.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, *Interpreter.*

Dated Sept. 30, 1879.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, on honor, that we were present and witnessed the issue by John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, of the several articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals numbered from one to five, inclusive, on the within voucher, and also witnessed the signing by each individual of the within receipt therefor; and we further declare our entire disinterestedness in the matter.

Witnesses: } JOHN SIMMONS.
 } WILLIAM HARVEY.

Dated September 30, 1879.

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have, on this 30th day of September, 1879, issued all the articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities set forth in the within voucher, and to the within-named Indians, and that labor has been performed upon the reservation by each of the Indians for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe to an amount equal in value to the goods and supplies, delivered to each, as required by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875.

JOHN BROWN,
Indian Agent.

Dated Sept. 30, 1879.

NOTE.—Where Indians, by the written order of the Secretary of the Interior, are excepted from the operation of the provisions of the section of the act above referred to, the clause in the certificate relative to labor performed may be erased by the agent, and a reference made to the date of the order making such exception.

Where it is impossible to have the same two persons witness the entire issue, the voucher should be supported by the statement of two or more prominent agency employés to that fact, and that it presents, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true exhibit of issues to the parties named therein.

[5-310 (a).]

PROPERTY.

FORM 1.—OCCASIONAL ISSUES.

VOUCHER NO. 2.—ABSTRACT D.

ISSUES TO INDIANS

OF

GOODS AND SUPPLIES

During ——— 189 ,

BY

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

At Grand River Agency, Dakota.

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1879.

Dated, ——— 1892.

This voucher to be made in triplicate; one copy retained and two forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs with Property Return.
For space directs in making up this voucher see sections 332 and 334, Regulations Indian Department, 1894.

[5-310 (b).]

WE, the undersigned, individual Indians and heads of families of the Uncapapa Sioux tribe of Indians, hereby acknowledge to have received from John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent at Grand River Agency, Dak., the several articles of annuity goods and supplies placed before our respective names, and in the amounts set forth, on the 15th day of September, 1879.

Blankets, 1½ pt., white.		Hats.	Overcoats, men's.	Prints.	Number.	Number in family.	Indian name.	English name.	Mark.	Witnesses.
Pairs.	No.	No.	No.	Yds.						
2	3	2	2	30	1	7	Ce-tan-wa-kin-yan.....	Thunder Hawk (chief).....	×	Henry French.
2	2	1	1	20	2	5	He-ra-ka-na-jin.....	Standing Elk.....	×	John Simmons.
1	1	1	1	15	3	3	Wa-ha-can-ka-ska.....	White Shield.....	×	John Simmons.
1	2	2	2	30	4	6	Hin-was-te.....	Pretty Hair.....	×	William Harvey.
1	2	1	1	20	5	4	Wa-kin-yan-te.....	Blue Thunder.....	×	Henry French.
8	10	7	7	115	5	25	Total.....			

NOTE.—Each signature by mark must be witnessed on the line immediately opposite.

I certify, on honor, that I have explained to the Indians herein named, and am satisfied that they understand, the nature of the issue, and that I witnessed the delivery of the several articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals numbered from one to five, inclusive, on the within voucher, and the signing by each individual of the within receipt therefor.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, *Interpreter.*

Dated September 15, 1879.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, on honor, that we were present and witnessed the issue by John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, of the several articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals numbered from one to five, inclusive, on the within voucher, and also witnessed the signing by each individual of the within receipt therefor; and we further declare our entire disinterestedness in the matter.

Witnesses: { JOHN SIMMONS,
WILLIAM HARVEY.

Dated September 15, 1879.

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have this 15th day of September, 1879, issued all the articles of annuity goods and supplies, in the quantities as set forth in the within voucher, and to the within-named Indians, and that labor has been performed upon the reservation by each of the Indians for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe to an amount equal in value to the goods and supplies delivered to each, as required by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875.

JOHN BROWN,
Indian Agent.

Dated September 15, 1879.

NOTE.—Where Indians by the written order of the Secretary of the Interior are excepted from the operations of the provisions of the section above referred to, the clause in the certificate relative to labor performed may be erased by the agent, and a reference made to the date of the order making such exception.

[5-310 (b).]

PROPERTY.

FORM 2.—GENERAL ISSUES.

VOUCHER NO. 3.—ABSTRACT D.

ISSUES TO INDIANS

During the Third Quarter, 1879,

OF

ANNUITY GOODS AND SUPPLIES

BY

JOHN BROWN,

Indian Agent at Grand River Agency, Dak.

Dated September 15, 1879.

This voucher to be made in triplicate; one copy retained and two forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs with Property Return.
For special directions in making up this voucher see secs. 332 and 334, Regulations Indian Department, 1834.

[5-310c.]

[FORM 3

WE, the undersigned, individual Indians, and heads of families of the Uncapapa Sioux tribe of Indians, hereby acknowledge to have received from John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent at Grand River Agency, D. T., the several articles placed before our respective names, and in the amounts set forth, the same having been issued to us as our full allowance for subsistence, for the week commencing July 1, 1879, and ending July 7, 1879.

Rations of—										Number.	Number in family.	Indian name.	English name.	Signature by mark.
Bacon.	Beans.	Beef, gross.	Coffee.	Corn.	Flour.	Salt.	Soda.	Sugar.	Tobacco.					
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	1	7	Ce-tan-wa-kin-yau	Thunder Hawk (chief)	×
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	2	5	He-ra-ka-na-jin	Standing Elk	×
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	3	3	Wa-ha-can-ka-ska	White Shield	×
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	4	6	Hin-was-te	Pretty Hair	×
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	5	4	Wa-kin-yau-to	Blue Thunder	×
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	6	10	Wi-ro-pa	Walking Elk	×
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	7	9	Pe-gi-hus-te	Lame Grass	×
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	8	8	Zinl-ka-la-sa-pa	Black Bird	×
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	9	9	Ta-sun-ka-si-ca	Bad Horse	×
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	10	11	Ma-to-wa-tak-pe	Rushing Bear	×
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	11	8	Kan-gi-i	Crow Mouth	×
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	12	11	Na-pe-si-ca	Bad Hand	×
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	13	9	Ti-o-he	Home Tracks	×
700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	.....	.....	Total number of rations.		
70	21	2100	28	350	350	14	7	56	3½	.....	.....	Total number of pounds.		

If this voucher embraces more than one sheet the total number of rations on each sheet can be carried forward to last sheet, aggregated and reduced to pounds, and certificates made on the last sheet to cover the entire voucher.

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have explained to the Indians herein named, and am satisfied that they understand the nature of the issue, and that I witnessed the delivery of the several articles, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals numbered from one to thirteen, inclusive, on the within voucher, and the signing by each individual of the within receipt therefor.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, *Interpreter.*

Dated July 1, 1879.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, on honor, that we were present and witnessed the issue by John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, of the several articles, in the quantities set forth, to the individuals numbered from one to thirteen, inclusive, on the within voucher, and also witnessed the signing by each individual of the within receipt therefor; that the articles issued were weighed in our presence, and that the rations as stated in each case are correct; that the aggregate quantity of each article delivered and received for in our presence is the true amount of the ration as established in the table herewith annexed, and was of* bacon, seventy (70) pounds; beans, twenty-one (21) pounds; beef, twenty-one hundred (2,100) pounds; coffee, twenty-eight (28) pounds; corn, three hundred and fifty (350) pounds; flour, three hundred and fifty (350) pounds; salt, fourteen (14) pounds; soda, seven (7) pounds; sugar, fifty-six (56) pounds; tobacco, three and one-half (3½) pounds; and we further declare our disinterestedness in the matter.

Witnesses: } HENRY FRENCH.
 } WILLIAM HARVEY.

Dated July 1, 1879.

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have, this 1st day of July, 1879, issued all the articles, in the quantities as set forth in the within voucher, to the within-named Indians, and that labor has been performed upon the reservation by each of the Indians, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, to an amount equal in value to the supplies delivered to each, as required by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875.

JOHN BROWN, *Indian Agent.*

Dated July 1, 1879.

* Here insert number of pounds of each article issued, in words and figures.

NOTE.—Where Indians, by the written order of the Secretary of the Interior, are excepted from the operation of the provisions of the act above referred to, the clause in the certificate relative to labor performed may be erased by the agent, and a reference made to the date of the order making such exception.

TABLE OF QUANTITY ALLOWED TO 100 RATIONS.

Name of article.	Lbs.	Name of article.	Lbs.	Name of article.	Lbs.	Name of article.	Lbs.	Name of article.	Lbs.
Bacon	10	Beef (net) ..	150	Coffee	4	Salt	2	Sugar	7
Beans	3	Baking powder	1	Flour	50	Soap	2	Tobacco	3½

VOUCHER No. 1.—ABSTRACT D.
(1 Sheet, No. 1.)

TO

PROPERTY RETURN.

ISSUES TO INDIANS

BY

JOHN BROWN,

Indian Agent at Grand River Agency,

For the week ending July 7, 1879.

This voucher to be made in triplicate: one copy to be retained, one forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs immediately at the close of the issue, weekly or otherwise, and one copy with the Quarterly Property Return. For special instructions in making this voucher, see sections 332 and 334 of Regulations, 1894.

FORM 4.]

[5-310 d.]

[Voucher to Abstract D.—Property.]

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the _____ tribe of Indians, at _____ Agency, _____ certify that on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 189 _____, we were present and witnessed the issue by _____, Indian Agent, of the following articles, viz:

to _____ Indians, _____ rations; that the supplies were issued to heads of families according to the numbers in families respectively.
Period covered by issue, _____ week ending _____, 189 _____.

	Signed.	Mark.		Signed.	Mark.
1			13		
2			14		
3			15		
4			16		
5			17		
6			18		
7			19		
8			20		
9			21		
10			22		
11			23		
12			24		

I certify, on honor, that I have explained the nature of said issue and the foregoing certificate to the Indians whose names are thereto appended, and I am satisfied that they fully understood the same, at the time of signing, and that I witnessed the signing of the above certificate by the Indians numbered from 1 to —, inclusive, and the delivery of the articles agreeably with the purport thereof.

Dated _____, 189 .

Interpreter.

We certify, on honor, that we were present and witnessed and assisted in the delivery of all the above-named articles on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 189 ; that each head of family presented a ration ticket showing the number in his family and received his allowance accordingly;*

that the signature by mark of the Indians to the first foregoing certificate from No. 1 to —, inclusive, the signature of _____, Interpreter, to the second foregoing certificate were made in our presence, and we declare our entire disinterestedness in this matter.

Dated _____, 189 .

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have this _____ day of _____, A. D. 189 , issued all the articles named in this voucher agreeably with the tenor thereof, and that labor has been performed upon the reservation by the Indians to whom the above supplies were issued for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, to an amount equal in value to the supplies delivered to them, as required by section 3. of the act of March 3, 1875.

Indian Agent.

* Or, as the case may be, erasing and explaining fully the method of issue, *exactly in accordance with the facts.*

NOTE.—Where Indians, by the written order of the Secretary of the Interior, are excepted from the operation of the provisions of the section of the act above referred to, the clause in the certificate relative to labor performed may be erased by the agent, and a reference made to the date of the order making such exception.

[5-310 d.]

PROPERTY.

FORM 4.—WEEKLY ISSUES.

VOUCHER No. —, ABSTRACT D.

ISSUES TO INDIANS

BY

Indian Agent at — Agency,

During — Quarter, 189 ,

Date of issue, —, 189 .

This Voucher to be made in triplicate; one copy retained, and one forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs immediately after each issue; the remaining copy to be forwarded with Property Return.

[5-005.]

[Abstract E to Property Return.]

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES sold to employes at Grand River Agency in the quarter ending on the 30th day of September, 1879, by John Brown, Indian agent.

Date.	To whom sold.	Names of articles.							
		Cost.	Bacon.	Beef, net.	Coffee.	Flour.	Sugar.	Salt.	
Invoice price.		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
		Transportation.							
Total cost.									
Amount due.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
1879.									
Sept. 30	John Brown, agent.....	\$ 47	52	30	414	12	270	24	6
Sept. 30	John Simmons.....	31	68	20	276	8	180	16	4
Sept. 30	Henry French.....	15	84	10	138	4	90	8	2
Sept. 30	Edward Simpson.....	15	84	10	138	4	90	8	2
Sept. 30	William Harvey.....	15	84	10	138	4	90	8	2
Total.....		126	72	80	* 1,104	32	720	64	16

I solemnly swear that this abstract embraces all the supplies sold to employes during the quarter ending September 30, 1879, and none have received any goods or supplies whatever from those purchased for the Indians of this agency, except the quantities enumerated on this abstract.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Fort Grant, D. T., this 30th day of September, 1879.

[NOTARIAL SEAL.]

EUGENE KNOX,
Notary Public.

We, the undersigned, each for himself, do solemnly swear that we have not bought, received, or used any goods or supplies whatever from those purchased by the Government for this agency during the quarter ending September 30, 1879, except as shown upon this abstract. †

EDWARD SIMPSON.
JOHN SIMMONS.
HENRY FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARVEY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of September, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
Indian Agent.

Section 371 requires the amount of money received from employes to be deposited to the credit of the United States under the head of miscellaneous receipts, and the proper entry to be made on the account current for the quarter.

NOTE.—All articles embraced in this abstract must be arranged in alphabetical form.

Where an agent has been authorized to certify, he will erase the words "solemnly swear" and insert the words "certify on honor," and will attach a copy of his authority to the abstract.

NOTE.—Only articles of subsistence can be sold to employes, and the invoice price must be stated in each case, with transportation added.

* 1,104 lbs. beef net = 2,208 lbs. gross.

† If none have been so received, strike out to the end, commencing with "except." The agent will certify that these words were stricken out before the affidavit was made.

[5-005.]

PROPERTY.

ABSTRACT E.
ARTICLES SOLD TO EMPLOYÉS

During the Third Quarter, 1879,

BY

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

AT

Grand River Agency, Dakota.

To be made in triplicate; one copy to be retained by the agent, and two to be sent with quarterly return to Office of Indian Affairs.

This abstract must accompany all accounts and must be supported by the affidavits of the agent and employés, as required by section 373 of Regulations Indian Department, 1894, whether sales have been made or not.

[5-006 (a).]

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES expended, etc., in the public service at Grand River Agency, Dakota, during the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

Date.	Number of voucher.	Manner of expenditure.	Bolts, carriage.	Coal, Blossburg.	Felloes.	Horses.	Iron, hat.	Ink.	Mules.	Pens.	Penells, lead.	Paper, foolscap.	Shoes, horse.	Shoes, mule.	Shingles.	Wood.	
1879,																	
Sept. 30	1	In office	Lbs. 4	Lbs. 50	No. 6	No. 1	Lbs. 10	Qts. 3	No. 6	Gross. 3	No. 6	Rms. 3	Lbs. 26	Lbs. 20	M. 5	Cds. 5	
Sept. 30	2	In blacksmith shop.															
Sept. 30	3	By carpenter															
Sept. 30	4	Sold															
Sept. 25	5	Sold															
Sept. 20	6	Died															
		Total	4	50	6	2	10	3	2	3	6	3	26	20	5	5	3

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

Extra leaves may be inserted when necessary, to be fastened in center with thread.

Arrange the articles in alphabetical order.

Note.—Public property which is complete in itself, and is not material purchased for manufacture or repairs, can not be expended upon certificates of agents or agency employés, and such disposition of public property will not be allowed in the future settlements of agents' accounts.

Property borne on your returns that you may consider of no further use for agency purposes must be carefully put to one side, and when the accumulation of the same shall so justify, you will transmit a schedule of the property in question to this office, with the request that you may convene a board of survey upon it to determine its condition, value, etc., when proper instructions will be sent you by this office.

JOHN BROWN, Indian Agent.

[5-006 (a).]

PROPERTY.

ABSTRACT F.

ARTICLES EXPENDED, &c.

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

AT

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.,

During the Third Quarter, 1879.

To be made in triplicate; one copy retained by agent, two sent with Quarterly Return to the Office of Indian Affairs. The vouchers to this abstract will have to be made by the agent as occasion requires. All articles expended in the service at the agency must be shown hereon, and arranged in alphabetical order.

Police uniforms, hats, and badges can not be dropped until worn out and worthless, which fact must be certified to by two disinterested witnesses and the chief of police.

[5-316.]

[Voucher, Abstract F.]

ARTICLES EXPENDED, etc., in the public service at Grand River Agency, Dak., during the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

	Quantity.	Articles.	Manner of expenditure.
1	4 pounds	Carriage-bolts	Used in repairing agency wagons.
2	50 pounds	Blossburg coal	Used in forge.
3	6	Felloes	Used in repairing Indian wagons.
4	10 pounds	Iron, flat	Used in repairing agricultural implements.
5	26 pounds	Shoes, horse	Used in shoeing agency horses.
6	20 pounds	Shoes, mule	Used in shoeing agency mules.
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.,
September 30, 1879.

I hereby certify, on honor, that the articles specified herein, on lines numbered from 1 to 6, were necessarily expended at this agency, and embrace all Government property whatsoever expended under my supervision during the quarter ending September 30, 1879, and in the manner specified on this voucher.

JOHN SIMMONS,
Blacksmith.

I hereby certify, on honor, that the foregoing certificate is correct and just, and that the articles mentioned herein were necessarily expended in the manner stated during the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.,
September 30, 1879.

PROPERTY.

[5-316.]

VOUCHER No. 2, ABSTRACT F.

Third Quarter, 1879,

AT THE

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.
JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT.

To be made in triplicate; one copy to be retained by agent, two to be sent with quarterly returns to the Office of Indian Affairs. (See section 383, Regulations Indian Department, 1894.)

[5-315 (a).]

ACCOUNT OF SALES of articles of public property sold at public auction at Grand River Agency, D. T., under the direction of John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, on the 25th day of September, 1879.

Number or quantity.	Articles.	Purchaser.	Rate.	Amount.
1	Horse.....	Louis Burns.....	\$40.00	\$40.00
2	Mules.....	do.....	20.00	40.00
	Total.....			80.00

I certify that the above account of sales is accurate and just.

BENJAMIN DAY,
Auctioneer.

Date, September 25, 1879.

I certify that the above-enumerated articles were sold at public auction, as above stated, pursuant to letter of instruction from the Indian Office of August 1, 1879, and in accordance with the findings of a board of survey convened August 20, 1879, copy of findings hereto attached, and that the gross amount received therefrom has been taken up on my account-current for the 3d quarter, 1879, and deposited to the credit of the United States in accordance with section 3617, Revised Statutes.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Date, September 25, 1879.

[5-315 (a).]

VOUCHER No. 4—ABSTRACT F,

TO

PROPERTY RETURN.

ACCOUNT OF SALES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS

Dated September 25, 1879,

BY

JOHN BROWN, INDIAN AGENT,

AT

Grand River Agency, D. T.

This voucher to be made in triplicate; one copy retained, and two forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs with Property Return.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.,
September 30, 1879.

We solemnly swear that one horse belonging to the Grand River Agency, D. T., died on the morning of September 20, 1879, of lung fever, and that such death occurred through no negligence or want of foresight on the part of the agent or any of the employes, but that all proper care and attention were exercised by the farmer in the treatment of the disease, but without effect; and we declare our entire disinterestedness in the matter.

JOHN SIMMONS.
HENRY FRENCH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Grand River Agency, D. T., this 30th day of September, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

I certify on honor that the facts as stated in the foregoing affidavit are true and correct.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.,
September 30, 1879.

PROPERTY.

VOUCHER No. 5.—ABSTRACT F.

Third Quarter, 1879.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.

JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT.

[5-315-(b).]

GRAND RIVER (D. T.) AGENCY, October 18, 1879.

To the U. S. INDIAN AGENT:

Please deliver the following supplies, for subsistence of forty scholars at the Grand River boarding school, at this agency, during the week ending October 25, 1879.

JAMES GORDON,
Principal Teacher.

Total number of rations, 280.

Number of pounds.	Articles.	Number of pounds.	Articles.
1½	Baking powder	40	Pork
20	Beans	10	Salt
240	Beef	10	Soap
10	Coffee	24	Sugar
100	Corn meal	Gallons, 2	Sirup
20	Dried fruit	1	Tea
200	Flour	Quarts, 2	Vinegar

Received of John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, the above-named supplies for subsistence of Indian scholars at the Grand River boarding school, at Grand River (D. T.) Agency.

JAMES GORDON,
Principal Teacher.

I hereby certify, on honor, that I have, this 18th day of October, 1879, issued all the articles named in this voucher to the above-named school.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

NOTE.—The supplies drawn upon this requisition are for the use of the pupils exclusively. There is no special objection to the cooking of the supplies purchased by the employes of the schools by the same cooks at the same time with those of the school children, nor to their being served at the same table.

[5-315-(b).]

PROPERTY.

ABSTRACT F.

ISSUES

TO

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY

JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT,

AT

Grand River (D. T.) Agency,

During the Fourth Quarter, 1879.

Date of Requisition, October 18, 1879.

To be made out in triplicate: One copy retained and two forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs with Property Return.

TO 100 RATIONS.

Flour or corn meal	pounds..	110
Beef (net)	do.....	110
Or 90 pounds beef and 10 bacon or pork.		
Coffee	do.....	3½
Or, in lieu of coffee, tea	do.....	1½
Sugar	do.....	10
Beans, rice, or hominy	do.....	10
Dried fruit	do.....	10
Sirup or molasses	gallon..	1
Vinegar	quart..	1
Salt	pounds..	4
Pepper	ounces..	4
Soap	pounds..	7
Baking powder	do.....	1

NOTE.—Butter, eggs, milk, garden vegetables, etc., raised or produced on the farms attached to the schools, may be used in addition to the above.

For any number of pupils above twenty or less, and for any number of days more or less than a week, a proportionate quantity of each article, according to this table, will be used.

The agent will drop the articles from his Property Return and file with the return this receipted requisition as his voucher.

The ration above named is a maximum, which should be reduced whenever practicable. Any small increase that the agent may desire to make in any of the articles comprising the ration, as a substitute for any other article or articles thereof not needed and not used, or that may be decreased as to quantity issued, will be allowed, provided a full explanation of such action on the part of the agent shall accompany the vouchers for such issues, together with a satisfactory statement showing that the amount actually issued does not exceed in value that allowed in the established ration.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.

RETURN OF MEDICAL PROPERTY

At Grand River United States Indian Agency, Dakota, for the quarter ending September 30, 1879.

JOHN BROWN, *Agent.*

PHILIP WHARTON, *Physician.*

Articles and quantities.	On hand at last return.	Received from—			Total to be accounted for.	Expended.		Remaining on hand.
						With sick.	Otherwise.*	
MEDICINES.								
Acid, acetic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	4				4	2		2
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent.....	2				2	$\frac{1}{2}$		$1\frac{1}{2}$
Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles								
Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles.....do	16				16			16
Acid, muriatic, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....do	4				4	1		3
Acid, nitric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....do	4				4			4
Acid, sulphuric, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....do								
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles do	8				8	3		5
Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles.....do								
Acid, tartaric, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....do	12				12			12
Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles.....do	3				3	1		2
Aloes, powdered, in 2-oz. bottles.....do								
Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles.....do								
Ammonia, aromatic spirits of, in 4-oz. g. s. bot.do	10				10			10
Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do								
Ammonia, muriate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do								
Ammonia, solution of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles....do	12				12	4		8

* Whenever any articles are expended otherwise than "with sick" a certificate must accompany the return, stating opposite each article the manner in which it was expended.

I certify that the foregoing statement exhibits the true condition of medical property at this agency, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Examined, approved, and respectfully forwarded.

OCTOBER 10, 1879.

PHILIP WHARTON,
Agency Physician.

JOHN BROWN,
United States Indian Agent.

RETURN
OF
MEDICAL PROPERTY

FOR THE
Quarter ending September 30, 1879,

AT
GRAND RIVER AGENCY, D. T.

JOHN BROWN, AGENT.

PHILIP WHARTON, PHYSICIAN.

Forwarded.....

Received at Indian Office.....

Registered.....

STATEMENT giving the number and description of buildings belonging to the United States, and used for the benefit of the Indian service on Sioux Reservation, belonging to the Grand River Agency, in the State or Territory of Dakota.

Buildings, No. of.	Name of building and purpose for which used.	Dimensions.	Nature of construction.				Style of finish.				Rooms, No. of.	Height, No. of stories.	Doors, No. of.	Windows, No. of.	Stones, No. of, run.	Saws, No. of.	Distance from agency.	On what reservation.	When erected.	Cost of construction.	State of repair.	Present value.
			Adobe.	Stone.	Frame.	Logs.	Wood-work, painted inside and out.	Dressed clapboard.	Logs, round.	Logs, hewn.													Lathed and plastered.
1	Dwelling, agents	20 x 30			X	X	X	X	X	X	6	2	12	12	4	1	1/2 mile.	1873	\$2,000	Good.	\$1,500	
1	Storehouse	30 x 43			X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	6	6	4	1	1/2 mile.	1875	500	do.	500	
1	Mill	25 x 40									3	2	8	8	4	1	1/2 mile.	1875	5,000	do.	4,000	

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above statement is correct.

Dated September 30, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

NOTE.—In filling out this blank the agent will give, under the different heads above designated, a full description of each building owned by the Government and used for the benefit of the Indian service on the reservations under his charge. Houses permanently occupied by Indian families need not be described on this blank. This statement must be made out in triplicate once during each year, one copy to be retained in the agent's office, and the other two copies to be forwarded to the Indian Office with his property return for the quarter ending March 31 of each year.

[5-140.]

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT
OF
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
BELONGING TO THE
GRAND RIVER AGENCY,
September 30, 1879.

SUPPLIES received, issued, and remaining on hand at Grand River Agency, Dakota, for the week ending Saturday, October 18, 1879.

	Pounds.	Beef cattle, gross.		Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.					
		Head, No.	Weight, pounds.																							
On hand per last report.....	1,476	60	53,685	1,956	83,269	8,320	83,269	578	366	3,374	61	387	3,374	306	578	286	366	3,374	306	578	286	366	3,374	61	387	
Received during the week.....	2,000		* 250	* 250	* 2,217		* 2,217																			
Total.....	3,576	60	53,685	2,206	85,486	8,320	85,486	578	366	3,874	61	387	3,874	366	578	286	366	3,874	366	578	286	366	3,874	61	387	
Issued during the week.....	151	5	4,536	60	85,706	8,320	85,706	30	30	120		8	120	30	30		30	120	30	30		30	120		8	
Balance on hand.....	3,325	55	49,149	2,146	84,780	8,320	84,780	548	336	3,754	61	379	3,754	336	548	286	336	3,754	336	548	286	336	3,754	61	379	

* Gained in issues.

Number of heads of families to whom supplies were issued during week..... 36
 Number of Indians to whom supplies were issued during week..... 216
 Number of rations issued during week..... 1,512

I certify the foregoing report to be correct.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

[5-250.]

No. 39.

GRAND RIVER, D. T., AGENCY,

October 18, 1879.

JOHN BROWN, AGENT.

SUPPLY REPORT

FOR THE

Week ending October 18, 1879.

[5-240.]
 DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT of proposed changes in employés at Grand River Agency, Dakota, submitted July 19, 1879, by John Brown, U. S. Indian agent.

NOMINATED: Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Position or occupation.	Previous occupation.	Birthplace.	Whence appointed.	Where employed.	For what tribes employed.	Date of commencing service.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Frank Gardner.....	M.	W.	28	S.	Herder.....	Laborer.....	Vermont.	Iowa..	Grand River Agency.	Uncapapa Sioux.	July 19	\$300.00	
RELIEVED Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Single or married.	Position or occupation.	Resigned or discharged.	Cause.				Date of terminating service.	Compensation.	Remarks.
Caleb Plummer.....	M.	W.	32	M.	Herder.....	Discharged...	Neglect of duty.....				July 18	\$300.00	Discharged in the evening.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
 July 19, 1879.

To the Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with instructions,* I forward herewith a descriptive statement of certain changes in the employé force of this agency which I propose to make, subject to your approval.
 JOHN BROWN,
 U. S. Indian Agent.

In the descriptive statement the SEX may be designated by the letter M for male or F for female, the RACE by W for white, N for negro, I for Indian, H for half-breed, C for Chinese, etc., and the correct AGE is to be given when known; when it is estimated, a line should be drawn under the figures S should represent single, and M married.
 These reports of "Changes in Employés" are not to be considered as a substitute for "Quarterly Reports of Employés." The latter must be made regularly and promptly without regard to these.

* Instructions to agents require that every change of employés shall be reported to the Commissioner, for his action, at the time such change takes place.

Registered.

REPORTS CHANGES IN EMPLOYÉS.

JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT.

July 19, 1879.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY,
 DAKOTA,

[5-240.]

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT of proposed changes in the Indian police force at Grand River Agency, Dakota, submitted October 1, 1879, by John Brown, United States Indian Agent.

NOMINATED October 1, 1879. Name.	Blood.	Position.	Nation.	Name of tribe.	Birthplace.	Married or single.	Number in family.	Age.	Height.	Weight.	Measurements of chest, lungs inflated.	Measurements of chest, lungs not inflated.	Date of commencing service.	Compensation per month.	Remarks.	
																Position.	Resigned, discharged, or suspended.	Cause.	Date of termina- ting service.	Compensation per month.	Remarks.
Standing Elk.....	Full	Sergeant.	Sioux.	Uncapa.....	Dak.	M.	5	34	6	180	42	40	Oct. 1	\$5 per M..		
White Shield.....	Full	Private.	do	do	Dak.	M.	3	30	5.10	160	40	39	Oct. 1	do		
Eine Thunder.....	Full	do	do	do	Dak.	S.	4	32	5.11	165	41	40	Oct. 1	do		
Crow Mouth.....	Full	do	do	do	Dak.	M.	8	36	6.1	190	42	40	Oct. 1	do		
RELIEVED: Name.																

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
October 1, 1879.

To the Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In compliance with sec. 246, Rules and Regulations for the government of the Indian police service, I forward herewith a descriptive statement of certain changes in the police force at this agency which I propose to make, subject to your approval.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY,

DAKOTA,

October 1, 1879.

JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT.

REPORTS CHANGES IN THE U. S. INDIAN
POLICE SERVICE.

Registered. See sec. 246 Regulations Indian Depart-
ment, 1894.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS required for the Indian service at Grand River Agency, D. T., for the fourth quarter, 1879, by John Brown, United States Indian agent.

Heads and subheads of appropriations.	Objects for which funds are required.	Amount of estimate.	Amount on hand.	Objects for which funds on hand will be accented.
Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1880: Pay of employes.....	Pay of blacksmith, fourth quarter, 1879..... Pay of shoemaker, fourth quarter, 1879..... Pay of farmer, fourth quarter, 1879..... Pay of carpenter, fourth quarter, 1879..... Pay of physician, third and fourth quarters, 1879..... Pay of herder, fourth quarter, 1879.....	\$200.00 187.50 225.00 200.00 500.00 75.00		
Beneficial objects.....	For purchase of 20 wagons, under authority of letter from Indian Office of September 15, 1879.	1,387.50	\$28.75	Applicable to pay of employes for fourth quarter, 1879.
Pay of Indian agents, 1880..... Pay of interpreters, 1880..... Pay of Indian police, 1880.....	Pay of agent, fourth quarter, 1879..... Pay of interpreter, fourth quarter, 1879..... For pay of 1 sergeant and 3 privates, at \$5 per month, for fourth quarter, 1879.	1,000.00 400.00 75.00 60.00	608.00	\$208.00 of funds on hand required to make final payment on school-house.

NOTE.—The objects for which funds are required, and for which funds on hand will be needed, must be specifically stated.

[5-092.]

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS

FOR THE
Fourth Quarter, 1879.

JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT.

[5-300.]

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. INDIAN AGENCY,

_____, 189 .

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

I have the honor to report my balance of public funds on deposit and in hand at the close of the week ending Saturday, _____, 189 , as follows:

Balance as shown by report for week ending _____, 18	.....	\$.....
Received since last weekly report as follows:		
From Treasurer of the U. S		\$.....
Sales to employés.....		.....
Sales of Government property other than sales to employés ...		.....
Miscellaneous receipts.....		\$.....
Total received		\$.....
Expended during the week:		
Paid to employés, regular and irregular.....		\$.....
Paid for authorized purchases .....		.....
Paid to Indians per capita annuity .....		.....
Paid for traveling and miscellaneous expenses .....		.....
Total expenditure during the week.....		\$.....
BALANCE FOR WHICH I AM ACCOUNTABLE		\$.....
Which is accounted for as follows:		
Deposited with.....		\$.....
Cash on hand.....		.....
TOTAL AS ABOVE.....		\$.....

Very respectfully,

U. S. Indian Agent.

REMARKS: _____

NOTE.—Funds in transitu will not be reported by disbursing officers on this Statement until notice shall have been received from the depository that moneys have been placed to their credit.

NOTE 1.—This statement will be made and forwarded promptly, at the close of each week, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NOTE 2.—Disbursing officers are required by act of March 3, 1857, to deposit *all* money intrusted to them for disbursement with some designated depository of the United States, and to make payments by checks. This requirement should be strictly observed, officers keeping money in hand at their own risk only when the necessities of the service make it indispensable, and when the special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury has been obtained therefor.

NOTE 3.—When money is deposited to credit of the Treasurer of the U. S. the "*original*" certificate of deposit should be transmitted at once to the Secretary of the Treasury; the fact and date of transmittal should be indorsed on the other, which should be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In taking credit in account current for deposits made, officers should state specifically the date of the deposit, the designation and location of the depository in which the deposit was made, as well as the appropriation to which the deposit belongs, and the fiscal year for which the money was appropriated.

NOTE 4.—Money received from sales of public property mentioned in sections 444, 445, and 446. Instructions to Indian Agents, October 1, 1894, will be promptly deposited with the nearest Assistant Treasurer, or other Government depository designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to credit of Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts on account of "Proceeds of Government Property," and can not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law.—(See Revised Statutes, Title XL, Sec. 3618.)

[5-300.]

AGENCY,

_____, 189 .

AGENT.

FIRST INDORSEMENT.

SECOND INDORSEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

_____, 189 .

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

_____, 189 .

WEEKLY STATEMENT

OF

PUBLIC FUNDS

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, _____, 189 .

Total amount, \$.....

Respectfully forwarded to the Treasurer U. S., with request that this Office may be furnished with a statement of the amount on deposit to the credit of _____, U. S. Indian Agent, with the within designated depositories, as per their reports for the week ending Saturday, _____, 189 .

Chief of Accounts Division.

Respectfully returned to the Comm'r of Indian Affairs. It appears from the reports for the week ending _____, 189 , that _____, U. S. Indian Agent, had on deposit the following sums:

.....	\$.....
.....
.....	\$.....

Treasurer U. S.

[5-301.]

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. INDIAN AGENCY,

_____, 189 .

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

I have the honor to report my balance of public funds on deposit and in hand at the close of the month ending _____, 189 , as follows:

Balance as shown by report for week ending _____ 189 ,	.....	\$.....
Received since last weekly report as follows:		
From Treasurer of the U. S. ....	.....	\$.....
Sales to employés.....	.....
Sales of Government property other than sales to employés.....	.....
Miscellaneous receipts.....	.....	\$.....
Total received .....	.....	\$.....
Expended since last weekly report as follows:		
Paid to employés, regular and irregular.....	.....	\$.....
Paid for authorized purchases .....	.....
Paid to Indians per capita annuity .....	.....
Paid for traveling and miscellaneous expenses .....	.....
Total expenditure .....	.....	\$.....
BALANCE FOR WHICH I AM ACCOUNTABLE.....	.....	\$.....
Which is accounted for as follows:		
Deposited with.....	.....	\$.....
Cash on hand.....	.....	\$.....
TOTAL AS ABOVE .....	.....	\$.....

Very respectfully,

U. S. Indian Agent.REMARKS: _____

NOTE.—Funds in transitu will not be reported by disbursing officers on this statement until notice shall have been received from the depository that moneys have been placed to their credit.

NOTE 1.—This statement will be made and forwarded promptly, at the close of each month, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NOTE 2.—Disbursing officers are required by act of March 3, 1857, to deposit *all* money intrusted to them for disbursement with some designated depository of the United States, and to make payments by checks. This requirement should be strictly observed, officers keeping money in hand at their own risk only when the necessities of the service make it indispensable, and when the special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury has been obtained therefor.NOTE 3.—When money is deposited to credit of the Treasurer of the U. S. the "*original*" certificate of deposit should be transmitted at once to the Secretary of the Treasury; the fact and date of transmittal should be indorsed on the other, which should be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In taking credit in account current for deposits made, officers should state specifically the date of deposit, the designation and location of the depository in which the deposit was made, as well as the appropriation to which the deposit belongs, and the fiscal year for which the money was appropriated.

NOTE 4.—Money received from sales of public property mentioned in section 445, Instructions to Indian Agents, 1894, will be promptly deposited with the nearest assistant treasurer or other Government depository designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to credit of treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts on account of "Proceeds of Government Property," and can not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law.—(See Revised Statutes, Title XL, sec. 3618.)

[5-301.]

AGENCY,

_____, 189 .

AGENT.

MONTHLY STATEMENT
OF
PUBLIC FUNDS

FOR THE

Month ending _____, 189 .

Total amount, \$.....

Number or quantity required during the period estimated for.	ARTICLES. (To be arranged alphabetically, as on property return.)	Estimated cost.	REMARKS. (See note on face of estimate.)
1.....	Drill, blacksmith's	\$30.00	The nails in the within estimate are needed for repairs of agency buildings and Indian houses.
10 dozen	Forks, hay, 4-tined, at \$6	60.00	
5.....	Machines, mowing, Buckeye, at \$75	375.00	The blacksmith's drill, tire-setter, and tire-shrinker are required on account of the blacksmith shop never having been furnished with the same.
5.....	Machines, reaping, Buckeye, at \$100	500.00	
2.....	Machines, thrashing, McCormick's 10-horse power, at \$500	1,000.00	The old agency scale became broken and useless and was disposed of at public sale last June, hence the necessity for a new one.
10 kegs ..	Nails, 6d, at 3c	30.00	
10 kegs ..	Nails, 8d, at 3c	30.00	The agricultural implements are needed to carry out the views of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding increased facilities to be afforded Indians to learn to labor for their own support.
10 kegs ..	Nails, 10d, at 3c	30.00	
19 kegs ..	Nails, 12d, at 3c	30.00	The agricultural implements are needed to carry out the views of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding increased facilities to be afforded Indians to learn to labor for their own support.
4 dozen	Picks, at \$6.25	25.00	
10.....	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, at \$15	150.00	The agricultural implements are needed to carry out the views of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding increased facilities to be afforded Indians to learn to labor for their own support.
50.....	Plows, 9-inch, at \$8	400.00	
5.....	Rakes, sulky, at \$30	150.00	The agricultural implements are needed to carry out the views of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding increased facilities to be afforded Indians to learn to labor for their own support.
1.....	Scale, hay and cattle, 5 tons	150.00	
10 dozen	Scythes, at \$7.50	75.00	The agricultural implements are needed to carry out the views of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding increased facilities to be afforded Indians to learn to labor for their own support.
10 dozen	Scythe-snaths, at \$6	60.00	
10 dozen	Shovels, long-handled, at \$8	80.00	The agricultural implements are needed to carry out the views of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding increased facilities to be afforded Indians to learn to labor for their own support.
10 dozen	Spades, long-handled, at \$8	80.00	
1.....	Tire-setter	25.00	The agricultural implements are needed to carry out the views of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs regarding increased facilities to be afforded Indians to learn to labor for their own support.
1.....	Tire-shrinker	20.00	
	Total.....	3,300.00	

I certify that the above estimate is correct, and that the articles specified are requisite for the public service, rendered so by the circumstances set forth in the above remarks.

GRAND RIVER, D. T., AGENCY,
Date: October 25, 1879.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

ESTIMATE OF INDIAN SUPPLIES, ETC.,

Required for the service of the

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,

During the Fourth Quarter, 1879.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit an estimate of supplies, etc., required for the service at the agency under my charge, as above, amounting to \$3,300.00, and respectfully ask for the necessary authority to purchase the same (1) under contract.

I also ask authority to publish an advertisement, inviting proposals in the case, in the (2) Yankton Free Press and Dakotian, and Bismarck Gazette, and to make contract with the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, for the delivery of the articles estimated for.

I have on hand (3) \$1,125.00 available to the proposed purchase from appropriation fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska (civilization), 1880.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Dated October 25, 1879.

(1) "Under contract," or "in open market." (2) To be filled up properly in all cases where the amount exceeds \$1,000, or where it is designed to purchase a less amount under contract. (3) This space must be properly filled.

Estimates should be for a not less period than three months, and include as nearly as practicable all articles that will be required during the period estimated for, to avoid the necessity of special requisitions. The application to be made of each article, and the necessity for its purchase, must be clearly stated in the remarks. Insert extra leaves when the space is not sufficient.

To be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by agent.

ESTIMATE
OF
INDIAN SUPPLIES, ETC.,
REQUIRED AT THE
GRAND RIVER, D. T., AGENCY,
During Fourth Quarter, 1879,
BY
JOHN BROWN, AGENT.

[1-007.]

ABSTRACT of proposals received at Grand River Agency, D. T., Dec. 6, 1879, for beef, gross, for Grand River Agency. Quantity called for, 1,600,000 lbs.

No. of bid.	Name of bidder.	Place of delivery.	Quantity.	Rate.	Transportation.	Cost at agency.	Remarks.
4	John Smith	Agency	All..	\$2.90			
5	A. L. Katzeustein	do	All..	3.10			
6	Abel King	do	All..	2.95			
7	H. N. Power	do	All..	2.92			

I certify the above to be a complete abstract of all bids received at this agency, under advertisement of Nov. 10, 1879, for beef, gross, deliverable at said agency during the fiscal year of 1880.

JOHN BROWN,
U. S. Ind. Agt., Grand River Agency, D. T.

[5-080 a.]

CONTRACT FOR BEEF.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and ninety_____, by and between _____, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for and on behalf of the United States of America, party of the first part, and _____, party

of the second part, for _____ heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns—

Witnesseth: That the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. That the said party of the second part, for _____ heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby covenants and agrees with the said party of the first part to furnish and deliver, during the fiscal year, 189_____, at the places herein designated, to such agent or agents of the United States as may be appointed to receive them, beef cattle, on the hoof, in the quantities and at the prices herein stated and subject to such inspection by Army officers, or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary by the party of the first part, in accordance with the terms of advertisement and specifications of schedule of the said party of the said part, dated _____ hereto attached, and which is made a part of this agreement.

Quantity.	Place of delivery.	Price per 100 pounds, gross weight, less 20 per cent for cows.

ARTICLE 2. That the party of the first part, however, reserves the right to require a greater or less quantity, not exceeding twenty-five per cent in either case, than that specified in said schedule, at the price or prices therein stated, of which increase or decrease in the quantity required reasonable notice shall be given to the party of the second part, and which increase may be called for at any time within the fiscal year by giving sixty days' notice, notwithstanding any conditions as to delivery contained in the bid.

ARTICLE 3. That the party of the first part agrees to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, _____ heirs, executors, and administrators, for all the cattle received under this contract, at the rate or price designated in the above schedule, payment to be made on presentation, at the Office of Indian Affairs, of proper receipts, in duplicate, of the respective agents, and certificates of inspection, in duplicate, of inspecting officers when required by the party of the first part, after the same shall have been properly approved: *Provided*, That for all cows delivered under this contract a deduction of twenty (20) per centum on the price stipulated in article one (1) shall be made.

ARTICLE 4. That the party of the second part agrees to keep beef cattle, as described in article 5 of this contract, in the vicinity of the places of delivery in such quantities as to give assurance of his ability to make deliveries when required; and should he fail to collect such cattle at such points fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the party of the first part shall have the right to purchase, or cause to be purchased, beef cattle as he may elect, at the expense of the party of the second part.

ARTICLE 5. That it is further agreed by and between the parties hereto, that the beef cattle furnished under this contract shall be good, healthy, merchantable steers and cows (no bulls or stags), not over seven years of age; and unless authorized in writing by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not more than one-fourth of the cattle offered and accepted at one delivery shall be cows; that they shall be delivered on the Government scales, upon which the weight shall be ascertained (steers and cows to be weighed separately; or if weighed together they shall be accepted at an equal average per head for both classes, and payments therefor made as described in article three (3) hereof), at the agency aforesaid, at the times and in the quantities required by the respective Indian agent in charge, upon five days' notice by said Indian agent to the said party of the second part, or authorized agents or representatives; that they shall be "lotted" without food or water during the twelve hours immediately preceding each and every delivery; that the average gross weight thereof at each delivery from May 1st to December 1st shall not be less than _____ pounds per head, and from December 1st to May 1st not less than _____ pounds per head; that all animals offered under this contract weighing less than _____ pounds gross, or being in such condition as to net less than fifty per centum of their gross weights in good, merchantable beef, from May 1st to December 1st, or less than forty-five per centum in such beef from December 1st to May 1st, shall be rejected (except as they may be received under the provisions of article 6 hereof) as inferior to the requirements of this article.

ARTICLE 6. That it is also further agreed by and between the parties hereto that for all the cattle offered under this contract which are not in conformity with the requirements of article 5, but which the respective Indian agents may be compelled by the necessities of the service to receive, there shall be a deduction of one (1) per centum in the price agreed upon in article 1 for each and every five (5) pounds, or fraction thereof, that said cattle so received shall fall short of the standard weights agreed upon in the preceding article. And if the respective Indian agents are compelled by the necessities of the service to receive cattle whose condition as to quality—although weighing the required average, as expressed in article 5 of this contract—renders them inferior to the requirements of said article 5, then the value of the cattle so received shall be determined by deducting from the price thereof, as agreed upon in article 1 of this contract, such a percentage as may be agreed upon by the agent and (if practicable) a military officer detailed for that purpose by the commander of the nearest military post, upon the written request of said agent to said commander, the said agent and the officer so detailed as aforesaid to appoint, in case of their disagreement as to the percentage of said deduction, a third and disinterested person to form with them a board of survey, the decision of a majority of such board so constituted as aforesaid to be final and binding on the parties hereto.

ARTICLE 7. That it is also further agreed by and between the parties hereto that if any of the cattle offered for acceptance shall fail to conform to the requirements of this contract, the same, unless received under the provisions of article 6, shall be rejected by the agent to whom the same are offered, who shall have authority to require of the said party of the second part the delivery, within five days after such rejection, of proper cattle in the place of those rejected; and in case the said party of the second part shall fail to deliver cattle of the kind required within the said period of five days, then the said party of the first part shall have the right to purchase, or cause to be purchased, in open market or otherwise, such cattle as may be required to supply the deficiency. And it is agreed and understood by the parties hereto that the said party of the second part and _____ sureties shall be held accountable, under the bond which may be given for the faithful performance of this contract, for any excess in the cost of the cattle so purchased over and above the cost of said cattle at the price or prices designated in said schedule.

ARTICLE 8. That it is agreed, however, that, before the United States shall be bound by this contract, the party of the second part shall furnish a joint and several bond, in the sum of _____ thousand dollars, duly executed, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, said bond to be conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract in all its particulars by the said party of the second part.

ARTICLE 9. That it is expressly understood by the party of the second part that, in conformity to the requirements of section 3737 of the Revised Statutes, neither this contract nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of this contract so far as the United States are concerned, all rights of action, however, for any breach of this contract by the contracting parties being reserved to the United States.

ARTICLE 10. That it is agreed by and between the parties hereto that this contract may, by mutual consent, be changed, altered, modified, or abrogated, in whole or in part; but no such change, alteration, modification, or abrogation shall entitle the said party of the second part to increase rates of compensation over the rates herein specified.

ARTICLE 11. That it is further agreed that no Member of or Delegate to Congress, officer, agent, or employé of the Government shall be admitted to any share or part in this agreement, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom.

ARTICLE 12. That no deliveries shall be made under this contract and no liabilities attach to the United States, in consequence of the execution of this contract, if Congress fails to make an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 18____, for which goods and supplies are required for the purpose of and in an amount sufficient to meet the same.

ARTICLE 13. That this agreement is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

For and on behalf of the United States:

Witnesses:

_____	} _____ [SEAL.]
_____	} _____ [SEAL.]
_____	} _____ [SEAL.]
_____	} _____ [SEAL.]
_____	} _____ [SEAL.]
_____	} _____ [SEAL.]

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING OUT CONTRACTS.

Contracts must be executed in quadruplicate. Contracts executed by firms must be signed by each member of the firm. The ordinary firm signature is not sufficient. The "party of the second part" in the body of the contract should be indicated thus: "John Smith, James Brown, and Wm. Jones, partners in business under the firm name of Smith, Brown & Co."

Contracts executed by the president, secretary, or other officer of a company, must be accompanied by a certificate of the board of directors or executive committee thereof, under seal, that the officer so signing was duly authorized to make contracts for and on behalf of the company, and that the act of such officer in executing the contract is binding upon the company represented by him. The Christian names of all parties appearing herein must be written and signed in full, and the signatures of contracting parties witnessed by at least two persons. The signature of a witness should be written opposite to the signature witnessed.

An impression or seal of some adhesive substance must be affixed to the signature of each principal. Contracts signed by an agent of a firm, or by one member for another, or by an attorney are not valid unless the same be accompanied by a duly executed power of attorney from the party or parties for whom such agent, member, or attorney shall sign (of date even with or prior—except in the case of a general power of attorney—to the date of the instrument), which power of attorney must set forth specifically the particular purpose for which it was given by describing in full the names of the contracting parties and the date and object of the contract. The post-office address of contracting parties and witnesses must be given.

Quantities should be stated in words as well as figures. Point and time of delivery must be distinctly stated.

All dates must be carefully supplied.

The advertisement under which award is made must form part of and be attached to each contract. Erasures, interlineations, or other irregularities must be explained over the seals of the parties to this instrument.

Any contract not made in conformity with the above instructions will be rejected, and a corrected one required before any deliveries of supplies will be permitted thereunder. When Indian agents use this form of blank, the number of copies indicated in the "brief" will be made and disposed of as there directed.

One bond only is required with each contract, no copies of the same being required, and the same must be executed before a clerk of some court of record; or, if before other officer, the certificate of such clerk of court as to said officer's authority must be attached.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON, _____, 189 .

The within contract is hereby _____.

Secretary.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

FOR THE

DELIVERY OF BEEF CATTLE

BETWEEN

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

AND

Dated _____, 189 .

Expires _____, 189 .

BOND, \$ _____.

\$	_____
\$	_____
\$	_____
\$	_____
\$	_____

Sureties.

Registered, Contract Book No. _____, p. _____.

When this form of blank is used by Indian agents duplicate copies must be made and forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs for action.

[1-0020.]

BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, _____
 of _____, County of _____ and
 State of _____, and _____
 of _____, County of _____ and
 State of _____, and _____
 of _____, County of _____ and
 State of _____, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of _____

_____ dollars (\$ _____) lawful money of the United States, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our, and each of our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for and in the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Scaled with our seals, attested by our signatures, at _____, this _____ day of _____

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-_____

The nature of this obligation is such, that if the said _____, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, or any of them, shall and do in all things well and truly observe, perform, fulfill, accomplish and keep all and singular the covenants, conditions, and agreements whatsoever, which on the part of the said _____

his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, are, or ought to be, observed, performed, fulfilled, accomplished, and kept, comprised, or mentioned in certain articles of agreement bearing date the _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-_____, between the said _____ and the said _____, concerning the furnishing and delivering of _____

according to the true intent and meaning of said articles of agreement, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

_____ [SEAL.]
 _____ [SEAL.]
 _____ [SEAL.]

At least two witnesses sign above as to each signer, or two witnesses "as to all signers," to be clearly expressed.

Principal and sureties full first names to be signed above on lines having seals in the order stated at the head thereof.

OF _____
 County of _____ ss.
 On this _____ day of _____, A. D. 189__
 before me, the undersigned, a _____ in and for the
 County and _____ aforesaid, personally appeared
 _____ and _____ and
 _____, who, being by me severally sworn, according to law,
 each upon his oath says that he owns and possesses property not exempt by law from execution, over
 and above all his debts and liabilities and free from all incumbrances, of the value of the sum set
 opposite his name in connection herewith, viz:

 (First surety sign again here.)

 (Second surety sign again here.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at _____
 this _____ day of _____, 189__
 [SEAL.] _____

Execute before the clerk of a court of record, or furnish certificate of proper clerk of court as to
 execution before a notary public, etc.
 NOTE.--Each surety must qualify in the full sum of the bond.

BOND

FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CONTRACT
 BETWEEN

 AND

Dated _____, 189__
 For _____

_____	\$	_____
_____	\$	_____
_____	\$	_____
_____	\$	_____
_____	\$	_____
_____	\$	_____
} Sureties		
_____	\$	Amount

All bonds must be sealed with wax or other adhesive substance.

[1-006.]
OATH.

I do solemnly swear that the copy of contract hereunto annexed is an exact copy of contract made
 by me personally with John Smith, of Yankton, Dakota Territory; that I made the same fairly, with-
 out any benefit or advantage to myself, or allowing any such benefit or advantage corruptly to the
 said John Smith (for 1,600,000 pounds beef, gross), or any other person or persons; and that the papers
 accompanying include all those relating to the said contract, as required by the statute in such case
 made and provided.

JOHN BROWN,
 U. S. Indian Agent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Bismarek, Dak., this 15th day of December, 1879.
 [SEAL.]

WALTER COMMONER,
 Notary Public.

[1-006.]

OATH OF DISINTERESTEDNESS,
 PERTAINING TO CONTRACT BETWEEN
JOHN SMITH,
 OF
 YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
 AND
 JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT.

Dated December 9, 1879.

For 1,600,000 pounds of beef, gross.

This oath is to be affixed to copy of contract sent to
 Notary Office.

This form must be exclusively used for beef received "under contract."

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

RECEIPT FOR BEEF AND BEEF CATTLE DELIVERED UNDER CONTRACT.

Received at _____ (1) _____, 188 .
 _____ Indian Agency, (2) _____
 (3) _____, 188 , of _____
 (4) _____
 (5) head of beef cattle weighing (4) _____
 (6) _____ (weight ascertained by (7) _____
 _____) under _____ contract
 dated _____, 188 , for subsistence of Indians at the said Agency,

and for which I have signed receipts in *duplicate*.

I hereby certify that the *beef* here received for is fully equal to the requirements of the contract above mentioned, and in this delivery and receipt each and every condition, provision, and stipulation of the contract has been fully and honestly complied with, and that payment has not been made for the same.

(8) _____ U. S. Indian Agent.

NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Address and date. Name of month should be stated, as June, October, &c.
2. State or Territory.
3. Date of receipt of beef.
4. Numbers, weights, prices, and quantities must be stated in words.
5. If delivered on the block "net," strike out "head" and "cattle."
6. Write "net," or "gross, as the contract calls for.
7. State specifically how weight is ascertained. If gross weight is estimated by weighing dressed beef, state what percentage was allowed for "tare."
8. Erasures, alterations, or interlineations

- must be noticed as having been made before signing, and *explanation signed by Agent.*
9. Persons receiving this receipt are enjoined to see that it is properly filled up and signed.
 10. *Assignments* should be specifically made the same as drafts are transferred, or by general written assignment, filed in each office revising the accounts.
 11. *Payment of this receipt* will be made only at the Office of Indian Affairs.
 12. Payment will be refused on any other Form.

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF BEEF CATTLE.

_____ AGENCY, _____

_____, 18 .

I hereby certify that on the _____ day of _____
 18 , I carefully inspected, for the Indian Department, _____
 _____ head of beef cattle, of which _____
 head were steers, weighing _____
 pounds, gross, and _____ were cows, weighing
 _____ pounds, gross (aggregate
 _____ pounds), and that I
 found the same to be _____ and
 of quality fully up to the requirements of the contract of _____
 _____, dated _____, 18 , under which they
 were delivered.

And I further certify that the aforesaid cattle were all weighed and branded in my presence, and that I have signed this certificate in duplicate.

Inspector of Supplies.

Section 297, Regulations of Indian Department, 1894.—That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian Service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim, and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer, or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing laws for like offenses. That, where practicable, this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use. (*Act March 1, 1883, sec. 3, 22 Stat., 451; act July 4, 1884, sec. 3; Cir. 113 Ind. O.*)

This certificate to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the inspector, per first mail, unless inspection is made at the agency, when it will be given to the Indian agent for transmittal with his receipt. No letter of transmittal required.

This receipt to be given to the Contractor or his Agent, who will see that it is properly filled, and transmit the same to the Office of Indian Affairs for settlement. Settlement can be made ONLY on this ORIGINAL RECEIPT.

[5-134.]

INDIAN OFFICE,

Claim No. —.

[Duplicate.]

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

OF

BEEF CATTLE

Of — delivered by —, under contract
 dated —, 18 —, for — Agency. Inspected
 by — at —, 18 —. Set-
 tled —, 18 —, by

Clerk.

[5-135.]

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

_____, 189 .

I hereby certify that I have carefully inspected, for the Indian Department, _____

weighing _____ pounds, net,

and found the same to be _____

and of quality fully equal to the sample on which M _____

contract dated _____, 189 , was awarded. The same has this

_____ day of _____, 189 , been properly marked by
 the contractor, and stamped by me, and delivered to _____

for transportation to _____

and I also certify that I have signed this certificate in duplicate.

Inspector of Supplies.

Section 297, Regulations of Indian Department, 1894.—That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian Service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or both in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: *Provided*, That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: *And provided further*, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: *And provided further*, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That where practicable this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use. (*Act March 1, 1882, sec. 8, 22 Stat., 451; Act July 4, 1884, sec. 8; Cir. 113, Ind. O.*)

This certificate to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the Inspector, per first mail, unless inspection is made at the agency, when it will be given to the Indian agent for transmittal with his receipt. No letter of transmittal required.

[5-135.]

[Duplicate.]

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

Of _____ delivered by _____, under contract
 dated _____, 189____, for _____ Agency. Inspected
 by _____, at _____, _____, 189____. Set-
 tled _____, 189____, by _____,

Clerk.

[5-176.]

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

WEIGHER'S RETURN.

 _____ AGENCY, _____

Return of _____, 189____, received
 from _____, and weighed
 by _____, for
 U. S. Indian Agent _____

The tare was arrived at by weighing _____

_____ certify, on honor, that the above is a true return of weights as weighed by _____

I certify, on honor, that the above-named articles have been properly weighed by the part _____
 who has signed _____ name hereto, and that the weights, as above given, are correct.

 U. S. Indian Agent.

Delivered _____, 189____.
 _____ Agency.

WEIGHER'S RETURN
 OF

[5-176.]
 [Duplicate.]

This return to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the agent per first mail.
 No letter of transmittal required.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, _____, 18 •

Approved _____

Commissioner.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,

WASHINGTON, _____, 18 •

The within contract is _____

Ex. Com.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON, _____, 18 •

The action of the Executive Committee is hereby

Secretary.

[5-084.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

JOHN BROWN, U. S. INDIAN AGENT,

AND

THOMAS J. BATCHELLER,

FOR MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Dated November 10, 1879.

Expires June 30, 1880.

Bond, \$4,000.00

Sureties :	W. T. Dawson	\$4,000.00
	J. Lovejoy	\$4,000.00

Registered Contract-Book No. _____, p. _____.

To be made in quadruplicate: one to be retained by Agent, one to be delivered to contractor, two to be forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs, and one to "Returns Office."
All contracts must be sealed by wax or other adhesive substance.

[5-084.]

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, by and between John Brown, U. S. Indian Agent, Grand River Agency, Dakota Territory, for and on behalf of the United States of America, party of the first part, and Thomas J. Batcheller, of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, Territory of Dakota, party of the second part, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns—

Witnesseth: That the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. That the said Thomas J. Batcheller, party of the second part, will furnish and deliver to the said party of the first part, at the Grand River Agency, Dakota Territory, one hundred and fifty (150) milch cows, the said cows to be good, well-broken domestic cattle, from two to five years old (none of them to be less than two nor more than five years old), with calves, the delivery to be made between June 1 and 15, 1880.

ARTICLE 2. And it is hereby further expressly understood and agreed that the above (animals or articles as the case may be) shall be subject to a rigid inspection by a competent person or persons, to be duly appointed for such service by the party of the first part to this agreement.

ARTICLE 3. That for and in consideration of the faithful performance of the stipulations of this agreement the party of the second part shall be paid, on the presentation of proper receipts or vouchers in duplicate, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as follows: The sum of four thousand and fifty dollars (\$4,050.00) for the whole number of one hundred and fifty cows, or the sum of twenty-seven dollars (\$27.00) for each cow with calf, delivered according to the stipulations of article 1 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 4. That in case of the failure of the said party of the second part to comply with the stipulations of this contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then the party of the first part shall have the power to purchase, or cause to be purchased, in open market, or otherwise, such cows as may be required to supply the deficiency; and it is agreed and understood by the parties hereto that the said party of the second part and his sureties shall be held accountable under the bond given for the faithful performance of this contract for any excess in the cost of the cows so purchased over and above the cost of said cows, at the price stipulated in article 3 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 5. That it is expressly understood by the party of the second part that, in conformity to the requirements of section 3737 of the Revised Statutes, neither this contract nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract so far as the United States are concerned; all rights of action, however, for any breach of this contract by the contracting parties being reserved to the United States.

ARTICLE 6. That it is expressly agreed and stipulated between the parties to this contract that upon mutual agreement it may be changed, altered, modified, or abrogated in whole or in part; but no such change, alteration, modification, or abrogation shall entitle the said party of the second part to increased rates of compensation over the rates herein specified.

ARTICLE 7. That it is further expressly agreed and understood that no member of or delegate to Congress, officer, agent, or employé of the Government shall be admitted to any share or part in this agreement, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom.

ARTICLE 8. That this agreement is made subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Board of Indian Commissioners, and the Secretary of the Interior.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and date first above written.

Witness:

WM. E. GOOD,
GEO. A. ALBERT, of Bismarck, Dakota,
as to both signers.

For and on behalf of the United States:

JOHN BROWN, [SEAL.]

U. S. Indian Agent.

THOMAS J. BATCHELLER, [SEAL.]

Of Bismarck, Dakota.

[5-340 (b).]

[Original.]

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.

[Certified voucher for open-market purchase.]

THE UNITED STATES,

To _____, Dr.

Date.		Dolls.	Cts.

Both original and duplicate to be given to the claimant.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; that the articles therein named were required for immediate use, in consequence of (1) _____

that there is no contract for the delivery thereof; and that the exigency would not admit of the delay incident to purchase by contract after advertisement; that the purchase was authorized by letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated _____, 188 ; that the articles were purchased on the _____ day of _____, 188 , of the person named in the duplicate invoice of purchase annexed hereto, delivered by the vendor at (2) _____, for the prices named in said invoice (see receipt of transporter), and that the same will appear on my return of property for the _____ quarter, 188 .

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the prices charged therefor are reasonable and the lowest obtainable; that there is due the said _____ the sum of (3) _____ dollars; that I have paid no part thereof; and that I have issued this voucher in duplicate in accordance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs dated _____, 188 .

U. S. Indian Agent.

Dated at _____, _____, 188 .

¹ Reasons for purchase MUST be stated.

² If articles named in this voucher are delivered by the seller at a point other than the agency or place where they are to be used, and are to be transported thence to destination by a transportation contractor or common carrier, then the voucher must be accompanied by a "transporter's receipt," in duplicate, for the articles turned over for transportation, as required by office circular "Finance," No. 6, dated August 8, 1878; or, if delivered by the seller at the agency, the words "see receipt of transporter" in the certificate must be erased by the officer issuing this voucher.

³ The AMOUNT MUST be stated in WORDS.

Under NO CIRCUMSTANCES will a certified voucher be issued, unless authority therefor has first been given.

No interlineations or erasures on this voucher will be accepted as valid unless certified over the signature of the issuing officer.

NOTE.—Where not delivered at the agency by the seller free of charge, the gross weight of all the articles must be stated; and upon the vouchers for transportation when paid by the agent there must be a reference to the original vouchers of purchase, that the articles transported can be identified.

[5-340 (b).]

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.

CERTIFIED VOUCHER

FOR

OPEN-MARKET PURCHASE.

\$ _____

[5-212a.]

[Duplicate.]

This form must be exclusively used for flour and grain received "under contract."

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.—CONTRACT RECEIPT.

RECEIPT FOR (1) _____
 (2) _____, 189 .
 Received at _____ Indian Agency, (3) _____
 (4) _____, 189 , of _____
 (5) _____
 sacks of _____, weighing
 (5) _____ pounds,
 (6) _____ (weight ascertained by _____
 _____) under _____ contract
 dated _____, 189 , for subsistence of Indians at said agency,
 and for which I have signed receipts in *duplicate*.

I hereby certify that the _____ here received for
 has been thoroughly inspected by _____
 U. S. _____, and weighed (*see inspector's certificate and weigher's
 returns herewith*), and found to be fully equal to the requirements of the contract and sample
 agreed upon, and in this delivery and receipt each and every provision, stipulation, and condi-
 tion of the contract has been fully and honestly complied with, and that payment has not been
 made for the same.

(7)

U. S. Indian Agent.

NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Kind of supplies.
2. Address and date. Name and month should be stated, as June, October, etc.
3. State and Territory.
4. Date of receipt of supplies.
5. Numbers, weights, and quantities must be stated *in words*.
6. Write "net" or "gross," as contract calls for.
7. Persons receiving this receipt are enjoined
8. to see that it is properly filled up before accepting it.
8. Alterations, erasures, etc., must be noticed as having been done before signing, and explanation must be signed.
9. Payment on this receipt will be made only at the Office of Indian Affairs.
10. Inspection certificate must accompany these receipts.

[5-212a.]

[Duplicate.]

RECEIPT FOR FLOUR AND GRAIN

Delivered at _____ Agency by _____ under contract dated _____, 189 . Settled _____, 189 ,
 by _____
Clerk.

[5-176.]

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

WEIGHER'S RETURN.

_____ AGENCY, _____
 _____, 189 .
 Return of _____, received
 from _____, and weighed
 by _____, for
 U. S. Indian Agent _____

The tare was arrived at by weighing _____

 _____ certify, on honor, that the above is a true return of weights as weighed by

I certify, on honor, that the above-named articles have been properly weighed by the part _____
 who ha _____ signed _____ name hereto, and that the weights, as above given, are correct.

U. S. Indian Agent.

This receipt to be transmitted by the officer issuing the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the first mail. No letter of transmittal required.

This return to be given to the contractor who delivers the goods, or to the transporters of the goods.

[5-119.]

[The freight must be actually weighed at destination.]

U. S. BILL OF LADING.

RECEIVED from _____ at _____, 189____, the following articles and packages of Indian goods and supplies as specified below, in apparent good order and condition, to be forwarded to _____ by _____ contractor for transporting Indian supplies, &c., and there to be delivered in like good order and condition unto _____ for which I have signed bills of lading in duplicate. Freight to be paid by the proper officer of the United States at the rate of _____, and to the order of _____ on the presentation and surrender of both these bills of lading properly received by the party receiving the said supplies.

_____, Contractor, by _____, Agent.

Table with 4 columns: Marks., No. of packages., Contents and numbers on packages., Weight (pounds).

RECEIVED at _____, on the following dates: _____, 189____. _____, the Indian supplies, &c., specified above, in good order and condition, weighing _____ pounds, as shown by actually weighing the same on the scales at _____ (see weigher's return herewith), and for which I here sign duplicate bills of lading.

NOTE.—Each article or package must be actually weighed. If the agent or receiving officer purchased any of the above goods or supplies and turned them over to the freighter for transportation, he (the agent) should state at what points said supplies were turned over to the freighter for transportation at the expense of the United States.

Explanation regarding loss or shrinkage—to be made by agent, who will state all the facts concerning the nature and extent of the loss or injury and how it occurred.

U. S. Indian Agent

NOTE.—1. Payment for transportation will only be made on properly receipted bills of lading, for which necessary blanks will be furnished by the Office of Indian Affairs, and upon presentation and surrender of each copy of such bill.

2. Upon the delivery of the goods they will be receipted by the consignee, or in his name by some one duly authorized to sign for him, which authority must be shown.

3. In case of loss or damage of the public property while in the possession of the carrier, the actual value of such loss or damage, including transportation, should be stated on the bill of lading.

4. It is desirable that the route that the goods are to be taken should be indicated. No payment to subsidized roads, or roads owned, leased, or controlled by the bonded roads in any case will be allowed.

5. Erasures, interlineations, or alterations in bills of lading must be explained thereon by the issuing or other competent officer, such explanation to be signed by him.

6. When the Agent purchases supplies at distant points and turns them over to the freighter for transportation at the expense of the United States, he must state on his bill of lading at what place they were turned over to the freighter for said transportation. (See Circular 64.)

7. Goods and supplies must be actually weighed, and only actual weight receipted for.

8. Extract from act of Congress approved March 1, 1883: "That any disbursing or other officer of the United States or other person who shall knowingly present, or cause to be presented, any voucher, account, or claim to any officer of the United States for approval or payment, or for the purpose of securing a credit in any account with the United States, relating to any matter pertaining to the Indian service, which shall contain any material misrepresentation of fact in regard to the amount due or paid, the name or character of the article furnished or received, or of the service rendered, or to the date of purchase, delivery, or performance of service, or in any other particular, shall not be entitled to payment or credit for any part of said voucher, account, or claim; and if any such credit shall be given or received, or payment made, the United States may recharge the same to the officer or person receiving the credit or payment, and recover the amount from either or from both, in the same manner as other debts due the United States are collected: Provided, That where an account contains more than one voucher the foregoing shall apply only to such vouchers as contain the misrepresentation: And provided further, That the officers and persons by and between whom the business is transacted shall be presumed to know the facts in relation to the matter set forth in the voucher, account, or claim: And provided further, That the foregoing shall be in addition to the penalties now prescribed by law, and in no way to affect proceedings under existing law for like offenses. That, where practicable, this section shall be printed on the blank forms of vouchers provided for general use."

NOTE.—The carrier is expected to see that this bill of lading is properly filled up before accepting and forwarding the same for payment. Read the instructions.

Shipped via

[5-020 a.]

BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, _____ of _____

_____ as principal,

and _____

_____ as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the full and just sum of _____

Give full names of principal and sureties, and address of each.

dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the United States; for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Signed with our hands and sealed with our seals this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that whereas, the President of the United States has appointed the said _____ to be _____

by commission dated _____, 18____, and said _____

has accepted said appointment; now, therefore, if the said _____

shall, at all times, during his holding and remaining in said office, carefully discharge the duties thereof, and faithfully disburse all public moneys, and honestly account, without fraud or delay, for the same and for all public funds including funds designated in Regulations of the Indian Department as miscellaneous receipts, and moneys belonging to Indians under his charge which shall or may come into his hands, and all other funds received by him by reason of his position as Indian Agent, and for all public property placed in his charge, then the above obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—

NAME OF WITNESS: ADDRESS:

Witness signature lines with AS TO and SEAL markers.

Two witnesses to each signature. Give address of each witness.

Date of execution of bond should be same as date of oath of office.

Sign full names.

Any erasure or mutilation must be certified to as made before signing.

OATH.

I, _____ do solemnly _____ that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18 . [SEAL.]

_____ } ss.
_____ }

I, _____ do hereby certify that _____ who administered the above oath, was, at the time of doing so, a _____ in and for said _____, duly qualified to act as such, and that I believe his signature, as above written, is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of _____ this _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____.

[CERTIFICATE OF UNITED STATES JUDGE OR ATTORNEY.]

I, _____ for the _____ district of _____ do hereby certify that the persons who, as sureties, have signed the foregoing bond with _____ as principal, are sufficient sureties for the penalty of said bond.

_____, 18 .

OFFICIAL BOND

OR

[5-020 a.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

_____, 18 .

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval.

Commissioner.

Dated _____, 18 .

\$ _____

_____ Inclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

_____, 18 .

The within bond is hereby approved and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be forwarded to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

_____, 18 .

Respectfully forwarded to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Commissioner.

AFFIDAVIT OF SURETY.

OF _____
 County of _____, ss:
 I, _____, one of the sureties of the official bond
 of _____ as _____

do depose and say that I am worth, in unincumbered property, over and above my debts, liabilities,
 and exemptions under the laws of the _____ of _____
 dollars and upward, as follows:

Real estate, valued at \$ _____, situate in _____
 and consisting of * _____

and _____
 Personal estate, value at \$ _____, located in _____
 and consisting of † _____

(Signature:) _____

(Post-office address:) _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 189 _____

[SEAL.] _____

OF _____
 County of _____, ss:

I, _____
 do hereby certify that _____
 who administered the above oath, was, at the time of doing so, a _____

_____ in and for said
 _____, duly qualified to act as such, and to admin-
 ister oaths in such cases, and that I believe his signature, as above written, is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of _____
 this _____ day of _____
 one thousand eight hundred and ninety-_____

* Here state whether city property, improved or unimproved, or improved farms or unimproved lands.
 † Here describe the nature of the property; whether notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, etc.

BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we,¹ _____

_____, as principal
 and _____

_____, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States
 of America in the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, lawful money of the United States, for the payment
 of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs, executors, and admin-
 istrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this
 _____ day of _____, eighteen hundred and ninety-_____

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden _____

as principal, hath made application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for a license to trade
 with the _____ tribe of Indians, of
 the following-described place within the boundaries of the country occupied by the said tribe, viz:

Now, if the said application shall be granted and the said license be issued, and if the said

_____, so licensed, shall faithfully
 conform to and observe all the laws and regulations made, or which shall be made, for the govern-
 ment of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same, and shall
 trade at the aforesaid place and no other, and shall in all respects act conformably with the license
 granted to _____, then this obligation to be void; else, to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed and sealed in the presence of—²

_____, [SEAL.]³
 _____, [SEAL.]
 _____, [SEAL.]
 _____, [SEAL.]

The foregoing bond is approved.⁴

1st. The Christian names and residences of principals and sureties must be given, and there must
 be at least two sureties.

2d. There must be at least two witnesses to the signatures of each of the principals and sureties,
 although the same two persons may witness all the signatures.

3d. A seal must be attached by some adhesive substance to the signatures of principals and sureties.

4th. The bond must be approved by a U. S. judge, attorney, or commissioner.

5th. The designation of the location of the agency must appear in the body of the bond.

6th. Applications for licenses in the Cherokee, Choctaw, or Chickasaw nations of Union Agency
 must be accompanied by a permit.

[5-021.]

BOND

OF

Licensed to trade with _____

_____ tribe of Indians

on the _____ day of _____

_____, 189 .

Recorded in License Book No. _____, page _____

[5-082a.]

CONTRACT FOR GOODS OR SUPPLIES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-_____, by and between _____, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for and on behalf of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, party of the first part, and _____

part of the second part, for _____ heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns—

Witnesseth: That the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. That the said part of the second part, for _____ heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the Government warehouse, (a) or such

a If the contractor delivers at the agencies, this clause should be stricken out. other place or places in the cit of _____ as may be designated by the said party of the first part, (b) at the agenc named in the schedule hereunto annexed, to such agent of

b If the contractor does not deliver at the agencies, this clause should be stricken out. the United States as may be designated to receive the same, and within _____ days from the date hereof, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement of the said party of the first part dated _____ hereto attached, and which is made a part of this agreement, such of the articles named in the said schedule (which schedule it is agreed shall also form a part of this agreement) as may not be stricken therefrom by the party of the first part before he signs this agreement.

ARTICLE 2. That the party of the first part, however, reserves the right to require a greater or less quantity, not exceeding _____ per cent in either case, of any of the goods or supplies than that specified in the said schedule, at the price or prices therein stated.

ARTICLE 3. That the party of the first part agrees to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said part of the second part, _____ heirs, executors, or administrators, for all the goods and supplies received under this agreement, at the rate or price affixed to each article designated in said schedule; payment to be made on presentation at the Office of Indian Affairs, of invoices of the goods received after the same shall have been properly approved.

ARTICLE 4. That the part of the second part agrees that all goods or supplies to be furnished under this agreement shall be properly packed and marked, ready for shipment, according to directions, which will be given by said party of the first part.

ARTICLE 5. That it is agreed by and between the parties hereto that in case of any failure of the part of the second part to deliver the articles named in the annexed schedule when called upon to do so, the party of the first part, or his authorized agent or agents, shall have the right to purchase or cause to be purchased the same in open market, or otherwise, and to charge the difference in price or prices, if any, to the part of the second part; and it is also agreed that all goods or supplies offered for acceptance under this agreement shall be inspected by the samples thereof submitted with the proposals, by persons properly designated for that purpose by the party of the first part, and at such place as he may designate; and if, on such inspection, any of the said goods or supplies shall fail to conform to or equal said samples, the same shall be rejected, and the party of the first part shall have authority to require of the said part of the second part the delivery, within five days after such rejection, of proper goods or supplies in the place of those rejected. In case said part of the second part shall fail to deliver such proper goods or supplies within the said period of five days, then the said party of the first part shall have the right to purchase, or cause to be purchased, in open market, or otherwise, such goods or supplies as may be required to supply the deficiency. And the part of the second part, and _____ sureties, shall be held accountable, under the bond which may be given for the faithful performance of this agreement, for any excess in the cost of the goods or supplies so purchased over and above the cost of the same at the price or prices designated in the schedule hereunto annexed. *Provided,* That in the case of any article to be furnished under this contract, if the quality of that offered shall be inferior to the standard of the sample upon which the contract was awarded, and the necessities of the service be such as to compel the party of the first part, or his agents, to accept the article or articles offered, then the same may be received subject to the inspection and test of a competent inspector, to be designated by the party of the first part, to determine the percentage of value less than the sample aforesaid, and upon whose findings payment shall be made at a percentage of deduction twice greater than the difference in value between the articles so furnished and the price herein agreed to be paid.

ARTICLE 6. That it is agreed, however, that before the United States shall be bound by this agreement, the party of the second part shall furnish a joint and several bond, in the sum of _____ thousand dollars, duly executed, with two or more good and sufficient sureties; said bond to be conditioned for the faithful performance of this agreement, in all its particulars, by the said party of the second part.

ARTICLE 7. That it is agreed by the party of the second part that, in conformity to the requirements of section 3737 of the Revised Statutes, neither this agreement nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the agreement so far as the United States are concerned; all rights of action, however, for any breach of this agreement by the contracting parties being reserved to the United States.

ARTICLE 8. That it is agreed by and between the parties hereto that this contract may, by mutual consent, be changed, altered, modified, or abrogated, in whole or in part; but no such change, alteration, modification, or abrogation shall entitle the said party of the second part to increased rates of compensation over the rates herein specified.

ARTICLE 9. That it is further agreed by and between the parties hereto that no Member of or Delegate to Congress, officer, agent, or employé of the Government shall be admitted to any share or part in this agreement, or derive any benefit to arise therefrom.

ARTICLE 10. That no deliveries shall be made under this contract and no liabilities attach to the United States in consequence of the execution of this contract if Congress fails to make an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 18____, for which goods and supplies are required for the purpose of and in an amount sufficient to meet the same.

ARTICLE 11. That this agreement is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Witness:

For and on behalf of the United States:

_____	_____ [SEAL.]
_____	_____ [SEAL.]
_____	_____ [SEAL.]
_____	_____ [SEAL.]

READ AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING OUT CONTRACTS.

Contracts must be executed in quadruplicate. Contracts executed by firms must be signed by each member of the firm. The ordinary firm signature is not sufficient. The "Party of the second part," in the body of the contract, should be indicated thus: "John Smith, James Brown, and Wm. Jones, partners in business under the firm name of Smith, Brown & Co."

Contracts executed by the president, secretary, or other officer of an incorporated company must be accompanied by a certificate of the board of directors or executive committee thereof, under seal, that the officer so signing was duly authorized to make contract for and on behalf of the company, and that the act of such officer in executing the contract is binding upon the company represented by him. The manner of affixing the signature must be as follows: "The Moline Wagon Co., by John Doe, vice-president."

The christian names of all parties appearing herein must be written and signed in full, and the signature of each contracting party witnessed by at least two persons. The signature of a witness should be written opposite to the signature witnessed.

An impression or seal of some adhesive substance must be affixed to the signature of each principal. Contracts signed by an agent of a firm, or by one member for another, or by an attorney, are not valid unless the same be accompanied by a duly executed power of attorney from the party or parties for whom such agent, member, or attorney shall sign, (of date even with or prior—except in the case of a general power of attorney—to the date of the instrument) which power of attorney must set forth specifically the particular purpose for which it was given by describing in full the names of the contracting parties and the date and object of the contract.

The post-office address of contracting parties and witnesses must be given.

Quantities should be stated in words as well as figures.

Point and time of delivery must be distinctly stated.

All dates must be carefully supplied.

The advertisement under which award is made must form part of and be attached to each contract. Erasures, interlineations, or other irregularities must be explained over the signatures and seals of the parties to this instrument.

Any contract not made in conformity with the above instructions will be rejected, and a corrected one required before any deliveries of supplies will be permitted thereunder.

When Indian agents use this form of blank the number of copies indicated in the "brief" will be made and disposed of as there directed.

One bond only is required with each contract.

Bonds must be executed before the clerk of a court of record; or, if before other officer, his authority must be attested by the certificate of such clerk of court.

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES referred to in the foregoing contract between

_____, Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

and _____.

No.	Quantity.	Articles.	Price.	Total.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
		Total		

Washington, _____ 189 .

The within contract is hereby _____

Secretary.

FOR THE

DELIVERY OF GOODS OR SUPPLIES,

BETWEEN

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

AND

For _____

Dated _____

Expires _____

Bond, \$ _____

Sureties:

\$ _____
\$ _____
\$ _____
\$ _____

Registered, Contract Book, No. _____ P. _____

242

243

[BOARDING SCHOOL.]

[5-085a.]

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-_____ by and between _____

for and on behalf of the United States of America, party of the first part, and _____

party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, That the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The party of the second part, for and in consideration of the compensation hereinafter named, agrees:

1. To equip, maintain, and manage an industrial boarding school at _____

during _____ months, commencing _____, 189 _____,
the school buildings of said school to have a capacity and the necessary appliances for the accommodation of _____ pupils.

2. To care for and educate, under this contract, at said industrial boarding school, during the period above mentioned, in a manner satisfactory to the party of the first part, an average, if practicable, of _____ Indian pupils, the total number attending the school at any one time not to exceed _____, and, except by special permission from the Indian Bureau, no pupils to be received into said school who are under six or over eighteen years of age, it being provided, however, that any of the pupils of said school over eighteen years of age and under twenty-three years of age who were attending said school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 189____, may be continued in said school as pupils, under this contract, until they are twenty-three years of age. All Indian children, before being accepted as pupils by the party of the second part, shall be certified to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the agency physician, or other authorized person, as in good health and sound physical condition. The pupils to be procured under this contract by the party of the second part are to be obtained from the

tribe _____ of Indians, now under the supervision of the _____

Indian agent _____, upon written authority therefor from the Department, as provided in paragraph 3, article 2: *Provided, however,* That pupils from other reservations who were attending this school on _____, 189____, may, subject to the provisions of this paragraph, be continued therein. No children who were in attendance at other schools during the twelve months preceding date of this contract shall be received for this school without special authority therefor from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

3. To provide for said school a sufficient number of employes to conduct it to the satisfaction of the party of the first part, presenting such evidences of the qualifications of each instructor as may be required, all employes to converse with pupils under their charge in English and to be able to speak and write in the English language fluently and correctly; to instruct the male pupils of said school in gardening and farming and care of stock, or such other industries as are suitable to the reservation to which they are to be returned; to instruct certain of the male pupils in mechanical trades; to instruct the female pupils in cookery, laundering, needlework, dairywork, and general housewifery; to teach all the pupils in the ordinary branches of an English education; to teach the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics upon the human system as required by act approved May 20, 1886; to observe with appropriate public exercises all national holidays; to instruct pupils as to the duties and privileges of American citizenship, explaining to them the fundamental principles of the Government, and to train them to sing such patriotic songs and recite such patriotic selections from time to time as shall tend to inspire them with love of the country and the flag.

4. To supply the pupils of said school with suitable and sufficient clothing, subsistence, lodging accommodations, medical attendance, schoolbooks, stationery, school appliances, and all other articles necessary to their personal comfort; and also to supply the school with mechanical tools, seeds, and all other articles necessary in a properly conducted industrial school.

5. To have schoolroom exercises on five and industrial exercises on six days in each week, legal holidays excepted; and excepting also a vacation of not to exceed two months within the first quarter of the fiscal year, unless otherwise expressly agreed, provided that period is covered by this contract, during which vacation there need be no schoolroom exercises, and the pupils may, in the discretion of the party of the second part, be relieved from industrial work, and permitted to visit their homes at no expense to the party of the first part for transportation either going or returning.

6. To report concerning said school as required, and upon blank forms to be furnished by the party of the first part.

7. To not transfer this contract or any interest therein, as provided by section 3737 of the U. S. Revised Statutes, to any other party or parties, it being understood that if this contract or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party of the second part, by that act the party of the first part will be relieved from all obligations under the contract; but all rights of action for breach of the contract by the party of the second part will be reserved to the party of the first part.

ARTICLE 2. The party of the first part, in consideration of the faithful performance by the party of the second part of the aforesaid agreements and stipulations, agrees:

1. To pay said party of the second part at the rate of _____ per quarter as compensation for every pupil clothed, fed, lodged, cared for, and taught under this contract, by said party of the second part, payment for each quarter to be computed upon the average attendance of pupils in such quarter, it being agreed, however, that any fractional quarter created by section 5, article 1, shall, as far as relates to compensation, be considered a full quarter, and that the average attendance during the remaining portion of said quarter shall be considered as the average attendance of the full quarter, and that there shall not be paid to the party of the second part, under this contract, as compensation, for any quarter, a sum aggregating more than _____

2. To make payments under this contract to the party of the second part at the end of every quarter upon vouchers in duplicate only _____ by the _____

_____ that the industrial boarding school hereinbefore mentioned has been maintained and managed according to the true intent and meaning of this contract.

3. To pay the expenses of transporting to said school and of returning from said school to their homes, upon authority from the Department, all pupils that may be obtained under this contract by the party of the second part.

ARTICLE 3. The party of the first part reserves the right:

1. To abrogate this contract in the following manner and for the following reasons: (a) On a notice of fifteen days, given in writing to the party of the second part, provided that the party of the second part has failed to comply with the agreements and stipulations of this contract, the fifteen days' notice to be counted from and to include the day on which the notice is served personally by a duly authorized officer of the United States Government on the party of the second part, or is left by such officer at the schoolhouse of the industrial boarding school above mentioned. (b) On a notice of sixty days given in writing to the party of the second part, and for any reason satisfactory to the party of the first part, sixty days' notice, to be counted from and to include the day on which the notice is served personally upon, or is left at the schoolhouse of, the party of the second part, in the manner provided above for serving notice of the abrogation of this contract for failure of the party of the second part to comply with the agreements and stipulations thereof.

2. To make inspections of the said school, and to require the party of the second part at any time to immediately dismiss from the service of the school all school employes who may be considered by the party of the first part not qualified for the respective positions occupied by them in the school.

3. To prescribe the course of study, to direct the grading and classification of the pupils of the school, and to designate the text-books to be used therein.

ARTICLE 4. It is expressly agreed and stipulated between the parties to this contract:

1. That upon agreement between them, this contract may be changed, altered, modified, or abrogated in whole or in part; but no such change, alteration, or modification shall entitle the party of the second part to receive a greater compensation for the service hereinbefore provided for than the compensation hereinbefore specified.

2. That no Member of, or Delegate to, Congress, officer, agent, or other employe of the Government, shall be admitted to any share or part in this contract, or derive any pecuniary benefit therefrom.

ARTICLE 5. This agreement is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Witnesses: _____ } _____ [SEAL.]
 _____ } _____
 For the party of the first part. } Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
 _____ } _____ [SEAL.]
 For the party of the second part. }

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 Washington, D. C., _____ 189

The within contract is _____

Secretary.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

AND

For _____
 Dated _____
 Expires _____

Registered, Contract Book No. —, p. —

To be made in quintuplicate, one to be retained by agent, one to be delivered to contractor, two to be forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs, and one to "Returns Office." All contracts must be sealed by wax or other adhesive substance.

CONTRACT FOR TRANSPORTATION.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, eighteen hundred and _____, by and between _____

_____ Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his successors in office, for and on behalf of the UNITED STATES, of the first part, and _____

of the second part, for _____ heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns—
Witnesseth, that the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows, viz:

ARTICLE I. That the said party of the second part shall receive, from and after the date of execution of this contract, all such goods and supplies of the Indian Department for use during the fiscal year ending June 30, 18 _____, as may be offered or turned over to _____ for transportation by the party of the first part, or his agents, and shall transport the same without delay, agreeably to the instructions of the said party of the first part, or his agents, and the stipulations of this contract, and shall deliver them in like good order and condition to the officers or agents of the Indian Department designated to receive them, at the several points named and for the rates given in the tabular statement hereto annexed, which tabular statement is hereby made part hereof.

ARTICLE II. That the supplies to be transported under this agreement shall be consigned to their respective destinations direct, on bills of lading, showing the number, kind, weight, and designation of the several packages or articles, which bills of lading shall be receipted by the said party of the second part, or _____ authorized agent; and for the purposes of this contract the party of the second part shall be regarded as a common carrier, and shall be responsible as such for said supplies until they are delivered according to consignment; then the bill of lading shall be receipted by the proper officer of the Indian Department at the place of destination for the full quantity of supplies that shall be delivered in good condition, or as found by a Board of Survey as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III. That all supplies transported under this agreement shall be delivered at their destination within the time specified in the tabular statement, from and after the date they are turned over to the party of the second part; and that for any and all delay in the delivery of said supplies beyond the period herein specified, the party of the second part may be charged at the rate of two dollars per diem for each 1,000 pounds of supplies so delayed, and that all wagons used for the transportation of supplies under this agreement shall be serviceable, well covered, and satisfactory to the party of the first part.

ARTICLE IV. That the party of the second part shall provide any and all warehouse facilities, without charge, which may be required between points of shipment and place of destination, and shall deliver the supplies therein, and shall promptly pay or cause to be paid all freight charges or charges for hauling, handling, storing, or loading; and whenever the supplies are detained and held by any railroad company, officer, agent, or other person, for the payment of such charges, said party of the second part shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars per diem for each 1,000 pounds so detained and held over and above the period of five days.

ARTICLE V. That when supplies have been transported by the party of the second part under this agreement and loss, damage, or deficiency has occurred, the agent of the Government receiving such supplies shall forthwith ascertain the amount of such loss, damage, or deficiency, and advise the said party of the second part or _____ agent of his findings, and charge _____ with the amount so determined. The said party of the second part or _____ agent may, however, within twenty-four hours from the receipt of said notice, call for a Board of Survey to examine the findings of said agent, which board shall thereupon be promptly convened by the said agent, and shall consist of himself and a military officer detailed for that purpose by the commander of the nearest military post, upon the written request of said agent to said commander, whenever said military post be not more than fifteen miles distant; otherwise said board to be composed of the said agent and some disinterested person to be chosen by him; which board shall report the causes and amount of said loss, damage, or deficiency. In case of a disagreement between the members of said board as to the amount of such loss, damage, or deficiency, or the responsibility of the party of the second part therefor, they shall appoint a third and disinterested person to form with them said board; the report of a majority of such board, so constituted as aforesaid, and the record of the appointment and findings of said Board of Survey to be attached to the bills of lading and to govern payment thereunder.

For loss of weight due to natural shrinkage, the party of the second part shall not be held liable if the packages are delivered in good order and condition, and the Board of Survey shall be satisfied that such shrinkage did not result from want of care on the part of the party of the second part or _____ agents.

For loss or deficiency attributable to the party of the second part or _____ agents _____ shall pay the cost of the supplies, together with the cost of transportation to the place of destination, and no freight whatever shall be paid on supplies deficient and not made good.

ARTICLE VI. That in case of failure from any cause of the party of the second part to meet the requirements of this contract in proper manner after due notice shall have been given _____ or _____ agents, then the party of the first part or his agents shall have power to supply the deficiency, either by hire or special contract, or the use of Government transportation, as he may elect, and the said party of the second part, and the sureties on the bond given for the faithful performance of this contract, shall be charged with the additional cost or expense thus incurred.

ARTICLE VII. That in case any one or more of the wagon trains of the said party of the second part shall be delayed by authority of any Government officer or agent at any place upon their route for any time exceeding two days, the said party of the first part shall pay to the said party of the second part, upon a certificate of such agent or officer setting forth a satisfactory reason or cause for issuing such orders, the sum of one dollar per diem for each and every 1,000 pounds so delayed.

ARTICLE VIII. That payment shall be made for all transportation performed under this contract from appropriations made for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 18 _____, upon presentation to the Office of Indian Affairs of the bills of lading, named in Article II of this agreement, properly receipted in duplicate, and at the rates specified in the tabular statement hereto annexed, which rates for the entire routes from the places named at the head of said tabular statement to those on the side thereof are expressed, in cents per one hundred pounds, by the figures placed at the intersections of the respective columns.

ARTICLE IX. That, before the United States shall be bound by this contract, a joint and several bond in the sum of _____ thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of this contract, shall be executed by the said party of the second part, with two or more good and sufficient sureties.

ARTICLE X. That upon mutual agreement this contract may be changed, altered, modified, or abrogated in whole or in part, but no such change, alteration, modification, or abrogation shall be construed as entitling the party of the second part to increased rates of compensation over the rates herein specified, by the figures set under the points of shipment and opposite the points of destination: *Provided*, That the party of the first part hereto may stop any of the goods to be transported under and by virtue of this contract, at any point on the route by him designated, and compensation for the transportation thereof for the distance so transported shall be paid the party of the second part in proportion to the rate provided herein for the whole distance.

ARTICLE XI. That it is expressly understood by the party of the second part that, in conformity to the requirements of section 3737 of the Revised Statutes, neither this contract nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract so far as the United States are concerned; all rights of action, however, for any breach of this contract by the contracting parties being reserved to the United States.

ARTICLE XII. That it is further expressly agreed and understood that no member of or delegate to Congress, officer, agent, or employe of the Government shall be admitted to any share or part in this agreement or derive any benefit to arise herefrom. See section 3739, Revised Statutes.

ARTICLE XIII. That this agreement is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Witness:

For and on behalf of the United States:

_____ 1st witness.

_____ 2d witness.

_____ [SEAL.]

_____ [SEAL.]

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

READ AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING OUT CONTRACTS.

Contracts must be executed in quadruplicate.

Contracts executed by firms must be signed by *each* member of the firm. The ordinary firm signature is not sufficient. The "party of the second part," in the body of the contract, should be indicated thus: "John Smith, James Brown, and Wm. Jones, partners in business under the firm name of Smith, Brown & Co."

Contracts executed by the president, secretary, or other officer of an incorporated company must be accompanied by a certificate of the board of directors or executive committee thereof, under seal, that the officer so signing was duly authorized to make contract for and on behalf of the company, and that the act of such officer in executing the contract is binding upon the company represented by him. The manner of affixing the signature must be as follows: "The Moline Wagon Co., by John Doe, vice-president."

The *Christian* names of *all* parties appearing herein must be written and signed IN FULL, and the signature of each contracting party witnessed by at least two persons. The signature of a witness should be written opposite to the signature witnessed. The post-office address of contracting parties and witnesses must be given.

An impression or seal of some adhesive substance must be affixed to the signature of each principal.

Contracts signed by an agent of a firm, or by one member for another, or by an attorney, are not valid unless the same be accompanied by a duly executed power of attorney from the party or parties for whom such agent, member, or attorney shall sign (of date even with or prior—except in the case of a general power of attorney—to the date of the instrument), which power of attorney must set forth specifically the particular purpose for which it is given by describing in full the names of the contracting parties, and the date and object of the contract.

Quantities should be stated in words as well as figures.

Point and time of delivery must be distinctly stated.

All dates must be carefully supplied.

The advertisement under which award is made must form part of *and be attached to* each contract.

Erasures, interlineations, or other irregularities must be explained over the signatures and seals of the parties to this instrument.

Any contract not made in conformity with the above instructions will be rejected, and a corrected one required before any deliveries of supplies will be permitted thereunder.

When *Indian agents use this form* of blank, the number of copies indicated in the "brief" will be made and disposed of as there directed. Bonds with those for the Indian Office only are required.

Bonds must be executed before the clerk of the court of record, if before other officer, or notary, his authority must be attested by the certificate of such clerk of court, or county clerk, and in the jurat of bonds the sureties must sign their names again opposite to the respective amounts of their qualification.

TABULAR STATEMENT referred to in Articles I and VIII of the foregoing agreement, and made a part thereof.

To—	From—																			Goods to be delivered within, viz:	

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT
FOR

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

BETWEEN

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
AND

Dated _____
Expires _____
Bond, \$ _____

Sureties: {

_____ \$

Registered, Contract Book No. _____, p. _____

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, _____, 18 ____

The within contract is _____

Secretary.

[5-121.]

INDIAN AGENCY.—*ss.*

I, _____, United States Indian agent for the Indians of the _____ Agency in _____ do solemnly _____ that in the application of _____, herewith submitted, I have no interest, directly or indirectly, present or prospective, in the proposed business or the profits arising therefrom, nor any person for me, and that no arrangement for any benefit to myself or other person or persons on my behalf is in contemplation in case this application shall be granted and the license issued.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 189 .

(To accompany Circular 84, 1881.)

[5-120.]

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

_____ Agency, _____

_____, 189 .

SIR: You are hereby authorized during my absence* _____ to take charge of this agency and transact for me the business thereof, and I will be responsible for all acts of yours under this authority.

U. S. Indian Agent.

* State cause of absence; if on "leave," date of commencement and length thereof; if under orders, a copy should be annexed.

To be made in *triplicate*; one copy to be forwarded to Office of Indian Affairs, one to be given to the party authorized, and to be retained in the agency files.

See section 176 Regulations Indian Department, 1894.

[5-141.]

Use a separate sheet for each school among your Indians, whether conducted by Government or other parties, and whether boarding, day, or night school. White pupils must not be included in these statistics, but may be reported separately. If quarterly reports have been correctly rendered the statistics given on this blank will agree therewith. The statistics must be made up from actual records.

1. Name of school,
 2. Location (a).
 3. Boarding, day, or night,
 4. How sustained.
 5. No. of teachers:
Male, Female,
 6. No. of other school employes:
Male, Female,
 7. No. of teachers and other school employes:
White, Indian,
 8. No. of pupils who can be properly and healthfully accommodated in the school building (b),
 9. No. who have been crowded into it at any one time during the year (b),
 10. Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year (c),
Male, Female,
 11. No. under 6 years of age:
Boys, Girls,
No. between 16 and 18 years of age:
Boys, Girls,
No. over 18 years of age:
Boys, Girls,
 12. Average age of pupils,
 13. No. of months during which the school has been maintained,
 14. Average attendance during that time,
 15. Largest average attendance during any one month,
 16. Name of the month,
 17. Total cost of maintaining the school (d),
(a) Salaries of teachers and employes,
(b) All other expenses (e),
 18. Amount of funds expended for support of the school (d),
(a) By Government, (b) By other parties (f),
 19. Industries taught in the school.
 20. No. of acres cultivated by the school,
 21. Amount and kind of crops raised:
Bushels of wheat, Bushels of fruit,
" corn, No. melons,
" oats, No. pumpkins,
" potatoes, Tons of hay cut,
" turnips, Pounds butter made,
" onions, Pounds cheese made,
" beans, Pounds honey,
" other vegetables,
 22. Stock belonging to the school:
Horses, Cattle, Mules,
Swine, Domestic fowls,
 23. No. and kind of buildings occupied by this school,
By whom owned,
No. of above erected during the year, and cost thereof,
- Cost of repairs to the buildings during the year,

a Give distance and direction from Agency.

b If a boarding school, state also the number of day pupils, if any, in addition to boarders. Give the day pupils separately.

c If a boarding school, give day pupils, if any, separate from the boarders.

d Total of (a) and (b) in question 17 should equal total of (a) and (b) in question 18.

e This must include clothing, subsistence, books, furniture, bedding, etc., all the items which are called for in the monthly statements of issues and expenditures at schools, except cost of repairs, which will be given separately in answer to question 23.

f Name the parties making the contributions and the amount given by each.

[5-141.]

SCHOOL STATISTICS

ACCOMPANYING

ANNUAL REPORT.

School,

Agency,

[This report must be properly filled up and forwarded immediately.]

[5-279.]

[This requisition must be made out and forwarded in duplicate.]

Req. No. _____

To be made in duplicate.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

_____ AGENCY,

_____ 189 .

The Honorable COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

SIR: I have the honor to request that the following articles of stationery be furnished for use of the Indian agent and _____ subordinates in this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 189 .

Very respectfully,

U. S. Indian Agent.

Item No. on Department schedule.	Quantity required.	Description of articles.	Quantity on hand.	Cost.	
				Dolls.	Cts.
1	reams	Foolscap paper	reams		
2	reams	Legal-cap paper	reams		
4	reams	Letter paper, as follows: .....reams half sheets, printing official heading.....reams second sheets, not printed	reams		
8	reams	Note paper, printed official heading	reams		
19	quires	Manila wrapping paper, 24 by 36 inches	quires		
21	quires	Blotting paper	quires		
23a	reams	Typewriter paper, letter, as follows: .....reams, printed official heading.....reams, not printed	reams		
24a	sheets	Semicarbon paper	sheets		
36	sheets	Envelopes, white, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, printed official heading			
37	sheets	Envelopes, white, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 10, printed official heading			
47	sheets	Envelopes, white, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6, printed official heading			
60	gross	Rubber bands, as follows: .....gross No. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$; .....gross No. 00 $\frac{1}{4}$; .....gross No. 00 $\frac{1}{2}$; .....gross No. 000 $\frac{1}{4}$;	gross		
61	gross	Rubber bands, as follows: .....gross No. 11; .....gross No. 16; .....gross No. 19; .....gross No. 32	gross		
63	cakes	Artist's rubber	cakes		
64	cakes	Rubber ink erasers	cakes		
67	cakes	Rubber erasers for typewriters	cakes		
76	gross	Steel pens, as follows: .....gross.....gross.....gross	gross		
77		Ruling pens			
87		Steel erasers, spear			
88		Shears, as follows: .....8-inch; .....9-inch; .....10-inch			
104	dozen	Thumb-tacks	dozen		
130		Inkstands, as follows: .....2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, tinted; .....2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, round			
131		Sponge-cups, glass			
132		Mucilage stands			
140	dozen	Black lead pencils, as follows: .....dozen No. 1, or S; .....dozen No. 2, or S. M.; .....dozen No. 3, or M; .....dozen No. 4, or H.; .....dozen No. 5, or V. H.	dozen		
142	dozen	Pencils, red, blue, and green, as follows: .....dozen red; .....dozen blue; .....dozen green	dozen		
161	dozen	Penholders	dozen		

Item No. on Department schedule.	Quantity required.	Description of articles.	Quantity on hand.	Cost.	
				Dolls.	Cts.
171	quarts	Writing fluid	quarts		
172	quarts	Copying ink	quarts		
174	bottles	Crimson ink, 4-ounce	bottles		
180	quarts	Mucilage	quarts		
181	bottles	Mucilage, 8-ounce, with brush	bottles		
202		Press copy books, 10 by 12 inches			
205		Pen racks			
206		Rulers, rubber, as follows: 12-inch; 14-inch; 16-inch; 24-inch			
210		Copying brushes			
211		Bill files, upright			
212		Arm-rests, mahogany			
213		Paper weights			
214		Hand blotters	dozen		
215	boxes	Eyelets, D. B. (250 to each box)	boxes		
217	spools	Red tape	spools		
223	boxes	Paper fasteners, McGill's (100 to each box)	boxes		
224	pounds	Sealing-wax, red, 4-ounce sticks	pounds		
225	pounds	Gum Arabic	pounds		
226	pounds	Pins, No.	pounds		
227	papers	Pins, No.	papers		
228	pounds	Sponge, for sponge cups	pounds		
230	pounds	Hemp twine, as follows: pounds large; pounds medium; pounds small	pounds		
233		Paste brushes			
235	sheets	Oiled paper for press copying	sheets		
		*Ribbons for typewriter, as follows: record; copyable			

NOTE.—Requisitions, MADE OUT IN DUPLICATE, should be forwarded on the first of April preceding the commencement of the fiscal year for which the stationery is required, for a supply sufficient to last one year.

*Always specify what kind of machines, as each have a special size ribbon.
Ink will only be shipped during summer months.

Issued _____, 189—, by _____
Packed _____, 189—, by _____
_____ boxes shipped by mail, _____, 189—; _____ packages
by registered mail, namely: Misc. articles, _____; paper, _____; envelopes, _____
_____ sacks.
Shipped _____, 189—. Date of invoice, _____, 189—

[5-279.]

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

AGENCY.

189 .

U. S. Indian Agent.

REQUISITION

FOR

STATIONERY

FOR THE

Fiscal year ending June 30, 189 .

N. B.—The above should be filled out by the agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, _____, 189 .

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Honorable
Secretary of the Interior.

Assistant Commissioner.

[5-307.]

STATEMENT OF COST of all articles issued on account of _____
 School, _____ Agency, during quarter ended _____

Articles.	Cost.	Remarks.
Subsistence.....		
Clothing.....		
School materials.....		
School furnishings.....		
Light and fuel.....		
Buildings and repairs.....		
Miscellaneous.....		
Subsistence raised by school and issued to pupils.....		
Total.....		

"School materials" must include the cost of books, paper, ink, pencils, etc.
 "School furnishings" must include cost of all school furniture, bedding, etc.
 "Miscellaneous" must include cost of all articles not included in other headings.
 Opposite "Subsistence raised by school" give the market value of amount issued.
 This report must be filled up and forwarded to the Indian Office, in separate envelope, as soon as possible after the close of each quarter. A separate blank must be used for each school.
 I certify, on honor, that the above statement is correct.

U. S. Indian Agent.

[5-320.]

[Original.]

THE UNITED STATES, _____
 To _____, DR.

To insertion of annexed advertisement, as per order of the Secretary of the Interior herewith, in the _____, _____,

Date of first insertion.	Nature of advertisement.	Number of squares, lines.	Number of insertions.	Amount charged.	
				Dollars.	Cents.
.....
Less discount at _____ per cent.....			
Total.....			

Rate per square of _____ lines _____ type, _____
 Rate per line, _____, counting the actual number of lines contained in the advertisement.

13039—17

[5-307.]

SCHOOLS.

STATEMENT

OF

ISSUES AND EXPENDITURES

ON ACCOUNT OF

_____ School,

_____ Agency,

for quarter ended _____

[5-320.]

[Duplicate.]

THE UNITED STATES, _____

To _____, DR.

To insertion of annexed advertisement, as per order of the Secretary of the Interior herewith, in the _____, _____, _____,

Date of first insertion.	Nature of advertisement.	No. of squares. Lines.	No. of insertions.	Amount charged.	
				Dollars.	Cts.
Less discount at _____ per cent.					
Total					

Rate per square of _____ lines _____ type _____
 Rate per line, _____, counting the actual number of lines contained in the advertisement.

[1-427.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 Washington, D. C., _____ 189 .

To the publishers of the _____

SIR: You are hereby authorized to publish the inclosed advertisement for _____

to be set solid without any display in the heading, in the _____ edition of your paper, _____ times, as follows: _____

You will please send one copy of each issue of the paper containing the advertisement to _____, in one package, with the title of the advertisement marked on the outside. This letter, and a sworn statement (form herewith) of the rates charged to private individuals, must accompany your bill when presented for payment. The bill must be made out and receipted in duplicate on the Department form provided therefor.

Respectfully,

Secretary.

Do not detach this letter from the annexed affidavit.

NOTE.—If the sworn statement above required has heretofore been filed in THIS DEPARTMENT, and the rates therein given have not been changed, the affidavit upon annexed form need not be furnished

_____ OF _____,
 County of _____ State of _____, ss:
 On this _____ day of _____, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-_____, personally appeared before me, a _____ in and for the _____ and county aforesaid, _____, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the publisher of the _____, a* _____ newspaper published in the _____ of _____, in the county of _____, State of _____ that the rates for advertising in said newspaper, as shown in the following schedule, are the regular commercial rates charged to private individuals, with the usual discounts; that _____ is the kind of type used, and that the charges are made by the line or square of _____ lines.

	One time.	Two times.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Two weeks.	Three weeks.	One month.
One..... daily									
One..... every other day									
One..... twice a week									
One..... once a week									
One..... in weekly edition									

Publisher of _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-_____.

[SEAL.] _____

Extract from act of Congress Approved June 20, 1878.—“That hereafter all advertisements, notices, proposals for contracts, and all forms of advertising required by law for the several Departments of the Government may be paid for at a price not to exceed the commercial rates charged to private individuals, with the usual discounts; such rates to be ascertained from sworn statements to be furnished by the proprietors or publishers of the newspapers proposing so to advertise.”

* Daily or weekly.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.:

I, _____, hereby apply for appointment,
as _____ at _____
and declare upon honor that to the best of my knowledge and belief the answers made by me to the following questions are true, and that they are made in my own handwriting:

Questions.	Answers.
1 Your Christian name and surname? [in full]
2 Date and place of birth?
3 Present legal residence, city or town, county or parish, and State?
4 How long have you been a resident?
5 Are you a citizen of the United States?
If naturalized, where and when?
6 (a) Married or single?
(b) Number and ages of children?
(c) What members of your family will be with you at the reservation?
7 State your present and your usual occupation, and the experience and degree of success you have had?
8 In what places have you resided, and what has been your occupation during each year for the past five years, and what wages have you received? [Give name and address of your employer or employers, if any, the length of your stay with each, and reason for leaving their employ.]	NOTE.—Reply to this question and "7" may be made on a separate sheet of paper, referring to the questions by number.
9 What has been the state of your health during the past five years? [Answer explicitly and positively.]
(a) Are you now physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position to which you are seeking employment?
(b) Have you any defect of sight?
(c) of hearing?
(d) of speech?
(e) of limb?
10 Are you subject to any chronic disease, disorder, or infirmity which at any time unfit you for the duties of your present vocation or that for which you are seeking appointment?
11 Do you now habitually use, or have you ever been addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors, tobacco, morphine, or opium?
12 Do you pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and narcotics, while you are in the Indian Service?
13 Where were you educated, and how old were you when you left school? [State kind of school, scope of studies pursued, whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, university, technical, normal, or other professional school.]
14 Write the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a letter briefly stating your qualifications and training for the place you seek.
15 Have you been trained in the usual household duties, such as cooking, sewing, laundrying, and care of the house generally? If so, when, where, and how?
16 Have you had experience and success in managing, instructing, and caring for the bodily comfort of children? State particulars.
17 Do you understand butter-making, care of milk, canning, drying, pickling, and preserving fruit, curing meats, and preparing household delicacies and necessities as usually understood by thrifty, intelligent housewives in farming communities? Answer very fully.

Questions.	Answers.
18 Can you cut, fit, and make garments for males and females; crochet, knit, and operate a sewing machine?
Can you patiently and carefully instruct young Indian girls in all the sewing, darning, mending, etc., usual in large families in our best white homes?
19 Can you wash and iron clothing neatly?
20 Can you perform or direct, or both perform and direct, the kitchen duties incumbent upon a cook in a boarding school for Indian children?
21 Are you accounted a first-class housekeeper, cook, or seamstress, and could you perform the duties of one or more such positions?
22 What mechanical trades do you understand, and at which have you served a regular apprenticeship?
23 Are you accustomed to the duties of a farmer and stock-grower?
24 Are you familiar with the usual work of a well conducted farm, such as sowing, cultivating, and reaping crops; mowing, curing, and stacking hay, grain, and fodder; planting and cultivating trees, vines, and small fruits; breeding, caring for, and butchering stock; making cheese, storing winter fruits and vegetables, bee-keeping, sheep-shearing, etc.?
What experience have you had as a farmer, and when?
Are you acquainted with methods of irrigation?
Do you take an agricultural paper? If so, what one?
25 Are you handy with ordinary farm tools and implements; able to make repairs of buildings, vehicles, harness, fences, and do rough carpenter work?
26 Have you the faculty of winning and retaining the confidence of your associates, employes, and pupils?
27 Have you ever been in the Indian Service? If so, where and when?
Why did you leave, and at what time? [Year, month, and day, if possible.]
28 Have you ever taught school?
During what years, and in what grades?
Have you a teacher's certificate? If so, inclose same; it will be returned, if desired.
Give names and P. O. addresses of two school officials who have known you in school or at your home, or where you were employed, to whom I can refer for information regarding your moral character, and your proficiency in your studies, and your success as a teacher.
29 Do you sing, and are you able to teach vocal music?
Do you play any instrument? If so, what?
Are you able to teach instrumental music?
30 Have you skill in drawing and painting?
31 Do you understand kindergarten methods, and have you applied them in your teachings?
32 What educational journals do you read?
What works on teaching have you read?
What subjects are you best qualified to teach?
33 In what institutions were you trained, or by what experience have you fitted yourself specially for the position for which you are an applicant?
34 Give the names and addresses of two responsible persons who are thoroughly acquainted with your qualifications for the position for which you apply, to whom I may refer for further information.
35 How long do you expect to remain in the Indian school work if appointed, and successful?
36 Why do you wish a position in an Indian school?

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this _____ day of _____, 189____, at _____, county of _____ and State of _____
(Applicant's signature:) _____
(Post-office address:) _____

TO APPLICANTS.

Answer every question definitely, whether it seems applicable to the position you seek or not. This blank application is as nearly general as can be made to apply to the qualifications of persons seeking employment in the Indian School Service.

There are three general classes of employes, viz: Superintendents, teachers, and industrial instructors. All employes must be competent to teach either in the school room proper, in the household, the field, or the shops. Good health is a prime requisite in all employes.

Superintendents should be teachers of experience, with knowledge of farming, managing business affairs, and possess good executive ability as well as patience, perseverance, industry, conscience, and skill in directing the details of an extensive institution involving the expenditure of large sums of money and the performance of varied duties by both subordinate employes and pupils. A superintendent should be firm, kind, affable, considerate, and careful. Men wanting in conscience, industry, business acumen, and self-control will not succeed, and should not enter the Indian school service.

Teachers require all the rare qualifications incident to complete success in teaching white children in the public schools, and in addition, perfect health of body and mind, great patience, tireless perseverance, and above all a conscientious desire back of sustained effort for the physical, moral, and mental development of the Indian pupils committed to their care. They should be resolute, considerate, dignified, even-tempered, above reproach in personal character, discreet, willing to work, and ambitious to succeed.

Industrial instructors include matrons, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, industrial teachers, farmers, and mechanics. Each of these must have at least a fair English education, and be able to speak and write the English language fluently. Each should be earnest, conscientious, patient, persevering, kindly disposed, and willing. Conduct, associates, and reputation must all be above reproach. Watchful, but not suspicious; attentive to details, but not given to fault-finding; they should also be courteous and polite in all relations with associate employes and pupils.

The female employes are the guardians of the female pupils, and must have their confidence and esteem, and so direct their work that they shall not only be well trained in household duties, but elevated in moral character and educated to self-respect, neatness, and industry. The male industrial instructors are charged with the proper development of the character of the boys, and should possess their respect and be examples to them of all that is best in upright manhood, as well as careful to teach them habits of diligence, accuracy, attention to business, the value of time and money, while instructing them in the industries to which they must look for employment after leaving school.

Persons entering the Indian service must understand when they accept appointment that hard work is to be performed; that long hours of service are required; that in the nature of things every employe must be willing to work night or day if special emergencies arise; that the duties of an employe do not end arbitrarily at a given hour, but may be continued indefinitely; and that additional duties, or duties entirely different from those usually attaching to the position to which he or she is regularly assigned, may be required. There is no room for shirks or unwilling workers in the Indian school service, and the man or woman who is too fastidious to assist in making a camp Indian child or youth tidy in appearance; too indifferent to participate in the general exercises of the school; too obstinate to yield to the judgment of those charged with directing the school work, should not enter it, for efficiency and success can come only to those who are interested in the education of the Indian, physically able for the arduous duties to be performed, and, above all else, willing to do whatever is necessary for the good of all concerned.

I have carefully read the above statements, and agree that if I am appointed it shall be upon the conditions outlined.

(Applicant's signature: _____)

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

Applicant will write his full name, post-office address, and date of application in the blanks below.

Name, _____

City or town, _____

State or Territory, _____

Date, _____

APPLIES FOR APPOINTMENT

as _____

at _____

[5-076.]

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, D. C.:

I, _____, hereby apply for appointment as _____ at _____

and declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the answers made by me to the following questions are true, and that they are made in my own handwriting:

Questions.	Answers.
1 Your Christian name and surname [in full]	
2 The date and place of your birth	
3 Are you a citizen of the United States?	
If a naturalized citizen, when and where were you naturalized?	
4 Of what State or Territory are you a legal resident?	
How long have you been a legal resident thereof?	
Of what town or city and county or parish are you a resident?	
How long have you been a resident thereof?	
Your present post-office address?	
5 Your education. [Mention the kind of school at which you were educated: whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, or professional school.]	
How old were you when you finally quitted school?	
6 Are you married?	
Of how many members does your family consist, and what are the ages of your children, respectively?	
What members of your family will be with you upon the reservation?	
7 In what places have you resided, and what has been your occupation during each year for the past five years? [Give name and address of your employer or employers, if any, the length of your stay with each, and the reason for leaving their employ.]	NOTE.—Reply to this question may be made on a separate sheet of paper, referring to the question by number.
8 Have you ever been indicted for, or convicted of, any crime?	
9 What public office or offices have you held, and when and where?	
10 Have you ever been removed from office? If so, when, where, by whom, and for what cause?	
11 Were you ever in the military service of the United States?	
In what company and regiment did you serve?	
Were you ever in the naval service of the United States?	
On what vessel did you serve?	
Were you honorably discharged, and when?	
Were you honorably discharged on account of disability resulting from sickness or wounds received in the line of duty? [State particularly when, where, and how the disability was incurred.]	
12 Were any of your relatives ever in the military or naval service of the United States?	
13 How many of your relatives are in the civil service?	
14 What experience have you had, or what qualification do you possess which specially fit you for fulfilling the duties of the position for which you hereby apply?	NOTE.—Reply to this question may be made on a separate sheet of paper, referring to the question by number.
15 Are you physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position to which you are seeking appointment?	
Have you any defect of sight?	
Of hearing?	
Of speech?	
Of limb?	

Questions.	Answers.
16 Do you use intoxicating liquors as a beverage?.....
Do you hereby pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage while you are upon an Indian reservation?

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this _____ day of _____ 189 , at _____, county of _____, and State of _____

(Applicant's signature:) _____

(Post-office address:) _____

Every applicant for appointment in the Indian service must furnish three "Statements Concerning Applicant," made out and signed, respectively, by three persons who are personally acquainted with the applicant and with the facts to which they testify; they must be legal residents of the State or Territory in which the applicant claims legal residence, and one of the three must reside in the city, town, county, or parish in which the applicant claims residence.

[5-076

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

Applicant will write full name, post-office address, and date of application in the spaces below.

Name, _____
 City or town, _____
 State or Territory, _____
 Date, _____
 as _____
 at _____

APPLIES FOR APPOINTMENT

[5-055.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 Washington, D. C., December 1, 1893.

To U. S. INDIAN AGENTS:

The position of field matron has been created in order that Indian women may be influenced in their home life and duties, and may have done for them in their sphere what farmers and mechanics are supposed to do for Indian men in their sphere.

The duties of a field matron, therefore, are to visit Indian women in their homes and to give them counsel, encouragement, and help in the following lines:

1. Care of a house, keeping it clean and in order, ventilated, properly warmed (not overheated), and suitably furnished.
2. Cleanliness and hygienic conditions generally, including disposition of all refuse.
3. Preparation and serving of food and regularity in meals.
4. Sewing, including cutting, making, and mending garments.
5. Laundry work.
6. Adorning the home, both inside and out, with pictures, curtains, home-made rugs, flowers, grass-plots, and trees, construction and repair of walks, fences, and drains.
7. Keeping and care of domestic animals, such as cows, poultry, and swine; care and use of milk, making of butter, cheese, and curds; and keeping of bees.
8. Care of sick.
9. Care of little children, and introducing among them the games and sports of white children.
10. Proper observance of the Sabbath; organization of societies for promoting literary, religious, moral, and social improvement, such as "Lend a Hand" clubs, circles of "King's Daughters," or "Sons," Y. M. C. A., Christian Endeavor, and temperance societies, etc.

Of course, it is impracticable to enumerate all the directions in which a field matron can lend her aid in ameliorating the condition of Indian women. Her own tact, skill, and interest will suggest manifold ways of instructing them in civilized home life, stimulating their intelligence, rousing ambition, and cultivating refinement.

Young girls, particularly those who have left school, should find in her a friend and adviser, and her influence should be to them a safeguard against the sore temptations which beset them. She should impress upon families the importance of education, and urge upon them to put and keep their children in school.

Besides faithfully visiting Indian homes, the matron should have stated days or parts of days each week when Indian women may come to her home for counsel or for instruction in sewing or other domestic arts which can advantageously be taught to several persons at one time.

The time actually devoted to the above outlined work by the field matron should be not less than eight hours per day for five days in the week, and half a day on Saturday.

The matron shall make reports of her work monthly to the agent and quarterly, through him, to this office, upon blank herewith. On August 15th of each year she shall make an annual report to be forwarded by the agent to this office for publication.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING,
 Commissioner.

REPORT of services performed by _____
 field matron at the _____ reservation, from _____ to _____, 189 _____

Days occupied in visiting Indian homes, _____; Number of Indian families visited, _____
 Number of above families previously visited, _____; Number visited for the first time, _____
 Number of persons in above families, _____; Number families living in houses, _____
 Number families living in tepees, hogans, or other Indian habitations, _____
 Number of Indian women actually instructed in the lines referred to above, giving details: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

In other ways, _____

Names of women induced to adopt civilized practices in their households, in what way and to what extent, _____

Other results obtained, _____

Suggestions or recommendations, _____

I certify on honor that the above statement is correct.

Field Matron.

[5-055.]

REPORT

OF

FIELD MATRON,

Reservation,

from

to _____, 189 .

[1-280.]

OATH.

I _____
do solemnly _____ that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me GOD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 189 _____

Notary Public.

Entered on duty _____, 189 .

Dated _____, 189 .

at _____

as _____

OF

OATH

[1-280.]

[5-075.]

STATEMENT CONCERNING APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U. S.
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with _____

_____, of _____

County of _____, State of _____

I also hereby certify, upon honor, that the answers made by me to the following questions are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and in my own handwriting, and that I have read the remarks upon the reverse side of this blank.

Questions.	Answers.
1 Are you over 25 years of age?
2 What is your legal residence? [Give city or town, county or parish, State, and post-office address.] How long have you lived there?
3 Are you well acquainted with the person named above?
4 How long have you known applicant?
5 Are you related to applicant?
What is the relationship?
6 Has applicant been in your employ?
How long was applicant employed by you?
When did applicant leave your employ, and for what reason?
7 Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring undoubted honesty, faithfulness, industry, good health, and the right use of all the faculties of mind and body, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends?
8 What position does applicant desire?
9 What do you know of applicant's education and qualifications in other respects for the position applied for?
10 What special opportunities have you had for judging of applicant's qualifications?
11 What has been the condition of applicant's health since your acquaintance? Do you know of any physical disability?
12 Does applicant now use or has applicant been in the habit of using intoxicating liquors or narcotics?
13 Does applicant use profane, vulgar, or coarse language?
14 Is applicant a person of good moral character?
What moral qualities does applicant possess?
15 Is applicant a person of good repute?
16 Does applicant possess such physical, mental, and moral qualities, and have such habits as will in your opinion insure intelligent, faithful, and efficient performance of the duties of the position sought?
17 Are you aware of any circumstances tending to disqualify applicant for the position applied for?
18 Have you ever, in the performance of your official duty, visited the school taught and managed by applicant?

Questions.	Answers.
19 Please give me your estimate of qualifications and proficiency of applicant on the following points:
1. Ability and success in management and control of children.
2. Aptness to teach.
3. Personal appearance and manner, whether pleasing and attractive, or otherwise.
4. Disposition, force of character, dignity, and self-control.
5. What idiosyncrasies, if any, has applicant?
6. Business and executive ability.

(Signature): _____

(Post-office address): _____

(Occupation): _____

(Date): _____

IN GENERAL.

The within blank is as general as can be made to apply to the qualification of persons seeking employment in the Indian School Service. There are generally three classes of employes at Government boarding schools: Superintendents, teachers, and industrial instructors.

Good health and high moral character are prime requisites in all school employes. Superintendents should be teachers of experience, with knowledge of farming, managing business affairs, and possess good executive ability, as well as patience, perseverance, industry, conscience, and skill in directing the details of an extensive institution involving the expenditure of large sums of money and the performance of varied duties by both subordinate employes and pupils. A superintendent should be firm, kind, affable, considerate, and careful. Men wanting in conscience, industry, business acumen, and self-control will not succeed, and should not enter the Indian School Service.

Teachers require all the rare qualifications incident to complete success in teaching white children in the public schools, and in addition, perfect health of body and mind, great patience, tireless perseverance, and above all a conscientious desire back of sustained effort for the physical, moral, and mental development of the Indian pupils committed to their care. They should be resolute, considerate, dignified, even-tempered, above reproach in personal character, discreet, willing to work, and ambitious to succeed.

Industrial instructors include matrons, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, industrial teachers, farmers, and mechanics. Each of these must have at least a fair English education, and be able to speak and write the English language fluently. Each should be earnest, conscientious, patient, persevering, kindly disposed, and willing. Conduct, associates, and reputation must all be above reproach. Watchful, but not suspicious; attentive to details, but not given to fault-finding; they should also be courteous and polite in all relations with associate employes and pupils.

The female employes are the guardians of the female pupils and must have their confidence and esteem, and so direct their work that they shall not only be well trained in household duties, but elevated in moral character and educated to self-respect, neatness, and industry. The male industrial instructors are charged with the proper development of the character of the boys, and should possess their respect and be examples to them of all that is best in upright manhood, as well as careful to teach them habits of diligence, accuracy, attention to business, the value of time and money, while instructing them in the industries to which they must look for employment after leaving school.

I have read the above.

(Signature of party making statement concerning applicant.)

A person who makes a statement concerning an applicant must have known him personally one year or longer, and must be a legal resident of the State, Territory, or district of which the applicant claims to be a legal resident; and one of the two persons making statements concerning an applicant must reside in the city, town, county, or parish in which the applicant claims a residence.

Name of Applicant: _____
City or Town: _____
State: _____

STATEMENT CONCERNING APPLICANT.

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

[5-075.]

[5-077.]

STATEMENT CONCERNING APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE
INDIAN SERVICE.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.:

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with _____,
of _____, county of _____, State of _____.

I also hereby certify that the answers made by me to the following questions are *in my own hand-writing*, and are true to the best of my knowledge and belief:

	Questions.	Answers.
1	Are you over 25 years of age?.....	.....
2	What is your legal residence? [Give city or town, the county or parish, and State.].....	.....
3	How long have you lived at your present place of legal residence?.....	.....
4	Are you well acquainted with the person named above?.....	.....
5	How long have you known applicant?.....	.....
6	Are you related to applicant?.....	.....
7	What is the relationship?.....	.....
8	Has applicant been in your employment?.....	.....
9	How long was applicant employed by you?.....	.....
10	When did applicant leave your employ, and for what reason?.....	.....
11	If applicant has been in business on his or her own account, state the nature of that business, and for how long he or she has carried it on. ....	.....
12	Of what State or Territory is applicant a legal resident?.....	.....
13	How long has applicant resided therein?.....	.....
14	Of what town or city and county or parish is applicant a legal resident?.....	.....
15	How long has applicant resided therein?.....	.....
16	What do you know of applicant's education and acquirements?.....	.....
17	What has been the condition of applicant's health since your acquaintance?.....	.....
18	Does applicant use intoxicating liquors?.....	.....
19	Is applicant a person of good moral character?.....	.....
20	What moral qualities does applicant possess?.....	.....
21	Is applicant a person of good repute?.....	.....
22	What experience has applicant had or what qualifications does applicant possess which specially fit him or her for fulfilling the duties of the position for which application is made?.....	.....
23	Are you aware of any circumstances tending to disqualify applicant for the position applied for?.....	.....
24	Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring undoubted honesty, and would you recommend applicant for such to your personal friends?.....	.....

(Signature:) _____

(Post-office address:) _____

(Date) _____ (Occupation:) _____

[5-077.]

STATEMENT CONCERNING APPLICANT.

Name of applicant, _____

City or town, _____

State, _____

A person who makes a statement concerning an applicant must have known him one year or longer, and must be a legal resident of the State, Territory, or district of which the applicant claims to be a legal resident; and one of the three persons making statements concerning an applicant, must reside in the city, town, county, or parish, in which the applicant claims a residence.

STATEMENT of pupils recommended for transfer from _____ School at _____ Agency.

Name.	Tribe.	Age.	Sex.	Time at school. (a)	Grade. (b)	Physical condition. (c)	General character. (e)	Are parents living? (d)	Are parents willing for transfer? (d)	Is pupil willing? (d)	School preferred.	Remarks.

a. State, if possible, the entire length of time pupil has ever attended any school.
 b. See course of study.
 c. Physician's certificate of physical condition should in every case accompany recommendation of transfer.

d. If not, give reasons.
 e. If pupil is dull, indolent, disobedient, depraved or otherwise undesirable, it should be stated.

Approved:

_____ Recommended _____ 189 .

U. S. Indian Agent.

Agency Physician.

Supervisor.

[5-303.]

LIST OF PUPILS

TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM

_____ School,
 _____ Agency,

Recommended by

 _____ 189 .

VOUCHER FOR OPEN-MARKET PURCHASES FROM INDIANS.

We, the undersigned, Indians of the _____ Agency, _____, do hereby acknowledge to have received this _____ day of _____, 189, from _____, U. S. Indian agent, the sums of money set opposite our respective names, in full payment of the amounts due us for _____ at the rate of _____ per _____, delivered during the _____ quarter, 189, at _____ Agency for the purpose as specified in this voucher.

Date.	No.	Names.	No. of * _____	Amount due and paid each.		No. of check.	Witnesses.	Marks.	Signatures.	Witnesses.	No. of check.
				Dolls.	Cts.						
189 .	1										
	2										
	3										
	4										
	5										
	6										
	7										
	8										
	9										
	10										

I certify, on honor, that I have explained to these Indians and am satisfied they understand the nature of this pay roll, and that I witnessed the payment of the several amounts set forth to the individuals numbered from 1 to _____, inclusive, and the signing by each in receipt thereof.

We, the undersigned, certify, on honor, that we were present and witnessed the payment of the several sums set forth to the Indians numbered on this pay roll from 1 to _____, inclusive, and the signing by each in receipt thereof, and we further declare our entire disinterestedness in the matter.

I, _____, U. S. Indian agent, hereby certify, on honor, that on the _____ day of _____, 189, I made payment of the several sums to the Indians, who have received therefor; that said pay roll contains the names of _____ persons, numbered from 1 to _____, inclusive; that the aggregate amount of said payments was _____ dollars; that the purchase was made under authority from the Office of Indian Affairs, dated _____, 189, copy attached hereto, and that the price paid is reasonable and the lowest obtainable; that the above account is correct and just; that the articles named therein were required for immediate use at _____, and that the same appear on my return of property for the _____ quarter, 189.

* Here insert cords or pounds, as the case may be.

U. S. Indian Agent.

† Here state specifically the object for which the purchase was made.

[5-342.]

CASH.

VOUCHER No. _____

OPEN-MARKET PURCHASE.

(From Indians.)

_____ Quarter, 189 .

Paid _____, 189 .

Check No. _____

State whether paid in cash or by check. If by check, give number and date of the check and the name of the bank or institution upon which it is drawn.

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