

winter range for their stock. A sum of \$500 would, I think, be sufficient to pay the wages of a competent man to undertake this, and to buy all the tools necessary. The tribe owns over five hundred horses. They are fairly industrious; and by working a little with the whites, and hunting during the season, manage to make a living, in spite of the smallness of their farming land. Drunkenness used to prevail much in this tribe, some few years ago, but a drunken Indian is now seldom seen. There is no destitution among them, and very little sickness.

*Dog Creek Reserve.*

This small tribe is now reduced to three families numbering eleven. Their chief, Missou, is a young man. He is a terror to drunken Indians and white whiskey-givers; and as this place is where the licensed liquor houses are situated (three houses for six white residents!) his energy in discovering and informing against offenders has put a stop to the drunkenness which formerly was so prevalent among the Indians here, at Alkali Lake and at Canoe Creek.

On my arrival I found three informations against whiskey-givers. All these were convicted and fined respectively \$100, \$50, and \$50 with costs.

The tribe being so small, their farming land, about thirty acres, affords them a comparatively better means of subsistence than the neighboring tribes possess.

*Canoe Creek Reserve.*

This tribe numbers one hundred and seventy-eight. The chief, Chistatah, used to have great control over his men, but he is now very old and infirm, and his advice and authority is little regarded by the young men of the tribe. There is no one fit to succeed, or even to help him; and he has to depend for assistance on the Dog Creek chief. At a meeting of the tribe—acting on private information—I found six of the young men carrying concealed weapons in their pockets, viz, small five shooters. After confiscating these, I promised the full penalty of the law on any one found in future offending in this manner. I consider this the least promising tribe in my agency, there being some among them who are prevented only by fear of the law from being troublesome. The agricultural land of this reserve is so small that it does not average one-half acre to each adult. It is true that some land, with water available, exists on the reserve; but it is useless for agriculture, on account of the locality being subject to constant summer frosts.

I attribute the bad conduct of some of this tribe, in a great measure, to idleness, resulting from not having land to cultivate, and thereby profitably occupying their time. They possess over five hundred head of horses.

*Clinton Reserve.*

This tribe numbers sixty-one. Their chief's name is John. I have visited them several times. From a drunken and disorderly lot, these Indians are now an example of order and sobriety. This change is due to the exertions of Mr. Soues, the Government agent, residing at Clinton. Not only are they sober themselves, but they quickly report to Mr. Soues any stray Indian, belonging to another tribe, whom they find drunk in town or on the reserve. Their agricultural land is situated eight miles from the village, and I intended to have removed the tribe there. I find, however, that the land is not large enough to afford a living to more than a third of the tribe—even after water is brought on to it. Tools have been supplied to them by the Indian Superintendent, Col. Powell; as also seed barley and potatoes. From want of water last year, not even a return of the seed was obtained. I therefore placed the agricultural part of the reserve under the command of a steady, industrious Indian, and, for the present, the rest of the tribe will remain in the village. Another reason for this is, that many of the tribe make a living by working for the whites in and around the town; and these, were the village removed eight miles off, would be either deprived of that means of obtaining a living or else be