

about thirteen million acres of lands heretofore held by them, leaving the aggregate area of reserved land at this time over one hundred and three million acres. This is sufficient to give each of the occupying Indians, or those having rights thereon, over seven hundred and fifty acres. If all were given allotments as provided in existing laws and treaties, each Indian would receive not more than an average of 80 acres of agricultural land, or 180 acres of grazing land. The surplus held in reservation appears therefore to be unreasonably large. A large portion of it is lying idle, and is a bar to the Indian's progress and our country's development. To restore this to the public domain will work no hardship to the Indians, if the cessions are made upon terms as fair as have characterized the agreements recently negotiated. Those Indians especially supported by the Government, not because of treaty obligations, but in order to save them from starvation, should not continue to hold these large tracts without actual occupancy or use. It would be better for each tribe to part with its claim for a money consideration that would create a fund to be securely held by the United States, and upon which it could depend for the support of its members until, by proper use of individual homesteads, they may support themselves.

If the terms of the recent agreement made with the Sioux are speedily provided for and enforced, it is believed that this tribe will presently be distinguished for its rapid progress toward civilization as it has heretofore been for bravery and intelligence in savage warfare. Fair and generous treatment by the Government is the best means to bring about this desirable condition.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the work of allotting lands in severalty, and several amendments to the general allotment law are suggested.

The Secretary gives particular attention to the subject of Indian education, reviewing the work that has been accomplished during the year. The industrial training schools and reservation boarding schools have been found to be those best adopted to the end in view. There are now 152 government schools and ninety-four contract schools and the average attendance is 12,232. On all government schools the American flag has been displayed, national holidays have been duly celebrated, the pupils are learning patriotic songs and recitations, being taught to love the great nation of which they are a part, and to feel that the people of the United States are their friends and not their enemies.

"The work to be done by this bureau has reached wonderful proportions, and its expenditures have sent into the channels of trade and commerce in our country more than \$100,000,000 the past year. The use of this vast sum has served more than one valuable purpose. It has been not alone a relief to hundreds

of thousands of the families of the soldiers who in different wars have served their country, chiefly those who defended the Union against secession; but it has also transferred at most opportune moments the accumulated treasures of the government to the hands of the people, blessing him that gives and him that takes."

The amount of work performed by this bureau and the method of adjusting claims were fully covered by Commissioner Baum's report, as given in these dispatches. The following table shows the enlistments, deaths and survivors of the Union army:

Number of soldiers enlisted during the war for the Union, excluding re-enlistments.....	2,213,365
Number killed in battle and by other casualties and who died of disease to July 1, 1865.....	364,116
Estimated number of deaths of soldiers discharged during the war to July 1, 1865.....	25,284
Number of desertions.....	121,896
	511,296

Number of survivors of the war July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions..... 1,702,069 |

Number of survivors July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, who are subject to the usual laws of morality..... 1,116,069 |

Number of survivors July 1, 1865, who, because of wounds and other disabilities, were subject to a higher rate of mortality, equal to twelve years' shortening of the expectation of life..... 586,000 |

Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are probably subject to the ordinary life tables..... 831,089 |

Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are subject to a greater death rate..... 415,000 |

Total number of survivors July 1, 1890..... 1,246,089 |

Of the foregoing number of survivors about 106,000 are now sixty-two years of age and upwards.

The estimate for army and navy pensions for 1892 is about \$133,000,000.

Under this head the Secretary reviews the work accomplished by the census bureau. The country was divided into 175 supervisors' districts, and the supervisors selected from the different political parties.

There was also great care in the selection of 42,000 enumerators, the special agents and experts. The clerks, numbering nearly 2000, were examined according to rules established by the Secretary. A great many improved tabulating machines were employed, and every preparation made to secure a prompt and accurate enumeration, and an early tabulation and announcement of the result.

There were printed for the census work over 80,000,000 blanks, circulars, schedules, etc., about 75,000,000 of which were done at the Government Printing Office and the remainder at the Census Office itself.

The first completed returns were received from the supervisors during the week ending June 14, and four days later the machine tabulation began. This great work has been prosecuted untiringly until the present time, and the substantial result can now be announced.

A complete table of the population of the States and Territories, compared with 1880 and 1890, is presented.

The following table shows the relative rank in population of the States and Territories in 1890 and in 1880:

1890.	1880.
1 New York.	1 New York.
2 Pennsylvania.	2 Pennsylvania.
3 Illinois.	3 Ohio.
4 Ohio.	4 Illinois.
5 Missouri.	5 Missouri.
6 Massachusetts.	6 Indiana.
7 Texas.	7 Massachusetts.
8 Indiana.	8 Kentucky.
9 Michigan.	9 Michigan.
10 Iowa.	10 Iowa.
11 Kentucky.	11 Texas.
12 Georgia.	12 Tennessee.
13 Tennessee.	13 Georgia.
14 Wisconsin.	14 Virginia.
15 Virginia.	15 North Carolina.
16 North Carolina.	16 Wisconsin.
17 Alabama.	17 Alabama.
18 New Jersey.	18 Mississippi.
19 Kansas.	19 New Jersey.
20 Minnesota.	20 Kansas.
21 Mississippi.	21 South Carolina.
22 California.	22 Louisiana.
23 South Carolina.	23 Maryland.
24 Arkansas.	24 California.
25 Louisiana.	25 Arkansas.
26 Nebraska.	26 Minnesota.
27 Maryland.	27 Maine.
28 West Virginia.	28 Connecticut.
29 Connecticut.	29 West Virginia.
30 Maine.	30 Nebraska.
31 Colorado.	31 New Hampshire.
32 Florida.	32 Vermont.
33 New Hampshire.	33 Rhode Island.
34 Washington.	34 Florida.
35 Rhode Island.	35 Colorado.
36 Vermont.	36 Dist. of Columbia.
37 South Dakota.	37 Oregon.
38 Oregon.	38 Delaware.
39 Dist. of Columbia.	39 Utah.
40 Utah.	40 Dakota.
41 North Dakota.	41 New Mexico.
42 Delaware.	42 Washington.
43 New Mexico.	43 Nevada.
44 Montana.	44 Arizona.
45 Idaho.	45 Montana.
46 Oklahoma.	46 Idaho.
47 Wyoming.	47 Wyoming.
48 Arizona.	
49 Nevada.	

"It will be seen that, as in 1880, New York still heads the list and is followed by Pennsylvania. Ohio and Illinois have exchanged places. Of the other changes in the list the most marked are those of Texas, which rises from No. 11 to No. 7; Kentucky, which drops from 8 to 11; Minnesota, which rises from 26 to 20; Nebraska, which rises from 30 to 20; Maryland, which drops from 23 to 27; Vermont, which drops from 32 to 36; Colorado, which rises 35 to 31; Washington, which rises from 42 to 34; Delaware, which drops from 38 to 42; Nevada, which drops from 43 to 49, and Arizona, which drops from 44 to 48. The average change in rank is 2.2 places.

"There have been some contests, and in some instances corrections have been made on application for remuneration. But 80 per cent of all the complaints against the eleventh census, and there were only about the same number as against the tenth census, have on careful investigation been found groundless.

"It is a noteworthy fact that upon the promulgation of the questions to be answered for the purposes of the census, some relating to disease and others of the subjects above mentioned, a great number of editors throughout the country began a bitter attack upon the whole census system and used every means of argument and invective to array the people against replying to the inquiries of the enumerators, and even denounced the whole work in advance. But the people recognized the census as a national work, meant