

**Nowata Telephone System.**—February 21, 1902, H. R. Strother, managing owner, was authorized to locate and maintain a telephone exchange in Nowata, Cherokee Nation. May 31 application and maps were filed for the construction of a system of telephone lines to the various farms surrounding Nowata, Coodys Bluff, and Alluwce, Cherokee Nation, and August 2 he was instructed how to submit them in the required form.

**North American Telephone and Telegraph Company.**—This company is the successor of the Indianola Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was authorized to locate a line north and south through the Indian Territory, along the right of way of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. August 30, 1901, there were approved maps of location of two additional lines—one extending along the right of way of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad from the Arkansas State line to Holdenville, and the other along the right of way of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad from Sapulpa to the Missouri State line; and, July 26, 1902, there was approved to the North American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as its successor, a map of location showing a line extending through the Wyandotte Reservation.

August 26, 1902, Indian Inspector Cyrus Beede filed a report of the assessment of damages on 293.58 miles of line, at \$3.30 per mile, as follows:

	Miles.	Damages.
Chickasaw Nation .....	8.33	\$27.49
Choctaw Nation .....	135.06	445.70
Creek Nation .....	81.41	268.65
Cherokee Nation .....	60.20	198.66
Shawnee Reservation .....	2.27	7.49
Wyandotte Reservation .....	6.31	20.82
Total .....	293.58	968.81

The report shows that the company has effected settlement with all individuals damaged, and that the company is ready to settle for the tribal damages assessed.

**Osage and Eastern Oklahoma Telephone Company.**—January 24, 1902, there were approved four maps of location showing a line from Ponca City to Pawhuska, Elgin, Kaw (Kansas) Reservation, Hay Creek Pasture, Gray Horse, and Ralston, in the Osage Reservation and Pawnee County, Okla.

**Pacific Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.**—April 28, 1902, there was approved map of location showing a line of telegraph and grounds selected for office purposes in the Port Madison Reservation, in the State of Washington, and an agent was designated to assess the damages. This line was constructed several years ago and no authority therefor can now be found in the records of this office or in the files of the company. When the agent undertook to assess the damage it was discovered that the line as shown on the approved maps

differed materially from the constructed line, and August 4 the company submitted corrected maps, which were approved August 9.

**Raymond-Sans Bois Telephone Company.**—January 9, 1902, the inspector for the Indian Territory transmitted, with recommendation that it be not approved, an act of the Choctaw national council granting to this company the exclusive privilege of operating a telephone line within the limits of the Choctaw Nation. The act was disapproved by the President January 22 and returned to the inspector January 23.

**Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company.**—June 19, 1902, there were approved maps of definite location showing a proposed line 22½ miles across the Wind River Reservation, Wyo. Damages assessed in the sum of \$112.50 (at \$5 per mile) were approved July 11, 1902, and have been paid by the company.

**South McAlester-Eufaula Telephone Company.**—May 12, 1902, there were approved maps of location showing a proposed line along the right of way of the Fort Smith and Western Railway Company from the west line of Arkansas to the line between Oklahoma and Indian Territory, a distance of about 121 miles.

**Washington Water Power Company.**—April 15, 1902, there were approved maps of location showing a proposed telephone line through the Coeur d'Alène Reservation, Idaho, a distance of 24 miles. Damages were assessed for right of way (at \$5 per mile) \$124, and for timber destroyed \$100, which amounts were paid by the company, as approved by the Department July 9, 1902.

This company also acquired right of way for a power line through the Coeur d'Alène Reservation, referred to on page 117.

TABLE 17.—*Resumé of telephone lines in the Indian Territory.*

Names of companies or owners.	Con- structed.	Under con- struction.	Located and con- structed.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Arkansas Valley Telephone Co .....	27	66	93
Acutt, H. C. ....		45	45
Claremore Telephone Co. ....	90		90
Cherokee Nation Telephone Co .....	50	26	76
Choctaw Telephone Co. ....		53	53
Cherokee Telephone Co. <sup>a</sup> .....	27		27
Chickasaw-Choctaw Telephone Co .....	61		61
Indian Territory Telephone Co .....	78	25	103
Indianola Telephone and Construction Co .....		48	48
North American Telephone and Telegraph Co .....	294	185	479
South McAlester-Eufaula Telephone Co .....		152	152
Tishomingo-International Telephone Co. <sup>b</sup> .....	121		121
Total .....	748	600	1,348

NOTE.—Fractions of miles eliminated.

<sup>a</sup>The Cherokee Telephone Company is operating 27 miles of line constructed prior to March 3, 1901.

<sup>b</sup>The Tishomingo-International Telephone Company is operating 120 miles of line constructed prior to March 3, 1901.

Except as noted the above roads have been or are being constructed under the act of March 3, 1901.

There are other companies, notably the Raymond-San Bois and the Muskogee National, operating lines constructed prior to that act under franchises granted by the Indian nations. These companies will be required to come under the provisions of that act, as will also all other companies or individuals owning telephone lines in the Indian Territory.

### POWER LINES THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

By act of February 15, 1901, entitled "An act relating to rights of way through certain parks, reservations, and other public lands" (31 Stats., 790), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under general regulations to be fixed by him, to permit the use of right of way through reservations of the United States, including Indian reservations, for electrical plants, poles, and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power, etc. The regulations prescribed require that applications must be accompanied by a map showing the route of the proposed line and must be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Under that act the following companies have been authorized to locate and construct power lines through Indian lands.

**American Falls Power, Light, and Water Company, Limited.**—This company was authorized by the office, January 18, 1902, to make a preliminary survey through the Fort Hall Reservation for a power line. The application was duly filed in the General Land Office. May 8 this office recommended its approval, and it was approved May 13.

**Washington Water Power Company.**—November 6, 1901, the office authorized this company to make preliminary survey of a line through the Coeur d'Alène Reservation, Idaho. June 20 this office recommended approval of the application and maps which had been filed in the General Land Office, and they were approved.

### ADDITION TO NAVAHO RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

The President, by Executive order dated November 14, 1901, withdrew from entry and settlement certain lands in the Territory of Arizona until such time as the Indians residing thereon shall have been settled permanently under the provisions of the homestead laws or the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794). The boundary line of the tract so withdrawn commences at a point where the south line of the Navaho Indian Reservation (addition of January 8, 1900), intersects the Little Colorado River. It runs thence due south to the fifth standard parallel; thence east on that parallel to the middle of the south line of township 21 north, range 15 east; thence due north to the south line of