on several occasions, resulting in considerable expenditure of ink and paper. That a clash will eventually occur is demonstrated by the fact that on several instances serious conflicts have been narrowly averted. Stockmen claim that the place for the Indian is on the reservation, and the Indian claims with reason that it is impossible to exist there, and he has as much right to roam on Government land as the white man until such time as the Government makes it possible to live on his reservation. Many herds of sheep were destroyed in this section during the present season, being shot and poisoned, presumably by cattlemen; but fortunately none belonged to Indians or trouble would have followed.

The Department files are burdened by reports, special and regular, on the subject of the unallotted Utes; and Congress, three years ago, authorized the honorable Secretary of the Interior to contract for a water system and money was appropriated for this purpose. I can not understand the obstacles in the way of the consummation of this work, and there must be a great misconception of facts or other misunderstanding by those in authority, as the Dolores River will furnish abundant water when reservoired to provide these Indians with water for domestic and irrigation purposes, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

With water the lands owned by the unallotted Utes would be fertile and productive as any in the State of Colorado. The average altitude is 4,500 feet. Cereals of all kinds, grasses, fruits, and melons would grow abundantly, and it would be but a short time until the Indians would be self-sustaining and their present miserable condition changed to one reflecting credit upon the Government and its representatives.

In justice to these once proud owners of the State of Colorado, now utterly destitute, I trust that the ensuing year will witness the establishment of a system of irrigation for the unallotted Utes in Colorado.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH O. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Rossfork, Idaho, August 15, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Location.—This agency is located at Rossfork, Idaho, immediately on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, 12 miles north of Pocatello. The post-office address is Rossfork, Idaho. Telegrams should be sent to Pocatello, Idaho, whence they may be sent direct to the agency by telephone, if desired. A telegraph office will probably be opened at Rossfork at an early date, a depot building being now under construction.

Census.—A census was taken June 30, 1901, and a copy has been sent to your office. The total population is shown to be 1,408. Males, 716; females, 692; males above 18 years of age, 429; females above 14 years of age, 481; children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, 285.

Agriculture.—These Indians—Bannock and Shoshoni—have made considerable advancement in agriculture, having broken much new ground and fenced it, using not only 20,000 pounds of wire issued to them, but also several thousand pounds which they purchased. Their crops of oats were good and were used principally to feed stock instead of being sold, as heretofore, although about 13,000 pounds were purchased from them by me for subsistence of agency stock. Eight thousand bushels of wheat were raised. It was thrashed by Indians using agency machines under direction of the farmers, and much of it was converted into flour and feed at the agency mill. Many families produced garden stuff sufficient for their needs during summer and autumn, but few of them had anything for winter use. About 1,000 tons of lucern were stacked and 4,000 tons of wild hay were saved in the Fort Hall bottoms. More than 2,200 tons of wild hay were sold to stockmen at $4 per ton, and 400 tons of lucern were sold at $5 per ton.

Indian offenses and judges.—Twelve Indians have been convicted and sentenced to terms of from three to seven weeks at hard labor at this agency by the court of Indian offenses. I have had no occasion to make any change in judges, nor have I had to alter their decision in any case. They are selected from the leading men of the two tribes and are honored as much as are judges in a white community.

Morality and marriage.—Immorality does not exist to a great extent among these Indians, except that the women are inveterate gamblers. The usual form of marriage is that of consent, although several couples were married by ministers. Five couples were divorced by the court of Indian offenses, most of them on the flimsy ground that either the man or the woman had found another mate who seemed more suitable. One case of rape (carnal knowledge of a female under 16 years of age) was tried in the United States court at Pocatello, both parties being of mixed blood, and the man was sentenced to a term of nine months in jail.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made on the reduced reservation, but about twenty heads of families and their wives and children have received allotments on that part of the reservation ceded to the Government under the act of June 6, 1900, and which has not yet been opened for settlement. However, each Indian on the reduced reservation who so desired has had a piece of land of his own selection assigned him for a farm which he has fenced and cultivated. Many of them hold by right of use certain common unfenced land in the Fort Hall bottoms, from which they cut wild hay.

Industries.—Several miles of road leading through otherwise impassable places have been made by Indians to enable them to reach timber which they wish to use in building log houses and farm buildings, as there is no sawmill on this reservation. This was a difficult piece of work, much of it being among rocks that had to be broken before they could be moved. This breaking was accomplished by heating the rocks with brush fires and then pouring water over them while they were hot.

Some of the women buy deer hides and make them into gloves, of which they sell large quantities to local dealers. All of the women make beadwork of various kinds and uses, and the Bannocks are becoming expert in making rough and fancy baskets, selling their wares at good prices. These baskets are made of rushes and willows, some of them trimmed with beads, and are of many sizes and shapes.

Irrigation.—All old ditches have been in use and have served their purpose; but the new ditch constructed by the Idaho Canal Company has been a source of worry and a cause of disappointment. Last year those who made new fields on the line of this ditch were sorely tried. They sowed their crops only to see them scorched before they were more than half matured, they being powerless to prevent it, as the ditch furnished little or no water when it was most needed. This year no crops were sowed under this ditch, and last year's fields have gone to waste. Those who made crops on Rossfork Creek have done fairly well, but they have used the whole of the water in that creek, so that when the Idaho Canal Company's ditch was broken the creek was dry at the agency and the farmer had to water the stock at the agency well. The ditch above mentioned has broken several times, at one time leaving us without water for more than six days. Until this or another ditch is put in such condition that it can be depended upon no one will try to utilize it for irrigating purposes. I urge that some arrangement be made whereby the Government may gain control of it and put it in shape for practical use.

The Indians settled on Bannock Creek are short of water, and with the opening of the ceded portion of the reservation to settlement the time is at hand when a system of reservoirs for storage should be commenced, and at an early date I shall lay the matter before you.

Annuity and issues.—During September, 1900, the first annual installment of money due these Indians for land ceded to the Government was paid. The amount distributed was $100,000, making $71.68 per capita. Most of this money was put to good use in paying debts and in buying clothing, subsistence, etc. It is unfortunate for these Indians that their annuity is payable in September, as they then have plenty of money to keep themselves, since they get pay for their hay, cattle, oats, and wheat during September and October. Their income from these sources will keep them from want until January or February of the succeeding year, and they should then be paid their annuity, which will give them sufficient funds for use until spring, when food is more easily procured by labor. I recommend that steps be taken to defer the 1902 annuity payment until January 15, 1903.

All articles of issue furnished by the Government have been given Indians as they were earned and needed, and subsistence to the extent of about 28 per cent of their total requirement was issued—600,000 pounds of beef, gross, of which 300,000 pounds were purchased from Indians, were issued. Before issuing wagons I required that every Indian who was to receive one should cut his hair and keep it cut, and all complied.

Intoxicants.—Only one man (white) has been prosecuted for selling liquor to Indians, and through a misunderstanding as to the position of the pr secuting witness he was acquitted. The use of intoxicants by the these Indians is limited, especially among the full-bloods. By the arrest of two white men, who are await-

ing trial, I think the sale of intoxicants has been practically broken up, although a few unprincipled men in towns bordering the reservation occasionally furnish Indians whisky. I have used my utmost effort to ascertain the names of these men, but so far without definite success, as in most cases the Indians who buy from them do not know their names, and if they do know them it is almost impossible to induce them to expose them.

Education and religion.—The Fort Hall School has had a prosperous year and fully justifies the early completion of the new plant to be erected near this agency at a cost of $75,000, which is to be paid from funds deducted from the $600,000 allowed the Indians for land ceded to the Government, and as provided by act of June 6, 1900. Although more than fourteen months have passed since this money became available the site for the school has not been selected. However, I have been informed by your office that an inspecting official will definitely locate the site at an early date. This delay has been the source of some uneasiness to the Indians from the fact that I have been unable to give them any information concerning the new school plant. It is almost impossible to get them to understand why the matter is delayed, especially as I do not fully understand it myself. On this account I may have some trouble in getting the children into school next year, as during the cold months most of the Indians live 25 miles, and some of them 40 miles, from the present school, and they consider these distances too great to travel in winter when they wish to see their children.

The report of Mr. Hosea Locke, superintendent of the school, is herewith transmitted.

Religious instruction is in the care of Miss Amelia J. Frost, who is in charge of the new Presbyterian Church, soon to be dedicated, and Miss Susan C. Garrett, who has charge of the Protestant Episcopal mission.

Miss Frost has been for many years working among these people, and her influence has certainly been for good. As a result of her work, during the past year seven Indians have been baptized, two of whom are communicants. The church building for her use is now complete, and she freely instructs and counsels all who come to her. Her work will undoubtedly prosper, as she has many of the most influential men in sympathy and working with her.

At the Protestant Episcopal mission, where work was begun in March, 1900, nine children were taught and boarded in the school and eight persons were baptized, two of whom are communicants. The funeral services were read many times over Indian dead, and services and preaching for Indians are held at the mission, Bishop J. B. Funsten having given his personal services for a part of the year. Miss Garrett is devoted to her work, and the progress of this mission is encouraging.

Among other pleasing incidents was the donation of $85 from the ladies residing at the agency, the proceeds of a dinner prepared and served by them. The money was divided equally between the Presbyterian Church and the Episcopal mission.

Buildings.—Agency. All the newer buildings at the agency are in good repair, except that they need painting. The slaughterhouse has been moved to a point about 900 yards west of the agency office, and a new hide house has been built. Many of the old agency buildings are unfit for use and should be demolished, both for sanitary reasons and on account of danger from fire. The material in some of them could be used to build houses for use of the laborers and the police on duty, and would supply all the room needed for those purposes. A hospital is needed at this agency, and I have asked for authority to build a combined hospital and dispensary, at a cost of $900, for which sum a good stone building of suitable size and accommodations can be constructed.

School. The buildings at the Fort Hall school have long since served their usefulness, economically, but as a new plant is to be constructed I do not think it necessary to describe their needs further than to state that extensive repairs must be made in order to make them habitable for another year.

General.—The agency employees have all been faithful and in no case have I had to request a change. The police force is fairly efficient, especially since I have dispensed with the services of some who failed in their duty. The affairs of this reservation are in good order in every respect. The Indians are generally contented and are making better progress than might be expected, considering their condition a few years ago. The Bannocks and Shoshonis are so intermarried that it is impossible to distinguish them for census and statistical purposes. If these Indians can be held on the way they are now started they will show great improvement in a few years. They are selling their ponies and are buying cattle and better horses. They are learning to do farm work, and if they can have enough water to irrigate their crops they will soon be able to produce sufficient vegetables, beef, grain, and forage for the subsistence of themselves and their stock.

There is little game on this reservation other than rabbits, ducks, geese, grouse, and sage hens, but the streams are well supplied with fish. The Indians make use of these advantages and thus partially procure their food. Some of the men work on the railroad and others are employed as herders and laborers. The majority of them still wear blankets, leggins, and long hair, but the more progressive have adopted citizen dress. Very few of them are averse to indulging in an occasional drum, grass, or rain dance, and I have been often requested to allow the sun dance, but have always prohibited it without trouble.

Returned Indian pupils are having a good effect upon some of the older Indians, and their influence is noticed wherever they have located. Those who have been taught at the Fort Hall school are always a help to their parents, although the ambition of many of them is to become cowboys. As they will probably have to make their living at the combined stock and farming business this ambition is not so unworthy as it may at first seem, since they usually marry soon after leaving school and settle on a piece of land and go to raising hay and oats for their stock.

The sanitary condition of the reservation has improved over that of last year, due to the efforts of Dr. Bridges, agency physician, who reports as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Taken sick or injured	371	334
Died, over 5 years of age	22	16
Died, under 5 years of age	5	7
Treatment discontinued	4	1
Recovered	330	304
Remaining under treatment	10	6

Number individuals visited	133	Number miles traveled	5,083
Number visits made	243	Number births: 19 male, 21 female	40

Fifty deaths were caused by the following diseases:

Tuberculosis	13	Influenza	2
Bronchitis	4	Suicide	4
Pneumonia	3	Miscellaneous	10
Diarrhea and dysentery	5	Unknown	9

There was no disease epidemic. Smallpox constantly threatened, and we were not free from periodical scares. Comparatively few have been vaccinated—not near the number who require it. Measures should be taken to vaccinate every person on this reservation.

To the present the construction of a hospital has not been advocated, the people not being sufficiently advanced to avail themselves of its benefits. The reverse of this is now true. During the year there were ten applications for hospital treatment, all except one being cases of injury or acute illness that could have been received had there been suitable room. Three cases were taken into an improvised hospital and given 85 days' treatment. All recovered, and the preservation of at least one of these lives is most certainly due to the accommodations you so willingly furnished.

While an increased number of Indians have sought my services, there still remain those who cling to their medicine men. Of deaths from unknown causes, six were school children excused from the school, and who died under the care of medicine men. I reiterate, as in former reports, that the practices of medicine men, especially in the cases of school children and policemen, should be prohibited.

Very respectfully,

T. M. BRIDGES, *Agency Physician.*

In case of death it is the custom of these Indians to abandon the place where it occurred, moving tepee and all other equipage, and sometimes abandoning their fields. In consequence of this and other practices, as well as to teach them domestic duties, I shall recommend that a field matron for these Indians be allowed next year.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CALDWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in compliance with the rules of the Indian School Service, my seventh annual report of the Fort Hall School, Fort Hall Agency.

Remarks in general.—For the first five years of my incumbency we did considerable in the way of improvements—ditching, fencing, and general repairs to the buildings, so that at the present time the school plant is in better condition than it was six years ago. For the last year we have been patching and painting the buildings on the inside, trying to keep up as respectable an appearance as possible, feeling quite sure that new buildings would be ready for us September 1, 1901. But as I now

understand the situation, the location of the plant is not fully decided upon, although $75,000 has been available for nearly one year for the new school. The treaty agreement with the Indians locates the school at or near the agency at Rossfork, which is 18 miles from its present location.

School opened September 3 and closed June 15. The highest enrollment for the year was 190 and the average attendance 155 and a fraction. The early closing was considered best, as we will begin to gather the children in August 24 next.

On April 2 twelve pupils were transferred to Fort Shaw, Mont.

Education.—Miss Mary C. Ramsey, principal teacher, has conducted the literary department with general satisfaction and success. The teachers have all worked hard and in harmony.

Miss Ida L. Palmer, kindergartner, as usual, has made very satisfactory advancement in her department.

The request made in Education Circular No. 43, September 19, 1900, has been followed as closely as possible in a reservation school. A close connection has been aimed at between the literary and manual course of training.

Sanitary.—The sanitary department has been carefully looked after by our school physician, Dr. William L. Shawk, who, in addition to his duties as physician, has also given the children lectures in physiology and hygiene. The following is taken from the physician's report:

"The general health of the pupils and the employees of the school has been good during the past year. We have had three deaths at the school, two suicides from eating the wild parsnip, the deadly effects of eating this root being well known to all Indian children, and one death from tubercular meningitis. The wild parsnip sends up its green shoots early in the spring. It grows along the creeks and ditches and is a deadly narcotic poison of rather sweetish and not unpleasant taste. A small portion of the root when taken into the stomach is rapidly absorbed, producing deep coma, convulsions, and death, baffling the efforts of the physician if not seen soon after its ingestion. The eating of this root affords these Indians ready method of taking their own lives, often on trival pretext.

"The water supply of the school is good, coming from the mountains 6 miles distant, but the creek should be fenced for some distance from the school to keep out stock.

"Excreta from the closets are carried out upon the fields by an abundant supply of running water. This affords an excellent system of sewerage and protects the health of the children.

"An abundance of fresh vegetables of all kinds prevents scurvy and has been a valuable adjunct in keeping the children in a healthy condition.

"The prevailing diseases have been tuberculosis in its many manifestations, scrofula and scrofulous abscesses, eczema, and an epidemic of varicella or chicken pox. Although we have had smallpox on all sides of us during the past year, a thorough vaccination and revaccination has acted as a preventive. Every child enrolled, I believe, has been protected through vaccination.

"Our school hospital is entirely too small, it having been often necessary to send sick children to the dormitories to make room for more urgent cases.

"The same condition exists as to dormitory space. The air space is entirely too small for sleeping purposes, and the crowded condition is dangerous to the sanitary condition of the school.

"The bathing facilities at this school are culpably most unsatisfactory and unhygienic, the only means of bathing being the washtubs in the laundry; and I would urgently request that some more suitable method be adopted at the earliest opportunity."

Farm and garden.—C. E. Stewart, farmer, has put up 142 tons of hay and estimates 60 tons additional from the second crop of alfalfa. He estimates the oats at 600 bushels, wheat at 100 bushels, potatoes at 1,200 bushels. All of the beef for the fiscal year will be produced by the school herd. This amounts to 90,000 pounds, gross.

R. D. Shutt, industrial teacher, has a very fine garden, from which vegetables—such as cabbages, onions, beets, carrots, turnips, pumpkins, and squash—will be produced in very large quantities for fall and winter use.

Miscellaneous.—Frank L. Curtis, shoe and harness maker, has done his work well and gave general satisfaction.

We have a good set of band instruments, but no band teacher, and I trust the Department will allow us an instructor for a part, at least, of the next school year. The salary might be paid to an irregular employee, from class 4, miscellaneous receipts.

The matrons, seamstress, laundress, and cook have all been energetic in their work and given general satisfaction.

There have been but few changes in employees during the year. On the whole, we have had peace and harmony, but I regret to say some changes I felt compelled to ask for another year. One undesirable employee may keep a whole school in trouble, more or less.

I desire to tender Agent A. F. Caldwell my sincere thanks for his untiring efforts to make the Fort Hall School one of the leading reservation schools; also to teachers and employees and inspecting officers for courtesies shown.

The following is the programme of the closing exercises: 10.30 a. m., band concert; 2.30 p. m., ribbon drill; 3 p. m., military drill; 3.30 p. m., field sports; evening, literary exercises. The prejudices of the parent are fast giving way as they see their children taking part in the closing programmes. They can comprehend this better than the literary work of the schoolroom.

Girls are instructed in housekeeping, dressmaking, nursing, and cooking. Fire drills are held weekly and have been so perfected that when the bucket brigade takes position the girls and small boys can be marched out of the dining room or dormitories in less than two minutes.

Sabbath school and Christian endeavor meetings were held regularly, all of the pupils attending. Sabbath school literature was obtained by voluntary contributions among the employees and pupils.

Respectfully submitted.

HOSEA LOCKE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through A. F. Caldwell, Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 15, 1901.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Census.—The following table represents, by tribes, the number of these Indians as shown by the census report of June 30, 1901:

Shoshoni	301
Bannock	99
Sheepeater	98
Total (males, 223; females, 275)	498
Males above 18 years of age	144
Males 18 years and under	79
Females above 14 years of age	172
Females 14 years and under	103
Total of all ages	498
Number of children between 6 and 18 years:	
Males	43
Females	73
Total	116

This shows but little change from last year—an increase in female population of 17 and a decrease of 12 males, making a net gain of 5 in population. This increase is due to 4 outside Indians, formerly of this Lemhi Reservation, having taken up permanent residences here, and 1 increase of births over deaths. Thirteen deaths and 14 births have been reported during the year. Of the deaths, 7 were males and 6 females, while the births show 7 each.

However strange it may seem, the number of children of school age are the same as last year, 116, but this census shows 43 males and 73 females against 50 males and 66 females last year, a decrease of 7 of the former and an increase of 7 of the latter.

Condition.—While the condition of the Indians is not as promising as might be desired, yet it has, despite all opposition and difficulties, materially improved. There has been more work done and more permanent improvements made this year than ever before. Especially is this true of the farming classes, who continue to enlarge their farms by inclosing and breaking up new lands. Seven new log houses have been erected for dwellings, at an approximate cost to the Government of $4.50 each. Fifty-nine Indian families occupy houses now against 52 last year. They had 833 acres of land in cultivation last season, which has been increased this year to 1,002 acres, the greater part of which has been seeded to tame grass. I can report 1,707 acres of land under fence, which is an increase over last year of 256 acres. Also 936 rods of new fence have been erected and 1,731 rods repaired.

Experience teaches me that these Indians as a rule are not eager to make a change whereby their condition might be improved. Such changes must be forced upon them. Time is nothing except as it can be consumed in eating, gambling, or given to vice and idleness. Many of them feel no sense of responsibility, their principal care being to live without work, having no regard for the future. Generally speaking, every effort put forth for the betterment of these people is met with opposition on the part of the Indians. There is, however, a marked difference in the habits and condition of these people. Some are self-reliant, industrious, and really anxious to become self-sustaining. Others are contented while drifting along the easiest way possible, having little or no desire to better their condition. No preparations whatever are being made by this class for the time when they are to receive no aid from a generous Government. I am firmly convinced that the latter class will never attain to a self-supporting position of their own free will and that some stringent measures must necessarily be employed in their transformation. I find they can, when compelled, do many useful things. The great difficulty is to get them to see the necessity for work and establishing comfortable homes, when they can, in their primitive way, exist without either.

Labor.—Last year it was stated in my annual report that I was of the opinion that "many of our Indians would work more if they had implements to do with," and ,'that they would be glad to work for wagons, plows, harness, harrows, etc., if

given an opportunity." This spring, to prove or disprove this opinion, I explained to the Indians that they were really expected to render labor, either for themselves or for the benefit of the tribe, in amount equal to the value of the supplies received, and that they would be required and expected to perform such labor. Some stubbornly protested against such a policy and declared they would never work for supplies sent them by the Government, and became quite hostile over the matter. They soon quieted down, however, when they learned that some of their more progressive kinsmen were willing to work and even anxious for an opportunity to earn those needed articles. This policy will, I believe, result beneficially to all concerned and redound to the advancement and upbuilding of the tribe, and is in thorough keeping with the regulations of the Department. No particular trouble was experienced in finding Indians willing to labor for these supplies. Besides, it is consoling to know that when they work for a wagon or harness they do so because they are in need of and want such supplies for individual use, and not to trade and traffic, as was formerly the case, when such articles could be had simply by asking for them.

Some Indians have rendered labor in full for such supplies, others only partially, but will work out the balance on canals and ditches this fall. They were allowed $3 per day for man and team and $1.50 per man. Labor to the amount of $133 has been performed in leveling the school and agency grounds at such times as would not interfere with their farm work. The yard being quite uneven, the work has added greatly to the appearance of the agency grounds. Besides having taught a lesson in industry, they better appreciate the implements thus earned, which fact causes them to use greater economy in their use and care.

Habits and morals.—Every effort has been made to improve the moral status and habits of these people, and in some respects much has been accomplished during the past year. More particularly is this noticeable in their habits. For instance, 127 Indians wear citizen clothes wholly, against 73 last year, while 121 wear them in part. This change is due to the fact that when the Indians received their clothing in January last they were admonished to wear them, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of. Soon after, however, I noticed the Indians about the agency clad in their blankets and leggings, as usual, and thereupon issued an order that all male Indians who had received clothing seen about the agency on Saturday (ration day) wearing blankets and leggings would forfeit their right to rations. It is needless to say that henceforth blanket Indians about the agency were scarce. As they must wear their clothing issued to them in order to receive their rations, it has produced a greater incentive to wear than to sell them.

While the habits and morals of some of these Indians are good, some still cling to the Indian customs—live in tepees and persist in perpetuating their old-time practices and mode of life. Fully one-half indulge in alcoholic drinks, and the evil is fostered by unscrupulous parties in the adjacent towns, in whose hands the Indian falls an easy prey. I am unable to obtain sufficient evidence to convict anyone, and consequently the perpetrators go unpunished, and the degrading vice of intemperance, I regret to say, has a strong hold upon the Lemhi Indians.

Disposition.—I can not notice any perceptible change in the disposition of these Indians. Generally they are disposed to do as they please, which usually is something of little moment or benefit and adds nothing to their progress. They have little or no desire to work at gainful occupations and respond only to the applications of such forcible means as I can employ. In this, as in all other efforts on my part tending toward their welfare and progress, they are encouraged by whites of influence throughout the valley, who listen with sympathetic ear to their groundless complaints, and incite their inclinations to idleness and vagabondage and their disposition to oppose the authority of the agent.

Progress.—These Indians have made favorable progress in operating their farms, to which increased attention has been given. There are 71 Indian families who own and reside on farms, an increase of 6 over last year. Also some 41 male Indians labor for and assist other Indians in the cultivation of their farms. The year just closed has been the most successful and profitable in the history of these Indians. Quite a few have very good improved farms, with comfortable log dwellings, barns, and outhouses, are at peace and enjoying McKinley prosperity. Others have no desire whatever to engage in civilized pursuits and never will, perhaps, until forced to do so. The contrast between the thrifty farming Indians and the miserable squalor and degradation of the blanket Indian is the contrast between civilization and savagery. 'Tis a pity that all can not see the necessity for an education and of establishing homes for themselves while receiving support from the Government. One great disadvantage is their roving disposition, which is hard to eradicate, and no inducement has yet been sufficient to cause some of them to abandon their nomadic life. However, continuous effort is being made to correct this evil, as the importance of this work can not be overestimated.

Agriculture.—These Indians are awakening to the necessity of farming and in this respect have taken on renewed energy. The manner in which their work is being carried on this season is greatly encouraging. Their progress heretofore has been retarded by their nonprogressive chief, who has used every effort to prevent them from advancing or exercising individual thought in order to hold them under his tyrannic and uncivilized power. However, a change is being inaugurated and there is a strong move for the better. Nothing has done so much to accelerate this movement as the partial breaking of the chief's power.

Many are beginning to realize their dependent and hazardous position, and express a desire to acquire a knowledge of farming. As the Indian sees and realizes the beneficial effects of agriculture they become more attached to homes, and have less desire to roam or return to their superstitious ways of the past. In their efforts to establish themselves fully in civilized pursuits and gainful occupations they need the fostering care of the Government until they attain to the position of self-support. The chase is becoming less productive each year, and this fact can be used as good argument in prevailing upon them to abandon this precarious mode of life and assume the more stable one of farming.

In the way of agricultural products the appended table will show that their work has been more successful than heretofore, and shows an increase for this year over last, as follows:

Products.	1900.	1901.	Decrease.	Increase.
Wheat.....bushels..	554	1,400	.....	846
Oats.....do....	2,960	2,800	160	.....
Rutabagas.....do....	768	900	.....	132
Carrots.....do....	641	750	.....	109
Beets.....do....	335	300	35	.....
Potatoes.....do....	1,082	4,650	.....	3,568
Turnips.....do....	578	875	.....	297
Onions.....do....	465	505	.....	40
Parsnips.....do....	100	250	.....	150
Other vegetables.....do....	324	545	.....	221
Hay.....tons..	617	647	.....	30

Earnings.—The amount earned by these Indians during the fiscal year 1901, for produce, etc., sold to the Government and elsewhere, including transportation, is shown by the following table:

Transporting 43,857 pounds of freight	$438.57
Cutting and delivering 155 cords of wood	775.00
Products sold to United States Government	1,056.91
Sale of gloves, moccasins, etc. (estimated)	910.00
Total	3,180.48

Stock raising.—In regard to cattle raising, I regret to say that hitherto nothing has been done, either by the Department or Indians, for their advancement along this line. This reservation is admirably adapted to this industry; besides this branch of agricultural life is more in keeping with Indian ideas, and for which he is most adapted. They take a special interest in stock growing, while farming calls for much hard work and entails duties that some will not perform, and requires an intelligence which they do not possess and care little to acquire. Their stock range is by nature best adapted for cattle raising, their farming ground more favorable for grass culture, so that cattle breeding and raising becomes the most profitable industry to them, while at the same time most congenial and civilizing, and it furnishes a healthy occupation and one conductive to wealth, and the one having the greatest tendency to their progress and self-support. At present they raise hay and, having no cattle, feed it to worthless ponies, to the care of which many devote much of their time; which ponies, at best, are but a nuisance and a menace to the tribe. If they had cattle, to which to feed their hay, they would, doubtless, dispose of their cayuses and divert their attention to the breeding of cattle. If each of the farming Indians were given a cow, I believe it would materially improve their condition and would be an incentive to them to labor and follow civilized pursuits. Nothing would contribute more to their encouragement than a few head of cattle for them to maintain and provide for.

They have during the past two months sold some 300 head of ponies at from $2.50 to $4.50 per head. The money received from the sale of these horses, however, has

not been judiciously spent, but squandered in unprofitable ways, and in so doing they have neglected their crops, all of which has produced a disparaging effect. Money in the hands of Indians tends to lead them to vice and degradation, and they will not work as long as they possess a dollar. Money has no value to them, except to buy some worthless trinket, and to my mind property and not money is what they need to lift them from a dependent to a self-supporting position.

These Indians own 1,800 horses, 1 mule, and 127 domestic fowls.

Irrigation.—It has been thoroughly demonstrated that this land will produce in abundance all kinds of tame grasses, such as alfalfa, timothy, and clover; also cereals, such as wheat, oats, and barley, and the hardy vegetables with proper cultivation and irrigation. The completion of the canal has contributed greatly to the irrigation and reclamation of considerable new land, but not to the extent I had anticipated; although as land becomes scarce desirable tracts are in greater demand, and gradually the vacant land covered by this canal is being taken up and cultivated, and eventually the entire tract will become homes for various families.

No allotments have ever been made to the Indians on this reservation.

Education.—The Lemhi Boarding School has been successfully conducted under the management of John F. Mackey, teacher in charge, and was opened on September 1, 1900, with 7 scholars in attendance. During the year 54 pupils were enrolled, and at the close, June 30, 1901, 51 were registered and in attendance, the largest in the history of this school.

The plant will not comfortably accommodate more than 36 pupils, and as there are now 15 more than this number every hall and room is crowded to its utmost capacity. Besides those in attendance many others could be had, but under present conditions it is impossible to care for them. Therefore the erection of new quarters becomes necessary, and I would respectfully recommend that a special appropriation be made at once to relieve and alleviate this situation. Quarters having at least a capacity of 75 pupils are urgent.

The work in the industrial department, especially in the field, dairy, laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, has been very satisfactory and indicates a gradual progress. All things considered, the school has done exceedingly well and even better than I had expected, and much credit is due to all the employees connected with this work.

Upon my recommendation, and approval of the Indian Office, some 30 pupils are now spending their vacation at the school, and are required to perform such duties only as are absolutely necessary. This has had a tendency to eliminate the undesirable influence of their camp-life environments, and will greatly increase the average attendance at school next year. I forward, herewith, the teacher's report on this school.

Sanitary.—There have been no epidemics of any kind on the reservation during the year, and the general sanitary condition of these Indians has been very good. Thirteen deaths have been reported, of which the majority have been from old age.

Police.—Four police patrol and maintain order on this reservation and are only reasonably efficient.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three of the most intelligent and competent Indians of this tribe, who have during the past year tried and convicted five offenders, and have punished them by sentences, of various durations of time, at hard work at the agency during the day and confinement in the agency jail at night. This mode of punishment has proven most beneficial and salutary to refractory Indians, and gives them an opportunity to become penitent.

Missionary work.—These Indians have no idea of religion in any form, and it is little or no concern to them, and other than occasional visits made by Nez Percé Indian preachers no missionary work has been done, and very few of our Indians can be induced to attend divine service. However, I am at this time communicating with the Right Rev. J. B. Funsten, Protestant Episcopal missionary bishop of Idaho and Wyoming, with the purpose of establishing a mission on this reservation. Five acres of land has already been selected and steps are being taken toward the early erection of a church building.

In order for civilization to advance and ameliorate the depraved conditions of an uncivilized race, they must possess some of the potent factors of purification, such as morality, chastity, honesty, and gallantry as a base upon which to operate, and as such virtures are in low estimate among these people it is to be fervently hoped that the work of this mission may raise such standards and establish a moral basis among them necessary to their future reformation and Christianization.

Recommendations.—In addition to my former recommendations made in this report I would urge upon the Department the importance of a new schoolhouse and girl's dormitory, recommended and embodied in the report of John F. Mackey, teacher, which is herewith appended; also the necessity for a water and sewerage system.

In closing this report I desire to express my gratitude for the many favors and support accorded me by your office. Much credit is also due the employees for their united efforts and hearty cooperation.

Respectfully submitted.

E. M. YEARIAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF LEMHI SCHOOL.

LEMHI BOARDING SCHOOL,
Lemhi Agency, Idaho, June 30, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Lemhi Boarding School for the fiscal year now closed.

Attendance.—The school closes this year with an attendance of 51, the largest ever attained in its existence. This number overcrowds the buildings greatly beyond their reported capacity of 36, but falls short of including all the children of this reservation who are entitled to school privileges. With a school population of 116, according to the last census, and allowance made for all who are exempt through marriage, disease, and all other disqualifications, there are still left at least 20 children growing up in the squalor and degradation of the camp, without the benefits of education, and for whom there is no rescue unless the capacity of this school be suitably enlarged.

The small attendance during the autumn months, which makes such disastrous inroads upon our average, is primarily due to this want of full accommodations for all the children who should attend school. As long as it is impossible to take all it will be difficult to get any. Naturally those of the Indians who are called upon to give up their children, while others are not subjected to the same exaction, feel themselves treated unjustly, and their consequent unwillingness greatly increases the difficulty of securing every pupil who is ordered to attend school. With a force of police deplorably lax in efficiency and loyalty, it is greatly to the credit of the agent of this reservation that he has secured so many, and it was not done without much difficulty on his part and that of the white employees of the agency.

As a measure of relief from future repetitions of this trouble, I would respectfully recommend that all pupils who come in tardily and with reluctance be kept at the school during the vacation months, so as to insure their prompt attendance at the beginning of the next year. This plan should certainly be adopted in the case of all girls over 10 years of age, to save them during these two months from the utterly depraved environment of the wickiup.

School work.—The pupils show a fair capacity for learning and an interest in study equal to the average whites. For drawing they possess uncommon aptitude, and some of the larger pupils have a fondness for reading, which has been encouraged by loaning the supplementary readers to be taken to the dormitories and read during leisure hours.

Industrial work.—Beyond work in the garden, field, and stable, and at the wood pile, this school offers at present no opportunities for progress in this most important part of the young Indian's education. Some of the older boys display an aptitude for skilled labor and a mechanical expertness which would, with technical training, fit them for lives of industry and usefulness. These boys should be transferred at once, regardless of parental opposition, to a school that could give them the needed training, and it is to be deplored if their talents are forced to remain undeveloped and to be idly wasted in the repression of reservation life through the ignorance and prejudice of their people.

Moral and religious status.—The moral tone of the school during the past year has been generally good, and goes to prove that these children, if given a fair allowance of healthy, innocent recreation and subjected to firm but gentle government, are as capable of decent behavior as human beings generally. This is encouraging in view of the disreputably low standard which holds among their elders and the corrupting influences to which they have been exposed from infancy, and helps to sustain the belief that as a people they may yet show themselves worthy of the efforts made for their betterment.

There are no missions or other means of religious teaching here, and the only opportunity for such instruction afforded these children is that which they receive at school. Meetings for the boys have been held every Sunday morning and Sunday school for both sexes in the afternoon, both conducted by the school employees.

Buildings.—*Schoolhouse.*—This building is altogether unfit for the purpose. It was cheaply and unskillfully built, and consists of 1 room occupying the entire space, without cupboard or anteroom, the walls being of rough pine boards with chinks that admit daylight between, and the ceiling of cheese cloth tacked to the crossbeams. It is too small to accommodate more than one-third of the present membership of the school, and in order to meet present demands it is so crowded with the necessary furniture that it is difficult to move about the room. For purposes of shelter in inclement weather it is scarcely more serviceable than a tent. During rain storms the water pours through the leaky roof in sufficient quantities to quench the fire in the stove, and in severe cold weather, with the stove crammed with fuel and drafts wide open, it is impossible to maintain a temperature more than 5° above the freezing point. The windows are located with no regard to the accommodation of light; the doors are inconveniently placed, and the equipment in the way of blackboards, storage for books, apparatus, etc., is very unsuitable and incapable of improvement except by the erection of a new building.

Girls' dormitory.—This building is also unfit for the use to which it is put. It is a 1½-story cottage, 40 feet in length, 28 feet wide, and 20 feet from ground to ridgepole. The lower floor consists of a sewing room, wash room (which is also the girls' sitting room), sick room, and two rooms for employees. The sleeping quarters for the girls consist of a 2-roomed attic 14 feet wide, combined length 30 feet, with side walls sloping to the pitch of the roof, giving an average ceiling height of about 6 feet. Were it not well supplied with ventilators and windows, which are kept open every night regardless of weather, it would be as deadly in its atmospheric conditions as the Black Hole of Calcutta. To accommodate the increased attendance of this year the sick room has been turned into a dormitory annex, and in case of sickness among the pupils there is now no place to put the patient. Twenty-six girls are at present hived in this building barely affording suitable accommodations for twelve. Under any circumstances it should be condemned at once as a dormitory and a suitable building erected for the purpose, and the rapid increase in the growth of the school renders this need absolutely imperative.

Employees.—The roll for this school shows 4 whites and 1 Indian. This is a small force to care for 50 pupils and perform the work necessary to carry on the school. Each employee is obliged to perform double duty, the matron combining her work with that of seamstress, the cook with that of laundress, etc. This arrangement compels employees to extend their service over a wide diversity of duties and imposes upon them an excessive amount of work, which tends to diminish their efficiency, and also causes dissatisfaction on their part with the place and a desire to transfer to another school where the conditions are easier. Result, frequent changes in the force, which is unfavorable to the welfare of the school. If the twenty or more childen who are now shut out by want of room could be admitted, the work would not be materially increased and the apportionment would then warrant the addition of two or three more employees.

In conclusion, I thank the Office of Indian Affairs for all favors granted, and the agent for his unvarying kindness and his constant support of all undertakings for the welfare and progress of the school.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. MACKEY, *Teacher.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY,
Spalding, Idaho, August 26, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions, to transmit herewith my third annual report of affairs at this agency:

Population.—This tribe consists of—

Males over 18 years of age	431
Females over 14 years of age	566
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	333
Total number belonging to this reservation	1,567

Being a decrease of 67 from last year's report.

Location.—This reservation is principally embraced within the county of Nez Percé, a small part being in Shoshone and Idaho counties. It is traversed by 105 miles of railroad, the nearest station being North Lapwai, on the Spokane and Palouse, a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 1 mile from this agency.

The reservation is traversed by the Clearwater River a distance of 85 miles, several small streams putting into it at different points. These feeders and the river itself are located in deep valleys ranging from one-quarter to 2 miles in width. In these valleys the Indians make their homes, farming small tracts. The major part of the allotted lands lies on high plateaus which surround these valleys.

Agriculture.—It is folly to expect an Indian immediately to abandon his savage life and apply himself industriously to the tilling of the soil. The Indians of this tribe have received and spent the greater part of the $1,626,222 paid them by the Government for their surplus lands, the last payment having been made in November last. During the period of these payments, to wit, the five years last past, this tribe has devoted but little attention to agriculture or any other means of securing a livelihood. A growing attention, however, is noticeable in this line as necessity dawns upon these people.

Leasing.—This is the most important and laborious task that confronts the office force at this agency. There are in the neighborhood of 700 leases in operation and in various stages of perfection covering land on this reservation at the present time, producing a revenue of about $35,000 for the present year, with obligations increasing the amount to $40,000 for next year's crop. There are seven well-defined towns on this reservation, which pay a monthly rental aggregating $380 per month. All of these moneys are collected and pass through the hands of the agent. The estimated value of all improvements placed on these allotments this year under lease and contract, under the supervision of the Indian agent, will exceed $10,000. The regulation requiring part of the rents to be expended in improvements on the leased lands meets my hearty approval and is rigidly enforced.

Many able-bodied Indians have left this office in disgust when refused the privilege of leasing their land. The restriction requiring able-bodied men to farm a reasonable amount of their land, or being otherwise legitimately employed before being permitted to lease their lands, is fraught with good results. Many instances can be cited wherein the rejected lessor has returned to his allotment and followed a plow and seed drill until a reasonable amount thereof had been seeded by his own efforts, to return and solicit reconsideration of his application to lease the residue of his allotment or other land of which he is in whole or in part owner.

Health.—The health of the Nez Percé tribe has been uniformly good, and no epidemics of any nature have visited the tribe during the last year. Care has been

exercised in warning Indians against visiting reservations infected with contagious diseases; and since the smallpox scare a year ago the Indians have been more observant of the restrictions placed upon them by the agent.

There have been several violent deaths during the year, all of which can be attributed to the use of liquor. As I have said in a former report, the appetite for strong drink seems to be easily acquired by these Indians; and once it is acquired, there seems to be no limit to their exertions to obtain any of the various spirituous liquors. Five of such deaths have occurred, as follows: One drowned, one stabbed, one committed suicide, one found dead by the roadside, and one ran over by a railroad train, all of whom were in a beastly state of intoxication when they lost their lives.

Crime.—I am sorry to state that crime is on the increase among the Indians, and I am impelled to believe that it is caused by the success that the white criminals have met with in evading conviction for their offenses. Three Indians for horse stealing and two for bootlegging have been sent to the penitentiary since my last report.

There is constant complaint at this agency by the Indians against white settlers for petty pilfering committed, especially during the heated term, during which time a great many Indians go to the mountains. Fencing, barbed wire, doors, windows, and, in a few instances, large quantities of hay, have been carried away; and it is very difficult to trace the stolen property. So general has been the loss by theft of cattle and horses that the majority of the Indian stock raisers (and I may say whites, too) have sold off their herds and have devoted more attention to farming.

Allotments.—There are about 1,890 allotments held by these Indians, all of which are wholly or in part cultivable land, and if properly handled will support an ordinary family. Much of the land is on a very high plateau, producing large crops of wheat, oats, flax, and barley without irrigation. On account of the peculiar climate and altitude, these lands are much sought after for the raising of flax, and many Indians are turning their attention to this industry. Several of them have from 25 to 50 acres in crop, which is yielding at the present time from 15 to 25 bushels per acre, and at the present price is netting them $1 per bushel.

There have been twelve new allotments made during the past year, which completes the list of allotments to all those known to be entitled to the same.

Religion.—Another year only adds to my firm conviction that mental, industrial, and religious education is essential and desirable acquisition of the coming generation of this tribe; and this alone will raise them from semisavagery to desirable citizenship.

There are five Presbyterian churches on this reservation, all presided over by native ministers; and during the summer months, and at the present time, four native ministers have gone to various reservations to spread the gospel among other tribes, leaving their churches on this reservation to be presided over by elders. One Catholic church, with a white missionary, is located and being maintained on this reservation, with a fairly large congregation. The education and dissemination of the gospel according to the Presbyterian faith on this reservation is largely due to the efforts of Miss Kate McBeth, who has for over a score of years devoted her life to the religious training of these Indians.

At the meeting of the last State legislature I caused to be drafted and passed by said legislature a compulsory educational law, which will compel all Indians of a school age to attend the Government schools for a period of nine months during the year, thus educating the younger generation so that they may become sufficiently intelligent not only to accept the religious doctrines but to go forth upon their allotments and till the soil and make good and desirable citizens.

Fencing and roads.—The allottees are, through the lessees and by their own work, continuing to fence their allotments, and in but a few years every acre of Indian land on this reservation will be under fence. The whites, who have hundreds of homesteads scattered among the Indian allotments, are also doing a great deal of fencing, and consequently there is considerable conflict over line fences and the amounts due both Indians and whites for their share or portion of the copartnership fencing; and until this reservation is all settled and these fences are all erected and roads are permanently located there will be constant friction among the whites and Indians, and a demand is constantly placed upon all of my spare time in adjusting these difficulties.

A few Indians this summer have bitterly opposed the working of roads, claiming that the white supervisors have no jurisdiction over them, and in all probability a few prosecutions under the State law will follow. There would have been no opposition to the working of roads had not certain Indians returning from your office made false and misleading representations to these Indians, advising them that they could not be compelled to pay a road tax.

Liquor.—The inordinate desire for spirituous liquor is still maintained and gratified by these Indians without apparently much effort on their part. There were ten prosecutions instituted by myself for the selling of liquor on this reservation in the past year. Nine convictions were secured and one jury disagreed, and the case will come up again for trial this fall. And I am pleased to state that the judge of this district does not share the opinion of many other judges that this is a minor offense, and in the cases above cited three offenders were given two years in the penitentiary, two eleven months, one fifteen months, one thirteen months, and two were sent to the county jail for sixty days. Of those convicted, two were Indians. These prosecutions have, to a great degree, checked the boldness of these illicit "bootleggers," and it is hoped, with the moral aid given by the church members on the one hand and the fear of the law on the other, drunkenness will be reduced to the minimum in the course of time.

Very respectfully submitted.

C. T. STRANAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.,
Seneca School, Wyandotte, Ind. T., August 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Quapaw Agency and Seneca school for the fiscal year 1901, as follows:

This year of the history of the agency is made memorable by two events—first, the sudden and tragic death of United States Indian Agent Edward Goldberg on the 8th day of October, 1900, and of Mrs. Goldberg the day following. It came as a great shock to all the community, and an especially heavy blow to the relatives, all of whom were away except a son. The cause of the death was poisoning from toadstools served by mistake for mushrooms.

The second event, coming as a result of the first, was the abolishment of the agency, changing the management of affairs from a triumvirate (composed of the Indian agent and two school superintendents); to the superintendent of the Seneca School. The one official does not find himself overworked, and while there has been a saving to the Government of several thousand dollars per annum, there seems to be no deterioration of the service. The agent's residence has been removed from its ancient site in the Shawnee Reservation to the school, and is now used as teachers' quarters. A superintendent's cottage will soon be added, giving the school opportunity to take better care of its pupils than heretofore by the vacating of rooms now used by employees.

The ending of the agency, which has been accomplished, should be followed by the closing of the Seneca School and the withdrawal of all Government support and supervision just as soon as the territory effects an organization, with a public-school system. Many of these people were citizens in good standing more than a generation ago, but at the invitation of the Government gave up that proud distinction, removed to the "Territory," and became again wards of the United States. There is not an Indian within the bounds of this agency, though many are not enlightened, who will become better fitted for independent living than he now is until all distinction between him and other American cltizens, except perhaps in the right to dispose of his land, is removed.

The status of the Indians in this locality is very much better than that of most of the white people in the same community, and as there are three of the latter to every one of the former the white problem here will readily be seen to surpass the Indian problem in importance. To ameliorate the grave condition of the whites, recommen-