**Literary department.**—The work in this department has progressed splendidly under the supervision of the same teachers who have efficiently labored here for a number of years. The course of study has been carefully followed with good results. The evening hour has been occupied by the reading of good books in the reading room, by talks on current topics by superintendent and teachers, and by singing and oral exercises.

Seven of the advanced pupils have been recommended for transfer to Haskell Institute, and the transfer will be effected soon.

The kindergarten work has been successfully conducted by Miss Flora L. Whitmore. A number of new pupils entered this department early in September, making it necessary to promote a number of last year's kindergartners to make room for them. In a few weeks the new beginners seemed happy and contented and began the use of English. They soon entered earnestly into the games and songs and the work with the gifts and other material, and in this way their characteristic reserve and shyness were soon to a great extent overcome. Nature study has composed a large part of the kindergarten work. Early in the spring a small plat of land near the school was fenced and used for a kindergarten garden, where each child had a small garden bed and planted and raised flowers and vegetables. The little ones obtained a great deal of pleasure and profit from this work and from the use of sand boxes which were added to the kindergarten equipment during the year. Free cutting, painting, clay modeling, sewing, and weaving have also furnished beneficial employment for the kindergartners.

**Social and ethical.**—A short programme was rendered the evening before Christmas, after which the presents from a beautifully decorated tree were distributed among the pupils. With the allowance of $35 by the Department to buy extras, the Christmas dinner was entirely satisfactory to the pupils. The year's work closed with an entertainment that did credit to teachers and pupils. These exercises were attended by a great many invited guests from the village and surrounding towns.

A Sunday school conducted during the year and a singing exercise on Sunday evenings, supplemented by the recitation of Bible texts, composed the Sunday exercises at the school. The pupils were encouraged to attend services at the churches in the village.

In January a band of 14 pieces was organized under the leadership of William Mattison, industrial teacher; the boys have made commendable progress, and now their music is a credit to themselves and the school.

**Industrial work.**—The carpenter and his four apprentices have kept the plant in repair, done a great deal of painting, and made a number of tables, picture frames, and other articles of furniture. The three apprentices in the blacksmith shop have gained a wide experience from doing the school blacksmithing and all kinds of jobs brought in by the Indians of the reservation. This work is done under the supervision of the school blacksmith.

The boys, under the school farmer's supervision, have sown 15 acres to grass, 4 acres to rye, planted and cultivated 7 acres in potatoes and 7 acres in corn, berries, and garden crops, and have broken 24 acres of newly cleared land. The rye has been harvested and was a reasonably good yield for the light, sandy land on which it was grown. At present the potato crop looks well, and it is believed enough for school use will be raised. The berries and hay, on account of the dry weather in June, will not be large crops. The following is a table showing the garden produce raised last year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sweet corn | bushels | 25 |
| Berries | do | 10 |
| Potatoes | do | 500 |
| Turnips | do | 80 |
| Other vegetables | do | 100 |

The farm boys have had useful training in taking care of school cattle, hogs, horses, and chickens and doing the milking and other chores that have to be done on farms. They have prepared the fuel, taken care of the grounds, and put up 150 tons of ice.

The girls have received instruction in laundry work, housework, cooking for school and family cooking, sewing, and dressmaking. They have improved in all departments. The following is a table showing the articles manufactured during the year in the sewing room:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tablecloths | number | 40 | Pillowcases | number | 9 |
| Aprons, assorted | do | 109 | Window curtains | pairs | 26 |
| Capes | do | 36 | Dresses | number | 265 |
| Pants | pairs | 45 | Nightdresses | do | 170 |
| Napkins | number | 200 | Sheets, bed | do | 55 |
| Shirt waists | do | 29 | Towels | do | 354 |
| Waists, assorted | do | 152 | | | |

The kitchen force has made 1,195 pounds of butter.

**Health.**—The health of the pupils has been reasonably good. However, a number are troubled with pulmonary tuberculosis and will have to be left out of school this year. Two boys and one girl died during the year from pulmonary trouble.

**Needs of the school.**—A heating plant is greatly needed. Plans and specifications for same have just been forwarded for the approval of the Department, and it is hoped that a plant will be installed before cold weather. A complete sewer system, ring baths, a steam pump, a steam laundry, and an addition to the hospital are greatly needed by the school. A request for authority for some of these improvements, with an estimate of the cost of same, will soon be submitted for your consideration.

In conclusion I desire to thank my assistants for their efficient work; the Indian Office, agent, and agency clerks for their kind treatment and support.

Very respectfully submitted.

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

S. W. CAMPBELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

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# REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

## REPORT OF AGENT FOR SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

**Buildings.**—The buildings at this agency and the Arapaho subagency on this reservation, 22 miles distant, though old, are in fair condition, and with some repairs, such as patching and painting roofs, will suffice for the present. I am now securing saw logs from the Indians to saw into lumber to build sheds at this agency and the subagency, under which to shelter machinery, wagons, and tools, which have always heretofore stood in the open.

**Agriculture.**—The Indians on this reservation, realizing that their future prosperity depends largely upon agricultural pursuits, manifest a commendable interest in land and farming, and so many are engaged in cutting hay, harvesting, and thrashing grain that they are required to manage the machinery themselves, under the general direction of the agency employees, who can not give them the requisite attention, having so many other duties to perform at the agency. The Indians break up and destroy much machinery, but are learning its use and benefit and are improving in management.

**Allotments.**—No allotments are now being made, and there have been but few suitable allotments made for three years (see my report for 1898). No allotment on this reservation has been approved, and none should be approved and patent issued therefor until inspected and reported suitable for agricultural purposes, as most of them are totally unfit for farming, as desired, and these people should not be tied down to a worthless piece of land when there is on this reservation an abundance of the best of land for all the Indians.

**Education.**—There are on this reservation one Government boarding school, two mission schools, and, during the winter months, two day schools.

The boarding school, with a capacity of 200, had an enrollment of 154 and an average attendance of 125. There are many things, seemingly unavoidable, that combine to prevent attendance and impair the general efficiency of this school. The Indians have a deep-rooted prejudice against sending their children to school, hence a continued struggle becomes necessary to place the children in school and keep them there, while their people are all around them seeking to coax or steal them away. The school being 150 miles from the railroad makes this an expensive place for employees to live in. The male school employees have families here, and to-day there are 13 small white children crowded into the school buildings, as there are no employees' quarters. Four superintendents in two years are not conducive to continued success and school efficiency. A 600-acre school farm, all fenced and partially cultivated, can not be successfully managed by one employee; but the list is too long for this report. For description and detailed statements, see Superintendent Chalcraft's report, herewith appended.

The St. Stephen's Mission School, on Big Wind River, 4 miles below the subagency, is conducted by Rev. B. Feusi, S. J., superintendent, assisted by Reverend Sansone, S. J., and seven sisters. The capacity of this school is 125, the total enrollment last year was 66, and the average attendance was 63. This school, formerly a contract school, is now without governmental aid, and is supported by the Catholic Church charity and the products of the school farm. The educational, industrial, and moral training of pupils at this school is noteworthy and commendable, and much good is being accomplished.

The Episcopal Mission School, 1½ miles west of this agency, is conducted by Rev. John Roberts and several lady assistants. Its capacity is 20; enrollment last year was 18; average attendance was 17. This school, formerly a contract school, is now without governmental aid, is supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church, by charitable contributions, and the products of the school farm. Only girls are taught at this school, receiving an educational, industrial, and moral training that must redound to their welfare and advancement if conscientious and painstaking labor can aid them.

There are two private day schools, taught during the winter and spring months, one on lower Big Wind River, 16 miles from the agency, where about fifteen boys and girls, mostly half Indian and half Mexican, are taught. The other on upper Big Wind River, 30 miles from the agency, where about fifteen boys and girls are taught. Most of these are half white and half Indian, and are taught by competent white or half-breed teachers, who are paid by the parents of the children taught. As yet they have received no Government aid, the parents preferring to pay a private teacher to sending their children away to a public school.

**Missionary work.**—Rev. John Roberts, Rev. Sherman Coolidge, Rev. B. Feusi, and Rev. F. P. Sansone each exerts a Christianizing and moralizing influence upon the Indians of this reservation, and devote as much time as they can spare from other duties to religious teaching and training of both old and young, but with poor success, as the effect is scarcely perceptible.

**Indian courts and police.**—There are but two judges, one for each tribe, but as these Indians are peaceable and well disposed there is but little business for the Indian court, and petty differences are usually settled by kindly advice rather than by trial.

The police are efficient and have much to do. I find it hard to keep good men on the force, the pay is so small. The police put trespassing persons and stock off the reservation, prevent the carrying of firearms by white persons or Indians, prevent white persons gambling with Indians, put children in school and return runaways, and do general police duty.

**Leases.**—During the year there has been leased for the period of five years 788,000 acres of the tribal grazing lands, at a rate of 1 cent per acre, and while this seems a low rate, it is all the land would bring, having been offered for the last year at a rate of 2 cents per acre with no takers. Much of this land is barren and without water.

**Roads, bridges, and ditches.**—During the year the Indians have built many miles of roads and ditches, and several bridges have been constructed by them under the supervision of agency employees.

**Sanitary conditions.**—The sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory, there being an excess of deaths over births of 18. This should not be the case under normal conditions. The deaths in adults result almost entirely from consumption and scrofula. The greatest mortality is among the very young, owing to want of maternal care. This, I feel confident, could be avoided in a great measure if a suitable field matron could be provided for each tribe.

**Census.**—The census taken in July, 1900, shows the Indian population on this reservation to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoshoni (males 432, females 409) | 841 |
| Arapaho (males 398, females 403) | 801 |
| Total | 1,642 |
| School children between the ages of 6 and 16 | 353 |
| Shoshoni | 197 |
| Arapaho | 156 |
| Number of males over 18 years of age | 479 |
| Shoshoni | 245 |
| Arapaho | 234 |
| Number of females over 14 years of age | 502 |
| Shoshoni | 255 |
| Arapaho | 247 |
| Number of births | 77 |
| Shoshoni | 28 |
| Arapaho | 49 |
| Number of deaths | 95 |
| Shoshoni | 42 |
| Arapaho | 53 |

Statistical report called for by you on June 1, 1900, herewith appended. Thanking the Department for kindly assistance and courtesies extended,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. G. NICKERSON,
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Wind River school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The school is situated in the Little Wind River Valley, 1½ miles northeast of Shoshoni Agency and about the same distance east of Fort Washakie. The absence of trees and shrubbery and being inclosed with very old barbed-wire fencing gives the school site a barren, uninviting appearance. A small expenditure for suitable trees and material would make it attractive.

The three principal buildings erected in 1892 are well planned for school purposes, but are very poorly constructed of soft brick and are now in an unsatisfactory condition. Especially is this true of the boys' building, the walls of which are parting in places. The laundry and shops built last year are one-story stone buildings and are well constructed.

During the year 154 pupils were enrolled, with an average attendance of 125⅝. The classification at the end of the school year was as follows:

| | Grade. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I. | II. | III. | IV. | Total. |
| Male | 19 | 15 | 28 | 7 | 69 |
| Female | 11 | 15 | 24 | 11 | 61 |

There are 600 acres in the school farm, including the pasturage land. The principal crops raised are alfalfa, oats, and wheat. Vegetables are raised for table use.

The boys are detailed to assist in the general work about the school. Particular attention is paid to farming and stock raising, which should be their principal vocation in life.

The girls are taught the usual domestic duties, including cooking, making clothing, and repairing.

During my short incumbency, dating from May 18, I have had occasion to note the interest of my associate employees and the faithful discharge of their duties, including the acceptance of longer hours of work which I found necessary to assign them. With this unity of purpose, I have no doubt we shall be able to extend the usefulness of the school during the coming year.

Thanking my superior officers for courtesies extended to me, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through H. G. Nickerson, United States Indian Agent.)