dining room and kitchen. Perhaps one-third of the larger girls are able to cut and make plain garments. There have been manufactured in the sewing room this year 107 aprons, 88 pillowcases, 10 tablecloths, 82 drawers, 186 napkins, 186 dresses, 19 pants, 120 shirts, 27 towels, 5 waists, 33 skirts, and 12 pieces of underwear, besides the repairing. All the largest girls are able to use the sewing machine. The small girls were sent to the sewing room one hour each day, where they were taught plain hand sewing, such as tacking carpet rugs, quilting, etc.

There has been received from the weaver 70 yards of carpet, the result of their work. The girls have also done excellent work in the laundry and dormitories.

Condition of buildings.—You will observe from the accompanying plat of the school buildings that the house is very small, poorly ventilated and lighted. We are not able to accommodate more than 50 children, and not that many well. Immediate provision should be made to accommodate 100 children at this place, as there are 160 children of school age in this tribe, 60 of whom have never attended school at any place.

The buildings not represented on the plat are: One brick structure of one room, large enough to accommodate 40 pupils; it is in very fair condition. One small brick smokehouse, now used for a storeroom, but it should be removed from the ground. One new building, just completed, 20 feet wide by 50 long; it is divided into three rooms, two 12 by 20 and one 20 by 22, the larger intended for a laundry, the two smaller for clothing and bath rooms. One barn, 36 by 44 feet; this is in good condition; one side is cut off for stalls for horses and cows, and will accommodate eight head; the other side is divided into three parts by walls and used for cribs and tool rooms. There is one small frame building 14 by 16 feet, used for an ironing room; one woodhouse, new, 16 by 30 feet, which has been needed here for many years. Besides these there are three small outhouses in good condition.

In conclusion, concerning the buildings I desire to say the principal building now in use is too small, rooms poorly arranged and ventilated. It would be a waste of time and money to make additions; two have already been added, which makes the condition worse. I think a new building upon a different site at a cost of $10,000 should be erected without delay.

Gradation of school.—I experienced very little trouble in grading the school, the principal one being in the uneven advancement, some able to read in second reader and not know anything in numbers.

The attendance during the year has been very regular. Two or three boys who have not been in school before this year gave us some trouble by running away.

I send you a list of the children of this tribe who have never attended school. There are 60 of an average of nearly ten years. Also a list on a separate sheet of those I think should be sent to Chilocco; but unless your office assists in effecting this transfer it will not be made to provide room for those who have not had the benefits of the school.

Stock.—We have 4 head of horses, all in good condition; 3 cows, 1 yearling, and 2 calves; some hogs. These are of a very poor quality; for the want of hog fences and feed they have been permitted to run outside, and have mixed with the wild hog until the grade is very low.

Crops.—The garden has been excellent this year, the children being able to have beans, onions, peas, lettuce, and potatoes. The oats, millet, and corn promise an excellent crop if the season continues favorable.

Employés.—As to the employés I have for the most part been pleased with the selections made by Col. Patrick, agent; they are competent, willing workers and should be retained with perhaps one exception, * * *

The agent, Col. Patrick, has given me his hearty support during my administration, and I believe is doing all he can to impartially better the conditions of the Indian. This, I think, with the accompanying plats, schedules, etc., covers the requests of your letter.

I am, obediently yours,

JAMES K. ALLEN,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,
August 1, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1891, being my first report as Indian agent at this agency from the 26th day of January, 1891.

Population.—The annual census as required by law was taken by myself and agency physician going from house to house, and I am satisfied that it is correct, showing every individual man, woman, and child on this reservation. The census roll herewith transmitted shows 179 males and 182 females; total 361 Indians and mixed bloods.

The census as required by law shows

Males above 18 years of age	116
Females above 14 years of age	135
Males from 6 to 16 years of age	44
Females from 6 to 16 years of age	31

Making 75 school children between the ages of 6 to 16, whether attending school or not. Out of the whole number of Indians I think 300 of them can use English enough for ordinary conversation, though nearly all understand the English language more or less, but seldom try to speak it. They all wear citizen's dress wholly. The Indian of song and romance is dead and gone so far as the Indians on this reservation are concerned.

Sanitary.—We have had considerable sickness among the Indians, but I am happy to state that the old "medicine men" have lost their influence. Much credit is due to Dr. Andrew Kershaw, agency physician at this place, for the success with which he has treated them. They all seek his services of their own accord, and quite a number have called on him in obstetrical cases who never before thought of calling on the agency physician.

Land in severalty.—All the Indians on this reserve have been allotted land in severalty, but we have never heard a single word from the Department regarding their patents, and a great many of them are very uneasy about the matter, as it has been two years since the special agent allotted them the land, and up to this time they do not know whether his action will be approved or not; and as a great number of the surrounding whites take much pleasure in annoying and causing the agent trouble, they tell the Indian that he will never be given his land; that the Government is waiting to see how much they can sell; and when it is known that the whole reservation can be sold, then the Indians are to be moved to some other country and the land sold to the whites. Of course the Indian tells his friends what he heard, then they wait on the agent, and I care not how carefully he explains the matter the majority will go away with a lingering doubt in their minds regarding it. The fact is that in justice to the Indians this land matter should be attended to, and I earnestly hope that in the near future I will be able to tell the Indians that the land is theirs and present them with their patents.

Indian industries.—The Indians of this agency are, as a rule, very industrious. Their industries consist principally of farming, cutting wood, grubbing, and clearing land for themselves and the neighboring whites. They all have some stock, some have quite a number of cattle, and some have both cattle and sheep, whilst all have from two to eight or ten ponies. Since assuming charge I have used my best efforts towards influencing them to have less ponies and more cattle and sheep, and think that by another year I will be able to show an improvement in this matter. I have also bent all my energies from the beginning of my taking charge (last January), to do all I could towards inducing them to improve their farms, do more and better plowing, building fences, etc.

Farms and lands cultivated.—I estimate 8,000 acres of tillable land. Of this I estimate 1,069 acres actually cultivated by Indians; there was also 109 acres new land broken during the year. Of the tillable land I estimate 5,010 acres under fence, and 2,000 rods of new fencing made during the year.

Crops, hay, etc.—Of wheat there was threshed 4,329 bushels; oats, 15,451 bushels; barley, 50 bushels; these amounts were not estimated, but were actually taken from the machine measure, and furthermore, the threshing machines, three in number, were owned and all the work done by Indians. Of other produce raised by Indians, estimated, 908 bushels of potatoes; 79 bushels of turnips; 56 bushels of onions; 43 bushels of beans; of other vegetables, 620 bushels; also, 705 tons of hay were cut.

I have induced quite a number to summer fallow considerable land, and I shall furnish them with fall grain, and from my own experience in farming in this country I am satisfied they will have larger and better crops next year.

Employés.—An efficient and experienced force of employés is a *sine qua non* to the successful work of an agent in the advancement of Indians, and believing that none of the positions could be properly regarded as offices to be filled with reference to the employé's politics, and not desiring to secure places for personal friends or relatives, I decided to keep the force at hand and make the retention dependent upon individual merit rather than outside influence. The present force consists of regular whites, physician, 1; miller and sawyer, 1; blacksmith, 1; total, 3. Regular Indians, carpenter, 1; additional farmer, 1, and apprentices 2—1 in the carpenter shop, the other in the blacksmith shop.

Education.—The boarding school connected with this agency, and situated within 300 yards of the agency dwelling and office, has been in successful operation during the year. The employés consist of a superintendent and principal teacher, matron and seamstress, cook and laundress, assistant cook, industrial teacher, and 2 assistants, Indian girls.

The large appropriations for school facilities, for feeding, clothing, and instruction of Indian children shows that education is regarded as the great factor in civilizing the Indian. The school at this agency has done a great deal of good, but I must say that I find plenty of openings for improvement; especially is this the case in teaching the boys industrial pursuits.

When I assumed charge I found an Indian filling the position of industrial teacher—at least he was drawing the salary for that position. He seemed to have the idea that his duties consisted of taking 10 or 12 of the boys and ordering them to do a certain piece of work, after which he would go to the shops or wherever he could rest the best. As soon as I learned the state of affairs I called him to the office and told him that it was his duty to be with the boys and instruct and show them how

to work by working himself. This he did not like, saying he was doing as all former industrial teachers had done. I told him I did not care how former teachers had done, it was he that I had to deal with, and that he must do as I said. He at once told me that he would not do that and if I insisted on it he would resign. I told him all right, and accepted his resignation. At the close of the fiscal year I presented these facts by letter to the honorable Commissioner and asked that the position be changed from Indian to white. This, I am happy to say, was granted.

Police.—The Indian police force, 1 captain and 5 privates, have given me entire satisfaction. They are very efficient in the duties of their office. They have been selected from the most intelligent, orderly, and influential men of the tribes, and are willing at all times to perform duty when called upon. They are obedient to orders and also feel the responsibility which they have assumed. They have preserved good order throughout the past year.

Court of Indian offenses.—There are regular sessions of the Indian court held at what is termed the court-house, an old building set apart for that purpose, and the importance of this court is now such that it would seem almost impossible to do without it. Offenses of every character committed at the agency are brought before this court for adjudication, and it has relieved me of much annoyance in trivial matters and aided materially in the more important cases.

Saw and grist mill.—We have here a good water-power saw and grist mill, which is operated by a competent and careful miller, Mr. J. B. Trullinger, who reports to me that he has sawed the past year 169,463 feet of lumber. Of this 114,000 feet was sawed for Indians and 48,000 feet of same dressed. The balance, 55,463 feet, was for Department use; of this 35,000 feet was dressed. He also reports 1,500 bushels of wheat ground for Indians, and 220 bushels for Department. All this time he has kept the mills in good repair.

Agency buildings.—All the buildings at this agency, with the exception of the physician's dwelling and the blacksmith and carpenter shops, are old and in a dilapidated condition. Especially is this true with the barns; in fact, the agency barn is even dangerous, and I doubt very much its standing until next spring. Should there be much more snow this winter it will certainly collapse. I have examined it carefully, and to make an attempt to repair it would simply be a waste of time, lumber, and money. The other barns and some of the dwellings are very nearly in as bad a condition. I have submitted estimates for new buildings, but am told that the appropriations have been exhausted, so will have to get along for the present with the old buildings.

School buildings.—The school buildings are spacious and well arranged and afford ample accommodation for over 70 pupils. This year I have had a laundry erected, 40 by 44, two stories high, but have not quite completed the inside work. This building was greatly needed and will be of great benefit to the school.

Indian marriages.—A large proportion of the heads of families on this reservation are living with their women, married according to Indian custom or by the priest, and I am sorry to say that in neither case is the tie at all sacred, nor does it hold the parties together whenever the man by caprice or because of his fancy to another chooses to sever it. There is, however, a growing disposition to be lawfully married, as I have explained to them the conditions their children would be in towards obtaining their parents' land and other property in the future.

Conclusion.—In looking the ground all over, I am free to say that these Indians are moving forward. It is true that there are some laggards and men of bad influence among them; but there is apparent among them a great number of those who desire to help themselves and become self-sustaining, and I think with the right kind of training, firm and judicious, that they will become self-supporting and commendable citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

E. F. LAMSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RONDE SCHOOL.

GRAND RONDE, OREGON.
August 26, 1891.

HONORED SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report for the scholastic year terminating June 30, 1891:

The progress in general has been very satisfactory. Our school averaged throughout the year 60 pupils, about 70 being enrolled. Work in the schoolroom was carried on without intermission from October 1 to June 30. The progress, especially of the elder ones who already understood English, has been very encouraging. Several of the pupils, however, were new from their homes, in which case the

lack of civilization and want of knowledge of the language rendered them doubly a charge; but these obstacles gradually succumbed to the patient endeavors of teacher and matron. It is gratifying to notice how even eager our Indian children are to give up their native dialect, the pleasing result being that at the close of school every child could converse in English without any need of taking refuge to "jargon."

The conduct of the pupils during the past year has been excellent and they have exhibited a trustworthy and industrious spirit. In the schoolroom they have been respectful, studious, and attentive; quick to grasp an idea, eager for advancement. The generality of our Indian pupils show great talent for penmanship, drawing, and music. During the past year two Indian girls have learned to play the organ sufficiently to accompany their companions, all of whom learn singing.

Our school closed this year with the usual entertainment, the programme consisting of recitations, a drama, songs, and interludes of instrumental music by the Indian girls who play, also by Indian boys' brass band, to whom much praise is due. Our audience pronounced the whole a success and remarked that the pupils deported themselves with courage and politeness—the fruits of their lessons in etiquette and moral conduct.

Earnest endeavor has been made to organize the school on the basis of the new course of study, but the lack during about six months of an assistant teacher for the boys offered a very serious obstacle to its complete realization. I experienced that a teacher in a schoolroom of 60 pupils must conform to circumstances much more than is desirable. The drawback caused to all pupils by this want of a male teacher for the boys is to be regretted, and it is hoped that with the aid of an efficient male teacher we can in the coming year organize our school entirely according to the plan recommended by the Department.

The larger girls who have been in regular attendance during the past two or three years have become quite proficient, not only in the work of the class room, but also in that of the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, where they cheerfully devote themselves to the work at hand, and really enjoy the acquirement of habits of industry, frugality, and domestic economy. They have learned to cut, make, and mend boys' and girls' clothing. We have endeavored to awaken in them a taste for decoration of school and home and as a pleasing result they have voluntarily spent many recreation hours on pieces of simple and attractive fancy needle work and crocheting which would compare quite favorably with similar efforts of girls in civilized life. Each girl was allowed to take home these products of her labor. Our flower garden, made and cared for by the Indian girls, does them credit.

The larger girls deserve praise for their kind and devoted attention in assisting the matron in caring for their sick companions. I am happy to say there was, however, not very frequent call for these services, as the health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Only one death occurred at the school in the course of the year. The school is admirably situated for health and the climate is very agreeable.

The boys deserve special mention for good conduct and faithful application to their various duties of gardening, farming, caring for stock, milking, and cutting and splitting wood. As the boys were mostly young, average age about 12, none were placed for apprenticeship with the tradesmen, but besides the regular attendance at school they performed throughout the year all the chores, morning and evening.

Great improvement was made this summer by the building of a two-story laundry. Estimates for repairs and new buildings have been forwarded.

It is with much pleasure that I hereby record my appreciation of the noble moral character and sterling qualities of the school employés, who have so faithfully coöperated with me in our every effort to make this school a practical lasting success and to extend its good results even to the squalid homes of the reservation Indians.

Extending my thanks to the Department for its courteous consideration and treatment, I am, honored sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROSA BUTCH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 4, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1891. I assumed the position of agent here on the 1st day of January, 1891. * * *

Tribes represented on reservation.—The Indians composing this reservation represent the tribes of Klamaths, Modocs, Snakes or Piutes, and there are quite a number of Pitt River Indians on the reservation, who were captured and made slaves by the Klamaths in the combats between these tribes many years ago.

The Pitt River Indians mentioned were many of them captured when they were children, and they have grown up on this reservation and speak the Klamath language very fluently, many of them having forgotten their native tongue. The Pitt River Indians here as a general thing are quite prosperous and energetic, having learned how to work while slaves for the Klamaths.

The Piutes or Snakes were formerly very obstinate and difficult to control, but of late they seem very quiet and give but little trouble. They manifest a disposition to wander more than either the Modocs or Klamaths.

The Indians of the different tribes are so interblended by marriage that it is very difficult to separate them on the census reports. The tribal distinctions among the Indians of this reservation are rapidly fading away, and the general name of "Klamaths" seems to be superseding all other distinctions.

I find by the census just completed, which I think is very accurate, that there are

975 Indians, old and young, on the reservation, which shows a net gain of 140 over the number reported by my predecessor last year. There are 458 males and 517 females, showing an excess of female population on the reservation of 59 over that of male.

The number of Indians who receive subsistence from the Government I do not think exceeds about 5 per cent, and they are the old, decrepit, and sick.

Location of reservation.—This reservation is located in southeastern Oregon, and contains near 1,000,000 acres of land; probably three-fourths of it are mountainous, valuable only for grazing purposes and the timber contained on it, which consists principally of pine, cedar, and juniper, with some cottonwood and quaking asp. There are some very fine pine forests on the reservation and they are quite extensive, and, under the present wise policy of the Indian Department of prohibiting the sale by Indians of lumber cut from green trees to parties outside of the reservation, it will be many years before the grand forests are exhausted. The altitude here is about 4,500 feet.

The climate.—It is not to be wondered at that at this great altitude the climate should be dry and frosty. We have frosts here more or less throughout the summer months, rendering it almost impossible to grow any but the hardier vegetables.

The snow fall.—The snowfall here is usually very great during the winter, averaging 2 or 3 feet on the level. Last winter was an unusually mild winter; snowfall about 2 feet, and the mercury only during the coldest weather indicating 8° below zero.

About one-fourth part of the area of this reservation is composed of valleys, plains, and marshes. Much of the lands of the plains is covered with sage brush and has a poor ashy soil, very little if any grass growing on it. Thousands of acres of the marsh lands are covered with water from 2 to 5 feet deep throughout the year. The pond lily thrives in these marshes, the seeds of which (wocus the Indians call it) are gathered by the Indians, mostly by the women, in great quantities for use during the winter, and the Indians are very fond of them, being a good substitute for wheat or corn and usually parched before eating.

Grazing country.—This is more of a grazing than an agricultural country. The stock do splendidly on the fine grass through the summer, and when the snow is not so deep they find plenty of feed in and around the marshes during the winter.

Wheat, rye, oats, etc.—Wheat, rye, and oats make good crops on Williamson River and in the country near Modoc Point on Klamath Lake; there is also some barley grown there, and it does quite well. Rye can be successfully grown over nearly all the reservation where there is tillable land. The acreage of grain sown by the Indians this season (1891) is quite large, about 2,900 acres, much of which, especially of the rye, is cut for hay and fed to stock without thrashing.

In many places north of Williamson River frosts have ruined the wheat crop, so that there will not be any yield of grain to speak of where the frosts have prevailed. The people at this writing (August 4) are busy cutting hay, which promises a fine yield and of good quality. The wheat and oat crops are not ready to harvest yet. Some of the Indians have good gardens; they can successfully raise onions, beets, cabbage, turnips, and some potatoes, though the frosts frequently ruin the crop.

Indian houses.—Many of the Indians have good comfortable dwellings. Some few houses are painted up, and look quite tasty. Occasionally there is an old-fashioned "wik-e-up," which is occupied by very old people, they preferring to live in it rather than in a good house.

Horses and cattle.—The raising of stock is the principal source from which the Indians derive their revenue. They are of late years improving the breed of their stock, both horses and cattle. They have some good American horses, and now when they sell a horse they receive from $50 to $75 for it, instead of $10 to $15, the amount formerly received for a pony. Their cattle are also of much better stock than of former years, and they realize very fair prices when they sell.

There are probably about 2,400 head of horses owned by the Indians of the reservation and about 1,500 head of cattle. The people are just now beginning to recover from the almost total loss of all of their stock during the hard winter two years ago.

Boarding schools.—There are two boarding schools on the reservation. One, the Klamath boarding school here at the agency, and the other the Yainax boarding school, located 40 miles east of here. Both are Government boarding schools. Klamath school has 110 pupils enrolled, with average attendance of 99¼. Yainax school has enrolled 90 pupils, with an average attendance of 86⅔.

The Klamath school has been unfortunate in having had many changes in the position of superintendent. The Klamath school contains good material, and under proper and competent control is capable of accomplishing a great deal.

The Yainax school has been blessed with good, practical, common-sense superintendents since its organization, and has had but few changes in that position. Mr. J. W. Brandenburg, the present superintendent, has held that position for about four

years, and while he is a man of quite limited education, he is a man of good practical common sense and good administrative ability. He maintains good discipline in his school and has the respect of the scholars. The Yainax school is one of the best schools under control of the Indian Department.

Shops and tools for apprentices.—With an expenditure of a few hundred dollars in building shops and furnishing them with tools at each one of the schools, the boys might be instructed by some competent persons, so that they could do much mechanical work, and when they should return to their homes they could assist their people greatly in building houses and other mechanical work. At the schools here we have not the facilities for instructing apprentices to any great extent.

Taking care of the old and decrepit.—We have on this reservation many old and decrepit people who are not able to provide a living for themselves, quite a number of whom are blind and suffering physical infirmities. These people should be cared for by the Government. There should, I think, be a home provided for them at the agency where they could be made comfortable, and rations sufficient for their subsistence issued to them. The stronger ones might do some work, such as providing wood and keeping the premises clean and in good condition.

Indian police.—I feel that I can not commend the police too highly for their efficiency and their loyalty to the agent and the Government. Indeed, I think that it would be quite difficult to conduct the affairs of the agency successfully without the assistance, and coöperation of the Indian police.

The police are of great assistance to the agent in settling little business difficulties that come up among the people, which they frequently do without bringing it before the agent to take up his time, vex, and annoy him.

Indian judges.—So far as the system of Indian judges has been tried here under my supervision it has been satisfactory, and their decisions have met the approbation of the agent and are generally eminently just.

Civilization and morals.—Dr. Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, in a letter addressed to me under date of March 4, 1891, makes use of the following language: "I consider the Klamath Indians as among the very best, with some of the largest possibilities. The importance of that reservation has been underrated; it should be lifted and magnified; larger and better accommodations should be furnished for the schools," etc. This was written after he had visited the reservation and carefully noted the condition of affairs. The Klamath Indians are probably as thoroughly civilized and law abiding as the Indians of any reservation in the United States. When we consider the fact that twenty-five years ago these same people were wild savages, roaming over the country, wearing blankets when they wore anything, with long hair, and contrasting that with their present condition, occupying comfortable homes, with well-tilled fields surrounding them, wearing the garb of civilization, and law-abiding citizens, I feel that they deserve much credit.

Very respectfully submitted.

DAVID W. MATTHEWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, *August 12, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

I find but a slight difference in the population from last report, there being a decrease of 11 in the total number, according to the census just completed, the number of Indians on this reservation being as follows:

Males over 18 years of age	191
Females over 18 years of age	183
Males and females between 6 and 18, inclusive	115
Children under 6 years of age	71
Total population	560
Number of mixed bloods	30
Number of deaths during the year	22
Number of births during the year	12

Reservation.—This reservation contains 225,000 acres of land, and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and extends east 12 miles into the coast mountains; is about 20 miles long. A small stream, called Salmon River, parallels the northern boundary, finding its source well up in the coast range of mountains, and at the

mouth, where it empties into the ocean, has been established the northwest corner of the reserve. A much larger stream, called Siletz, from its source near the summit of the mountains and a little south of east of the northern boundary, flows in a southwesterly direction to within 2 miles of the southern boundary, where the agency is located, and then breaks off to the northwest and finds its confluence with the ocean 8 miles south of Salmon River.

Along these two crooked streams is located the largest portion of the good agricultural lands of the reservation, and upon which the Indians are mostly settled. These streams abound with trout and salmon, besides an abundance of clams and mussels can be procured at their mouths, which afford a large percentage of the subsistence of the Indians, especially the old ones.

Civilization and agriculture.—It would be quite impossible to express in a few words understandingly the character of these people except to say that they are to be found here in every degree of advancement, from the old salmon eater, who hasn't a care apparently except to fill his stomach, on up to the thrifty, intelligent farmer, mechanic, and schoolboy. The understanding of each is generally confined to his immediate surroundings. One or two designing parties can influence a large number either for good or bad, so at times it requires all the moral force that an agent can command to harmonize these different influences; hence the importance of perfect harmony of action among all officials and employés who come in contact with these people.

I can not see that, outside of the school, there has been any very great advancement during the past year, owing to the dissemination amongst them by a misguided official of opinions and ideas entirely foreign and contradictory to the instructions and policy of the Indian Office. The old people especially, with few interested parties, have spent much of their time in councils and discussions, when they should have been at home at work. In cases of this kind the agent is powerless and unable to harmonize them, for all his acts are called in question. This is very discouraging to an honest effort to improve their condition.

These people all wear citizen's clothes, and the middle-aged and younger class take about the same pride in their personal appearance as their white neighbors.

They are very fond of riding in hacks and buggies, and many of them will work hard and trade around to get hold of a vehicle of this kind, and depend upon the Government to furnish the wagon. This custom has grown to such an extent that I have been compelled to issue an order to the blacksmith not to repair at Government expense any hack or buggy where the owner has a wagon, and not even then if there are wagons at the shops for repairs. These old hacks and buggies obtained in the above manner are generally about worn out and in a short time are brought to the shop for repairs.

There has been some less potatoes planted this year than last on account of the scarcity of seed. The old people, as a rule, do not lay away any seed, and potatoes were so high last spring it was very difficult for some of them to procure seed. Oats were also high, and the farmers sold off so closely that in consequence I had to loan them from the Government oats over 200 bushels. I also exchanged about 200 bushels of clean seed oats for their foul wild oats. By so doing they were enabled to sow about an average acreage, and I made use of the wild oats for feed. Without this assistance the crop this year would have been far below last.

The authorities granted for the past year have enabled me to distribute a reasonable amount of money among them in the cutting of saw logs, millwork, and especially carpenter's work; also the building of a wagon road down the Siletz River, upon which has been expended about $500. The brush and logs were cleared for a space of about 20 feet in width on about 9 miles of this road; besides considerable grading was done and a trail opened the rest of the distance to the ocean. But to complete this road so that teams can travel all the distance will require about $500 more. And as so many of the Indians are taking land along the coast it becomes a matter of great importance to them that this road should be completed at an early day.

Along the coast and at and near the mouths of Siletz and Salmon rivers is by far the best stock country on the reservation, and I have great hopes, since there has been communication opened up, of seeing the stock interest developed more extensively in the near future.

There is but one school upon this reservation, and that is under control of the Government. For a very complete history of the same down to the present time, with a concise statement of its present condition and plant, I beg to inclose herewith a letter upon the subject from Supt. L. C. Walker to myself, dated July 20, 1891.

There has been harvested this season from the school farm, and from 40 acres leased from an Indian, 60 tons of hay; besides we have 40 acres of oats which look well; and have in 3½ acres of potatoes, and fully 2 acres of garden. There will be a plentiful supply of garden vegetables, consisting of peas, beans, cabbage, carrots,

parsnips, onions, etc., for school use; also a large amount of carrots and turnips to feed to milch cows during the winter. There should be at least 400 bushels of potatoes. The schoolboys are milking six cows, which afford an ample supply of milk, also a small quantity of butter from time to time.

Improvements.—During the year authority has been granted and a contract let for constructing a system of water works at the school by the erection of a tower and tanks to be supplied by windmill. This work is nearing completion and will supply the laundry, kitchen, and bath rooms with both hot and cold water. Besides this there has been built a large brick bake oven which will be ready for use when the school opens in September next.

Missionary.—Early in the year the Methodist Home Mission sent the Rev. C. R. Ellsworth to this agency. He has been an earnest worker, and soon had sufficient funds and work subscribed to procure lumber and build a church and parsonage; but, owing to some delay in securing a location, has not been able to build.

Father Lynch, of the Catholic Church, has held services here a few times during the year.

Allotment of lands.—An allotting agent has been at work here on the reservation since about the 1st of May last, but inasmuch as he will have nothing to do whatever with my office—having set up a little administration of his own—I am unable to report what progress he has made. This I do know, however, he has caused more dissatisfaction, dissensions, and trouble among the Indians in the short space of three months than has been known for years before. These people all want their lands allotted, and there need be no trouble or confusion about the same if properly managed by a business-like official.

Court of Indian officers and police.—This court seems to answer every purpose at present. The Indians generally have respect for it, and are, as a rule, satisfied with its verdicts, which are in the main just. Yet from observation I have discovered that while it is a satisfactory means of settling trouble in civil cases, its penalties in criminal cases in no way deters others from committing the same or like offenses. The police are both trusty and efficient.

Thanking you for favors rendered during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

T. JAY BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

BOARDING HALL, *Siletz, Oregon, July 20, 1891.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 3, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

History of educational work at this agency.—The large portion of the Indians on this reservation were brought here as prisoners at the close of the Rogue River war and were kept in subjugation by a body of soldiers. During the administrations of Agents Metcalf, Newcomb, and Biddle, as far as I can learn, nothing was done towards their education. But ten years after their arrival the first effort was made under Agent Simpson.

Capt. Clark, late of the U. S. Army, in 1865 began a boarding school in an old hospital building which stood near where Robert Metcalf now lives. His school consisted of 4 boys and 2 girls. The school was continued under substantially the same circumstances by Lucius Frasier, W. R. Dunbar, W. J. Shipley, and F. E. Dodge. The attendance probably never exceeded 10 at one time. I understand that attendance was purely voluntary. With Dodge the boarding school was closed. For the number reached the good accomplished was certainly very great, as nearly all who were educated at this school became leaders and supporters of every movement for the good of their people.

Under Agent Palmer a day school was opened. I have been unable to find any record of the school, but from information derived from employés and the older Indians I learn that Rev. John Howard conducted a day school. This school was continued under Agent Fairchild, with Rev. W. C. Chattin as teacher. The Rev. T. F. Royal, who was principal during Bagley's term, planned and erected a large two-and-a-half story boarding hall and opened school in it. This building stood near where the agent's residence now stands.

E. A. Swan was agent from 1879 to 1883, and took an active interest in promoting the civilization of the Indians. The following were successively principals under his administration: Rev. W. D. Nichols, Rev. J. T. Wolf, S. A. Starr, Rev. T. B. White. In November of 1882 the boarding hall was burned and with it most of the records of previous administrations. Agent Swan immediately set to work to obtain authority to rebuild; the authority was not obtained until the close of Swan's administration. In the meantime school was maintained under Principals Starr and White in an old log house, an abandoned mill being used as a boarding hall. Judging from all reports, the most important personage and the one wielding the most lasting influence under Swan's administration was his matron, Mrs. Matilda Taft. Full of religion and good nature, she was also firm and full of business. She was respected and obeyed by all from the biggest boy to the smallest "tot."

F. M. Wadsworth entered upon his duties as agent in May, 1883, and set vigorously to work to construct the present boarding hall and school building. Instead of rebuilding on the original site, which would have been more convenient, he selected the present site, which was the original location of the blockhouse and soldiers' quarters in the old war times. The change was most happy and no one regrets that it was made. Standing on a level plateau overlooking the agency plain, the course of the

Siletz River may be traced for 5 or 6 miles. With good natural drainage, a good water supply, there seems nothing to be desired as far as nature could do the work.

The present buildings were first occupied in May, 1884, Rev. T. B. White being principal. In September, 1884, the school was reopened, Rev. J. S. McCain being principal. The following, I believe, is a complete list of superintendents and principal teachers from that time to the present: Rev. J. S. McCain, from July 1, 1884, to July 18, 1886; H. H. Royal, from July 19, 1886, to February, 1887; Dr. F. M. Carter, from February, 1887, to June 30, 1888; Rev. J. S. McCain, from March 9, 1889, to June 30, 1889; W. E. Norton, from October 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890; L. C. Walker, from July 1, 1890.

During the latter part of Agent Lane's term the boarding school was practically abandoned under an arrangement made between Col. Lee, superintendent of Chemawa school, and Agent Lane. When Col. Beal Gaither was appointed agent in March, 1889, he appointed Rev. J. S. McCain superintendent and reopened the school. The effect of Agent Lane's policy was certainly very demoralizing on the school and, like every step backward, has required much time to regain the lost vantage ground.

History during the past year.—When I assumed charge here, one year ago, I found the school in a good state of discipline, and, while I flatter myself that I have made some improvement, I am also aware that I assumed charge under much more favorable auspices than my predecessor.

There were retained here during the summer about 20 pupils—some orphans who had no homes, others larger children, who were retained to do the harvest work and cooking. School began in the primary grade September 1, and in the advanced grade at the completion of the harvest, about two weeks later.

Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Franchise, Washington's Birthday, and Arbor Day were duly celebrated. Owing to our own sickness and the fact that nearly half the school were suffering from the prevailing influenza, the weather being very unfavorable, there were no special exercises Decoration Day.

The year's work closed with literary exercises entirely given by Indian children. While there has been a determined effort on the part of some white people on the reservation to prejudice the children against us, I am happy to say that the effort was successful only for a time and that the order and discipline for the last two weeks was good, and that the children acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

The health of the school has been unusually good as a rule. The mumps, in a very mild form, went through the school during the month of October, and the influenza about the last of May. Two children suffering from constitutional disease were removed at the suggestion of the physician; one died in a few weeks; the other has died since the close of school.

Present plant.—The present plant consists of about 170 acres, all under fence. About 80 acres are used for pasture; 80 are in cultivation, in oats, rye, potatoes, meadow; remainder comprises the school grounds and brush land. The fences, of which we have several miles, nearly all need rebuilding.

The school buildings consist of a two-story boarding hall, 40 by 50 feet, with 84 by 20-foot L on north and 54 by 20-foot L on south, a laundry, 18 by 30; a schoolhouse, 30 by 50; a wood shed, 24 by 42; a stock barn about 50 feet square, including sheds just built; several small outbuildings, including smoke house, stock shed, night watchman's house, chicken house, etc.

Changes made during the year.—About three-quarters of a mile of fence have been rebuilt; the stock shed, nearly destroyed during the previous winter, was straightened and strengthened. A good chicken yard was built. The work of building the laundry, making a 30-foot extension to the boarding hall for girls' dormitory and storerooms, reroofing dormitory, begun during previous year, was completed. This work was all done by the Indians or employés. An orchard of over 300 trees was set out, but I am sorry to say was badly injured by a late spring frost. Our wood shed and laundry building being not in convenient locations were moved to their present locations, and a good well was dug.

Work is well under way on an extensive sewage and water system which, when put in, will be conducive to health and convenient in work. A large bake oven has been built. The work on all these was greatly hindered by the late June rains.

Industries taught.—One boy has worked about six months in the blacksmith shop; outside of this the only industries taught the boys has been general farm work. The girls have been taught sewing, patching, and general housework.

The new course of study.—As far as practicable the school has been organized on the basis of the new course of study, the main hindrances being the lack of text-books of the kind prescribed. With one exception those employed here were entirely different from those suited to the new course of study.

Attendance.—By your assistance the school has been kept up to the average of past years. I think I am correct when I say that every child on the reservation between the ages of 9 and 18 years, whose health would permit, has been in school. Some few under that age (and over 6 years) who were in good homes and were receiving instruction at home have been excused. The total enrollment for the year is 77. Out of this number 11 were sent to the Chemawa school, 2 were withdrawn on account of ill health, one of whom died before the close of the year. One day pupil under 6 years was also withdrawn by special arrangement as soon as the rains set in. The remainder, 63 pupils, were all present at the last day of school.

Harrison Institute.—While we would take pride in building up here an institution of high grade we realize that the work of civilization and education can be much better accomplished at the institute, and hence we have put forth every effort to persuade those whom we thought could be most benefited by it to go to Chemawa. The result of this effort on our part has been to cripple our industrial force and to necessitate an addition to our working force of Indian employés.

The average age of the 64 pupils enrolled during the last quarter is $11\frac{2}{64}$ years, only 3 boys being over 16 years. Total attendance for year, 19,092 days; average for year, $52\frac{142}{365}$ pupils; total attendance for ten months' school, 17,314 days; average for ten months' school, $57\frac{43}{303}$ pupils. The largest number enrolled was in the month of April, 1891, namely, 64—39 boys and 25 girls.

Very respectfully,

L. C. WALKER,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

T. JAY BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *Pendleton, Oregon, July 21, 1891.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

The reservation.—Umatilla reservation is situated in the southeastern part of Umatilla County, Oregon. The reservation contains about 270,000 acres of land; about two-thirds is farming and the balance pasture and timber lands. This reservation, in my opinion, is the most fertile and possesses more natural advantages than any other reservation in the United States. The fertility of the soil is something phenomenal. Fall-sown wheat on the highest plateaus actually yield from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre without any irrigation whatever, whilst the rich bottom lands, along the numerous streams that meander through the reservation, yield on an average from 60 to 70 bushels of oats and barley and from 40 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The agency.—Umatilla Agency is located 5 miles from Pendleton, Oregon, a growing town of 3,000 inhabitants. The buildings of the agency consist of four good frame residences occupied by the agent and employés; one frame commissary, 30 by 75 feet, and several log buildings used as blacksmith, carpenter shops, etc.

Agriculture.—There has been a remarkable increase in the acreage sown this year as compared with former years. The Indians have now realized the fact that hereafter they must till the soil in order to obtain a livelihood, as stock-raising as a paying investment will in a few years be an industry of the past.

Crops.—I estimate this season's production as follows:

Wheat	bushels	600,000
Oats	do	30,000
Barley	do	100,000
Corn	do	1,000
Turnips	do	1,000
Onions	do	3,000
Beans	do	2,000
Other vegetables	do	30,000
Melons	number	20,000
Hay	tons	10,000

Allotments.—On the 14th of May Messrs. Bushee and Eddy, special agents appointed to allot lands in severalty to the Indians of this reservation, reported for duty and called a council of the Indians for the purpose of submitting to them the provisions of the special act of last February, in relation to allotments, and explaining the difference between it and those of the special act of March 3, 1885, which relates especially to this reservation. The two acts were thoroughly explained by the agents and discussed among the Indians, consuming several days. The Indians finally determined to take their lands under the provisions of the act of March, 1885.

For the most part the rank and file of the Indians take kindly to the allotment and seem to be pleased with the idea of possessing a particular tract that they can call their own. The chiefs, however, have been resorting to every device they can conceive to delay the work, but the reason for this is found in the fact that as soon as the Indians are allotted they become citizens, their tribal customs and usages will become a memory of the past, and the authority of the chief, who now attempts to dictate to and direct his people without consulting their wishes, will be broken. The scepter he has swayed for ages and used as though it were a rod of iron must be laid aside; all that pertains to chieftainship will fall into "innocuous desuetude." The so-called head men and chiefs, who have heretofore been the autocrats of the reservation, as a natural sequence feel very much depressed, owing to the fact that their power has now virtually ceased, but there is a corresponding elation among the Indians generally, as they understand that each will be the chief of his own household, "a man among men." One intelligent Indian recently remarked: "There will be but one chief, and that is the Government at Washington."

At first, a small number of the Indians signified their intention to leave the reservation rather than to take land in severalty and settle down to the ways of civilization, but they are changing their minds and will remain with perhaps a very few exceptions. About 100 of the Indians have taken lands in severalty, their lines run out and permanent corners established. In many instances the old corners have been plowed up and obliterated, so that the allotting agents find it necessary to trace out the lines and establish new monuments. Some of the Indians will occupy and improve their lands; others prefer to lease for a cash rental if allowed to do so, reserving sufficient for gardening purposes. About 400 Indians occupy separate tracts which can scarcely be deemed definite, as many of the lines were run and the fences built before the survey was made. As soon as the commissioners reach these

people, their lines will be designated according to the survey and the fences placed on them.

Sale of reservation lands.—On the first of April last, the residue lands of this reservation were offered for sale as provided for in the act of March 3, 1885, and all the agricultural lands, which consisted of about 25,000 acres, were sold for the total sum of about $210,000. About 70,000 acres of ceded lands remained unsold. This is accounted for by the fact that the rules of the Department regulating the sale prevented many persons from purchasing timber lands who otherwise would have done so. For instance, no person who was not a purchaser of untimbered land could purchase timber land, and then only in tracts of 40 acres. As there were less than two hudred subdivisions of untimbered lands of 160 acres each that could be strictly deemed agricultural, upon which persons could reside and make a living, and something near one thousand subdivisions of timbered land of 40 acres each, the surplus of unsold timber land is easily accounted for, especially when few of the purchasers of untimbered land desired to avail themselves of their timber privileges.

There are also large tracts of these residue lands classed as untimbered, which are not strictly agricultural. These consist of high rolling hills between the prairie and the timber line. The soil is very rocky and produces only bunch grass. This is an excellent pasture, but a quarter section will sustain but a few head of stock, and if closely pastured will soon die out. Its only value is for range and it will never sell except in tracts of a section or more, and then only for pasturage purposes. In this way it would sell readily for $1.25 per acre or more and net a nice sum for the Indian fund.

If it is the object of the Department to sell the timbered lands which now remain unsold, the restriction of purchasers to untimbered lands must be removed. It is my belief that if the timbered land was offered to cash purchasers in 40-acre tracts, patent to issue forthwith, it would all sell readily at the appraised value.

The Indians are anxious that some provision be made that these unsold lands may be disposed of and the proceeds placed to their credit or else that the unsold portion adjacent to the diminished reserve be restored to them.

Umatilla Industrial School.—Located one mile east of the agency. On the 12th day of May, 1890, under authority from the Interior Department, I entered into contract for the erection of one brick industrial building and one frame school building; the total cost of the same was $17,740. In addition to the above there were a barn, brick cellar, water closets, fence, etc., subsequently built, which makes a total of about $22,000 expended this year for school improvements. The school buildings were completed about the 30th of October last; however a great deal of work remained to be done before the buildings were ready for occupancy, as the furniture had to be moved in, stoves put up, shelving made, etc. The whole agency force was immediately set to work and on November 8 school was opened with a competent force of employés.

Owing to an epidemic of measles which broke out in the school last winter, the average attendance was much less than was anticipated, only being 48 for the year.

The school farm contains 640 acres, and the superintendent with the assistance of the employés and pupils has inclosed the whole tract with a good substantial fence. An orchard was planted in the spring and the trees are growing finely. There was also a garden planted which is doing well and an abundance of vegetables raised to supply the school. Twenty acres of wheat for hay was also sown on the old school farm, which is now being cut and will produce about 2 tons to the acre.

The employés have all been faithful in their work and attentive to their duties, and during the epidemic of the measles they all had extra labor to perform in nursing and caring for the sick, and each and every one of them was always found ready and willing to perform this extra work cheerfully and without a murmur. Two deaths occurred from the effects of measles, one a boy aged ten and one a girl aged thirteen.

Catholic boarding school.—Located 4 miles southeast of the agency. This school opened on the 1st of September with a competent force of teachers and employés. The average attendance for the year has been about 45 pupils, and I understand that the expense of running the school has thus far been borne wholly by the Church. I visited the school several times during the year, and always found the class rooms and dormitories looking neat and tidy, and the children well clothed and provided for and making rapid progress in learning.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been good. During the winter and spring there was an epidemic of measles and la grippe, which finally disappeared, only a few deaths occurring. The Indians living along the banks of the river are more or less affected with malaria during the summer months, and there are also a few cases of pulmonary complaints, which are usually cured in a short time by the efficient treatment of the agency physician. These Indians are remarkably free from venereal diseases, only a few cases having been treated during the year.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is a great benefit to the agent in the matter of enforcing the law on the reservation. The judges are dignified and conduct the proceedings of their court in a very impressive manner. A great many trivial cases are settled by the court in the course of the year, which if brought before the agent would consume a great deal of his valuable time. The decisions of the court are as a general rule fair and impartial and are rarely ever appealed from.

Indian police.—The police force at this agency consist of 1 captain and 9 privates. They are easily controlled and are always ready and willing to obey orders. The captain receives $15 per month and the privates receive $10 per month for their services.

Missionary.—There are two churches on this reservation, Presbyterian and Catholic. They both have a large following and are doing a great deal of good among the Indians. Services are also held regularly during the school term, under the supervision of the Rev. George L. Deffenbaugh, superintendent, assisted by the school employés in the dining room of the industrial school building.

Census.—The census for the fiscal year 1891 shows the population of the tribes of Indians on this reservation to be as follows:

Walla Walla	408
Cayuses	414
Umatilla	175
Total	997
Males over 18 years of age	248
Females over 14 years of age	416
School children between the ages of 6 and 16	195

Respectfully submitted.

LEE MOORHOUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON, *August 5, 1891.*

SIR: In accordance with number 18 of rules governing reservation schools, I have the honor to report as follows concerning the Umatilla Agency school for the last seven and one-half months of the fiscal year ending June 30:

Statistics—

Number of pupils who can be properly accommodated	75
Number of pupils enrolled	78
Largest number in attendance at any one time	58
Number of months school was in session	7½
Average attendance during that time	47.5
Number of pupils expelled	2
Number of pupils who died	2
Number of pupils who ran away	5
Number of pupils withdrawn (on account of work or sickness)	24
Number of pupils present on closing day	45

Buildings.—When I arrived on the grounds November 8, 1890, there were two buildings—the main school buildings—one brick and one frame, new and unfurnished, each one a very good structure of its kind. Afterwards there were erected two water-closets, one root-house, and a stable. Additional buildings needed: House containing two recitation rooms and one assembly room (latter to be used for recitation room when needed), laundry with storeroom, under one roof, woodshed, henhouse, and pigsty.

Instruction.—*Literary*—The pupils present on opening day were examined, classified, and graded according to the course of study prepared in your office. Afterwards pupils were examined and placed on entering school. Each of the four years in the primary grade had numbers and the first and second years of the advanced grade, the first year of the primary grade receiving the largest number. No pupils were advanced during the term, but after the closing examinations it was decided that twenty-six promotions could be safely and properly made. To some extent this fact indicates the progress made by the pupils, and also the activity of the faithful teachers. On the whole this progress was fair, but along certain lines it was not entirely satisfactory. In the absence of a suitable room for the purpose no literary or rhetorical exercises were held, hence this very essential part of their school training was necessarily omitted. English composition and declamation are very important factors in furthering the education of Indian children, and every facility for advancing them along these lines ought to be provided. Again, both teachers and pupils proceed under difficulties amidst such a jumble of textbooks as prevailed here last term. It will be a day of rejoicing when the new books arrive and a course of study can be systematically arranged.

A liberal supply of first-class juvenile literature furnished by Miss Frances C. Sparhawk aided very materially in awakening and sustaining an interest in literary work.

Industrial.—Inasmuch as the buildings, grounds, farm, etc., were new and "without form," industrial training held a very prominent place from opening till closing day. While transforming the buildings into habitations the girls were introduced to the methods of home-making, and in our efforts to reclaim and beautify the surroundings the boys received some practical lessons in farming. A barbed-wire fence was thrown around a large portion of the school farm as well as around various small inclosures in the neighborhood of the buildings for garden and other purposes.

Last spring an orchard was set out, including apple, pear, peach, and plum trees, 185 in all, furnished by the Department. Nearly all of these trees lived and are now growing nicely. Unfortunately this can not be said of the forty ornamental trees planted in the school yard. These did not promise well from the first, and notwithstanding they were properly cared for, fully two-thirds of them have died. The planting of these trees gave us a splendid opportunity to carry out your recommendations in reference to Arbor Day, which was improved on the 25th of April. The members of the several classes planted and named the trees, this exercise being varied with singing and recitations. A programme of the day's doings was forwarded to your office.

Summarizing.—Industries taught during the term were for the boys, garden and farm work, tree culture, care of stock, milking (no facilities for butter-making), wood-sawing and splitting, yard-cleaning, sweeping and care of dormitory and certain parts of kitchen and laundry work; for the girls, baking, plain cooking, serving meals, waiting on table, dish-washing, washing and ironing, cutting and making boys' pants and waists, cutting and fitting dresses, etc., hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, and other fancy work, house-cleaning, making beds and keeping dormitory in order.

Moral: In the earlier days of the term, it was easily noticeable that profanity prevailed to a shocking extent, especially among the mixed-blood boys; but by improving every opportunity to correct this terrible habit, I had the satisfaction of observing that it very perceptibly diminished as time passed by. Regarding moral training as a very essential part of education, I paid particular attention to the matter of correcting loose and objectionable habits practiced by the children and of leading them to the realization of the fact that one's comfort, enjoyment, and success depend on a pure life.

In this, as in all other particulars, I was ably sustained by the entire school force, every member of which was strictly exemplary in character and life. From first to last the children had before them, in the persons of the several employés, examples of the refining and ennobling influence of Christianity. This is as it should be, and is a cause for special gratitude.

There being no other suitable meeting place, all religious services were held in the dining hall, resulting in not a little extra work in that department of the school.

While it is not altogether relevant, yet in this connection, I will make the statement that both the matron and myself paid very close attention to the dining-room service. After seeing that the tables were supplied with a variety of well-cooked food and plenty of it, we took especial pains to have the children preserve at every meal such decorum as would be required at the dining table of the most respectable family. True, we were not successful in every instance; nevertheless, instruction in table manners was unwearied given.

Discipline.—Discipline was not of the harsh and arbitrary kind. Obedience to the rules of the school was required in every instance, but it was only when other means failed of securing that result, that the rawhide was brought into use. Believing that respect is more potent as a factor in controlling a school than fear, I aimed to conduct all matters of discipline in such a way as to secure the respect rather than to arouse the fear of the pupils. In this direction, my management of the school may be open to slight criticism. I am inclined to believe, however, that it is better to err in a mild rather than in a rigid restraint, so long as the best interests of the school are conserved. If nothing else will answer, it is proper to administer a severe whipping with a rawhide; but any harsher mode of punishment is, in my judgment, "cruel and degrading."

And yet the question arises, in the event such punishment will not subdue a refractory pupil, then what? In two instances I had to meet that issue near the middle of the term. In both, I decided on expulsion, the agent concurring. Both pupils were half-breed boys, 12 and 13 years of age—young in years but old in general depravity. In the case of children just emerging from savagery, manifestly it would be doing them an injustice to deprive them of school privileges for any degree of insubordination; but when boys get so far along (as was the case with those just referred to) that they prefer to personate a vile cowboy, rather than improve their time in study or submit to wholesome restraint, it is but justice to the school, and no injustice to them to expel them. Two or three bad boys can vitiate the atmosphere of a school to an extent incredible almost, and according to my experience it is but a matter of right and justice to send them away. After we were rid of those two leaders in mischief and insubordination the other children, both in and out of the schoolroom, were more easily managed by half and made far more rapid progress than before.

Health.—In general, the health of the pupils was very good. There were some mild cases of sore eyes which were easily controlled, and a few light attacks of influenza. The latter part of January and through nearly all of February there was a run of measles. About an equal number of boys and girls, twenty odd in all, were down with this disease, some very sick. Two deaths resulted. A boy died of pneumonia superinduced by measles, and in the other case, that of a girl, measles brought on quick consumption, to which she was predisposed. At the close of school all of the children were enjoying the best of health.

Attendance.—While from first to last 78 names were enrolled, 58 was the highest number of children present at any one time. Of the number withdrawn, 6 were taken away by parents dissatisfied with the school, 5 of these belonged to one family. They objected to our requiring their children to assist in doing the usual kitchen, laundry, and other work of the school. Six others were withdrawn because of sickness in their respective families, and 12 more were taken out of school to assist in doing the spring work at home. In this way we lost an unusually large number of pupils. For the good of all concerned, parents ought to be prohibited from taking children from school after once entering them, except in extraordinary cases. Five runaways were not returned. Deducting in addition to the above, the 2 who died, and the 2 who were expelled, there were 45 remaining in attendance on the last day of school.

Closing exercises.—The last day (June 26th), some 200 of the friends and patrons of the school came in to witness the closing exercises, These consisted of singing, speaking, drills (flag and broom) and calisthenics. The hall (dining) proved too small to accommodate the audience. Those who could not get inside, stood at doors and windows until the close. All seemed pleased at the progress the children had made, while some expressed surprise at what they beheld. If all's well that ends well, then we have reason to thank God and take courage.

In conclusion, I take great pleasure in commending all my assistants for their cordial and constant support and for the willing and faithful manner in which they have attended to their respective duties. Owing to inadequate equipment, we all labored at a great disadvantage, and it was only by "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," that we were able to conduct the school with any degree of satisfaction. I desire to make special mention of the matron, to whose wise and efficient management of her department much of the success of the school is due. I am persuaded that next to that of superintendent the position of matron in an institution of this character is most onerous in its duties and responsibilities, and should be rated accordingly.

I am also under great obligations to Agent Moorhouse for his uniform courtesy and prompt attention to all my requests, as far as lay in his power to grant them.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DEFFENBAUGH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Through U. S. Indian agent.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
September 1, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1891:

Population.—The census for the present year gives but 900 as the total Indian and mixed-blood population, or 23 less than last year, due to excess of deaths over births and removals from the reservation. There are a number of Indians who have never made the reservation their permanent home but spend most of their time at The Dalles, or other points along the Columbia River. Also the uncertainty of raising crops on this reservation makes it necessary for quite a number of Indians to find work on the outside.

Grain crops and garden products.—These will be a partial failure, owing to the ravages of countless numbers of crickets early in the season. This is very discouraging and the fear that they may make their appearance next season will tend to limit the acreage sown for next year's harvest. What grain fields and gardens escaped the crickets and late frosts will do fairly well. The schools both had quite an acreage planted to potatoes, all of which was blighted by several frosts between June 9 and July 6, so there will be no crop to harvest to speak of. The rainfall in this section can never be depended upon to insure a good crop.

There is not as much grain raised now with more Indians engaged in farming as there was fifteen to twenty years ago. The reasons, as far as I am able to learn or to judge, are that the first lands cultivated were along the creek bottoms, the soil being a rich loamy deposit. Successive freshets have either carried off much of this soil or cut deep ditches which leaves the land cultivated high and dry. Again what land is still worked has been cropped so many years that it may be said to be "worn out." Then the agency gristmill is so old and the machinery so worn out that good flour can not be made, and hence there is not the inducement to raise wheat there would be were there a good mill to make good flour. The Indians prefer to work off the reservation and earn money to purchase flour in outside markets, and thus tons upon tons of flour are brought in and money spent that should go towards securing needed comforts and improving and building up pleasant homes.

Irrigation.—In my report a year ago I called attention to the necessity for some system of irrigation; that there were fine streams of water running across or past the reservation but the country was so broken that it would take much time and money to provide sufficient irrigation. Most of the tillable land is "arid land" and that in patches. No one person or set of persons have enough of this land to justify the necessary outlay in order to bring water upon their lands; much less have they the means, hence there should be at least $1,000 appropriated for an irrigation fund as a commencement of a more extensive system.

As far as I have seen or can learn these Indians have the poorest, dryest reservation in the Northwest, if not in all the United States. They have always been loyal to the Government, have furnished more scouts to assist in Indian wars than any other tribes, and now, when they ought to be reaping a rich reward for their bravery and loyalty and building up as beautiful homes as is possible in such a rocky wilderness, they find themselves compelled to devote time and thought in providing for the actual needs of to-day, leaving the morrow to take care of itself.

For some twenty years after the treaty of June 25, 1855, went into effect they had free access to the Columbia River fisheries and could secure all the salmon they were a mind to salt down or dry. Game was abundant on every hand, and fields yielded more bountiful crops. The mill was new and a regular white miller was employed. Also the annual appropriations were much larger than now, though of course everything to be purchased was much higher. Still the appropriations should now be for not less than $8,000 per annum in place of $6,000.

The future of these Indians is a serious problem. The range is lessening every year, and in a few years at farthest will be all virtually eaten off. There is not the market for their ponies there was years ago, and outside of agency and school needs no sure remunerative market for beef cattle.

They are now denied access to the fisheries, the game is nearly all killed off, hence their main dependence must be in more extensive farming and stock-raising of all kinds. There is then urgent need of an extensive system of irrigation in order to secure the growth not only of crops, but of tame grasses. Also a thorough overhauling of the gristmill, and the putting in of new and improved machinery.

Also a large appropriation for the "confederated tribes and bands of middle Oregon," so that all may be helped, and the old and blind and indigent, many of whom in the prime of life helped in the Snake and Modoc wars, or lost property or kinsmen in those wars, or by the inroads of the Snakes, may now be comfortably provided for.

The sawmill.—This mill, built eleven years ago, has seen its best days. Besides, all the good timber within a radius of several miles has been cut down and hauled in to make lumber. One of two things needs to be done, either to move the mill to a new locality, and necessarily further from the settlements, or else to procure a suitable portable steam engine, and saw the lumber near by where it is needed. For instance, with an engine, plenty of good lumber could be sawed for Sinemasho and vicinity, within not to exceed 2 miles of that place, whereas they now have to go 14 miles to the sawmill, and much further should the mill be moved. Then the engine, etc., could be taken to the Mutton Mountains, east of Sinemasho and lumber furnished for that part of the reservation, but few having to go more than 3 miles to get what they needed. Then for agency and surrounding settlements an abundance of timber can be had within 9 to 10 miles in place of going 15 miles as now or about 20 should the present mill be moved. More than that, a 20-horse power engine would cut more lumber in three months than the present mill will in six, unless considerable expense is gone to, getting a new water wheel, etc. More lumber and a much less distance to haul it over a rough and hilly country will be a great inducement for the Indians to build more and better houses, barns, etc.

Allotments.—The work of making allotments of lands should be completed as soon as possible. Nothing has been done for over two years towards this work. When it shall be completed, and the plans I have suggested all carried out, there will be more incentive to labor to adopt civilized habits and yield to Christian influences. To work and come under the influences of civilization and Christianity is not the normal condition of the Indian, as we well know, so that a larger success and more encouragement is needed to bring them under these conditions than to stimulate a race already so situated as is the white race.

The north boundary line.—One reason why the allotment of lands was not completed two years ago was on account of the unsettled dispute over the north boundary line. Since that time the Department settled the matter by designating the McQuinn line as the boundary line, but hardly was this action taken ere the matter was again opened to change. The commission authorized by Congress, after spending several weeks of last winter and early spring in taking testimony, both of whites and Indians, and going over only a part of the two surveyed lines, have decided, as I am informed, upon the Handley line. This will not be satisfactory to the Indians. Had the commission passed over the entire length of the two lines there could not be so much fault found with their decision. It is a pity that white settlers living on broad prairie farms should begrudge these Indians any part of this rocky, hilly, mountainous, broken country, even counting it all up to the McQuinn line.

It is plain to my mind that the wording of the treaty naming the boundaries of this reservation was not fully comprehended by the Indians, if it was understood at all. There was evidently not a definite idea in the minds of the writers of the treaty as to the true topography of the country, and the Indians on the other hand did not understand the full meaning of our language, translated into their own, even if they heard the treaty read, of which there seems to be some doubt.

If the Department approves the decision of the commission and adopts the Handley line, then give these Indians several thousand dollars, not only to have them feel that the loss has been made up in some degree, but also make up what they have lost by the fraudulent treaty, as they claim, by which they lost their fisheries and then lost a large part of the consideration then received by the taking of the oxen and wagons by Supt. Huntington to the Klamath Agency and never returning them. If what they claim is true, they have been shamefully, outrageously treated, and that while they were giving their hearts' blood to make possible the settlement of this country.

The reservation schools.—The reports of the superintendents of the two boarding schools upon this reservation, forwarded some weeks since, give a fair outline of the work, etc., for the school year, but I think best to allude to matters in general and also give some items as embraced in the statistics accompanying this report.

The agency boarding school is the larger of the two. There were enrolled during the year 76 scholars, or 40 males and 36 females. School was in session ten months, with an average attendance of nearly 52¼. The first month there were but 12 scholars, which cuts down the average for the year. As for the succeeding nine months the average was over 55. The showing for the year is better than for previous year, there being a higher average in proportion to the number of scholars than there was then. More than all, there was better discipline and better attention to studies and more willingness to take hold of the varied work to be done or the industries taught in the school.

The school can be made still more successful by providing new and more commodious buildings. While it is convenient in some respects to have the school located almost in the heart of the agency, it would be better for the children to have the buildings located at least 80 rods from the agency buildings. I trust an appropriation can be secured before the close of the fiscal year to erect new buildings, and, if

secured, I desire that a special agent may be sent to assist me in determining the location and making arrangements to secure the land, should the site selected be upon allotted land. There is little inducement to add onto or improve the present patchwork style of buildings. They are neither convenient, adequate, nor healthful. The schoolrooms proper are too small and lighted from only two directions, the main room from east side and south end, the smaller room from east side mainly and one window in west side. As now standing these conditions can not be changed, at least for main room. I have no heart to submit estimates for much improvement or repairs, for it seems a waste of funds to more than make the present buildings reasonably comfortable for the coming winter.

They never can be made what boarding-school buildings should be; never can be made a credit to our great and world-famed Government and Republic. Now would be the golden opportunity to take a decided step towards elevating the wisely planned school system you have inaugurated in the minds and hearts of these Indians. New buildings, with pleasant walks, shade and fruit trees, flowers and lawn, and ample playgrounds surrounding them, will make an attractive home to which the children will more willingly come than they now do to this school. As now situated it seems more like a prison pen to them, and their teachers as well, than like a pleasant, not to say a beautlful, home.

The Sinemasho boarding school, located some 20 miles north of this agency, is a much more healthful and pleasant location. That school had 52 scholars enrolled, with an average for the 9 months' session of $46\frac{2}{4}\frac{3}{5}$. The buildings are much more commodious than those at the agency, and with some additional outlay can be made convenient and adequate for all probable needs. The greatest drawback now is the water supply, more of which is needed. The past three years have been unusually dry and once so-called perennial springs are dry or nearly so. There are two ways to bring in more water, either to put in a windmill and pump about one-half mile away, in the valley south of the school, where there are never-failing springs; or a well can be dug, and force the water up to the buildings; or else to lay a pipe to a spring on the mountain side about one and three-fourths miles west of the school. In the long run this would, I believe, be the best plan, as it would always give pure spring water and give fall enough to throw the water over the highest buildings, as I am quite sure could be done. So much has now been expended at Sinemasho that it hardly seems best to think of consolidating the two schools, and more especially as the United Presbyterian Board of Missions are contemplating the location of a missionary at that place and the erection of a missionary home and a church building.

Moral and religious work.—There was a missionary at this agency for only about eight months of the year. The total cash outlay was $1,070 for salary of missionary and helpers. In addition to this, however, there was sent here in the way of donations some twenty-one boxes or barrels of clothing, groceries, etc., all contributed by the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Regular Sabbath services were kept up, and also a Sabbath school at each place, but these schools were discontinued the last Sabbath in June until the boarding schools should again fill up. At Sinemasho the religious work was mainly carried on by the school employés, as the missionary made but few visits, the work at the agency mission demanding most of his time. As there were but comparatively few crimes to punish, it would seem to indicate that the moral and religious tone was kept fully up to that of the previous years of missionary work.

Hoping that there may be more of help and encouragement along all the lines of improvement, labor, and teaching I have called attention to, I submit them most earnestly for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LUCKEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WARM SPRINGS SCHOOL.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *July 14, 1891.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of April 3, 1891, I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the school work under my charge for the year ending June 30, 1891:

Past history, etc.—As I gave quite a full account of the history of this school in my report of August 26, 1890, I deem it unnecessary to repeat that part of its history.

School opened September 9, 1890, with but 6 scholars, 4 boys and 2 girls. By 30th of the month this number was increased to 8 boys and 4 girls, in all 12. Average attendance, $10\frac{5}{3}\frac{5}{2}$. By December 31, the number was increased to 31 boys and 33 girls, 64 in all. Average attendance, $44\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{2}$. March 31 there were 70 scholars, 35 boys and 35 girls. Average attendance, $60\frac{7}{3}\frac{0}{0}$. June 30 there were still but 70 scholars, but only 34 boys to 36 girls. Average attendance 61.

School industries.—There was commendable progress made in all the common industries taught in Indian boarding schools. All the boys were regularly detailed about once a month for some special duty

each day, as wood-carrying boys, milking boys, stable boys, slop boys, washhouse boys, school-room and sitting-room boys, etc. Aside from this they were nearly all detailed every morning for the general or irregular industrial work, as sawing wood at the wagon-shop "buzz saw," run by water power, cleaning up around the school and agency buildings, making repairs to buildings, fences, etc. During the winter they put up quite a nice lot of ice. When springtime came they did the plowing, making and hoeing the gardens, etc., under the direction of the industrial teacher, who usually superintended all their other work. They did no regular shopwork, but most of the larger boys are quite handy with tools, especially in the carpenter line.

With our present facilities the girls have the advantage of the boys in learning school industries. Quite a number are now excellent bread-makers; can do out a nice washing and iron clothes neatly; do good plain sewing and knitting; cook good meals, and set an inviting table; in fact, with no more training, could even now make neat housekeepers. The special monthly detail for daily work of girls is as follows: Dormitory girls, 2; sitting-room girls, 2; cooks, 2; dining-room girls, 4; dishwashers, 4; sewing-room girls, 2; hair-combers, 4; weekly washhouse detail, about 10 of the larger girls; ironing day, about 15 girls. All scholars were required to attend schoolroom exercises at least one-half of each school day.

Comparison between 1890 and 1891.—June 30, 1890, there were 76 scholars—41 boys, 35 girls—but average attendance was only 54. June 30 last (as previously given), 70 scholars—34 boys, 36 girls—but average 61. This is the first year in the history of the school in which the number of girls exceeded that of the boys. Total number enrolled 1889–'90 was 83; total in 1890–'91 was 76. The falling off from previous year was mainly due to quite a number of the larger boys, now young men, not coming back to school. Number of scholars added who had never been in school was 7 boys, 5 girls—in all, 12—and all from 5 to 10 years of age, and who rapidly learned to use English from older scholars and employés. In every other respect, save in point of numbers, the school year was a marked success over the previous year. There was better discipline, more willing obedience, better attention to studies, more marked results from teaching and good example than during the previous or any past years. It was with sincere regret that we bade the children good-bye, June 30, for their vacation season. It is pleasant, however, to think that the year ended with no unhappy recollections of unworthy or disgraceful conduct on the part of either scholars or employés. It is evident that we have a deeper hold upon the affections and had gained more of the respect of the scholars than ever before, and, better still, they have more love for God and His word.

Hinderances to the work.—For all there was gratifying success, there might have been much more advancement had there been more favorable conditions. The school buildings are located within a stone's throw of the agent's office, the blacksmith and carpenter shops, and gristmill. One of the main traveled roads leading to the agency passes right by the school buildings; hence every wagon that rattles by attracts attention. Even a horseback rider can scarcely pass without being noticed. To expect scholars to properly apply themselves to their books in the schoolrooms and to their other duties in and around the school buildings is out of the question.

Then there are always more or less Indians hanging around the agency and mingling and conversing with the scholars in their native tongue. It has taken constant watchfulness night and day, especially over the girls, to secure the good results I have indicated. True, boundaries are marked out to keep boys and girls each to themselves, but the location and surroundings are such that there always has been and always will be more or less conversation and commingling between the scholars themselves on the one hand and scholars and outside Indians on the other. No one can conceive the constant annoyance we are subject to until they endure it for a time in person.

Average attendance.—While the average attendance was good it might have been much better. First, many of the Indians were slow about sending in their children. Then there is no hospital building, and in several instances, where the scholars were sick and the constant noise in and around the buildings during the day annoyed them as they lay in their dormitories, their parents were allowed to take them home for a season. Another thing that interferes somewhat is the practice that has obtained thus far to let some of the larger boys go home in the spring to help put in crops, gather up and brand stock, etc., and sometimes the girls to help put in gardens, etc. I have reason to think this privilege is abused, and scholars are taken out under this pretext when they are not really needed. I often wish there were positive instructions from Indian office touching this point, so that when application is made to take out children a refusal could be backed up by a "Thus saith the law."

Grading of the school.—As soon as the school filled up sufficiently the scholars were assigned to different grades, consisting of four in the primary and two in the advanced grade. As there are but two schoolrooms, which have to be used both for study and recitation, and but two teachers, it followed that I had four grades in my room, while two were in my assistant's room. Of course the work could not be as successful as it would be where each grade had a room to itself, as in many large schools. Besides, the studies marked out to be pursued in each grade can not be fully complied with until the text-books, etc., named in course of study are received.

Number of scholars, etc.—The number of scholars enrolled could be considerably increased by using more firmness with parents or friends of the children, and in some cases coercion might be necessary; but, as long as no more accommodations are furnished, it would be almost a positive wrong to allow more pupils to come in. From 30 to 35 girls sleeping in a dormitory 17 by 35, in which there is room for but 12 double beds, is neither healthy nor wise. Remarks also apply to 30 to 33 boys sleeping in a dormitory 20 by 32, with room for but 11 double beds. Crowding 35 girls into a sitting room 14 by 25, in one corner of which is a wash sink, another an organ, and another the head of stairs, is not healthy or convenient. Crowding 60 to 70 scholars into a schoolroom 20 by 32 for singing or other exercises can not be healthful or fully enjoyable.

On every hand we are crowded, circumscribed by narrow limits. The buildings are set back hard by the foot of a hill which rises some 50 feet above the ground floors, and from this hillside in summer time the sun reflects back with almost unbearable heat; hence the almost urgent necessity for turning out all the scholars during the vacation season. The agency itself is down in a cañonlike valley, where the heat would be more intense than it is were it not for the clear mountain stream that courses through the valley and tempers the heat with its cool waters and tree-lined banks. All the unfavorable conditions might be improved upon, and thus a fuller attendance secured, better health prevail, and larger success be obtained in discipline, scholarship, and a more contented spirit. And this brings me to more fully speak of

The school buildings.—Since I gave, over a year ago, a full statement regarding size, character, and quality of our school buildings I will not again go into the same details. The matter of a new school building has been "on the tapis" for fully six years. In 1885 the matter was almost to that point that we were about to secure $5,000 for a new building, but for some reason it was dropped. The subject again came up in 1876–'77 and plans were submitted to Indian Office and different plans sent out by Indian Office, but there the matter rested. Last of all estimates were given a year ago as to probable cost of material, etc., but no new building as yet; and very little improvement made to old buildings, as most of the appropriation sent for school repairs went to make some necessary repairs to sawmill,

etc., and to help the Sinemasho school, so that but little was spent in fixing up our school buildings. To be plain, the Warm Springs Agency boarding-school buildings are a mass of patchwork put up for only temporary uses. Nearly all the work upon them was performed without direct expense to the Government, as it was done by school employés and unskilled boys.

In going through the buildings and entering all the rooms, one has to go up or down seven different levels, two on ground floors and five in going up to and on second floors. Roof over girls' sitting and dressing rooms is so poor and flat that it leaks badly every shower of rain. All the floors are uneven, and, not being "tongue and groove," this water and, unless great care is taken, the water used in scrubbing second floors leak down into lower rooms.

I have been at or near this agency fourteen years, and, though there has been considerable improvement during that time, especially the last six years, I long to see better school facilities provided. I have been more discouraged in my work on account of our cramped quarters and playgrounds than for any other one thing. All at the agency, except it be myself, have quite given up ever seeing any new buildings. I mean to keep "pegging away," and hope yet to see them ere I gaze for the last time upon this "rim-rock" bound valley.

The least that should be done, if no larger appropriation can be secured and the school must always remain at the foot of the cobblestone hill rising back of it, is to build a wing eastward from the schoolroom building, to be about 30 by 60 feet and correspond with the west wing in looks, but be better in every other respect, For this building and necessary repairs and improvements to old buildings, not less than $1,000 should be appropriated. In the new building provision should be made either for new schoolrooms or a boys' sitting room. They have no regular sitting room; "camped" last winter in an old agency building, and during coldest weather were allowed the use of schoolrooms. We all are willing to work and feel a strong desire to deservedly earn the liberal salaries to be paid us, but we want also to see the best possible results follow our labors. We feel that these can never be secured under present conditions. May we not hope for a speedy response to our desires?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WALKER,
Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SINEMASHO SCHOOL.

SINEMASHO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, July 13, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with office circular dated April 3, 1891, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

In my report last year I gave the history of this school from its foundation.

Schoolroom work.—The scholars, 56, which was the largest number enrolled at any time during the year, were graded as nearly as possible in compliance with circular, and seemed to have made a fair degree of progress, taking more interest in the work and being better contented than ever before.

Industrial work.—The industrial work for the year has been preparing the wood for stoves, carpentering, blacksmithing, farming, and care of stock. The boys have not been required to work as hard this year as before, as this school was furnished with 200 cords of wood for the first time. The carpentering done was repairs made on the girls' dormitory, school kitchen, addition to commissary, and some repairs on the boys' sitting room, But the latter was not completed, owing to the supply of lumber being exhausted and not being able to obtain any more. It is very necessary that this agency should be supplied with a better sawmill or the old one repaired, and a planing machine suitable for making rustic and flooring be supplied, in order to supply the scholars with suitable lumber for building and repairs. And, again, there are many Indians desirous of building houses, and good houses are one of the first and great steps in civilization.

The farm.—There are about 50 or 60 acres inclosed with wood and wire fence, 15 acres in wheat for hay, 6 acres of potatoes, and about 1½ acres in garden. And notwithstanding the cold and frosty spring the crops, although backward, are looking well for this mountainous place. There has been 5 acres of new land broken up for next year's crops.

The stock.—The school stock that is up consists of one pair horses and seven milch cows, three of which were bought since April last, and the school has been supplied with all the milk that the children could use, and the matron, with assistance of girls, has made 104 pounds of butter for the school during the last quarter, which the children seem to appreciate.

Industrial training of girls.—The industrial training of the girls has been cooking, butter-making, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting, general housework, and some fancywork. The girls seem happier, better contented, and take more interest in keeping their rooms in order and in trying to learn than ever before.

Condition of school.—The general condition of the school has been greatly improved during the last year, but there is still chance for a great improvement.

Last year I made a diagram of grounds and buildings, giving location and size of rooms, and forwarded the same to your honor through Agent Luckey. The size or location of buildings and rooms has not been changed, except those before mentioned in this report.

Needs of school.—I would respectfully recommend that this school be supplied with a laundress and washing machines. The necessity of same will be readily seen when I state of 56 scholars 22 are females and only 9 of those are over 12 years old; also that hereafter the estimates for school supplies be made on separate sheets, and the goods for this school be marked and delivered direct.

Very respectfully,

F. T. SAMPSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.