REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL, UTAH, *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Ouray School for the fiscal year 1897:

In reviewing the work of the past year much progress is apparent in all departments, notwithstanding the fact that conditions have not been favorable to the accomplishment of that end.

Attendance.—The attendance has steadily decreased. The Indians are bitterly opposed to educational influences, persistently refusing to place their children in school, and I fear a display of force will be necessary to increase the enrollment. Visits of the children to their homes have been as brief and infrequent as possible, yet when such visits were made in very few instances were they returned to school by their parents.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been uniformly good. Two pupils died from inherited tuberculosis, both of whom were in poor physical condition when brought to school. An epidemic of la grippe appeared in February. There were no serious cases and it promptly yielded to good nursing. Strict attention to cleanliness in lavatories and bathrooms and the introduction of individual towels have been the means of almost entirely eliminating cases of sore eyes and scrofula.

Industrial work.—Since the acquirement of Mr. Frank J. Gehringer as industrial teacher much improvement in this department is apparent. The chief end in view has been the training of the boys and not the amount of work accomplished. An effort has been made to inculcate in them respect for work. Every step in the care and cultivation of the garden and farm has been thoroughly explained to them, as well as the various uses of the different tools and implements used in that work. We have endeavored to make farmers as well as crops. Unfortunately our water supply for irrigating purposes has failed us for the past month, resulting in an unfavorable outlook for a second cutting of alfalfa. The first cutting yielded about 30 tons.

Similar advantages have been gained by pursuing the same methods in the girls' department. Systematic instruction has been the chief end of our labors, and the result has been most satisfactory, giving us more intelligent workers instead of mere machines. In the sewing room the progress was marked. The girls were instructed in cutting and fitting, darning and patching.

In addition to plain sewing, the girls have taken much pride in contributing fancy articles, such as rugs, scarfs, tidies, and trayclothes to dormitories, play rooms, dining room, etc. No effort has been spared to inculcate in them this spirit of ornamentation, the benefit of which has been clearly demonstrated in their efforts to decorate their homes, which heretofore were entirely devoid of ornamentation.

Literary work.—The schoolroom and industrial department have labored together in full unity. The work in the schoolroom has been good. The teacher has labored earnestly and faithfully with her small classes, and as a result the children have made much satisfactory progress.

We have used every effort to suppress the use of the Ute language among the children, with fair results.

Social evenings have been a prominent feature of our work, and they have undoubtedly been productive of much good.

Needs.—Our greatest needs at present are more scholars and a waterworks system; we need both badly.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

CHAS. A. WALKER, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, MILES, WASH., *August 15, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

There are three reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency, namely, the Colville and Spokane in Washington, and the Coeur d'Aléne in Idaho. The country comprising the Colville and Spokane reservations is rough and mountainous in character, and very little of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes. Colville lies in the north-central part of the State of Washington, and contains, by estimation, about 3,000,000 acres, or about 5,600 square miles. The Spokane lies east of Colville and north of the Spokane River, and has an area of about 150,000 acres, or 240 square miles. The Coeur d'Aléne Reservation is located in the northern part of the State of Idaho, and has an area of something over 400,000 acres, or about 700 square miles. The soil is very productive, and nearly all of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes.

Census.—The census just taken shows a total population of 3,393 on the three reservations, of whom about 10 per cent are mixed bloods. This is an increase over the year previous of 225, and is accounted for in the fact that a more careful census was taken, and we obtained a count of people who have heretofore been estimated.

There are eleven different tribes or bands of Indians residing on the three reservations, and in addition, the Kalispells, numbering some 150 or 160, and not on

any reservation, are under the jurisdiction of this agency. The following statement gives the number by tribes and reservations:

Colville Reservation:		
Colvilles	299	
Columbias, (Moses's Band)	313	
Lakes	285	
Nez Percés (Joseph's Band)	125	
Nespilems (estimated)	160	
Okonogans	649	
San Poil	239	
		2,070
Spokane Reservation:		
Lower Spokanes (Lot's tribe)	340	
Upper and Middle Spokanes (Enoch's Band)	188	
		528
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation:		
Cœur d'Alénes	498	
Upper and Middle Spokanes (Louie's Band)	145	
		643
Not on any reservation:		
Kalispells (estimated)		152
Total		3,393
Males above 18 years of age		1,033
Females above 14 years of age		1,165
Males under 18 years of age		623
Females under 14 years of age		572
Total		3,393
Children of school age:		
Male		226
Female		250
		576

Progress and condition.—I can not say that the condition of the Indians under my charge is better than at the time of my last report. They are quiet and peaceable, and the large majority of them are industrious for Indians, and, as a rule, exhibit a willingness to work when employment can be had. The almost entire failure of crops last year, and the lack of means to purchase seed for this year's planting, and the gloomy outlook for the approaching winter, are enough to discourage a more courageous and industrious individual than the average Indian. I refer more particularly to the people on the Colville and Spokane reservations. The Cœur d'Alénes are in much better shape, having been in better condition financially to meet a crop failure. Farming is the principal occupation of the Indians in charge of this agency. In fact, there is very little other employment for them. Some of them earn a few dollars picking hops in the Umatilla section, but as it is 75 or 100 miles from the Colville Reservation to the hop country, I doubt the advisability of permitting them to go there. Yet it would seem a great hardship to refuse permission, as so little employment of any kind is open to them, and so far I have allowed them to go at will. Some also earn very good wages freighting for the Government. All the freight for this agency must be hauled in by wagon, and for several weeks before the freighting season begins there are numerous inquiries at the office and requests to be put down for a load of freight. This demonstrates their ability and willingness to work when it can be obtained.

The Indians of the Colville and Spokane reservations, as a rule, are very poor, and in my opinion will never become self-supporting if they shall have to depend exclusively upon farming for a living. As both reservations are a great deal better adapted to stock raising—especially cattle—than agricultural products, every effort should be made to encourage them along that line.

The Cœur d'Alénes, however, have a fine body of agricultural land in their reservation, and as almost without exception their farms are under good fence and they own good houses, barns, etc., they are already on a self-supporting basis, and the problem with them is not so much a question of employment and Government aid as of education.

I have carefully scrutinized the Annual Report of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs containing the reports of all the agents for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1896, and I am forced to the conclusion that the Indians of the Colville and Spokane reservations have received less aid and assistance from the Government than any other tribes in the country. There are no blanket Indians among them, except Joseph's band of Nez Perces, and they are the only people on the two reservations who have received regular issues of provisions and clothing. When I look around and note the rough mountainous character of the country and see the gradual encroachment of the whites upon all sides, the scarcity of game, the almost utter lack of employment, the majority of them with only a few acres of ground to cultivate, and dependent almost entirely upon the few bushels of grain they raise, I am astonished at the progress they have made, while at the same time I wonder how they have managed to live.

Education.—Two day schools and two contract schools, the latter under the control of Catholic missions, have been in operation during the scholastic year. The day schools, however, have been in session only a portion of the time, the mission schools throughout the entire scholastic year.

Tonasket boarding school, situate on the west side of the Colville Reservation, was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock noon on the 3d day of December, 1896. I was soon after instructed by your Office to submit plans and estimates for rebuilding the same at or near the Nespilem station, utilizing the Nespilem day school in the plans to be submitted. About the time these plans and estimates were completed and ready for transmittal it was learned that Fort Spokane, situate just across the Spokane River from this agency, was on the point of being abandoned by the War Department by reason of the building of a new army post near the city of Spokane, some 65 miles southeast of the present location. Upon being informed of the proposed change I immediately advised your Office that with the possession of Fort Spokane a large boarding school, with a capacity of 300 or more, could be easily organized at much less cost to the Government than the rebuilding of Tonasket school, and recommended that the matter of a boarding school for this agency be permitted to rest in abeyance for the present. I was thereupon advised of your concurrence in my recommendations, and the rebuilding of Tonasket school at any point was abandoned, awaiting the removal of troops from Fort Spokane. I regard Fort Spokane as an ideal place for an Indian boarding school. Its proximity to the reservations, its healthy location, beautiful grounds, system of water pipes and sewerage, all combine to make it so.

The Spokane day school was opened November 1, 1896, with John M. Butchart and wife in charge as teacher and general housekeeper. It is located about 10 miles east of the agency, and had a total enrollment of 38, with an average attendance of 18. Cost of maintaining same eight months, $1,108.20. This school has been well conducted and the progress made in schoolroom work was very satisfactory.

The Nespilem day school was closed the 1st of November last year, and Mr. and Mrs. Butchart transferred to the Spokane day school. This school was opened the 1st of February, 1896, but the attendance was slim from the beginning, owing to the opposition of the two head chiefs in that locality, Moses and Joseph, Moses contending that he had been promised a boarding school, and that it was impossible for his people to send their children to a day school. It was thought best, however, to try it again in the fall, and for two months every effort was put forth to build up a good school, but to no avail. The school was therefore closed as stated, and Mr. and Mrs Butchard transferred to the Spokane day school. Some time after the burning of Tonasket school I transferred the industrial teacher and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Shutt, to Nespilem, and for the three months beginning the 1st of April they conducted a very successful school. A total enrollment of 23 and an average attendance of 14 were obtained, which I thought very encouraging, considering the difficulties. Cost of maintaining same three months, $29.15.

The two Catholic contract schools, known as the Colville Mission, and the Desmet Industrial and Boarding School, have had a very successful year, with an average attendance of 61 at the former and 70 at the latter.

What is known as Lot's school, situate about the center of this the Spokane Reservation, and conducted by Miss Helen W. Clark, under the auspices of the Women's National Indian Association, has also had a very successful year, with a total enrollment of 52 and an average attendance of 30, maintained at a cost of about $600.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian and Catholic churches are represented on the Spokane and Colville reservations and the Catholic church on the Cœur d'Aléne. These missionaries exert a most wholesome influence upon the people, and I am indebted to them for cordial support and assistance. I repeat my suggestion of last year, that there is a fine field for missionary work among the San Poils, Columbias, Nespilems, and Nez Percés on the Colville Reservation.

Indian courts.—Three judges constitute the court. Their decisions are generally satisfactory, and are never questioned. They have rendered efficient service during the past year, and their judgments, as a rule, have had a beneficial effect.

Police.—The police force at this agency is composed of 2 officers and 20 privates. Their service during the past year has not in the main been very satisfactory. But owing to the rough character of the country and the long distances they sometimes have to ride, I suppose better service can not very well be expected.

Liquor traffic.—Every effort has been made during the past year to arrest and convict those people who will engage in selling whisky to Indians. Conviction has been obtained in a number of cases, ranging from six months to two years in the State prison at Walla Walla, but it does not seem to deter others. There is a large profit in the traffic, and no matter how severe the punishment there are others, it seems, who are willing to engage in it.

Crimes.—On the 4th of June last a Chinaman was shot and killed by a Nez Percé Indian, a member of Joseph's Band. The shooting occurred just below Nespilem, on the Columbia River. The Indian claims the shooting was accidental—that he fired at some wild ducks on the river, not seeing the Chinaman on the opposite side, and did not know until several days afterwards that the shot had taken effect. I investigated the matter carefully and am convinced that this is the true version of the affair, but I have notified the United States marshal that the Indian would be turned over to him at any time if he thought it a matter for further investigation by the courts.

Paul Harry, a member of the Cœur d'Aléne tribe, was tried and convicted at the April term, 1897, of the United States court at Moscow, Idaho, upon several charges of horse stealing. He was given a term of two years in the United States prison at Detroit, Mich. Three other Cœur d'Aléne Indians were before the State courts for fighting, and were sentenced to three months each in the county jail at Colfax.

I forward by this mail, under separate cover, a census of all but the Nespilems and Kalispells, who are estimated. Also statistical information of the various tribes and bands, which has been carefully collected; and in conclusion I beg to say that I am under many obligations to your office for the cordial support and courteous treatment extended me in all matters touching the affairs of this agency.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. NEWMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY, WASH., *August 20, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor, respectfully, to submit my first annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency. On arriving here July 22, 1897, I found the agency in charge of the agency physician, Dr. C. P. Richards, who has rendered much valuable assistance to me.

Indian tribes and reservations.—This agency is divided into four small reservations, viz, Makah, Osett, Quillayute, and Hoh. The census taken August 7, 1897, shows a population as follows: Makah, 372; Osett, 50: Quillayute, 241, and Hoh, 72.

The Makah or Neah Bay Reservation is situated in the northwestern part of the State of Washington, and is bounded on the north by the Straits of Fuca and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and is covered, except for a small prairie, with a dense growth of timber.

Osett is situated on the ocean, 18 miles south of Neah Bay, and is in an isolated spot.

Quillayute Reservation lies 35 miles south of Neah Bay. A valuable part of their land is still in litigation. I would earnestly recommend that the Department of Justice be called upon to make some move in this matter.

The Hohs are situated 50 miles south of Neah Bay, on the ocean, and should have the benefit of a day school.

Traveling between the different reservations is chiefly by canoes along the ocean. The climate is mild, but quite damp, with an annual rainfall of not less than 105 inches.

Industries.—These Indians are fishermen. In years past, when fur seals were plenty and prices good, they made money fast and easy, but took little or no care of it. During the past year the sealing industry has, so far as these Indians are concerned, been an utter failure, and that, together with the loss of two of their

schooners, one seized by the United States Government for alleged illegal sealing and the other by the Canadian Government on a trumped-up charge, has caused them to turn their attention to the catching of fish, which will be an ever-increasing source of wealth. They are able every day during the season to catch from 5 to 10 tons of halibut, and of salmon a goodly quantity.

In catching halibut they discard the hooks made by white men and use an ingenious invention of their own, made of wood and bone, which they aver is far superior to any other.

These Indians are expert seamen and often sally forth in their canoes and capture whales, going out from 50 to 100 miles at sea. So far this year, to my certain knowledge, with their canoes and rude spears, they have brought to land no less than 10 whales. They dry the flesh and blubber and use it for food during the winter. In fact, whale oil is one of their chief articles of diet.

The women make beautiful baskets of reeds (the finest that I have seen, although I have quite a collection from different tribes), which find ready sale and bring them in no small amount of money.

Farming.—Several of the young Indians have during the past year commenced to clear up the land and raise potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and small fruits. Although this will never be a grain-producing section, still in sheltered places small fruit and vegetables will do quite well, and, with the help of the farmer, I hope to encourage them so that on days when tide or wind is adverse they can raise their own vegetables and small fruit. Cattle and horses do well here, and I must report a healthy increase in both.

Condition of agency.—The agent's and physician's quarters are in good condition, as is also the building formerly used as a boarding school. The other buildings at the agency are old and dilapidated and should be replaced by new ones.

The day-school building at Neah village is new and in fair condition, but is by far too small for the number of pupils. I would earnestly recommend that if the day school is to be continued a new and commodious building, together with a teachers' dwelling, be erected at Neah village.

Police.—The police number 5 privates and 1 captain. All are efficient and trusty, never failing to render good service when called upon.

Judges.—The judges have been selected from the best and most advanced Indians. It is needless to add that they have rendered fair and impartial decisions in every case that has come up before them.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these Indians could be much improved at a very small cost by a system of water supply for their village. It is surprising to find them so healthy when all take their water from a small creek which receives the drainage of more than half of the village.

Employees.—I have nothing but good for the employees, both agency and school. I have found them ever willing to do their duty at any and all times.

Roads.—At low tide the hard beach makes a splendid drive, and, as these people travel mostly in canoes, they have little use for roads. Nevertheless, they have during the present year repaired about 5 miles of old road and made a mile of new, and when you take into consideration the amount of dense forest it is evident that a mile of road represents a great deal of hard labor.

Schools.—I can not agree with my predecessor that the Indians were bettered by the closing of the boarding school. The day schools, both here and at Quillayute, are doing well and are under able management. Much praise is due both to Mr. John P. Vance and Mr. A. W. Smith for their well-managed and ably-conducted day schools. I would earnestly recommend the reopening of the Neah boarding school.

Religion.—I regret very much to state that no missionary work (except a Sabbath school conducted by the day school-teachers) has been done among these Indians.

Industrial teacher.—Much good work has been done among the Indians by the female industrial teacher during the past year. The office for the ensuing year has been abolished; but I hope that you will be enabled to reestablish it in the near future. The agency was visited during the past year by Inspector John Lane and Supervisor J. J. Anderson.

Conclusion.—Many improvements are to be made during the next year. The task looks large when we measure it by the year, but by doing a little every day much may be accomplished.

Thanking you for your many courtesies in the past, sir, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. MORSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Puyallup Consolidated Agency and the schools covered by it for the fiscal year 1897.

For much interesting data concerning this agency permit me to refer you to the annual report of Maj. Edwin Eells for the year 1894 and the report of Dr. R. E. L. Newberne for the year 1896.

The agency at this date covers the Puyallup, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, Quinaielt, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Georgetown reservations, the Indian settlements at Port Gamble and Jamestown, and scattered Indians around the south and west shores and arms of Puget Sound and along the Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers.

All these reservations, except Georgetown and Quinaielt, have been allotted. The Jamestown Indians (Clallams) have a small spot of ground which they purchased from white settlers. The Port Gamble Indians (Clallams) live on land belonging to the Port Gamble Milling Company. Some of the scattered Indians live upon land which they have homesteaded, others upon lands which they purchased, while still others have no lands at all.

Hence it will be seen that as far as the acquirement of land goes the majority of these Indians are citizens. But the Dawes Act requires certain other things in addition to the acquirement of lands. It is provided therein that the Indian who would be a citizen must have "abandoned tribal relations and have adopted civilized life." Viewed in this light but few of these Indians are citizens. The old tribal notions are still alive to a large extent. There are chiefs and medicine men which they are wont to recognize. As for the "adopting of civilized life," the question naturally arises, what is "civilized life?" What is the standard? Unless we accept the lowest examples among the whites these Indians can not prove title to citizenship. There are a few exceptions in which Indians have nice homes, but with these few exceptions their homes are unfit to be called such. Aside from a rude structure with a roof, there is but little about it to mark it as a home. Furthermore the Indians, otherwise than wearing for the most part the rudest clothing of the pattern worn by whites, have few of the habits of good citizens. It has been observed in all climes that where an uncivilized tribe comes in contact with civilized people they adopt the vices rather than the virtues of the civilized. This is true in a large measure with these Indians, and so far as they have taken up with the habits of whites they have been the worst habits. They would value citizenship because it would confer the right to buy whisky, and the opportunity now and then to get 50 cents or a dollar each by selling their votes; but they have not the slightest conception of or regard for the duties and responsibilities which citizenship imposes. I maintain that it is a mistake to regard the acquirement of a piece of land as the only thing necessary to raise an Indian to a citizen, to vest him with the privileges and immunities of citizenship, and to place the ballot in his hands.

The Puyallup is indeed a hard proposition. Unfortunately the reservation abuts the city of Tacoma, and the Indians have been in constant contact with the worst elements of said city. The consequence is they are badly debauched. Admitting that there are some good people among them. I must say that the majority constitute a very perverse lot of Indians. They get all the liquor they want at certain of the saloons of the city. Efforts to convict the ones who furnish the liquor are almost invariably futile, for the Indians will perjure themselves rather than reveal the guilty parties. Nearly all the money they get hold of goes for drink. They even neglect their honest debts in the purchase of liquor. The moneys they have received from the sale of their lands as well as from leases and sale of crops have in most cases been wasted in this and other equally foolish ways.

Port Gamble is another difficult problem. The Indians there live upon a gravel spit just across a small bay from the Port Gamble lumber mills. The spit is owned by the mill company, but by their permission it is occupied by the Indians. Of course the Indians there are doing nothing in the way of building up good and permanent homes. They have no gardens or orchards. Some of the men are employed in the lumber mill; others exist by fishing and by day work now and then at loading ships with lumber. Of course there are a number of hard characters among the mill hands and through them the Indians obtain liquor. Under such conditions they can make no advancement. It is my wish to get these Indians off that spit and upon lands of their own, but where and how does not now appear quite clear.

At Jamestown the situation is much better. There the Indians some years ago bought a small tract of land, which they have divided among themselves, each family getting an average of about 10 acres. Though these Indians live mostly by fishing, they have nice little gardens and orchards. They own their homes and seem to appreciate them.

The Chehalis and S'Kokomish Indians are doing fairly well. They are peaceable and are making some efforts in the direction of improving their lands. There is but little drinking among them. However, they are quite poor and are not making the progress desired.

The Quinaielts are the least civilized of all the tribes under this agency. They live upon an unallotted reservation. I hope there will be no haste in making them "citizens."

During the year one boarding school and five day schools have been conducted by this agency. The Puyallup boarding school, 2 miles from the city of Tacoma, has had a very prosperous year. The total enrollment was 287, the highest average during one month being 232, the average for the year 193. There is much need that this plant be enlarged and put in better condition.

The day schools at Port Gamble and Jamestown have done good work, the attendance throughout the year being good. The day schools at Chehalis and S'Kokomish have not done well. The Indians on those reservations live at such distances from the schools that during bad weather their children can not attend. S'Kokomish, with at least 45 children of school age on the reservation, had an average attendance of nearly 10; while Chehalis, with about the same number of children on the reservation, had an attendance of 6⅘. I have recommended that the boarding schools on these two reservations be reestablished. A day school was conducted at Quinaielt up until the close of the calendar year 1896, when the teacher, having been transferred to Chehalis, the school was abandoned. Up to that time the day school had not been a success.

Mention should also be made of St. George Catholic School on the northern border of the Puyallup Reservation. This school had an unusually prosperous year, and has accomplished much good.

While I believe that the Indians of this agency on the whole are on the upgrade, still there is much work to be done among them. It will require more than a piece of land or an act of Congress to make of them good and useful citizens. Much of the good work of fitting them for citizenship must be done by the schools.

Thanking the officials and agents of the Indian Office for uniform courtesies, I have the honor to be,

Yours, with much respect,

FRANK TERRY,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF S'KOKOMISH DAY SCHOOL.

S'KOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,
Via Union, Wash., July 2, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following annual report of this the S'Kokomish Indian Day School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Location.—This school is situated on the S'Kokomish Indian Reservation, 3 miles west of Union, 13 miles north of Shelton, the county seat of this (Mason) county, and about 36 miles north of Olympia, the State capital.

With the end of the fiscal year 1896 the hitherto boarding school at this place was abolished, and the day school established in its stead. I arrived here in company with Mrs. Youngblood, who is general housekeeper, on August 28, 1896, and we began scrubbing and arranging for school, but the buildings were in such condition that we were unable to begin regular school work until September 5.

We have during the year put forth every effort to make the day school a success, but I am sorry to say that, taking all in all, our work has in a great measure been fruitless. These Indians are all living on lands allotted in severalty, and most of them live from 2 to 4 miles away from the school, and since we are in the low river valley, where the soil is very deep, and on account of the great amount of rain the river through the winter and spring months is overflowed, making the roads almost impassable for anyone, let alone little, poorly-clad, barefooted Indian children. Most of the children are very eager to attend school, and their parents are very good to send them when it is possible to get them here; but between the bad roads and the fishing seasons together they are kept away most of the time, and it is impossible to get regular attendance.

During September, October, and November of each year the salmon are running in Hood's Canal, and since the Indians depend largely on fishing for a living they must be away from home during the first three months of the school year, and since during that time there is no one at home for the children to stay with, they must accompany their parents, thus losing three months of school.

The following is attendance for the past year by months:

Month.	Days attended.	Average attendance.	Month.	Days. attended.	Average attendance.
September	328	$18\frac{2}{9}$	February	87	$4\frac{11}{18}$
October	200	$9\frac{1}{11}$	March	148	$6\frac{12}{23}$
November	115	$6\frac{1}{19}$	April	223	$10\frac{3}{22}$
December	208	$9\frac{8}{11}$	May	266	$12\frac{3}{4}$
January	160	8	June	277	$14\frac{11}{19}$

The total enrollment during the year has been 38, and there are 7 pupils on the reservation of school age I have so far found impossible to get to attend. They are children of a very superstitious family, their father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having in their time been "Indian medicine men," yet hold to the superstition of "Indians shooting poison into them from a distance." This is the pretext upon which these children have been kept from school.

Intruders.—During the past winter there have been a great many fishermen of the Caucasian tribe who have tried to stay on the reservation and set their nets on the reservation side of the Skokomish River, and I have had considerable trouble with them in keeping them away. Some of them went far enough to take an old Indian's net from the eddy in which he had it set and lay it high and dry on the bank, setting his own (the white man's) in its place. It became necessary to deputize an Indian police force and escort the rascals off the reservation. One of them, by name James M. Sweetland, who has been allowed to remain on this reservation for the past three or four years, has been particularly troublesome, having caused disturbances in various ways, and although I gave him warning several times to evacuate the premises, he became very defiant, and would not go till the last moment. But when he saw the police force coming he surmised trouble, and hurriedly crossed the river, where he lived for two months, coming on the reservation almost at will in defiance of me and my orders.

Mr. Sweetland now has a sloop, and I understand is selling whisky up and down the canal, and I have heard that he said he is expecting to make a fortune during the fishing season, which opens in September. I hope that he will not be successful in selling his liquors to our Indians.

Religious work.—Rev. Myron Eells, D. D., of the Congregational Church, is doing an excellent work among these Indians, especially among the younger generation, preaching, as he does, once each Sabbath in the forenoon and holding "Christian Endeavor" meetings in the afternoon. The latter meetings are largely attended, and I can see great good growing out of the work done. The afternoon meetings are "held around," that is, at various houses, and most of the Indians take great pride in preparing their rooms for these occasions. Rev. Eells has been here about twenty-two years, and although he is constant and faithful and energetic in his work, he is yet a stout old gentleman and good to hold out for many more faithful years' work. How great and noble it is to sacrifice one's whole life to a good cause as has this man.

The Indians have recently circulated a petition, and presented it, praying for the reestablishment of the boarding school at this place; and inasmuch as there are about sixty Indian children, on and off of this reservation, who are badly in need of attending school—it being impossible under existing circumstances to get them to attend a day school—I would recommend in this that their boarding school be reestablished. These children will soon grow to be old Indians, and since their parents are citizens, the children when grown must needs be citizens too, and if they are permitted to grow to manhood and womanhood without an education, the Indian problem with them will be to solve again.

With many thanks to my superiors for assistance rendered me during the past year, I have the honor to be your humble servant.

Very respectfully,

J. E. YOUNGBLOOD, *Teacher.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Frank Terry, superintendent and agent.)

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

My work has been for the most part confined to the Puyallup Reservation. I have paid one visit of three days to Nesqually Reservation, visiting nine families and attending the funeral of an old, much revered chief.

On entering on my duties I found many of the Puyallups possessed of good farms of great fertility, with barns and comfortable houses, farming implements, and stock. There are a number of fine orchards, and most of the Indians have patches of small fruit. A majority of the better farms are rented to whites, hence their improved condition. Often when a tenant is not found a farm remains idle, growing up to thistles and other noxious weeds. A small percentage of the farms are rented for dairy purposes.

I found a Government training school in near proximity; also a Catholic boarding school on the border of the reservation. Both are well patronized and have an efficient corps of teachers; both helpful by industrial teaching.

I found three churches—Catholic, Presbyterian, and Shaker—presided over by resident missionaries, who minister to their respective congregations. There are also religious services in each of the schools Sundays.

I also found medicine men practicing their arts and incantations even in the homes of the more enlightened and leading men of influence in the race. A strong prejudice manifested itself against having Government employees sent among them, against "a field matron coming to teach them white folks' ways." I found poverty and distress; homes destitute of comfort, where squalor, ignorance, unchastity, and intemperance prevail. Demoralization consequent on their newly acquired citizenship seemed to be fast wrecking homes and lives. Drunkenness was common with both men and women. Gambling, with its attendant vices, had full sway. Visiting was carried to excess. I often rode a whole day without finding a family at home, often

finding several families "visiting" for successive days with neighbors. The practice has pernicious influences. I found many Indians were fairly good farmers and the women average housekeepers, comparing not unfavorably with our ignorant foreign laborers; hence my work has been largely of a missionary character.

I began my work by house-to-house visiting, joining the missionary in cottage meetings weekly through a part of the winter. I aimed to attend all of their funerals and special meetings, attending church with all denominations in their respective houses of worship.

Thanksgiving I joined the Presbyterian missionary in a union service and dinner, in which 50 Indians participated. Christmas a Christmas tree was prepared, a general invitation being extended to all denominations, and all classes responded, it being the first gathering of the kind for a number of years. I assisted the missionary, Rev. Pament, and wife, hopeful with them that good might result.

At first on my visits I found doors closed against me; Indians hiding from me. Visiting from house to house daily, in fields or dooryards, I gradually overcame their reserve and won their friendship. I sought, by ministering to the sick, the poor, and aged, and by proving myself a helper, to win their gratitude.

The winter of 1896-1897 has been an unusually severe one. Floods and early heavy frosts destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of crops and property of other descriptions, leaving many unprovided for. Unusual cold followed, and much suffering has been the result.

Having no fund from which to draw to relieve cases of distress, or the emergencies often arising, I have given substantial aid from my own personal means. In cases of destitution or sickness I have given food, fruit, delicacies, and where the doctor advised it, wine; also money in small loans or gifts. The acting agent kindly assisted me in a number of cases by supplies from the Government warehouse.

There have been over 20 deaths since September, 3 of which were directly traceable to alcohol. The drink habit has increased the poverty and consequent suffering. Notwithstanding all I could do, the sick have often suffered for food.

I have, by furnishing material and helping to make them, induced a few of the women to replace headkerchief by sunbonnets for babies. A number of women have discarded the handkerchief turban and wear hats on special occasion. The men universally wear white men's costumes.

In cooking, decorating their homes, in dress and manners, as well as in morals, there is improvement. In bee-keeping, fruit-preserving, and canning, a gain. In visiting, dancing, and immorality, a marked reform. Of girls leading idle, dissolute lives there have been rescued and provided for, 7. There have been places provided as house servants, where they are being trained, 11.

Wearing apparel, articles distributed	70
Books and periodicals	200
Flower seed, packages	250
Garden seed, packages	300
Made visits on the reservation (over)	300
Visited whites in interest of Indian women	50
Spent days attending meetings, funerals, and visiting	203

I frequently visit the girls in service, encouraging and stimulating them to increasing effort. Once create the desire to do and the better success is half assured.

Though reforms have been of slow growth and the improvements almost imperceptible, I confidently hope better, more purposeful lives will be the result.

To the former agent, Dr. R. E. L. Newberne, as well as to the present one, Frank Terry, I am indebted for uniform kindness and courtesy as well as advice and helpful assistance in my work.

According to suggestions from the Office of Indian Affairs, I have planned to divide my time and work, visiting during the ensuing year Jamestown, Quinaielt, Port Gamble, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, and Nesqually. I would respectfully suggest that a fund sufficient to meet the expenses of transportation be appropriated for that purpose. I also ask your consideration of a small fund for incidental expenses incurred for emergencies, for the good of the sick, blind (there are three, old and poor), and poor, and for car fare, suitable clothing, etc., in placing girls in service.

I am under obligations to the Office for kind consideration and support and courteous treatment at all times.

Very respectfully,

LIDA W. QUIMBY,
Field Matron, Puyallup Consolidated Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, *Tulalip, Wash., August 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report as agent for the Indians of this agency, with the census and statistics of the same.

General condition of the Indians.—There is a marked improvement in the financial condition of the Indians of the several reservations attached to this agency. They have been more constantly employed, have more money, are better clothed, and are otherwise more comfortably provided for than at any time since my incumbency in office here. It is only necessary to issue to old and indigent Indians small quantities of flour, sugar, coffee, and tea, as their urgent necessities require.

Whisky drinking.—The passage of the act of Congress, approved January 30, 1897, has had a most wholesome effect in suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and consequently there has been a corresponding decrease in this most demoralizing of all vices among the Indians. I have successfully prosecuted several parties for selling intoxicants to Indians, which has had a most salutary effect.

The Lummi Indians.—The suits instituted by direction of the honorable Attorney-General in the interests of these Indians, one for the obstruction of the Nooksack

River for navigation purposes by the Fairhaven Lumber Company, the other against the Alaska Packing Company for obstruction of the fishing privileges of the Indians, have both been decided against the Indians in the United States district court for Washington. These cases are still pending on appeal to the United States circuit court. Meanwhile the navigation of the Nooksack River is practically closed by an immense accumulation of driftwood caused by the obstructions placed near the mouth of the river by the Fairhaven Lumber Company, the current of the river having been deflected from the east to the west bank thereof, expending its full force against and overflowing the lowlands of the Lummi Reservation, upon which is located the Government day school building and the Indian village; and the Alaska Packing Company and other cannery companies have practically appropriated all the best fishing grounds at Point Roberts and Village Point, where the Lummi Indians have been in the habit of fishing from time immemorial. The State legislature, at its last session, passed an act imposing a tax upon all persons fishing with nets within its waters, and at the same time prohibiting persons using nets from fishing within 240 feet of any fish trap. The average Indian regards the decisions of the courts and the recent legislation of the State as especially directed against him, and no amount of explanation on my part is sufficient to convince him to the contrary.

Schools.—There has been a better and more cheerful attendance at the day and contract schools than at any time within the past three years. The advancement made by the pupils has been very gratifying, and the discipline maintained, together with the general good behavior of the pupils, indicates careful training by all in charge of them.

The day school at Swinomish Reservation was in successful operation a little over two months during the fiscal year 1897, with an average attendance of about 40 pupils. The schoolhouse was built almost entirely by the farmer, Mr. E. Bristow, with the assistance of several Indian mechanics, and is an ornament to the reservation and a credit to the workmen and to the farmer.

The day school at the Lummi Reservation has been conducted as successfully as could be expected under the difficulties with which Mr. Evans, the teacher, has had to contend. At times during the spring and early summer it was impossible for the children to attend on account of the high water of the Nooksack River, which entirely surrounded the school building for several days at a time.

Public roads.—All the public roads on the five reservations under my charge have been greatly improved, a large amount of good substantial work having been expended thereon.

Government buildings.—When I assumed charge of Tulalip Agency in July, 1894, the buildings, fences, and sawmill here were in a state of dilapidation, but, by the courteous liberality of the Department, I have been enabled to make many needed repairs. The old sawmill has almost been rebuilt, and is now in condition to saw all the lumber needed at the agency. The comfort of all employees has been greatly increased, and the place presents a neat and genteel appearance, quite in contrast to its former self.

Employees.—As a rule, the employees of all the reservations have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and with credit to themselves.

Health of the agency.—For a detailed statement of the health of the reservations under this agency, I respectfully refer you to the report herewith of Dr. Buchanan, the agency physician, which shows a great amount of work done by him, but no large amount of serious cases, considering the mode of life and habits of the Indians.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to the Indian Office for the hearty cooperation and assistance given me in my efforts to promote the efficiency of the service and the advancement of the Indians to a higher plane of civilization.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. C. GOVAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Fort Simcoe, August 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report as agent for the Yakima Indians. In a few days I shall turn over the agency to Maj. Jay Lynch, the gentleman whom I relieved a little more than four years ago. I retire with the honor of having filled the position the second longest of any agent who

ever held the place. The career of the agents here has been short and exceedingly stormy; this can be accounted for in two ways:

First. The elegant climate, the splendid residence, the pure water, and the good salary have made the appointment the most desirable of all the agencies. This time there were 40 applicants for the place; more than half of the States had representatives in the list. Therefore, it has been difficult for a new Administration to stand the pressure long.

Second. The Yakima Nation has been hard to hold down, for the reason that they are not all of the same family. There were originally fourteen tribes or bands assigned to this reservation, and, while many of them have lost their identity, there still exist several distinct tribes, and however careful an agent may be in making contracts and distributing supplies, he is almost sure to incur the ill will of a part of the tribes. They are apt to have the idea that one tribe is being favored, and this arouses their jealousy and brings to light their natural suspicions and hatred for the white man. When this occurs, they immediately begin to slander the agent, file charges, and call for a new man. Therefore, the sailing has not been as smooth as a "ship on a sea of glass." My experience has been no exception. Within six months I struck the storm. The billows began to roll, and the tempest has been raging ever since. Charge upon charge has been filed, and investigation after investigation, but I pulled safely through it all until the 4th of March, when I tendered my resignation, which was not accepted until I had served my four years.

Irrigation.—During the past year the irrigation that was begun May 20, 1896, has been completed. There are two main canals taking the water from the Yakima River. The larger has a capacity of 210 cubic feet per second, and is 12.45 miles in length, from which the following laterals have been constructed: No. 1, 4,300 feet long; No. 2, 8,500 feet long; No. 3, 15,000 feet long; No. 4, 28,100 feet long; No. 5, 6,400 feet long; total, 62,300 feet in all from main canal, or 11.81 miles. The smaller canal has a capacity of 104 cubic feet of water per second, length 3.02 miles, from which the following lateral ditches have been constructed: No. 1, 5,300 feet long; No. 2, 500 feet long; No. 3, 400 feet long; No. 4, 3,600 feet long; total, 9,800 feet.

To sum up the work done, there are of the foregoing 15.47 miles of main canal taking water from the Yakima River, with a carrying capacity of 314 cubic feet of water per second, with 13.66 miles of lateral ditches leading therefrom for the distribution of water, aside from the 29.13 miles of ditches constructed. Provision has been made for turning 200 cubic feet of water per second into a natural slough about 3,000 feet below the intake of main canal. This slough runs nearly parallel with the Northern Pacific Railway a distance of about 12 miles, emptying into Toppenish Creek. This slough with little work will serve as a canal, and from it many lateral ditches can be constructed. I would respectfully recommend that funds be placed to the credit of the next agent, that he may be able to continue this very important work. The canals that are now finished are capable of furnishing water for 30,000 acres of land. This is the second largest system of irrigation canal in the State of Washington, and the entire work, including preliminary surveys, plans, specifications, dams, headgates, and construction, cost only $22,300. Yet it was performed with Indian laborers and Indian teams.

This work is the most important and far-reaching in its beneficial effects of anything ever done for the Yakima Indians, a work that has made it possible to produce thousands of bushels of grain on land that has never before raised a kernel, a work that is permanent and will prove a help and blessing, not alone to this generation, but to the generations yet unborn. If the Department will make another liberal appropriation to continue this work, there is no reason why the Yakimas should not soon become self-supporting. Without irrigation many of them will never be able to support themselves, as it is impossible for any man to make his living in this arid section on 80 acres of barren sage-brush land without water. The grain crop on this reservation is more than double what it was last year, and while this enormous increase is not entirely attributable to the irrigation canals (for the yield is exceptionally large in all the States) yet the canals have aided much in this vast increase.

Fisheries.—The rights of the Indians in the Wisham fishery case have not yet been determined. For four years I have endeavored to get this matter settled. About all that has been accomplished is the filing of a suit in the United States court. The case has been pending for some time, but for some reason there has been no trial. The Indians are very impatient, and contend that the delay is working a very great hardship; that the white men are fencing up all the fisheries, building fish wheels and traps, thus depriving them of their accustomed fisheries, which was one of the considerations of the treaty.

Indian commission.—On March 20 the Indian commission appointed to treat with the Yakimas for a part or all of their surplus lands held their first council. Since

then several other councils have been held, but the commission is making but little progress. There are 600,000 acres of surplus lands on this reservation, and a large majority of the Indians derive little or no benefit from them, for they have no stock except a few cayuses, and it is impossible to utilize them. If they could be induced to sell, the money derived therefrom would enable them to build comfortable houses and improve their allotments.

Palouse Indians.—In compliance with an official order, I made a visit in April to the Palouse River for the purpose of inducing the Palouse Indians to move to this reservation. I found about 75 of them living on a barren sand bar at the mouth of the Palouse River. Here they have lived for more than one hundred years. This was originally the home of Kamaiakum, the chief who made the Yakima treaty with Governor Stevens in 1855. Strange to say, after making the treaty, neither he nor his tribe ever came to the reservation. The whole tribe have only about 10 acres of land in cultivation, scarcely enough to supply one Indian family. Up to a short time ago they have derived their support from catching salmon a few miles from this Indian village. The Palouse River falls over a rock 160 feet high. The salmon at one time ascended this river by tens of thousands. They were unable to get beyond the falls, and the Indians caught them in large quantities, but this is a thing of the past. Last year the Indians caught only two salmon at the falls (the fish wheels and nets along the Columbia River catch them before they get there), but the changed conditions have not changed their minds, and they continue to cling tenaciously to this barren spot, where their children were born and their mothers and fathers have died.

I respectfully renew my suggestion that they be forcibly removed to either the Nez Percé, Umatilla, or Yakima reservation.

Police.—The police force, consisting of 1 captain and 7 privates, has performed fairly good work during the year. A few weeks ago George Neahmyer, one of the policemen, came to my office and complained that his woman had left him, and asked me to issue an order to compel her to return. I inquired how long they had been married, and he told me they had never married. I then informed him I could not give an order to compel a woman to live with a man to whom she was not married, but advised him to induce her to marry him, and if she would, I would make her return to him if she left again without cause. In compliance with my suggestion, he went down to see her and found her alone at a neighbor's. What took place between them will never be known. The woman was found dead a few hours later, with her throat cut and skull crushed. George returned to his brother's, removed his police uniform, and blew out his brains.

Churches.—There are two mission churches on the reservation, one Methodist and one Catholic. They report fairly good success during the year.

In addition to these two churches, there are two large tepees known as the Pum Pum churches. I am not posted as to their creed or belief. They have an idea, however, of a benevolent and omnipotent being. They represent him as assuming various shapes at pleasure, but generally that of an immense bird. He usually inhabits the sun, but occasionally wings his way through the aerial regions and sees all that is being done upon the earth. Should anything displease him, he vents his wrath in terrific storms and tempests, the lightning being the flashing of his eyes, and the thunder the clapping of his wings. To propitiate his favor, they offer him annual feasts of roots and salmon, the first fruits of the season. Aside from these two occasions, little attention is paid to the service. The attendance has been on the wane for several years, and before long, I think, the Pum Pum worship will be a thing of the past.

Schools.—The boys' dormitory was destroyed by fire more than a year ago. The new dormitory was not completed till last May; therefore the average attendance was much smaller than usual, because it was impossible to take care of the children. With the new dormitory the average attendance can be increased to 140 or 150 children, provided an addition be made to the dining room. Without this it will be almost impossible to care for this number, for the dining room can only accommodate about 100 or 120. I would respectfully suggest that an addition be made to increase its capacity.

I predict for this school a very bright future. The children have improved wonderfully during the past two years. I regard Superintendent Asbury as the best superintendent I ever saw. In fact, we have the best corps of school employees I ever knew. They have the interest of the children and the school at heart. Perfect harmony exists in the school, and they are all working to make it a success.

Conclusion.—As I look back over the trodden path of the past I note with pleasure a few improvements in the Indians. The whisky traffic has materially decreased during the past four years. The savage customs and habits of the Indians are decidedly on the wane. There is a slow but steady improvement in their material,

mental, and moral condition. The advancement in these respects has been slower than I expected, but that they are advancing some there is no question.

I bid adieu to Indian life with much pleasure. I have found the duties irksome and irritating. The place was one for which I never applied, and if I could have known the trials, troubles, and hardships that awaited me, I certainly could not have been induced to accept it.

Those faithful employees, in both the agency and school, who have been my friends and helped me bear the burden I desire to thank and acknowledge my sincere obligation. I desire, also, to thank the Department for the support given me.

Census.—

Males	879
Females	910
Total population	1,789
Males above 18 years	496
Females above 14 years	614
Children between 6 and 16 years	476

I submit herewith the annual report of Superintendent Asbury.

Very respectfully,

L. T. ERWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

YAKIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school.

Owing to the destruction of the boys' building by fire last year our attendance was necessarily much less than for other years, as the new building was not completed until May of this year.

We began with the intention of accommodating 80 pupils as best we could; but so many came desiring to enter that the average was near 90 most of the time, and many were refused admission. In a few cases, when pupils deserted, they were refused readmission when they returned, their places having been filled by those more deserving.

The necessary reduction in the attendance the past year will be felt in the school for some time, as the organization and gradation were seriously interfered with, and pupils who were out, returning, will find themselves behind their classes, and it will be discouraging to them and trying to their teachers, and in some cases it will be impossible or impracticable to return pupils who would have returned and done well last year. It is, indeed, a pity and a misfortune that the new building was not completed in the fall instead of in the spring.

We now have very good dormitory capacity for 130 or 140 pupils, but the dining room and kitchen and school building are sufficient for only about 100. An addition to and alteration in the girls' building and an addition to the school building should be made to give the proper capacity in these departments.

Literary.—The schoolroom work for the year has been quite satisfactory in most respects, the children making fair progress and showing increased interest in the work. The frequent change of teachers in one room, there having been four in two years, has not been conducive to its progress. Though they were all very good teachers, a change always disorganizes to some extent the school work, under whatever supervision it may be. The pupils use English almost exclusively, and the rapidity with which some of them acquire it is surprising. In our entertainments the pupils take an increasing interest, and it is gratifying to see some seeking to take part who formerly could hardly be induced to do so.

They do well in vocal music and a number are interested in instrumental music, and I hope to be able to give them a better chance in that line than they have had before. For this purpose we are in great need of another organ, as we have but one that is of any use as a musical instrument.

Industries.—This is the most important part of the Indian school work, and the part for which the average reservation school is most poorly equipped. I think it would be almost as reasonable to try to teach the children to write by having them do the writing required in the management of the school as to try to teach them to be good cooks by having them help do the cooking for the school.

We have done as well in teaching cooking, housekeeping, laundrying, etc., as is possible under the circumstances, but I am thoroughly in favor of equipping the schools with appliances to facilitate the heavy part of the work, and then provide for systematic instruction in all branches of domestic work and in domestic economy. Our greatest and most pressing need in that line is an addition to the laundry and some equipments for it.

In farming, gardening, stock raising, etc., we can do very well in instruction, as well as in production, having raised a good supply of garden vegetables of all kinds, potatoes for the year, oats for most of the year for several horses, more hay than was used, milk for the children twice a day most of the year, and some 20 pounds of butter per week part of the time and some most of the time.

We built a shop 20 by 40 feet for the school, doing all the work ourselves, which we are getting in shape to do some efficient instruction, as well as to do much-needed work.

Health.—We have had very little sickness of any consequence, no child being confined to its bed for more than a few days, and few were confined to their beds at all until the last two weeks

of school, when several of the children had the measles, though none seriously. One of our greatest needs has been rooms for the care of the sick, but I think we may be able to arrange more satisfactorily now.

A proper system of sewerage and water supply is much needed and has been recommended by various inspecting officials as well as repeatedly by local officers, but it is still needed and until it is provided we can not have good closets or lavatories, to say nothing of the domestic use, fire protection, and lawns.

Attendance.—Most of the Indians of this reservation are friendly to the school and appreciate the necessity of education for their children, so it is easy to secure their attendance, except that some are slow about getting in in the fall; but this is largely because they are not on the reservation until late.

There have been but a limited number gone from here to any training school, no special effort having been made in that line; but we hope to send several this year. There is a sentiment among the Indians here against their children going away, caused, it seems, by the fact that several children, in the past, have failed in health after going to a school located in a climate not suited to pupils from here.

Employees.—It is most gratifying to be able to report that the most harmonious relations have existed, for the most part, among the employees, and they have striven to work together for the general good of the school, each seeking to do what was his duty rather than point out what was some one's else. Part of the Indian employees have shown themselves most earnest, willing, and efficient workers, who compare favorably in all respects with any employees that I have known.

In a reservation school it is most desirable, in fact necessary, that the agent and superintendent work in harmony, for without the cooperation and support of the agent the superintendent is able to do but little, if anything. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the hearty support of Agent L. T. Erwin, who has been ready to indorse needed improvements for the school and to exert his influence for its good.

I desire to acknowledge the helpful suggestions of Supervisor Rakestraw and Inspector Lane, who visited us the past year, who also made helpful recommendations for the school.

Very respectfully,

CALVIN ASBURY,
Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

The SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through L. T. Erwin, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., July 16, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my fourth and final annual report of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

This agency comprises three reservations, occupied by three tribes, each of which has a distinct language, and each represents a distinct stage of civilization, in the following order: The Stockbridge and Munsees, the Oneidas, and the Menominees.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of 11,500 acres of land and is located on the southwest of and adjoining the Menominee Reservation, and is 7 miles from the agency. The soil of this reservation is generally fertile, and when properly cultivated will produce an abundant crop of all grains and vegetables indigenous to this latitude. If these Indians would only imitate their white neighbors in cultivating the soil they would soon become prosperous and obtain an excellent livelihood.

Last winter authority was granted for each head of family to clear 5 acres of land and sell the timber cut from the land. Many of the Indians realized more than enough from the sale of the timber to pay all the expenses of clearing and fencing the land cleared and have some money left, and many now have the land into crops. Others, after cutting the timber and selling it, did not clear and cultivate the land, but left the reservation. They made good promises that they would clear and cultivate the land when given the permit to cut the timber, but after they had cut and sold the timber it was impossible to compel them to cultivate the land.

It is estimated that this tribe will produce this year the following amount of produce: 900 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,300 bushels of barley and rye, 100 bushels of turnips, 40 bushels of onions, 28 bushels of beans, 300 tons of hay, 400 pounds of butter. They cut and sold from lands cleared about 5,000,000 feet of all kinds of timber, realizing about $25,000 for it. They have under cultivation about 2,300 acres of land, and live in 65 houses, mostly built of logs.

Owing to the complications of the affairs of this tribe and the divisions and bickerings among themselves, they are not making the progress that they should; in fact, if anything, they are going backward instead of forward. They