Fourth. A hospital is very much needed, either at the school or agency, where the sick may be properly cared for. Heretofore as soon as any school children became sick the parents were allowed to take them home if they wished to do so, because we have no suitable place about the buildings for nursing the sick. Six children who were taken home this year died within a short time after leaving school.

Although there has been marked improvement in many parts of the school work during the year, there is yet room for greater progress than has ever yet been made in this school.

Hoping that a greater interest may be aroused in the children next year, I remain, very respectfully,

G. V. GOSHORN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

OURAY AGENCY, UTAH, *July 1, 1898.*

MADAM: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Ouray Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1898:

The attendance has been very small throughout the year. These Indians are still bitterly and unreasonably opposed to education. When asked to give their children a chance to learn something, they always have excuses ready. If these excuses are plainly proven to be unreasonable, their last reply is, "Me no give 'um children up; fight first." We have, however, been fairly successful in keeping children in school when they are once enrolled. Only one pupil was dropped as having run away during the year.

The employees in all departments have labored diligently to keep the pupils interested, and to induce them to use only the English language. Three of the girls came from homes where English is spoken. The other girls learned much from them, and through the earnest efforts of the matron the girls were induced before the close of the year to speak English exclusively.

We have discouraged the visits of the camp Indians, after seeing that their only object was to lie around the buildings, get full of bread and meat, and then put mischief into the minds of the children. The children were not allowed to go home during the year, except for three days to witness the cash annuity payment. There is almost an incredible improvement in these children when they are kept away from the old Indians.

Industries.—The girls have been well trained in every branch of housework, and are now showing ability to do cooking, washing, sewing, etc., without assistance. Of course, they show the greatest interest in sewing, because that is natural for them.

The boys have not received as good instruction as I desired. The industrial teacher has too much work to do, and is compelled sometimes to be neglectful. The boys have worked willingly and learned many useful things. They have received careful training in the use of carpenters' tools. We have made strong efforts to have them become familiar with all kinds of farm work, especially the care of stock, the proper watering of crops, and the use of farming implements. We were able to do all the wood sawing by horse power, this greatly lightening the winter's work. The water hauling has been a very heavy task. Think of hauling water in barrels for the use of all departments (laundry included) when the thermometer ranges from zero to 40° below for weeks together.

At this date crops are not sufficiently matured for one to give a correct estimate of quantity produced. We are sure to have an abundance of hay for our 22 head of stock, and enough sugar corn, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, and squashes for school use. We have this summer put out the first fruit trees and vines that have ever been tried here. The grapes and currants are growing nicely and about 60 per cent of the apples, plums, raspberries, and gooseberries will live.

Studies.—The literary department has been made interesting and much advancement has been made. The children almost without exception have a desire to excel, and although five years ago they could not write their names, now many of them are able to do excellent work in the third grade.

Necessities.—Our brick buildings will soon be ruined unless the tin eaves troughs, which are beyond repair, are replaced by new ones.

We could do much more creditable work if a farmer's position were authorized. With our present corps of employees we can not handle our 320-acre farm properly.

On account of the inclement winters our cattle should certainly have a barn or shelter of some kind.

A system of waterworks is sorely needed.

Hoping that the Indian Office will take some decisive steps toward compelling these Indians to put their children in school,

I am, respectfully yours,

H. J. CURTIS,
Superintendent.

Miss ESTELLE REEL,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.
(Through Capt. G. A. Cornish, acting Indian agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, MILES, WASH.,
August 20, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter bearing date June 1, 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of this agency.

There are three reservations connected with this agency, viz, the Colville and

Spokane, in the State of Washington, and the Cœur d'Alène, in the State of Idaho. The Indians connected with this agency and living upon these reservations are composed of the tribes or bands indicated in the following table, which gives the number of Indians by tribes:

Tribes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Indian children of school age.		Total.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Above 14 years.	Under 14 years.		Males.	Females.	
Lower Spokanes	116	56	132	63	367	34	21	55
Upper and Middle Spokanes, on Spokane Reservation	58	27	69	26	180	13	15	28
Okanogans	186	141	228	84	639	88	69	157
Columbias, Moses Band	108	43	124	36	311	31	32	63
Nez Percés, Joseph's Band	36	27	53	21	137	14	10	24
Cœur d'Alènes	153	96	180	77	506	47	48	95
Upper and Middle Spokanes, on Cœur d'Alenè Reservation	42	27	54	22	145	19	17	36
Lakes	106	62	95	47	310	43	40	83
Colville	108	49	88	47	292	31	32	63
Nespilems and San Poils *a*	122	70	140	68	400	43	30	73
Calispel *b*	50	25	25	52	152	13	10	23
Total	1,085	623	1,188	543	3,439	376	324	700

a Estimated. *b* Estimated; not on any reservation.

The agricultural adaptability of the reservations connected with this agency has been the subject of much discussion in previous reports. I will therefore forego much mention thereof in this report, but speak more particularly of the Indians and their progress during the past year.

Agricultural pursuits are observable among these Indians and many of them have enlarged their farms and holdings of land during the past year. This is especially noticeable among the Cœur d'Alene Indians upon the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, who have fenced and broken large tracts of land which they intend to sow in grain during the coming fall and winter. The Cœur d'Alenes are further advanced in civilization, and in better condition financially, than any other tribe connected with this agency. They are well supplied with all kinds of farming implements, from a plow to thrashing machines, of which latter they now have thirteen in operation, purchased by themselves with their own money.

The condition of the **Lower Spokanes** and the **Upper** and **Middle Spokanes** on the Spokane Reservation has not improved materially during the year. They are very poor; in fact, poorer than any tribe connected with this agency. The entire failure of crops last year left them without the necessary seeds with which to put in crops this spring. The Department was appealed to for authority to purchase the required seeds, but, owing to the lack of funds applicable for that purpose, nothing could be done in that direction. The outlook, therefore, for the winter is not encouraging, and many of these Indians will suffer for the necessaries of life. In dress and habits these Indians are endeavoring to emulate the whites, and, with a very few exceptions, they all wear citizens' dress.

The Nespilem and San Poil tribes number about 400 souls, all told. They live upon the south half of the Colville Reservation, along the San Poil River and at Nespilem, and have occupied their present territory for many years. It is almost impossible to elicit any information from them as to statistics necessary to complete an intelligent census. Heretofore their number has been estimated entirely, but within the past year they have become more willing to impart knowledge relating to their general welfare. It can be presumed that before the lapse of a few years they will be accessible for any information called for by the Department. They are possessed of a belief, bordering on a fanaticism, that the acceptance of assistance from the Government is a crime, and that such action on their part would invalidate their claim to their lands. They accept no issues from the Government and are independent and self-supporting. They are peaceable in their own social relations, and courteous to their white brethren. They have made material progress, having good farms, comfortable homes, fine horses, and many of them small bands of cattle. Very few of them possess any creed and their marriages are promiscuous and without ceremony.

The Colville and Lake tribes are located from 40 to 115 miles from the agency, on the north half of the Colville Reservation. They are a thrifty and industrious lot of Indians. They have splendid farms and raise large crops of grain and hay. With the exception of a few farming implements issued to them by the Government, they are self-supporting, and but for the intemperance of some of them, are making rapid strides toward civilization. Living as they do along the border of the reservation they are exposed to the vices and vicious practices of unscrupulous whites, who are at all times willing to prey upon the ignorance and weakness of the natives. This is true particularly in the vicinity of the small villages on the border, where whisky traffic is quite prevalent. However, those practices are somewhat restricted through the chiefs and headmen of the tribes. Being such a long distance from the agency, it is almost impossible to exercise the proper vigilance in restricting many of those vicious practices.

The Okanogan Indians occupy the territory upon the Colville Reservation extending from the confluence of the Okanogan River to a point north known as Osoyoos Lake, a distance of about 100 miles. Their territory is principally adapted to stock raising, and most of them have small bands of cattle. They have small farms and comfortable homes and some of them are comparatively wealthy. A large amount of hay is annually cut and saved for the support of their cattle during the winter season.

In reviewing the general condition of **Joseph's Band of Nez Percés**, it can not be consistently stated that they have made any material progress during the past year. I venture to state, without fear of contradiction, that no tribe under the jurisdiction of this agency has received the attention and assistance from the Government that Chief Joseph and his band have. Regardless of this assistance, combined with persuasion, advice, and inducements to better their condition, they have been persistent in following their ancient traditions and indulging in their primitive customs. Those customs and practices have retarded their progress and have had a tendency to make them indifferent, careless, and shiftless in matters pertaining to their advancement and general welfare. Located as they are in a territory having a prolific soil, beautiful climate, and possessing every advantage of a fine agricultural and stock country, they are far in the rear of other tribes living in the same vicinity.

From practical experience and personal observation the direct cause of laxity in progress toward being self-supporting is as follows: (1) They should not be allowed to congregate in tepees during the winter months and participate in war dances, songs, and other vicious practices. (2) The practice at present existing among them of making frequent visits to friends on other reservations should be prohibited, or at least curtailed. This takes up almost half of their time, often jeopardizing their interests at home. (3) Issues of rations and clothing to them should cease. (4) Indian doctors should be punished for their hideous performances. This is a vicious practice.

There can be no intelligent reason given why Chief Joseph and his people should not be one of the most thrifty tribes on this reservation. They are all well supplied with wagons, harness, and agricultural implements of every description. With all due respect to the action of the Government, it must be said with emphasis that the issue of rations to these people has a demoralizing effect. It induces indolence, breeds laziness, and begets an indifferent spirit. Being fed and clothed by the Government they have no disposition to cultivate the soil and gather therefrom the necessaries for their subsistence. They are inveterate gamblers and the younger members are impudent, saucy, and insolent at times to the white employees who are delegated to assist and protect them, and often treat them with disregard. Situated as they are a long distance from the agency, the unruly ones often escape punishment which they otherwise would be subjected to.

They are strictly "blanket" Indians, and their dress on frequent occasions is hideous in appearance and possesses many of the characteristics of the Indian in his native state. They have no religion, believe in no creed, and their morality is at a low ebb. Promiscuous cohabitation is alarmingly prevalent, and marriage among them is unknown. Medicine men thrive and flourish, and the agency physician is often resisted in administering to the wants of the sick. In order to obtain more gratifying results in the progress of this tribe stringent rules must be applied and enforced with vigor. Closer restrictions should be thrown around them, and by abolishing the issue of subsistence and clothing to them they will be on an equal footing with other progressive tribes in the same locality. A reformation can be brought about through the proper channels, and Chief Joseph and his people can be elevated to a plane where they will be better Indians and more worthy citizens.

Moses and his band of Columbias occupy the territory along the Columbia River,

and are scattered throughout the south half of the Colville Reservation. But a few members of his original band are now with him, and his tribe has been augmented by the introduction and adoption of Yakimas, Umatillas, and Snakes. They are as a class industrious and thrifty, and a decided improvement is manifest in the condition of these Indians during the past year. They have taken a deeper interest in agricultural pursuits than they have for some time past. Larger areas have been inclosed and brought under cultivation, their crops have received more attention than heretofore, and their harvest is abundant. Their disposition to till and care for their farms is more evident, and they more fully comprehend the value of obtaining their means of subsistence from the cultivation of the soil. With what meager financial assistance they receive from the whites for labor, they are enabled to live without any assistance from the Government in the line of subsistence. They have become interested in the erection of substantial dwellings, and for this purpose have cut about 200,000 feet of logs during the past year. They have also assisted in hauling such timber to the Government mill to be manufactured into lumber. They have come to realize that a frame house presents a much better appearance than a log one, besides imitating the example of their white brethren. Many of them are curtailing their traditional bands of ponies and entering into the more profitable employment of raising cattle. For this purpose large amounts of hay have been cut and stacked for feed during the winter months. They make annual journeys to the hop fields, and by their labor earn enough money to purchase clothing and many necessaries for their households.

Moses, their chief, has been a conspicuous figure among whites and Indians for many years. He is a progressive, keen, and shrewd Indian, possessing much executive ability and tact in his own personal affairs and those of his people. Although a man of advanced years, he takes pride in impressing upon the minds of his people the benefits and advantages in close attention to their homes, and diligence and industry in the management of their affairs. Moses has a farm consisting of over 1,000 acres under fence, a well-furnished dwelling, a large band of American horses, and a small herd of cattle. Receiving, as he does, $1,000 annuity from the Government, he is much better provided for than the balance of his tribe. However, he is liberal to his people, often supplying them with money to assist them, and the old and indigent people have received many contributions from him. He has no religious belief, belongs to no church, and adheres to no creed. He believes in a Supreme Being, but that is all. He entertains the most friendly feeling toward the whites, and speaks in glowing terms of his treatment by them while journeying outside. He is somewhat proud, vain, and selfish in dress, and takes special pride in purchasing clothes worthy of people occupying a more exalted position in life.

Like all Indians, he and his people are intemperate at times, and obtain whisky from white culprits in the adjoining towns, who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal. It seems difficult to locate the responsibility of this vile practice and it is a deplorable fact that all Indians having the necessary means can secure whisky from unscrupulous and degraded whites, who take this method of increasing their ill-gotten gains.

The introduction of barbed wire for fencing among these people has been a great benefit. It has been a powerful stimulant in increasing the inclosure of larger tracts of land for cultivation, besides being much more permanent after construction and needing less repairs than the ordinary rail fence.

Education among them is somewhat lax, owing to the distance most of them live from the day school. Chief Moses has persistently advocated the erection of a boarding school, where his people's children can be educated and properly cared for. When leaving their homes the parents are obliged to take their children with them, having no place to shelter or provide for them. This necessarily curtails the attendance of the day school and is a source of much annoyance to the school employees. The abandonment of the military post at Fort Spokane and conversion into a boarding school would be a great benefit to the Indians occupying the surrounding territory and could be filled to its utmost capacity with children. Besides educating the younger Indians its presence would lend a beneficial influence to the Indians in general.

The morality of this tribe, while not good, is at least encouraging. Living as they do, away from the influence of any church, their religious training is easily forgotten and they quickly lapse into their original and more primitive customs and practices. A number of them are members of the Catholic Church and attend divine services at St. Mary's Mission two or three times a year. A number of marriage ceremonies have been performed and quite a number of their children baptized.

With the limited assistance received by these people from the Government they

are making rapid strides toward being self-supporting and good citizens. They are a peaceful, harmonious, and honest class of Indians, thankful for any assistance rendered them, pleasant in manner and mild in disposition, and at all times courteous. Chief Moses wields great influence over his people, and while at times stern in his requests and demands, his people honor and respect him with a feeling and disposition seldom exhibited in the red man. Though advanced in years, it is Chief Moses's ambition to live to see his people the most thriving and wealthy tribe of Indians. Judging from the present, his ambition will be gratified.

Freighting.—During the past year the Indians hauled 123,136 pounds of freight for the agency, for which they were paid the sum of $682.36.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court is composed of three judges. They have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and of great assistance to the agent in passing upon the cases coming before the court. The following is a summary of the workings of the court during the past year:

Causes.	Number of cases.	Sentence.
Adultery	6	One, 75 days in jail; five, 60 days each in jail.
Wife beating	1	60 days in jail.
Drunkenness and gambling	64	Eight, 15 days each in jail; twenty, 30 days each in jail; thirty-six, 60 days each in jail.

Labor on roads.—Two hundred and sixty days' labor on roads was performed by the Indians during the year, making and repairing 32 miles of wagon road.

Purchases from Indians.—The sum of $3,204.30 was paid to the Indians during the year for hay, oats, wood, and gross beef purchased from them in open market.

Spokane Day School.—This school is located about 12 miles from the agency, on the Spokane Reservation. Mr. John M. Butchart and his wife, Elinor F. Butchart, were teacher and housekeeper, respectively. The school was in session ten months during the year, and was fairly well conducted. The schoolhouse is in good condition.

Nespilem Day School.—This school is located at Nespilem, on the Colville Reservation, about 75 miles from the agency. Mr. Barnett Stillwell and his wife, Dema Stillwell, were teacher and housekeeper, respectively; and it is but fair to say that they acquired for themselves great credit for the able manner in which they conducted the school. The school was in session about nine months during the year. The schoolhouse is in good state of repair.

Lot's Day School.—This school is located upon the Spokane Reservation, and is conducted under the auspices of the Woman's National Indian Association, with Miss Helen W. Clark in charge. Miss Clark's work among these Indians is of the highest order, and too much can not be said in praise of that estimable lady for her devotion to the Indian cause.

Contract schools.—The Catholic contract schools at Colville and Desmet missions have been well attended during the past year. In fact, the attendance during the entire year was greater than that called for by the contract. The fathers and sisters have done everything in their power for the elevation of the Indian children under their supervision.

Indian police.—Twenty Indian police and two officers constitute the Indian police force. They have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. The difficulty is that these employees are not sufficiently remunerated for the services they are expected to perform.

Conclusion.—I wish to express to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to all officers of the Department, my sincere thanks for their kind assistance and support in all matters pertaining to the management of affairs at this agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ALBERT M. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.,
Neah Bay, August 10, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

This agency is composed of three distinct tribes, having each a language of their

own, and number in all, according to the census taken July 1, 1898, 756, divided into tribes as follows: Makah, 437; Quillayute, 248; and Hoh, 71.

The Makahs are subdivided as follows: Neah Bay, 317; Waatch, 34; Suez, 35; and Ozette, 51. The condition of the reservation in some respects is better than when I made my last report. Many of the younger Indians are turning their attention to farming and raising stock since they are not allowed to catch seal. Some of them have fine gardens, and will raise all the vegetables they will want for winter use. The Makahs catch a great many fish, which they ship three times a week on the mail steamer to Seattle, where they have a good market for them. They have caught and shipped as high as 10,000 pounds of halibut in one day.

The Ozette, Quillayute, and Hoh Indians are very poor. They live 20, 40, and 60 miles from steamer landing, and have no opportunity of shipping their fish, consequently they are obliged to go up Sound where they can fish for canneries, and in this way make a little money with which to buy food and clothing. The Quillayutes, I think, will get along better now that the land taken from them by Dan Pullen has been restored to them by the Government.

We have two day schools, the Neah Bay school, under the able management of Miss Kate King as principal and Miss Fanny J. Draper, assistant, and the Quillayute school, under Prof. A. W. Smith, who has given many years of valuable service, and his young and promising assistant, Hanks T. Markishtum.

I think there should be a day school at Hoh. The Hohs have never asked for or received any assistance from the Government.

We are greatly in need of a missionary. There has never been any missionary work done here. I don't know why Christian workers have neglected this tribe, with nearly 800 souls to be saved. I think these Indians are in good condition to receive the Gospel; many of them no longer believe in the superstitions of other days, and I think they should have a leader.

There are five judges, three at Neah Bay, and two at Quillayute, constituting two courts. Their decisions are generally satisfactory.

The police force at the agency numbers five privates and one police captain. Their service during the year has not been altogether satisfactory, but they have been shifted around until we now have a very good force.

As to crimes and misdemeanors, etc., I would state that I think there are few places with as large a population where so little crime is committed. The only real crimes for which anyone has been brought before me within the last year is seduction and liquor drinking; the latter is more a curse than a crime. Whisky drinking is a failing with most of them, and it is almost impossible to find out where they get it. However, their getting drunk on the reservation is about stopped, as the police keep a strict watch over them. In this regard much has been done during the last year.

There has never been a case of theft brought to my observation, neither have I ever heard an oath sworn on the reservation by an Indian. Few white towns with nearly 400 people can say this.

Our reservation was visited during the past year by William J. McConnell, inspector, and Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw. They both made valuable suggestions in relation to the running of the agency and school.

One of the most needed of all employees at this agency is some good Christian lady as female industrial teacher, to work among the Indian girls and to teach them how to keep house and to cook and to be neat.

I forward by this mail under separate cover a census of all our Indians.

In conclusion I wish to thank your office for its support, advice, and courteous treatment to me during the past year. I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. MORSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency and the reservations and schools thereunder for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Statistics and annual census on separate forms accompany this report.

The agency covers the Puyallup, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, Quinaielt, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Georgetown (Shoalwater) reservations, the Indian villages at Port Gamble and Jamestown, and scattered Indians on the islands and around the south

and west shores and arms of Puget Sound, and along the Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers, even down to "where rolls the Oregon." Besides the large Puyallup boarding and industrial school, located at the headquarters of the agency, there are five day schools, distributed as follows: One each on the Chehalis Reservation, S'Kokomish Reservation, Quinaielt Reservation, and at Port Gamble village and Jamestown village.

All reservations except Georgetown (Shoalwater) and Quinaielt have been allotted, and the Indians live upon their respective allotments. The Indians at Jamestown (Clallams) have a small piece of ground, purchased by them some years ago of white settlers, which they have subdivided among themselves, thus giving each family a small spot of ground, usually about 5 acres. The Indians at Port Gamble live in a little village called "Boston," which is situated upon a sand spit across the little bay from the Port Gamble lumber mills. This sand spit belongs to the Puget Mill Company, of San Francisco, and hence these Indians own no lands. The residue are scattered about the country and living, some upon lands purchased from white settlers, some upon lands homesteaded under the Indian homestead act, while others have no homes at all, neither present nor prospective.

The population by tribes is as follows:

Puyallups	530	Queets (Quinaielts and Quillehutes)	56
Clallams (or S'Klallams)	350	Shoalwaters (Georgetowns)	103
S'Kokomish	210	Humptulips	19
Chehalis	156		
Squaxins	113	Total	1,766
Nisquallys	106		
Quinaielts	123		

In addition to these there are Indians scattered throughout the country, including Cowlitz and others not classified, enough to swell the number to 2,500.

Some of these Indians are possibly full-fledged citizens of the United States; others have citizenship of a very doubtful nature, while those Indians on the Quinaielt and Shoalwater reservations are as yet wards of the Government. Practically all these Indians dress as civilized men and women and live in houses. These houses vary greatly in point of excellence. Some I could mention are good, comfortable, and roomy, fully equal to the average farm dwellings in prosperous communities of whites, and from these they grade down to the most squalid shacks imaginable. There is great difference also in the manner of keeping these dwellings. I can point to some Indian houses which, internally, are kept clean and tidy enough to satisfy the most fastidious, while numbers are about as filthy as could be. I am glad to believe, however, that under the influence of the schools, the encouragement of the teachers and field matron, and the examples of the more advanced Indians and the better class of white neighbors, there is slow but sure improvement in this particular.

The school population is as follows:

Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Puyallups	76	87	163
Clallams	48	52	100
S'Kokomish	26	36	62
Chehalis	26	20	46
Squaxins	16	9	25
Nisquallys	13	14	27
Quinaielts, Shoalwaters, Queets, Humptulips	35	25	60
Total	240	243	483

To this number should be added about 200 children, unclassified.

The records of the schools show the following number of children as having attended one month or more during the past year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
Puyallup boarding school	167	126	293	186½
Port Gamble day school	13	7	20	13
Jamestown day school	18	17	35	24
S'Kokomish day school	10	15	25	6½
Chehalis day school	14	6	20	10
Quinaielt day school	8	9	17	8
Total	230	180	410	248

A small number of Indian children attended the public schools of the State, but I am unable to give the exact number.

The St. George Mission Catholic School, which is located just outside Puyallup Reservation, has accommodated a number of Puyallup children during the past year. This has been done by said school without remuneration from the Government, being supported wholly by missionary funds of the Catholic Church. Their zeal and self-sacrifice in this matter can not be too highly commended.

I am happy to report that there are evidences that the Indians under this agency continue to make some progress along the right lines.

Thanking the Indian Office for assistance given me in my work, I remain,

Most respectfully,

FRANK TERRY,
Superintendent and Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August 23, 1898.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Department, I herewith submit my fifth and last annual report as agent for the Indians of this agency, with census and statistics of the same.

General condition of the Indians.—With the revival of prosperity in the West there has been an active demand for all kinds of labor, and consequently every Indian desirous of finding employment has been able to do so at remunerative wages. A large amount of dead and down timber, which every year is going to waste and being destroyed by the forest fires that prevail during the summer months, has been utilized, thus enabling a large number of Indians to find employment on the reservations and some to build for themselves comfortable houses and to make other needed improvements with the proceeds.

Census for the fiscal year 1898:

Reservation.	Males.			Females.			Grand total.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Total.	Over 14 years.	Under 14 years.	Total.	
Tulalip, Snohomish County	139	87	226	177	62	239	465
Lummi, Whatcom County	112	79	191	111	67	178	369
Swinomish, Skagit County	96	67	163	100	49	149	312
Port Madison, Kitsap County	45	26	71	53	39	92	163
Muckleshoot, King County	41	33	74	39	33	72	146

Children 6 to 16, inclusive:

Tulalip Reservation	81
Lummi Reservation	82
Swinomish Reservation	53
Port Madison Reservation	37
Muckleshoot Reservation	38
Total	291

Whisky drinking.—While the act of Congress passed and approved January 30, 1897, has had a marked and salutary effect in suppressing this evil, and has enabled the agent to successfully prosecute parties who violate the provisions of the act, the Indians, under favorable opportunities, still indulge in their favorite pastime of whisky drinking. This is especially the case when they meet together in large numbers to celebrate some gala occasion, when the average Indian thinks he fails to do justice to the day unless he gets drunk.

Schools.—The schools of the different reservations have been in a fairly prosperous condition during the past year, except the Lummi Day School, where the average attendance is much below what it should be. This is not due, however, to any negligence on the part of the teacher, Mr. Blish, but rather to a want of cooperation on the part of the parents of children, without which no school can be successfully conducted.

Employees.—The employees connected with the agency have faithfully performed their respective duties and have contributed their full share toward the successful administration of its affairs.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the Department for its unvarying courtesy and kindness to me in all official matters and for generous support and ready compliance with every request which had for its object the improvement of the condition of the Indians under my charge, without which my most earnest efforts would have been in vain.

Very respectfully,

D. C. GOVAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., September 5, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report from this agency after an absence of four years.

I assumed my duties as agent September 1, 1897. I note some advancement toward civilization and adoption of the ways of white people, and especially in speaking the English language and in dress. But improvements on land allotted to them has not come up to my expectations. I attribute this largely to the difficulty of obtaining water for irrigating and to the loss of the agency sawmill, including a large amount of lumber belonging to the Indians, destroyed by fire about two years ago.

The agency gristmill is worn out, and in my opinion is not worth trying to repair, and should be condemned. Indians' wagons and machinery are as a rule worn out and unfit for use.

The irrigating ditch, built at an expense of about $20,000, is entirely too small to carry water sufficient to irrigate the land it was intended and supposed to irrigate.

Allotments of land to Indians.—Allotment of land in severalty was first commenced on this reservation by Col. John K. Rankin in 1892. He made 1,862 allotments. There were quite a number of Indians who refused to have lands allotted to them at that time. When I again assumed my duties as agent last September, I found many of them had changed their minds and wanted land; as well as many of the outside Indians, who belonged here, expressed their willingness to come to this reservation and take land in severalty. Upon my reporting the facts to your office prompt action was taken, and Allotting Agent W. B. Casson was ordered here to perform the very difficult task of completing the allotments on this reservation and to locate Indians who were without homes or land that belonged to this reservation. Mr. Casson has proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and what he was sent here to do has been in every way a very great success, having, the few months he has been here, made 607 allotments. Although much of the land he has had to allot is very poor and without water, he has allotted the best there was on the reservation.

Land.—From reports made to the Indian Office from this reservation and from letters received, I am inclined to believe your office is laboring under the impression that this reservation contains a vast amount of good agricultural land, and all it requires is a little work to make it a garden spot of creation. When the facts are, with the exception of a few sections in the vicinity of Toppenish Station, bordering on the Yakima River, and a very few sections in the central part of the reservation, at and near the junction of Toppenish and Simcoe creeks, and some timber land in the mountains, where the snow lies for about seven months in the year, the balance is a dry sagebrush desert and alkali land. A portion may be redeemed by irrigating ditches from Yakima River; but there is no practical way of irrigating more than one-fourth of the reservation.

The few Indians who have water for irrigating are improving a portion of their allotments and are raising some grain, hay, and vegetables. But a large majority have lands that are without water and are very poor—no teams, no wagons, no plows, no harness, no lumber, and no money—and how many of them live, is a mystery even to those who are most acquainted with them.

These Indians as a rule are a quiet, peaceable, law-abiding people, and seem anxious to learn what they term the Government rule; and when they understand what it is, they never want it changed or deviated from in anyway. They seldom consult anyone in regard to the law except the agent. The agent is supposed and expected to settle all their difficulties; they come to the agent with their family troubles, as well as difficulty they may have with other Indians or white people.

They seem to have but little confidence in the Indian court, and it is with great reluctance they go into court, even when they have good cause for complaint.

Trust patents.—The Department sent me 1,818 trust patents to deliver to the Indians, with instructions to take receipts in duplicate. I have delivered to date 777—all that have been called for. This is one of the most difficult tasks I have been called upon to perform, as many have died since the allotments were made; and many do not know the names they were allotted by, and do not know the location of their lands; also, in many instances land was selected by some relative who has since died. Fortunately, I have a fairly good memory, and can often tell persons what their names are when they do not know themselves. So far, I do not think I have made any mistakes, and have given the patents to the persons entitled to them. When it is remembered that only five years have elapsed since these allotments were made and it is found so difficult to deliver the trust patents to the parties entitled to them, on account of deaths and the many different names an Indian has or is known by, what will it be in twenty-five years when a patent is to be delivered?

This title to land is a very serious question, and in the distant future will undoubtedly cause a great deal of litigation.

Leasing.—There have been only a few leases made on this reservation, as it seems only a few care to lease unimproved sagebrush land, without water, on a three years' lease; and until a longer term of lease is permitted, sagebrush will be the principal production of the soil.

Work of the commissioners appointed to treat with these Indians.—There was a commission appointed about two years ago to treat with these Indians for the surplus land and such portion of the unallotted land on the reservation as the Indians could be induced to relinquish claim to. No agreement has as yet been concluded. The principal obstacle in the way was and is that the Indians first wanted allotments completed, and also declined to enter into any agreement whatever until the portion of land was restored which they claimed to belong to them, which land was cut off by reason of a change in the boundary line of the reservation. As the allotments are now completed, practically the only remaining obstacle in the way of the commission to treat with these Indians is the boundary line.

In connection with this matter, I take the liberty to state that the Indians do seem to have occasion to make a claim for land lost to the reservation, and there seems to be some foundation for their claim that about 400,000 acres have been taken away from them by reason of Government survey of the western and southwestern portions of the reservation about thirty-four years after the treaty was made. There are several reasons why I am inclined to believe the Indians' claim is a just one. One is the statement of old Indians who are still living, who claim the boundary line was pointed out to them by officers of the Government, and monuments erected, many years ago. Another reason is the natural topography of the country as compared by wording of the treaty and as shown by map made by or under the direction of Governor I. I. Stevens in 1857, and admitted by your office to be authentic. This map is a very correct map of this part of the country, and names given to rivers and creeks were evidently obtained from the Indians; and when compared with latest official maps very little, if any, material changes can be noted, except where the reservation boundary line is affected.

I note some changes which I will mention. Governor Stevens designates the Ahtanum Creek (one of the boundary streams of the reservation) extending west from its mouth to near the summit of the Cascade Mountains to a point a little south of Mount Rainier. The Klickitat River, named in the treaty and on Governor Stevens's map, is located west of Mount Adams, and is now known as White Salmon. The Wawumchee River, east of Mount Adams, is now called the Klickitat, and the surveyors in surveying the boundary line headed the river Governor Stevens's map calls Wawumchee. The old line, known to the Indians and Governor Stevens's map, shows the line crosses this river, while the present boundary line and official maps follows the dividing ridge heading all the branches of this stream, which is now designated on late official maps as the Klickitat River, and the name of Wawumchee does not appear on late maps at all. Stevens's map shows the Klickitat River west of Mount Adams, and scale of map shows its location where the boundary line is affected, about 20 miles west of the Wawumchee, or what is now called Klickitat. The Pisco River, mentioned in treaty and named in Stevens's map, is now known and named on late official maps as Toppenish. Again the scale of Stevens's map shows the Yakima Reservation to be about 85 miles long from east to west. Late maps show it to be only about 55 miles from east to west.

The Indians insist on having their lost territory restored to them before entering

into any other agreements, and the work of the commission on this reservation seems to be at a standstill, with little prospects of making any agreement whatever.

School.—I inclose statistics concerning the reservation boarding school at this place for the year 1898. Pupils enrolled, 145; average attendance, 113. On account of nearly all the Indians leaving the reservation to pick hops during September, I find it impossible to get the children in school in that month, and we practically have only nine months school during the year. The general health of the children has been good; no epidemics and no deaths of Indian children in school to report. The kindergarten work under the direct management and direction of Mrs. Mattie J. Poole has been a great success. In reservation boarding schools, where there are so many small children, I consider a good kindergarten class almost indispensable, and I hope a good kindergartner can be secured at every reservation boarding school in the land.

This school is in great need of an addition to girl's dormitory; also addition to laundry. They are also in need of a new school building for class rooms. The one we have was poorly constructed and does not have rooms sufficient to accommodate the school; besides I consider it dangerous in a windstorm. We also are in great need of a water system for fire protection, irrigation, and sewerage.

Census.—Total Indian population, 2,356. Males, 18 and over, 604; females, 14 and over, 822; ages 6 to 16, inclusive, 63.

I desire to make explanation in reference to increase of population as shown by census. Before allotments were made census was taken of Indians residing on the reservation, and from one to two thousand were estimated as belonging to this reservation but not living thereon, and it was impossible to get a correct census of them. Most of these Indians have been induced to take allotments and now are included in the census, except about 200 Wenatchie Indians, who refuse to come to this reservation, and are still living in the vicinity of Wenatchie River, in this State. They are not included in this census, and I find it impossible to obtain their names.

Respectfully submitted.

JAY LYNCH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

YAKIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 30, 1898.

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

I have little to say regarding the work of the year except that it has been quite satisfactory in most respects so far as our equipments would permit, but desire to emphasize again some of the needs of the school and some of the lines in which improvement is most needed.

Attendance.—As has always been the case, and I fear always will be, the attendance is irregular in the early part of the year, owing to the fact that the Indians are not on the reservation until late in the fall, returning from the hop fields, mountains, and fisheries at times varying from the 1st of October until in December. Last fall they were made more tardy by the prevalence of measles on parts of the reservation, and we were obliged to use care to prevent its introduction into the school. It always seems advisable to excuse certain large boys in the spring to assist in their farm work, causing further irregularity; however, this is done only where we are familiar with their circumstances.

Most of the pupils are brought in voluntarily, and during the winter months we are unable to take all who desire to enter.

It becomes more apparent each year that attendance in reservation and nonreservation schools should be made compulsory, and that until that is done the proper system—gradation and progress—can not be secured.

It is impracticable and almost impossible to have more than nine months' school here. In September there is scarcely a child on the reservation, as they are all in the hop fields or mountains, and through July it is so extremely hot—often being 100° in the schoolrooms—that it does not seem advisable to keep them, it being impossible to do any good in the schoolrooms and difficult to maintain discipline under such conditions.

Our farming and gardening are limited by the lack of suitable land and dearth of water for irrigation. We produce some oats, alfalfa, and potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables, in quantity depending largely on the season, as we have but a limited supply of water at any time and none after the latter part of June. The past spring was unusually dry, and a sparse crop is the result.

Schoolroom work.—The work in the schoolrooms has been very satisfactory in most respects, considering irregularity of grades and attendance. The interest on the part of pupils and teachers has been good and the classes have made fair progress. The work is made much harder by the irregularity in coming in, making close grading and good class organization impossible. Another difficulty is that the pupils change from year to year too much—some being in for a year or two and then their places being taken by others—requiring an expenditure of too much energy on raw material. A great deal better results would be secured if the same pupils continued year after year until transferred or dismissed. The effort required in this case is not only greater, but is largely lost on those who remain in school but a short time.

This is the first year that we have had a regular kindergartner, and the experiment is quite

satisfactory in some respects, in others not so satisfactory. In a school of this size, where there are so many grades and but two teachers and a kindergartner, if the work of the kindergartner is purely kindergarten work, it necessitates too many grades in the other two rooms and the teachers are unable to do them justice. If the kindergartner is to do purely kindergarten work, there should be more help for the work in the other grades in order to do them properly. In this connection I would suggest that kindergartners for these places have some ability as teachers as well, since it seems necessary for them to do some primary teaching.

Though we have no music teacher, we arranged the work so as to give instrumental instruction to several who desired it and who have made fair progress.

While most of these people are willing to have their children in school here, it is very hard to get their consent for them to go to another school, though many of the children are willing and anxious to go away after having progressed well here. This is largely due, I think, to the fact that a number who went from here some years ago to a school not well located for pupils from this climate lost their health and several died. Pupils from here should go to a dry climate, and an effort has been made in that line, but without success so far.

Our work here will never show the results that it should so long as the larger girls are permitted to spend from two and a half to four months at their homes. The past experience is that most of them do well until the age of from 13 to 15. Just when they are getting well started and are able to profit most by instruction and example, they go home to spend vacation and never return on account of an Indian marriage or because somebody's grandmother has decided that they are too old to go to school. Returning to camp life at that age, they are soon lost to recognition as "school girls," and we wonder that there are so few former pupils competent to fill positions of assistants in the school.

Improvements needed.—Our greatest need is a water system providing for domestic use, irrigation of the yards, gardens, etc., fire protection, and to make proper sewerage possible. There is an ample supply of excellent water to be secured either from springs at the school or from a mountain creek some 2 miles above the school which is high enough to give an immense pressure without pumping. We have no sewerage system whatever, but are so located that with the water a perfect system could be put in, as we have good fall and a good outlet.

The laundry is wholly inadequate and should have been enlarged years ago and provided with some equipments for facilitating work. There is nothing very educative about washing by hand day after day and month after month. The time thus spent, and which could be saved by machinery, could be used to much greater advantage in systematic instruction in the various domestic arts.

I am sorry to have to report that our old schoolhouse has not fallen down yet; but unless an addition is built and some improvements made soon or a new one substituted, I hope to be able to report differently before many months. The pupils and teachers upstairs are made seasick by the swinging motion in a high wind. We hope there may be no one in it when it falls over. An addition should be built to girls' house to give sufficient dining-room and kitchen capacity, bake room, girls' bathroom, additional dormitory, etc. The dining room will accommodate only 100 pupils properly, and we have had over 130 in it. The girls' dormitory rooms were badly overcrowded the past year, and they have no bathroom whatever.

In conclusion I will say that if the children of this reservation are to be educated the attendance must be made compulsory, the larger girls kept in school, and the school capacity more than doubled, either by increasing this school or establishing another.

Very respectfully,

CALVIN ASBURY, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Jay Lynch, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The agency headquarters are located on the Menominee Reservation at Keshena post-office, Shawano County, Wis., 8 miles from Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County, and the nearest railroad and telegraph station to the agency.

The Indians comprising this agency consist of three tribes, each entirely distinct in language, habits, and advancement in civilization and number, as follows:

Menominees	1,375
Oneidas	1,945
Stockbridges and Munsees	509
Total	3,829

As cash annuities are paid the Oneidas and the Stockbridges and Munsees, an exact census is obtainable. But as the Menominees do not receive cash annuities and are scattered over a large reservation, much of which is heavily wooded, with only blind trails leading to their houses, it is an impossibility with the facilities granted me to obtain an exact census of the tribe. I have made a special effort to obtain as correct a census as possible of the tribe, but I am confident that quite a number of families were not found. I estimate that there are fully 1,500 Menominees if a correct census were taken.