cult to control in a proper manner. About twenty persons have been convicted of giving or selling liquor to Indians or of introducing it upon Indian lands.

Approximately 13,160 acres of Indian land has been sold through this office during the past year for $260,061, this amount of money having been paid to the Indians of this reservation in addition to their lease and annuity money. The average price per acre of this land sold is about $20. The great majority of this money has been squandered or spent in the purchase of luxuries. The actual farming on the part of the Indians, under such conditions, are not encouraging, neither have they given any encouragement in any occupation other than farming. It is fortunate that this state of affairs can not last long, for if it should be prolonged for only a very few years the Indians of this agency would soon be extinct. When all of these moneys are gone through with and the Indians feel the absolute necessity to work or go hungry, I shall then be able, I trust, to make a more encouraging report of their progress at farming or kindred pursuits. Not until this time arrives will he know the real value of a dollar, and it follows that when he has learned its real value he will better regulate the use of those that come into his possession. As at all other agencies we have a few Indians who are doing remarkably well, and we are glad to refer to them with pride, but regret to add that such are the exception rather than the rule. In the leasing of Indian allotments our price per acre has almost doubled in the past two years, and there is still much demand for the land.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the courtesies extended by your office and the visiting officials in managing the affairs at this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK A. THACKERY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG., *August 15, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Agency.—The present population is: Males, 177; females, 175; total, 352. Of these 44 are very old, having lived past the allotted age of man.

Deaths.—There have been 12 deaths, 5 old people, 1 middle aged, 4 children, and 2 infants, with but 9 births during the year.

On this reservation all of the able-bodied married men support themselves and families without assistance from the Government aside from medical attention and the children's schooling. Boys from 15 years up work through harvest, and all men, women, and children pick hops, prunes, and potatoes in season. But it must be admitted they do not make the most of their opportunities. They have not yet learned the value of steady labor nor to provide for the future.

Although there are a great many allotments of deceased Indians offered for sale, very few bids are received, the land being mostly in the hills and not fit for agricultural purposes. The land business has vastly increased the work of this office. Besides the additional clerical work it is necessary to hold court to determine the legal heirs, which among the old is difficult, as their ideas of relationship are very vague. "Long time ago his folks live by us," is with them sufficient to establish a claim to kinship. Since the surplus lands have been advertised for sale from two to forty people a day have been to the office for information regarding it. Several parties coming a distance to see the land have gone back much disappointed in its character.

One white family has moved onto the reservation this year on land purchased from the Indians, and it is to be hoped the example they set of industry and thrift will be a benefit to the community.

School.—The school opened the 1st of October with a very fair attendance, and the regular work has gone on through the year without interruption due to sickness or any other cause.

During the year the two schoolrooms, sewing room, girls' dormitories, sitting and toilet rooms, and halls were painted and new windows were put in three of these rooms.

Basket weaving and bead work were introduced into the course of study this year

for the first time. The girls took to the work readily and thoroughly enjoyed it. Some very creditable samples of this work, as well as plain and fancy sewing and literary work, were sent to the Indian exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In some respects the garden work this year is ahead of last; considerably more ground was devoted to individual gardens, both girls and boys raising vegetables this year. But the moles and gophers have been a great pest; traps, guns, and poison have failed to keep them from doing great damage.

Supervisor Holland made the school a visit of twelve days in June. He criticised some points quite severely and made numerous suggestions, which we have endeavored in many cases to follow.

The employees have been faithful in the discharge of their duties; all have taken great interest in the welfare and progress of the pupils, and all are deserving of great credit for their efforts toward making the school a success.

In conclusion I desire to thank the Indian Office for courteous treatment extended me during the past year.

Dr. ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *October 15, 1904.*

SIR: I take pleasure in submitting, though at a somewhat late date, my first annual report as superintendent of the Klamath Agency and schools. An extended experience as an employee in the early history of the reservation, and later a consecutive service of five years as United States Indian agent, have given me a familiarity with these people and a knowledge of the reservation which I hope I have been able to use to advantage, both in the advancement of the Indians and in the development of an extensive reservation area which abounds in excellent natural advantages.

Unsettled land claims.—The swamp-land claims of the State and the road-grant claim of the California and Oregon Land Company remain sources of disquiet and greatly retard the improvement of the reservation, but I hope that before another year these troublesome questions may be settled, so that the Indians may retain the lands which the Government guaranteed to them by the treaty of October 14, 1864, the Government itself making such settlement with the State and Road Company as law and equity may demand without disturbing the reservation lands to which the Indians feel they have a sacred right. Who can blame them for their faith in the nation's promises? And what instrument in the world should be stronger than one jointly signed by the properly accredited representatives of both the Government and the Indians, ratified by the Senate of the United States, signed by the President, and bearing upon it the great seal of the United States?

I feel that the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in favor of the Indian contention in the swamp-land case is sound legally, and it certainly is only justice to these people, and I sincerely hope it will be accepted as a final settlement of this matter.

As to the road-land case, I am gratified to have received the information from your office that an adjustment is hoped for, probably through Congressional action, and that a joint examination of the lands in question, in which I am to represent your office, is soon to be made. I sincerely hope this suggests such a settlement, and without great delay, as will compensate the road company equitably and not deprive the Indians of an acre of their treaty lands.

Population.—Few changes in the population have occurred during the year. The census recently made shows the following to be the population of the tribe:

Klamath	742
Modoc	238
Paiute	102
Pit River	82

Of these are—

Males	538
Females	626
School age (both sexes)	282
Males over 18	308
Females over 14	410

Thirty-eight deaths and 33 births have been reported during the year. As stated last year, the present census list probably contains the names of several nonresidents which may be excluded when allotting is resumed and the right to allotments shall be decided by a careful legal examination of the tribal rights of each claimant. There are a number of adults whose names are borne upon the roll, however, who are entitled to allotments, but who can not receive them until the unsettled land questions above referred to are adjusted, so that the work of alloting can be resumed. The children born within the last several years can then receive their allotments and the improvement of the reservation can proceed, relieved, as it will then be, from the paralysis which the swamp-land claim of the State and the road-grant claims of the Oregon and California Land Company now occasion.

The old chiefs.—This is a subject which I have often mentioned in the hope that some way might be devised by which the remaining chiefs, whose influence for peace was powerful with their numerous and war-like people in the early days, might yet in their old age receive some slight recompense for their aid in assisting to save the imperiled settlements during the Paiute and Modoc wars. Of the 26 chiefs and headmen who signed the treaty of October 14, 1864, the first treaty that was made with the tribes of southeastern Oregon, and who represented the Klamath and Modoc tribes in their entirety, and a considerable division of the Paiute Nation, only Allen David, Lelu, and Charley Preston remain, Henry Blowe, a most honorable and faithful man, having passed over to the silent majority during the past year. Of this old chief I am able to say that he was one of the truest men I ever knew, of any race, and that if all the people of the Klamath Reservation were as true and honorable and forbearing as was Henry Blowe they would never give us an hour's trouble.

The Klamath boundary question.—With reference to this important question, which remains unadjusted, permit me to refer to the somewhat comprehensive discussion of it which my last annual report contained. The Senate at the last session again took favorable action upon it, but Congress as a whole failed to make the needed appropriation to carry out the fair and suitable agreement made with the Indians by United States Inspector James McLaughlin at Klamath Agency, June 17, 1901. I reiterate my statement made last year with reference to this matter. A generous nation can not but realize the justice of this claim, and should not delay action until the Indians are in their graves who were our allies in all the Indian wars since the signing of the treaty of October 14, 1864, and who have always implicitly believed that the Government would finally indemnify them for the lands erroneously excluded by the Mercer boundary survey of 1871:

> As a measure of simple justice to a people who, on account of their consistent loyalty and the readiness with which they gave up to white settlement a princely domain which has already added much to the wealth of two States, as well as for their prompt acceptance of civilization, are deserving at least of the fulfillment on the part of our great Government of its solemn promises to them. I sincerely hope that Congress at its coming session will promptly and without hesitation pass the bill to afford them the relief desired.

Irrigation.—Again I am not able to report much progress in irrigation. At the date of my last annual report, September 25, 1903, quite a considerable force of Indians were at work on the Crooked Creek ditch under the supervision of Mr. Code, the irrigation engineer, and it was hoped that ditch would be completed in time to be of benefit to the Indian farms through which it passes and to the school farm for the present season. This was not realized, however, as a protracted storm in November put an end to the work and it was not taken up again until the past spring. Again, there was a delay, on account of the failure to secure funds, from July until a few days ago.

Mr. Code is now beginning again with a small force, but the season is so advanced that we almost despair of this much needed-work being completed before winter. Mr. Code, the irrigation inspector, made us a visit during the autumn and made a careful inspection of the work in hand and considered generally the irrigation and reclamation needs of this agency. His exceptional ability as an official is well known. I feel confident that anything that he can do toward hastening the completion of the Crooked Creek ditch he will not fail to do. He also appreciates the importance of constructing a ditch from the agency springs to irrigate so much of the farm as lies on the east side of Crooked Creek and will, I think, recommend that this work follow as speedily as possible the completion of the Crooked Creek ditch. With these two ditches completed we should not want for meadow sufficient to supply all needs, and could also safely begin the increase of the school herd with the idea of eventually supplying the Klamath school with beef, as well as with milk and other dairy products.

Outside of the school farm there is much to do in the way of irrigation to improve the allotted and tribal lands of the reservation in addition to the Modoc Point Canal, upon which work was suspended some two years ago that the Crooked Creek ditch

might be completed. It is not too much to say that approximately 150,000 acres might be improved by drainage and irrigation, and the greater part of this work might probably be taken up to great advantage under the reclamation branch of the public service.

Some of the engineers of that branch of the United States Geological Survey which has in hand the reclamation work under that most valuable act of Congress, the reclamation law, have been over some portions of the reservation and have been greatly impressed with its advantages and the opportunities it offers for a practical application of the beneficent features of the new law, both in irrigation and in reclamation, by drainage of large areas of the reservation lands.

Leasing of lands, etc.—Under the informal leasing system practiced at this agency approximately 12,815 head of cattle have been pastured under 111 contracts. From these contracts the Indians have realized $15,686.25, the greater portion of which has been paid in cash. In a number of instances the renters have assisted in fencing the lands as a part of the rental, in accordance with the idea of securing the fencing of the allotments as rapidly as possible, thus making them more valuable for use either by allottee or renter. In fact I am averse to the idea of renting the unfenced allotments, and shall hereafter, as far as possible, discourage the Indians in doing so, unless the plan contemplates the immediate fencing of the lands to be leased.

A few permits only on tribal lands have been given and to such lands as from the best information obtainable no objection would be made by Indians residing on contiguous lands, and who might have a reason for complaining, that their own stock were placed at a disadvantage by the outsiders' stock. These permits have been given to cover the pasturage during the grazing season only, which usually terminates by the advent of winter, about December 1. The consideration has invariably been $1 a head, and the amount—$1,450—has been turned into the Treasury for the benefit of the tribes.

Some Indians, through communication to your office and elsewhere, have complained of unwarranted trespass by outside stockmen on the reservation lands, but these statements have been greatly exaggerated. Every reasonable effort has been made to prevent trespass by both sheep and cattle men, and, as I believe, with gratifying success. It goes without saying, however, that a watered and grassy area of nearly 2,000 miles of country, surrounded on almost every side by a region where the stock business is the principal industry, would be trespassed upon to a considerable extent by outside cattle through their own initiative, the cattle following their natural instincts and knowing no boundary lines. There may have been a few instances where cattle and sheep men have placed their stock near the lines knowing that they would drift onto the reservation, but after all I think I am not far off in estimating that at any time during the summer the number of outside cattle on the reservation without a legal right to be there did not, on the average, amount to more than one animal to the square mile.

To watch 200 miles of boundary lines and remove all animals found without legal right upon the reservation is a privilege which has not at any time been denied the Indians, but to make this work absolutely effective would require much more of a police force than has at any time been available on the reservation.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that the police force of 14 men, which we carried at this agency until the close of the last fiscal year, when it was reduced to 8 men, was a force inadequate to the work of maintaining order among over 1,000 contentious people; to the police work consequent in conducting 2 training schools and 2 agencies; to the work incident to the ceaseless effort to mitigate the whisky evil about the reservation, and, finally, to the work of patrolling the lines to prevent trespass of outside stock upon the reservation.

I was informed by your Office that Congress only appropriated at its last session $100,000 for the support of the Indian police service for all the reservations, instead of $135,000, the amount appropriated the year before, and that the reduction on this agency was the legitimate result here. While I am conscious that it is the part of wise statesmanship to economize governmental expenses whenever possible, I feel that a serious mistake has been made in thus crippling a force the value of which is undoubted, and which was already poorly paid, and not numerically strong enough for the important service which they were required to perform. There may, of course, be reservations where a reduction might be in order, but I can not think that this is one of them, and I earnestly hope that, through Congressional action or otherwise, the old number of 3 officers and 11 privates can be restored to us.

Industrial pursuits.—The Indians of this agency are engaged mainly in stock raising, that being the leading industry of the country, and for which it is well fitted by its extensive grassy areas. Most of them are poor, however, and in order to secure a reasonable revenue from their pasture lands they rent them to the white men for

the pasture season. For their own stock they put up a large tonnage of hay and also work in haying or otherwise for the renters and to white men who reside outside of the reservation. I estimate that the amount of hay put up on the reservation this year will closely approximate 12,000 tons. A large amount of fencing also has been done on the Indians' allotments.

Some inconsiderable crops of grain have been raised, but on account of summer frosts I do not consider grain raising a profitable industry here. I believe, however, that there are quite extensive areas of fertile though semiarid lands which will successfully grow grain and alfalfa when made productive through irrigation.

Our Indians are pretty good workers, and, as a rule, do their work well. As teamsters they are very good, and, aside from hauling the freight for the agency and schools, they do much freighting for merchants and other white people outside of the reservation. During the last several years every assistance possible has been given them to secure good horses and wagons, and as a result nearly every family is possessed of a good wheeled conveyance and some of them with several—heavy wagons, carriages, and buggies. It is not overestimating, I think, to say that at least fifty good 4-horse teams, well equipped for freighting, could be put on the road in a week's time if called for.

The good effect of the excellent industrial training which pupils receive at our Indian schools is already manifest in the work of the reservation, in house building, housekeeping, horseshoeing, running machinery, and in many other ways.

Klamath Training School.—This school continues its excellent work under the capable management of Superintendent Anna C. Egan, who has spent many years in the service and is an accomplished disciplinarian. In all lines in which instruction is given in this school, both mental and industrial, good success has attended the efforts of the instructors. The average attendance for the year was 91½, and the school closed with 111 pupils. At the present date the attendance is 93, and we confidently hope to increase the number to over 100 by the end of the month.

The new industrial building has been completed and the old buildings have been renovated and repaired. A brooding house has been constructed and the poultry yards have been improved. This was done in pursuance of a plan to improve the poultry industry, in which good progress has been made.

The failure to complete the Crooked Creek ditch in time to improve the meadow on the higher land, coupled with the fact that the lowland meadow has remained under water the entire season, has again shortened the hay crop, and I have been in consequence compelled to secure authority to purchase enough hay to make our school stock secure. This can not occur again, provided the contemplated ditches, already referred to, can be constructed in time for use next year.

The matter of securing a modern water system, which will provide adequate protection to the buildings while furnishing an ample supply of water for use, remains a paramount need. As often stated, a spring of the purest water, a thousand inches in volume, rises within little more than a stone's throw from the buildings, from which water is now conveyed in a wooden box. Plans have already been submitted for a system which would supply, and without great cost, all the needs of the plant for use, for fire protection and electrical lighting. I think it is to be greatly regretted that a school so admirably situated, with a climate exceptionally healthful, surrounded by fertile lands and valuable forests—possessing, in fact, all the essentials necessary to the site of a permanent and successful Indian school—can not be provided promptly with such a water, sewerage, and lighting system as its needs demand. I yet hope through your valuable aid we shall, through a special appropriation or from the general school funds, yet be able to secure what we wish in this matter.

Greatest attendance during the year, 111; average number in attendance at close of school, 107½; health conditions during the year, better than usual; amount of hay put up, 126 tons; vegetables, 25 tons; cattle now on hand in school herd, 109; horses, 8; swine, 72; chickens, 150.

Buildings contemplated for next year: blacksmith shop and meat house; repairing of roofs of school buildings; new sidewalks, and general improvement of old buildings; paramount improvement desired, water system.

Yainax Training School.—Too much can not be said in favorable comment of the efficient management of the affairs of this school by its superintendent, Knott C. Egbert, and all who are interested in its success have reason to regret that its capable head leaves soon for other fields, though his transfer is a promotion, and possibly a wider program of usefulness in his chosen work is to be given to him. The energy and ability which have characterized his work have given us in Yainax one of the best little schools in the service, where about a hundred pupils are carefully trained for lives of intelligent usefulness. The old buildings are in a good state of repair, the fences are strong and in good condition, and excellent progress has been made on the girls' new dormitory, which is rapidly nearing completion.

The garden has provided an abundance of vegetables for the use of the school; the meadows and fields have furnished, I think, an ample supply of hay for the cattle and horses belonging to the school, and the supplies for the school in all lines are carefully husbanded and are quite up to the needs of the school.

The girls' new dormitory building referred to above is itself a monument to Mr. Egbert's energy and intelligent labor. When completed its value will not be less than $6,000, which amount it doubtless would have cost, either under contract or if constructed without the aid of the school employees and pupils. The size of the building is 87 by 44 feet, two stories high, and constructed with great care and thoroughness. The aggregate amount authorized at different times for labor and materials has not so far amounted to over $1,500, and, as has already been stated, this building is well toward completion. Had it not been necessary to use all the available force of the school in making hay during vacation last year and this, the building would long ago have been completed. The present capacity of the plant is only 80 pupils, but with the new building completed it will be possible to increase it materially.

The Yainax steam sawmill, with Owen C. Kimbrough as assistant sawyer, is under the control of the superintendent at Yainax and John F. Loosley, chief sawyer at Klamath Agency, and has done excellent work, not only in providing lumber the school required, but also has provided a large amount, approximating 210,000 feet, for the use of the Indians during the year. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that the usual $1,500 appropriation for the expenses of this mill Congress failed to appropriate at its last session, and, as a result, it was necessary to provide funds to cover its expense, in the payment of its sawyer, etc., through the sacrifice of two most essential employees, namely, the financial clerk and assistant sawyer at Klamath Agency. The needs of the service have been seriously inconvenienced by this action, and I earnestly hope our friends will see that the item of $1,500 for the support of the Yainax sawmill at Klamath Agency will not fail to find a place in the next annual appropriation account.

I again refer to the necessity of a modern water and sewerage system as a paramount need at this school. It should, I think, be determined whether or not the water should be pumped by wind or steam power from wells to be located on the spur of the mountains above and near the school, or be conveyed in pipes a distance of 2 miles, from a fine spring which is located on the high mesa south of the school. The latter plan would probably be best, though the most expensive. By it, however, if a careful survey should prove it to be practicable, as fine water as there is anywhere could probably be brought to the buildings, and from such an elevation so that it would furnish ample pressure for an ideal water and sewerage system, and possibly might furnish power sufficient for electrical lighting.

Average attendance, 92.63; highest enrollment, 95—45 boys and 50 girls; lumber cut for school, 71,500 feet; for outside Indians, 210,000 feet; amount of hay made, 147 tons; vegetables, 17 tons. Health conditions during the year fairly good.

Offenses.—Nothing of special consequence has occurred in this line during the year. There have been no homicides since last report. The usual trouble from the use of intoxicants has, of course, occurred. Some success has been achieved in the punishment of the offenders, and I think I can conscientiously report that this fertile source of lawlessness and disquiet is under better control than usual. It is true, of course, that with the rapid development and settlement of the extensive country adjacent to the reservation by white people much greater facilities are offered than were formerly for the Indians to secure whisky, and that the task seems steadily to become greater to control the evil. There are those who assert that drunkenness was unknown among the Klamaths a few years ago, but this is easily disproven, both by the records of our Indian court and by those of the white courts adjacent to the reservation. The evil has grown with the increase of facilities for getting liquor, and the greatest vigilance is necessary at all times to prevent serious trouble from it.

Aside from the lawlessness which has occasionally arisen from the introduction of liquor there have been few crimes committed during the year that have called for adjudication by the Indian court, and its sessions have been suspended for considerable periods when the cases were such that they could be settled by the police court.

Forest Reserve and National Park.—These great areas, lying high in the Cascades, have as usual been visited by the Indians during the autumn season for the purpose of hunting and to gather wild fruit. As usual at such times, and under previous instructions from your office, I have kept a vigilant patrol of policemen in the region to prevent the violation of the game laws and the rules of the forest reserve and National Park. So far this year no such violations have been reported, and I feel confident that the Indians are to be commended for their careful observance of the rules which have been made for the protection of the timber from destruction by fire and for the protection of the game.

The Crater Lake National Park has, under the capable supervision of Supt. W. F. Arant, been vigilantly patrolled, and some valuable improvements have been made.

The Bidwell Training School.—The Paiute Indians now settled near the Fort Bidwell School, and from whom that school gets the majority of its pupils, were originally located at Yainax, and hence I have been accustomed in my annual report to refer to this school. This will not hereafter be necessary, for I am suure the school is prosperous and in capable hands. The present superintendent, Mr. Charles D. Rakestraw, has given the difficult work of securing pupils very earnest attention, and with good success. It is to be deeply regretted, however, that the large number of children who are out of school in the Pit River country, approximating 200, can not be secured for the Bidwell school, which could, without great expense, be made ample in its accommodations for the increased number.

Conclusion.—I do not wish to close this report without mentioning the visit, last fall, of Supervisor Charles H. Dickson and his admirable wife, and the valuable encouragement given us in various lines of work by that practical and experienced officer. Nor should I fail to mention the pleasure and profit derived from the visit of Inspector William H. Code, who, with his genial wife, spent a few weeks with us early in the present autumn. The irrigation interests of this agency are so great that we greatly need the assistance and advice of Mr. Code, and shall hope to see him again early next season.

Neither would it be fair not to mention the almost uniformly faithful and efficient work done by the employees of both schools and the agency during the year. Without the loyal and faithful support and assistance of his employees an officer charged with the responsible and manifold duties of conducting the affairs of an agency would find his work not only more trying and vexatious, but far less fruitful of good results. To yourself and the Indian Office generally I wish again to extend my hearty thanks for kindly forbearance and many favors.

Very respectfully,

O. C. APPLEGATE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREG., *June 30, 1904.*

SIR: I most respectfully submit the annual report of Siletz Indian Agency and School.

The environment, location, and equipment of the school were duly reported last year.

The agent's building has been moved and placed upon the school site. It has been neatly papered, painted, and repaired as far as the funds permitted, and adds much to the convenience and beauty of the school plant.

Industrial work.—The boys have received instruction in the raising and care of stock, dairying, gardening, farming, fruit culture, building and repair of fences, painting of buildings, and those other acts of husbandry which enable the average farmer to become a good, self-supporting citizen. The girls have been carefully taught the proper care of milk, the making of butter; cooking, washing, and ironing; plain sewing, embroidery, and lace making—the general work accomplished by capable home makers. Much labor has been done in all these lines.

A good garden has been planted, 50 bushels of potatoes seeded, and about 20 acres of oats sown. On account of the late, cold spring vegetation is quite backward; but I think the garden will produce an abundance of vegetables for school use and that a fair crop of oats will be harvested.

The industrial teacher, with a detail of boys, has painted all the school buildings—one-coat work—which adds greatly to the appearance of the school plant and will materially preserve the buildings. A new yard fence has been erected and whitewashed, sidewalks rebuilt or repaired, a bathing system installed, and many other minor improvements made.

As before stated, the girls have been taught sewing, cooking, laundering, dairying, embroidering, and lace making. In all these departments the work has been well done. The dairy deserves especial mention. It has been excellently conducted, and has furnished an abundance of milk and butter for the school children and the employees. It is an unusual and a pleasing sight to see the tables in the children's dining room supplied with plenty of milk and beautiful rolls of fresh golden butter.

In all industrial departments, notwithstanding frequent changes have occurred, the work has been well done.

Enrollment and attendance.—The highest enrollment for the year was 63. The attendance has been excellent. Every child upon the reservation of school age whose health permitted has been enrolled.

Health.—At the present time and during most of the school year the health of the school has been very good.

Many of the pupils were very sick with pneumonia fever during the months of January and February. All recovered except one small boy who died at his home, having been permitted to go there during the holidays. This excellent result is due to the faithful and skillful services of the school physician, Dr. J. D. Wetmore, and the untiring devoted nursing given the children by the matron, Miss Kruger, who took care of the girls; the assistant matron, Mrs. Haller, who attended the boys, and also other employees who relieved the matrons.

Literary department.—A marked advance has been made in this department. The work was highly satisfactory last year, but has been much better this. Mr. C. L. Gates, the teacher, deserves much credit for his persistent and successful efforts, being a young man of sterling worth and integrity, who teaches by example as well as precept. This department closed June 17 with an excellent programme well rendered.

The school closed June 30 after arranging details for the vacation months.

Employees.—The employees have been faithful, energetic, and harmonious. Many changes have occurred and many temporary appointments made. All of these employees have given good and faithful service. These frequent changes, however, are very detrimental to good school work. The chief causes of these changes are the very damp climate, detrimental to the health of many, also the very low salaries paid at this school, and the great amount of hard work which must be done by the employees themselves on account of the pupils being too small to be of much help. I trust the salaries will be raised, as I have recommended in my estimate for positions, as this will remove much cause of dissatisfaction and will, I believe, enable me to keep a full force of employees.

Agency.—Much disorder and crime have occurred at this agency during the present fiscal year. As has been reported, a very brutal murder was committed on October 20, 1903. Two Indian men were arrested and tried; one was convicted of manslaughter and the other acquitted, although his guilt was clearly proven. The judge declared in open court, in the presence of the jury, that the verdict of acquittal was a travesty upon justice, and in scathing terms declared the prisoner at the bar guilty, although he was forced to release him.

It is almost impossible to procure conviction in this agency because of the notorious untruthfulness of the Indians. Most of them openly manufacture evidence, swear to false statements for a financial consideration, friendship, or revenge, and in this way defeat justice by raising "a reasonable doubt" in behalf of the prisoner.

Missionary work.—The Methodist and Catholic churches still maintain missions in this agency. The Methodists have erected a very neat church building. Both work in perfect harmony with each other and the school.

Sale of inherited Indian land.—This land is in demand and brings good prices. The rules now require that all purchase money received for the sale of this land be turned over to the heir listing it for sale. This is a great injustice, both to the Indian and those having just claims upon the deceased owner of the land, because the creditor has no means of collecting a just debt which should be a charge upon the land, and the Indian is protected in his dishonesty by enabling him to evade the payment of claims which equity and good morals require should be settled out of the proceeds of these sales, such as burial expenses. These have been paid often by Indian relatives who hold receipts for the coffins and other demands which occurred at the death of the allottee, which demands are, as a rule, wholly ignored by the heir and can not be settled by the agent, who, under existing rules and regulations, has no authority to liquidate them. It is not right that these claims should be unpaid. I would respectfully ask that some method be provided to meet this emergency.

Encouraging features.—During the current fiscal year I organized a farmers' institute in this agency for the purpose of creating an interest among the Indians in their homes, stock raising, and agriculture. The meetings are well attended. Many Indians take part in the discussions. I have noticed many improvements around their homes; fences rebuilt, gardens planted, and many more fields of oats sown this year than last. A spirit of emulation has been awakened, and I hope for many more good results.

Gambling and drinking much less frequent than last year. But few cases have occurred since the murder of U. S. Grant last October. Taken altogether the situation is improving and the outlook encouraging.

Inspection.—During the year the agency and school have been inspected by Supervisor Holland—but no other official—whose helpful suggestions were gratefully received and acted upon.

Thanking you for the kindness and courtesy of the past year, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, PENDLETON, OREG., *July 25, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh and last annual report of the affairs of the Umatilla Agency, which covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 1,196, as follows:

Cayuse	404
Walla Walla	588
Umatilla	204
Total	1,196
Males	525
Females	671
Males over 18	290
Females over 14	474
Males and females between 6 and 16	295

By intermingling of the tribes through marriage it is becoming more and more difficult to classify the Indians tribally.

Inherited Indian lands.—The provision in the act of May 27, 1902, permitting the sale of inherited lands I consider a wise one. It will not be many years until the trust period of twenty-five years will expire and the allottees be given title in fee without any restrictions as to sales or protection by the Government. Sales of inherited lands to the whites at this time will gradually bring the Indians more and more in contact with the ways of the white man, who will be in their midst as an example.

Agriculture.—The season has been very favorable for all crops raised in this section. The prospect for wheat is the best for some years, if it properly matures. Potatoes and vegetables generally are doing fairly well. Late frosts have done considerable damage.

Roads.—Thoroughfares on this reservation are generally in good condition. The road supervisor, an Indian, has done considerable work with a force of men making improvements upon some of the main roads south of the agency.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians generally has been good. No epidemics have occurred, and from my observation I believe scrofulous cases are not so much in evidence as formerly.

Lawsuits.—The case of Philomene Smith *v.* He yu tse mil ken has finally been determined, after going through the United States district court, the United States court of appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the lower courts were sustained, and thus He yu tse mil ken loses the land allotted to him rightfully thirteen years ago by the regularly appointed allotting commissioners. I now fear many similar cases for change of allotments will be instituted.

Conditions.—The general condition of the Indians and the reservation is good. Gradual advancement toward civilization continues and many new houses are being built by the allottees.

School.—The past year has been a very successful one in this school. The enrollment has been as high as 110. Deportment of the pupils has been exceptionally good, and no serious cases of bad behavior have occurred. Five children ran away, but were brought back by the Indian policemen. Excellent health has been enjoyed throughout the year.

Repairs in a few of the buildings will put them all in good condition for the coming year's work. The water and sewerage system has proven to be excellent. The grounds have been beautified and are attractive.

Five transfers from this school to Chemawa were made during the year. Taking the average age of Indian children attending this school into consideration, the amount of work accomplished by them seems remarkable. A more willing set of children to do the work assigned them could not be met with. Some of the employees deserve much credit for their untiring efforts in the upbuilding of this school.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILKINS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WARM SPRING AGENCY.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, OREG., *August 22, 1904.*

SIR. I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for Warm Spring Agency and School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

There is no change in the location, boundary, or topography of the reservation. The nearest railroad and telegraphic point is Shaniko, Oreg., the southern terminus of the Columbia Southern Railroad. Visitors to the agency and school usually come by way of Biggs, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company; thence by the Columbia Southern to Shaniko, and from there by private conveyance to the agency. The distance from Shaniko to the agency is about 58 miles. The stage and mail route to Warm Spring, though daily, is too circuitous to invite patronage.

According to the census returns the total Indian population of the reservation is 786, remnants and descendants of the Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute tribes.

Males above 18 years of age	233
Females above 14 years of age	298
School children between 6 and 16, inclusive	133

The allotment of land in severalty to these Indians was completed in 1896. Many allotments were very poorly selected, some of them being utterly worthless for any thing except scenery. The allottees are practically all living on their allotments where land and location are suitable. Up to date there has never been any inherited lands sold or allotments rented.

About 600 head of cattle have been put on the reservation under the grazing permit system.

This has been an excellent season for all crops, especially hay and grain, and the yield per acre will be much better than last year, although the acreage is much less than usual, owing to lack of seed and wet spring. Wheat, rye, and barley, the principal crops in this section, should be sown in the fall, which requires summer fallowing on account of dry weather. Our efforts to induce the Indians to adopt this method have been so far almost fruitless. They would much rather follow their old custom of leaving the reservation in August for the purpose of hunting or picking hops than stay at home and put in a crop.

The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, garden vegetables, and fruits. Grain hay is almost exclusively used. Stock consists of horses and cattle, with a few hogs and chickens.

Two additional farmers have been appointed for the purpose of looking after the agricultural interests of the Indians, and especially to instruct them in methods of dry-land farming. Just how far this will be beneficial remains to be seen. They each have a team of horses, implements, and a piece of land on which to conduct a model farm and experiment with new crops. Farmers' meetings will be held from time to time during the year, where methods in farming will be discussed and new ideas will be presented. These meetings, so far, have not been largely attended, but the interest manifested has been very encouraging.

Intemperance is fast becoming a menace to the peace and happiness of these people, and promises to be as troublesome here as at other reservations. Drunken quarrels and carousals are becoming more frequent, one of which resulted in the death of a policeman, who was assisting to make an arrest. During the last years the country north and east of the reservation has been settling up rapidly, and some half dozen saloons or gallon houses have been opened. This brings whisky within the reach of any Indian who wants it. Confederates retail it outside of the saloon to the Indian in large or small quantities, as desired. This illegal traffic is carried on

in such a way as to evade the law or make it impossible to get evidence sufficient to convict the offender.

Gambling is still indulged in occasionally, but generally in the woods or brush, out of sight of the police. Larceny is of rare occurrence except of each other's wives or husbands. All marriages are required to be according to the laws of the State, and after a license has been issued Indian marriages are never recognized.

The court of Indian offenses consists of three judges, who hold two sessions each month. During the year the court disposed of 33 cases, 13 of which were criminal. As a general thing their decisions are accepted as right and just and their decrees willingly obeyed.

The police force consists of one captain and nine privates. In the main these officers have been efficient, especially so in looking after other's friends. They are inclined to be lenient with their own friends, and in some cases have tried to shield them, yet their aim is to be obedient and respectful to their superior officers. At the close of the year our force was reduced to seven privates.

The missionary work is under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church. They have two resident missionaries and one field matron on the reservation. These are people of excellent character, earnest and persistent in their efforts to better the moral and spiritual condition of the Indians, and have been especially helpful to the school, offering their services freely whenever needed.

These Indians are very anxious for a flour mill. At the present time their wheat is hauled 50 miles to mill. A flouring mill would be much appreciated, especially by the poorer class, and might be the means of inducing each one to raise their own breadstuffs.

School.—The capacity of the school is rated at 150, which is more than sufficient for the number of school children on the reservation. The scholastic population is 133, and many of these are physically unfit for school. The enrollment for the last year was 114, and the average attendance 98. Eight pupils were transferred to Chemawa in April and 3 sent to Haskell at the close of the term. The buildings are all frame and in good repair except that they need calcimining. They are heated by wood stoves and lighted by electricity. A complete water and sewer system is in operation. Our water supply is pumped from Shitike Creek, a mountain stream, and while ordinarily pure, yet to guard against the possibility of impure water the installment of a Jewell filter is under consideration.

With the exception of la grippe, the health of the school has been very good. The school suffered with two sieges of la grippe, one in April and one in June, which were severe and greatly interfered with the work of the school.

The school farm consists of about 700 acres. During the past year about 120 acres were fenced, making in all about 200 acres under fence. Much of this land is too rocky and hilly to cultivate, yet it was necessary to inclose it in order to get the good land. About 50 acres were cleared of sagebrush, of which 21 acres were plowed and sown to wheat. This will about double our hay crop, and ought to furnish nearly enough for the coming year. This land, however, is too far from the school to be worked to the best advantage, as too much time is consumed in going to and from work.

The garden does not promise as good results as were obtained last year. The season has been good, but the work in the garden has been unsatisfactory. What we need is a competent and experienced farmer. The last two seasons the position has been filled by such Indians as I could pick up, who soon grew tired of the place, and are almost worse than no one.

We have a dairy herd of 22 cows, which, during the last year, have furnished the school with nearly as much milk and butter as it could use. We have quite a number of young cattle that should be sold before winter. Our cow barn is very inconveniently located and arranged, being too far from the school, and is too small. The horse barn is too small and poorly arranged. During the coming year a new horse barn will be built and the old one will be remodeled for a cow barn. This will give the cows more comfortable quarters, at a convenient distance from the school.

The boys received instruction and experience in farming, gardening, and the care of stock. Owing to the scarcity of large girls, the bulk of the bread making was done by them. Three boys were placed in the blacksmith shop, where they did excellent work.

The girls were given instruction in dressmaking, patching, cooking, butter making, laundering, fancy work, and carpet weaving. At a cash outlay of $2.50 a carpet loom was constructed and about 60 yards of rag carpet made by the girls of the school. Most of this work was done by girls 10 to 14 years old. The girls also had the care of the chickens. This industry has so far been almost a failure, on account of the Indian dogs and coyotes. Between them they get away with from 20 to 35 every year.

The school-room work was very good. Excellent progress was made in reading and language. These subjects were given special attention, as all the grades were deficient in these branches. The progress in other branches was only fair. The evening hour was devoted to singing, reading, socials, and talks by employees.

A plot of ground was set aside for the children's garden, which was planted and tended by the pupils under the direction of the class-room teachers. This work was well conducted and very successful. The boys declared that a few weeks in that garden was worth more to them than a year on the farm.

At the close of the year an exhibit was given of the children's work from both the literary and industrial departments. These expositions are always well attended by the parents, who are deeply interested in the exhibits, and the children take great pleasure in showing their work to visitors. This year the beautiful rugs made on the carpet loom, being a new feature, attracted much attention and elicited many grunts of surprise and approval. The parents could hardly believe that their little girls did or could make such rugs out of rags.

I take pleasure in acknowledging official visits by Special Agent Downs, Inspector Chubbuck, and Supervisor Holland.

Thanking your office for its assistance and many courtesies shown me during the year, I am,

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. KIRK,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 29, 1904.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Location.—This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in the extreme eastern part of the reservation, which is 20 miles from Gettysburg, S. Dak., the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, from whence all supplies are received and hauled by Indian freighters. Mail is received daily, except Sundays. The telegraph station is Gettysburg, S. Dak., which is connected with the agency by telephone.

Population.—The census of the Indians belonging and enrolled at this agency shows the total number to be 2,477, a decrease of 4 over the census of 1903, which are divided as follows:

Males	1,207
Females	1,270
Males over 18 years of age	677
Females over 14 years of age	870
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	603

The reservation is divided into three districts, with a farmer in charge of each, whose respective headquarters are at Cherry Creek subissue station, White Horse subissue station, and at the agency proper, the employee in charge of each having general supervision of the Indians in his district.

Agriculture.—Very little has been done during the past year in the way of farming, and no special effort was made to encourage the Indian in this direction, as the land is not adapted for this purpose, being in the semiarid region. The usual amount of gardening was done along the creek and river bottoms, with good results in many cases. It was very wet during the planting season, and in consequence the yield of potatoes and vegetables was good. The hay crop, an important feature on this reservation, was good, owing mainly to the fact of an abundance of early rains, and the grass on this reservation is more abundant and in better condition than it has been for many years before.

Stock raising.—This constituting, as it does, the main industry of this reservation, it has been carefully looked after, and there is a very perceptible improvement in the quality of the cattle and horses being raised here. All the beef required for this