

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1897.

403149

SUMMARY OF INDIAN SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE.

The following table gives a statement of the number of Indian schools, enrollment, and attendance during the past twenty years.

TABLE 3.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1897. a*

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. b		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,488
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	c 156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	c 145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676

a Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

b Indian children attending public schools are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

c Decrease in number of boarding schools is due to discontinuance of some contract schools and the conversion of others into day schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

In 1890 the first experiment was made with reference to the education of Indian pupils with white pupils in the public schools of the different States and Territories. Circulars were addressed to county superintendents and others, expressing the desire of the Indian Office that they would cooperate with it in securing the admission of Indian children into the white schools. Contracts for such pupils were made first in 1891 for such pupils, at a rate of \$10 per capita per quarter, based upon the average attendance maintained. Strong inducements were placed before the public schools to reach out and gather in the prospective Indian citizens, and by educating them on an equal plane with the white people, better fit them for assuming in the future the duties and responsibilities of citizens. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of this Office, progress in this direction has been exceedingly slow, although it is of vital interest to every community in which there are Indian children that they should be given special care and attention.

In order to overcome the prejudice of the whites, the amount to be paid for the education of Indian pupils was purposely fixed at a rate higher than that usually expended for public-school advantages; but with all these inducements there was an enrollment last year of only 303, with

methods. Manual training has been extensively provided for, with excellent results, and industrial education has gone on hand in hand with the intellectual development of the untrained Indian mind.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There are seventy-three Government Indian boarding schools located upon the reservations, their distribution, capacity, and date of opening being set forth in the subjoined table:

TABLE 6.—Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	80	Mar. —, 1879	
Keams Canyon	90	— —, 1887	
Navajo	120	Dec. —, 1881	
Pima	150	Sept. —, 1881	
San Carlos	100	Oct. —, 1880	
White Mountain Apache	65	Feb. —, 1894	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr. —, 1884	
Hoopa Valley	200	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	70	Aug. 15, 1881 Sept. 12, 1893	Suspended after July, 1883, by burning of building.
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	150	— —, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	250	Sept. —, 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept. —, 1885	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	90	Sept. —, 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte ..	130	June —, 1872	Begun by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867 under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	30	Oct. —, 1871	
Pottawatomie	80	— —, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	40	— —, 1871 Sept. —, 1875	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov. —, 1867	
Pine Point	100	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1883.
Red Lake	50	Nov. —, 1877	
White Earth	40	— —, 1871	Building burned in February, 1895.
Wild Rice River	65	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1883.
Montana:			
Blackfeet	125	Jan. —, 1883	
Crow	160	Oct. —, 1884	
Crow, Montana Industrial	60	July 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1886.
Fort Belknap	100	Aug. —, 1891	
Fort Peck	200	Aug. —, 1881	
Nebraska:			
Omaha	75	— —, 1881	
Santee	80	Apr. —, 1874	
Winnebago	100	Oct. —, 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	120	Nov. —, 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11, 1893	Previously a semiboarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	100	Apr. —, 1884	
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	150	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold	60	Nov. 21, 1894	
Fort Totten	350	— —, 1874 Jan. —, 1891	At agency. At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, agency	110	May —, 1877	
Standing Rock, agricultural	100	— —, 1878	
Standing Rock, Grand River	80	Nov. 20, 1893	
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	75	May —, 1872	
Arapaho	130	Dec. —, 1872	

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TABLE 6.—Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.			
Cheyenne.....	200	— —, 1879	
Fort Sill.....	125	Aug. —, 1891	
Kaw.....	60	Dec. —, 1869	In Kansas.
Osage.....	180	Aug. —, 1874	In Indian Territory.
Otoe.....	75	Feb. —, 1874	
Pawnee.....	125	Oct. —, 1875	In Nebraska.
Ponca.....	100	— —, 1865	In Nebraska.
Rainy Mountain.....	50	— —, 1878	In Indian Territory.
Riverside (Wichita).....	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Sac and Fox.....	120	Sep. —, 1893	
Seger.....	120	Sep. —, 1871	In Kansas.
Oregon:		Apr. —, 1872	In Indian Territory.
Grande Ronde.....	100	Jan. 11, 1893	
Klamath.....	140	Apr. —, 1874	
Siletz.....	80	Feb. —, 1874	
Umatilla.....	100	Oct. —, 1873	
Yainax.....	100	Jan. —, 1883	
South Dakota:		Nov. —, 1882	
Cheyenne River.....	130	Apr. 1, 1893	At new agency. At old agency school for girls opened in 1874 under missionary auspices in Government buildings; school for boys opened in 1880.
Crow Creek, Agency.....	140	— —, 1874	
Crow Creek, Grace Mission.....	50	Feb. 1, 1897	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1888.
Hope (Springfield).....	60	Aug. 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1882.
Lower Brulé.....	140	Oct. —, 1881	
Sisseton.....	130	— —, 1873	
Yankton.....	160	Feb. —, 1882	
Utah:			
Ouray.....	80	Apr. —, 1893	
Uintah.....	90	Jan. —, 1881	
Washington:			
Okanagan (Tonasket).....	90	— —, 1890	
Puyallup.....	200	June —, 1871	
Yakima.....	140	— —, 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Lac du Flambeau.....	140	July 10, 1895	
Menomonee.....	160	— —, 1876	
Oneida.....	120	Mar. 27, 1893	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	200	Apr. —, 1879	
Total.....	8,270		

There were educated in these schools last year 8,112 Indian children, a slight decrease in number from the previous year, which results from the abandonment of one school and the conversion of others into day schools. Reservation schools, situated in the heart of the Indian country, are perpetual reminders of the civilization which lies outside the reservation. Here the Indian parent can occasionally see his children, note their progress, and involuntarily receive some idea of the benefits of education.

The efficiency of these schools has been largely increased and the personnel of their employees improved. The curriculum adopted for them is the outgrowth of years of careful study of their requirements. The majority of them have large, commodious, and well-arranged buildings, while others are merely makeshifts, without modern conveniences. An industrial training, more or less varied, is given, but of course it is not so extensive and elaborate as that at the larger nonreservation

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

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

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

Census.—

Males	879
Females	910

Total population	1,789
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Males above 18 years	496
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Females above 14 years	614
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Children between 6 and 16 years	476
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I submit herewith the annual report of Superintendent Asbury.

Very respectfully,

L. T. ERWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

confined to its

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

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

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

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

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

In a reservation school it is most desirable, in fact necessary, that the agent and superintendent be able to do but little, if anything. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the hearty support of Agent L. T. Erwin, who has been ready to indorse needed improvements for the school and to exert his influence for its good.

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

Very respectfully,

CALVIN ASBURY,

Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

The SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through L. T. Erwin, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

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

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

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

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEES.

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

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

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

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

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EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
Warm Springs, Oreg.— Continued.			White Earth, Minn.— Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIANS.		
Albert Kuckup.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	Daniel S. Morrison....	Asst. clerk.....	\$800
Charles Pitt.....	Interpreter.....	\$100	Truman Beaulieu.....	Interpreter.....	240
Thomas Palmer.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	George A. Berry.....	Blacksmith.....	720
INDIAN POLICE.			David McArthur.....	Teamster.....	360
Antoine Pepino.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	J. E. Perrault.....	Farmer.....	840
Charles Wewa.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Lawrence Roberts....	Blacksmith.....	720
Suppah.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charley Murray.....	do.....	720
James Sawykee.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alexie Gurneau.....	do.....	720
Jackson Culps.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alex Jourdan.....	Teamster.....	320
Perry Kuckup.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Graves.....	Interpreter.....	240
Peter Brunoe.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Mart Branchard.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Ira Seymour.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Frank Ellis.....	Teamster.....	320
Western Shoshone, Nev.			William Bellanger.....	Interpreter.....	240
WHITES.			William Andrews.....	Asst. farmer.....	600
William L. Hargrove....	Agent.....	1,500	Theo. B. Beaulieu.....	do.....	600
Howard Russell.....	Clerk.....	900	Joseph Thomas.....	Asst. black- smith.....	p. m. 25
Dougan W. McKay.....	Physician.....	1,000	Charles Martin.....	do.....	p. m. 25
W. T. Smith.....	For warding agent.....	100	Andrew Vanoss.....	Teamster.....	380
C. W. Ellis (a).....	Blacksmith.....	720	Samuel Critt.....	Stableman.....	240
INDIANS.			Joseph H. Woodbury....	Asst. clerk.....	600
Frank Smith.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Sam Harney.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Gay bay gah bow.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Charlie Wines.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Parker.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
John Black.....	Farmer.....	360	Winfield Smith.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Fat.....	Mail carrier.....	240	Peter J. Perrault.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Dick Smith.....	Farmer.....	360	Abraham Viznor.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John Fairbanks.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Thacker.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	George Coleman.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Washington....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Star Bad Boy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Johnny Dave.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Way mit e go zance....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Mingo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Henry Defoe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Johnny Pronto.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph C. Roy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Damon.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Kay ke zhe gwon abe....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Golconda.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joe Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Ruby.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Martin.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
White Earth, Minn.			Kay qua tah be tung....	Private.....	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Joe Bellanger.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Robert M. Allen.....	Agent.....	1,800	An je ke new.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Robert J. Holland.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Be mah squash.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George S. Leshar.....	Physician.....	1,200	Kay she bah wo say....	do.....	p. m. 10
Edward S. Hart.....	Physician and overseer.....	1,200	Ne gone gwon abe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Simon W. Smith.....	Physician.....	1,000	John Bad Boy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
J. H. Heidelman.....	do.....	1,200	Alfred Warren.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Arnold A. Ledebor.....	Issue clerk.....	1,000	Aun dube tung.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George A. Morrison.....	Farmer and overseer.....	1,000	George Walters.....	do.....	p. m. 10
C. E. Morse.....	Transporta- tion agent.....	p. m. 10	Yakima, Wash.		
John J. Lynch.....	Supt. logging.....	p. m. 100	WHITES.		
J. H. Harrington.....	Transporta- tion agent.....	p. m. 10	Lewis T. Erwin.....	Agent.....	1,800
D. J. Lynch.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. L. Banks.....	Clerk.....	1,000
			Albert Wilgus.....	Physician.....	1,000
			R. I. Watson.....	Carpenter.....	720
			Martin Doyle.....	Add. farmer.....	p. m. 65
			Elmer E. Knightlinger...	Engineer.....	720
			INDIANS.		
			Joe Flanney.....	Blacksmith.....	600
			Walter Charley.....	Teamster.....	260
			Stick Joe.....	Judge.....	p. m. 5
			Thomas Cree.....	do.....	p. m. 5
			Satus Shuster.....	do.....	p. m. 5

a Temporary.

MISCELLANEOUS POSITIONS IN INDIAN SERVICE.

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ist of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN MISCELLANEOUS POSITIONS, INDIAN SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENTS—Continued.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
Takima, Wash.—Cont.			Indian inspectors.		
INDIAN POLICE.			Clinton C. Duncan		\$2,500
Peter Klickatat	Captain	p. m. 15	James McLaughlin		2,500
William Nehemiah	Private	p. m. 10	J. George Wright		2,500
George Nehemiah	do	p. m. 10	John Lane		2,500
James Solomon	do	p. m. 10	Special Indian agents.		
William Zack	do	p. m. 10	Marcus D. Shelby		2,000
Yaw yowan	do	p. m. 10	Alfred C. Hawley		2,000
Taylor Martin	do	p. m. 10	Roger C. Spooner		2,000
Jim Butler	do	p. m. 10	James E. Jenkins		2,000
Yankton, S. Dak. (a)			Board of Indian Commissioners.		
WHITES.			Merrill E. Gates	Chairman	None.
James A. Smith	Agent	\$1,600	Eliphalet Whittlesay	Secretary	2,000
C. B. Persons	Clerk	1,200	Albert K. Smiley		None.
James Brewster	Physician	1,200	William H. Lyon		None.
F. H. Craig	Genl. mechanic	900	Joseph T. Jacobs		None.
J. Brown	Farmer	900	William D. Walker		None.
C. S. Bush	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	Philip C. Garrett		None.
INDIANS.			Darwin R. James		None.
S. C. De Fond	Issue clerk	720	Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple		None.
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	480	Wm. M. Beardshear		None.
E. Highrock	do	300	Superintendent of Irrigation Crow Reservation, Mont. (c).		
W. Bean	Carpenter	300	Walter H. Graves		2,700
C. Brugnier	Harnessmaker	300	Superintendent of Irrigation on Navajo Reservation.		
S. Packard	Wagonmaker	300	George Butler		2,000
E. Sherman	Tinner	300	Special agent for Medawakanton Sioux in Minnesota.		
J. Butcher	Butcher	120	Robert B. Henton		p. d. 5
S. Spider	Stableman	300	Physician in charge of Chippewas of Lake Superior.		
F. T. Brunot	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	James G. Turner		700
J. B. Cournoyer	do	p. m. 60	Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Muscogees (or Creeks), and Seminoles.		
George Dripps	do	p. m. 40	Archibald S. McKen-		5,000
M. Leeds	Judge	p. m. 10	non.		5,000
M. Arnold	do	p. m. 10	Henry L. Dawes		5,000
S. Antelope	do	p. m. 10	Frank C. Armstrong		5,000
J. Rondell	Addl. farmer	p. m. 40	Alexander B. Montgomery		5,000
T. M. Arconge	Interpreter	240	Tams Bixby		
B. Archambeau	Painter	300			
C. H. Bonnin b	Asst. clerk	720			
L. Archambeau	Teamster	300			
J. Cook	Carpenter	300			
H. Frederick	Blacksmith	300			
INDIAN POLICE.					
C. Wanikiya	Private	p. m. 10			
Big Bear	do	p. m. 10			
F. Cetan	do	p. m. 10			
J. Omaha	Captain	p. m. 15			
E. Santee	Private	p. m. 10			
Stand on top	do	p. m. 10			
J. Highrock	do	p. m. 10			
P. Hepana	do	p. m. 10			

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EMPLOYEES IN SCHOOL SERVICE.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>White Earth Agency, Minn.—Continued.</i>						
LEECH LAKE SCHOOL—continued.						
Chloe E. Mitchell	Matron	\$480	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Stella Cress	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Nancy Taylor	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Elvina Quinlan	Cook	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.						
Viola Cook	Superintendent	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Ida M. Warren	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Theodore Branchaud	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Clarence White Thunder	Assistant industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Flora Roy	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Julia Chaudonnett	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Jane Roy	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Isabelle Bellanger	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1895	
Clara Dusette	Cook	400	F.	I.	May 8, 1897	
Josie Hutchinson	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
RED LAKE SCHOOL.						
E. O. Hughes	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	June 20, 1895	
Albert Bishop	Teacher	540	M.	I.	Mar. 18, 1897	
Patsy Needham	Industrial teacher	400	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Clara Fairbanks	Matron	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Edith M. Cuniff	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Lizzie Roy	Laundress	300	F.	I.	do	
Emma C. Morrison	Cook	300	F.	I.	do	
GULL LAKE MISSION DAY SCHOOL.						
Honor M. Denley	Cook	p.m. 40	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Margaret W. Peticolas	Female industrial teacher	p.m. 50	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
<i>Wittenberg school, Wis.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Axel Jacobson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
James Van Wert	Clerk	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Alice Johnson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Oline Lysne	do	540	F.	W.	do	
Joel Tyndall	do	480	M.	I.	Mar. 15, 1897	
David Pallado	Disciplinarian	400	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Anna Jacobson	Matron	540	F.	W.	do	
Julia Palmer	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Clara J. Bakke	Seamstress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1897	
Annie Nelson	Laundress	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Maggie Woodman	Baker	260	F.	I.	do	
Barbara Overen	Cook	360	F.	W.	do	
Hildus Rolfsen	Farmer	480	M.	W.	do	
P. C. Schlytter	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1896	
Nancy Smith	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Aug. 14, 1896	
Abbie Duxtator	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1896	
Julia Smith	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	July 18, 1896	
Baptiste Webster	Fireman steam apparatus	80	M.	I.	Jan. 7, 1897	
Fred. Smith	Band teacher	80	M.	I.	July 18, 1896	
<i>Yakima Agency boarding school, Wash.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Calvin Asbury	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Liza S. Whitaker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1896	
Ida M. Asbury	do	600	F.	W.	do	

EMPLOYEES IN SCHOOL SERVICE.

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Yakima Agency boarding school, Wash.—Continued.</i>						
Nina Butler.....	Teacher.....	\$540	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
C. M. Gilman.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1896	
Rhoda A. Hail.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	do	
Carrie Staton.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1894	
M. A. Gilman.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	May 13, 1897	
Susie Stone.....	Assistant seamstress.....	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Minnie Charley.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Eva Scow.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Alice Catlin.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	do	
Anna Thomas.....	Assistant cook.....	240	F.	I.	do	
C. F. Whitaker.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
Columbus Sapanway.....	Indian assistant.....	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Geo. Lee.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	do	
Freddie Sam.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
<i>TOPPENISH DAY SCHOOL.</i>						
Kate Henderson McCaw.....	Teacher.....	p.m.60	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1896	
<i>Yankton Agency boarding school, S. Dak.</i>						
E. D. Wood.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1892	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
M. E. Wood.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. A. Frank.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
Mercy I. Bonnin.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1896	
Anna Sheridan.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
R. A. Voy.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. K. Coshun.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1895	
M. Sweeney.....	Assistant matron.....	400	F.	I.	Nov. 4, 1896	
Frances M. Coshun.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
J. Thomas.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
A. E. Voy.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
S. Barbier.....	Assistant cook.....	240	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1895	
Jas. Irving.....	Night watchman.....	200	M.	N.	Apr. 1, 1897	
H. Leeds.....	Indian assistant.....	120	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1897	
Mary Hunter.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
J. Veaux.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Lucy Walking Bull.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	May 8, 1897	
<i>Independent day schools.</i>						
Big Pine, Cal.: Josie Turner.....	Teacher.....	p.m.60	F.	I.	Oct. 23, 1893	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Bishop, Cal.: Minnie C. Barrows.....	do.....	p.m.72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	