

that these people are wards of the Government, paying no taxes, doing nothing for road improvement, etc., and as a consequence are not entitled to support.

The young and strong Indians should be required to pay taxes, assist in road work, etc., and in return the aged and infirm of the tribe will be taken care of by the respective towns in which they live. If this can not be done it is the duty of our great and good country to care for the old and helpless Indians in some other way.

Respectfully submitted.

AXEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., August —, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902; also census and statistics accompanying this report on separate forms.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency and the Arapaho subagency, while old, have been repaired and are serviceable. An additional shed and tool room has been built at this agency.

Agriculture.—By direction of the Department and with the consent of the Indians, sufficient money was expended out of the proceeds of grazing leases to purchase ample supply of wheat and oats for the spring seeding. The Shoshoni tribe, being industrious, have a good stand of grain with a fair prospect of a good crop, equal or better than last year. The Arapaho, with the most seed and better land than the Shoshoni and better irrigating facilities, will, as was the case last year, have almost a total failure in their grain and hay crops. This condition is attributable to two causes—first, their indolent disposition; second, the great number of visitors that they have to entertain.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made during the year, as there has been no allotting agent on this reservation, a fact bitterly complained of by the Indians, as many worthless allotments have been made and most of the corners and lines have been obliterated, causing conflicts and confusion which can be remedied only by an allotting agent.

Education.—The school year just closed has been marked by general improvement all along the line at each school. A larger attendance, with less runaways, is the most noticeable feature. The advancement made in studies is a matter of much satisfaction to all concerned.

The Wind River school, situate one mile from this agency, with a capacity of 180, had an enrollment of 171 and an average attendance of 162 last quarter of school year. The only building done at the school during the year was a frame storehouse for tools and machinery, 24 by 18 feet. The school buildings, while not old, are in a dangerous condition owing to the poor construction, bad material, and defective foundation, causing a settling and cracking of the walls. The boys' building has been temporarily secured by iron rods through the building each way in both first and second story. This, however, is only a temporary makeshift. The main building, used for dining room, kitchen, girls' dormitory, employees' quarters, superintendent's office and quarters, also the school building, are in need of immediate attention, as the walls are parting. (See Supervisor Chalecraft's recent report on these buildings.) The school farm has been successfully and profitably cultivated, and a large amount of vegetables raised for school use.

The Shoshoni Mission school, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of this agency, is conducted by Rev. John Roberts, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. This school receives no Government aid, but is supported by the Church and the products of the school farm. Only girls are received. It can accommodate 20. Last quarter its enrollment was 17, average attendance 13. Rev. Mr. Roberts is the most conscientious and painstaking man on this reservation, often neglecting self and family in the interest of the Indians.

St. Stephens Mission school, 3 miles from the subagency and 25 miles from this agency, receives no Government aid, is under the control of the Catholic Church, in charge of Rev. Father F. P. Sansone, S. J., assisted by Rev. Father A. Valpolini and seven sisters. It has a capacity of 125, an enrollment of 78, with an average attend-

ance of 69 during the last quarter of school year. The school is supported by the Catholic Church, by charity, and the products of the school farm, is very successful and thorough in the educational and industrial training of its pupils.

Big Wind River day school, 16 miles from this agency, has been taught during the last year by John F. Johnson, a quarter-blood Indian, in a very successful and satisfactory manner. It has a capacity of 21, had an enrollment of 16, with an average attendance of 14. The school has been taught in a log cabin, built by the parents of the pupils without Government help. A suitable building is needed; also a cook or matron to prepare the noonday meals and instruct the pupils in table manners and the girls in household duties.

Missionary work.—Revs. Roberts, Coolidge, Sansone, and Valpolini are zealous in their work of religious and moral instruction, with a perceptible beneficial effect upon the pupils in the schools.

Morality.—Indian and plural marriages, being prohibited, are no longer indulged in. Intoxicants are rarely seen on the reservation; stealing is seldom heard of; crimes or offenses of any kind are few and far between.

Courts.—There being no Indian judge on this reservation, the few controversies are settled by the agent. There have been no cases during the year to take to the civil courts. The police are faithful and industrious, and kept busy all the time.

Roads and ditches.—Fifteen miles of new road have been built during the year, and as most of it was mountain road into timber, much of the work has been heavy and difficult. Thirty miles of road have been repaired, and many small bridges and culverts made. About 10 miles of new irrigating ditches have been constructed, and about 35 miles repaired.

Freighting.—The Indians transported last year about 300,000 pounds of freight, for which they received about \$4,500. They put up for the Government and post 400 tons of hay, for which they received about \$3,000. They delivered to post, agency, and school 400 cords of wood, for which they received \$2,400. They have during the year opened a coal bank on the reservation, 9 miles from this agency. The coal is of good quality, and the agency, school, and post will be supplied with coal by the Indians from this mine.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians on this reservation during the past year shows an improvement over former years, attributable to the work of the field matron, school training, and less traveling around on passes.

In 1900 the loss was 18; in 1901 it was 12; last year the births were 44, deaths 43, a gain of one—the first gain in many years.

Visiting Indians.—The custom of giving passes is a greater curse to the Indians on this reservation than all other evils combined. I give no passes during the working season, but visiting Indians swarm onto this reservation from surrounding agencies with passes ranging from thirty to one hundred and twenty days. This stops work, and councils, dances, feasts, presents, and clamoring for passes to return visits are in order, and thus the entire working season is wasted. For two years past the Arapaho tribe on this reservation have made no progress, but have retrograded, have lost their crops, and have eaten up their cattle, in consequence of the crowd of visitors they have to entertain and feed. I have been compelled to resort to drastic measures, and with the aid of the Indian police have driven all visitors from the reservation, as I know them to be a pack of bummers, with no disposition to work themselves or permit others to do so. They kill game out of season, and fires in the mountains are breaking out in every direction, supposed to be set by traveling Indians.

Census.—The census completed on June 30, 1902, and submitted herewith shows the Indian population on this reservation to be as follows:

Shoshoni (males, 414; females, 386).....	800
Arapaho (males, 412; females, 416).....	828
Total.....	1,628
Number of males above 18 years of age:	
Shoshoni.....	251
Arapaho.....	236
Number of females above 14 years of age:	
Shoshoni.....	236
Arapaho.....	255
Number of children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshoni.....	184
Arapaho.....	144
Between the ages of 6 and 18:	
Shoshoni (males, 110; females, 87).....	197
Arapaho (males, 87; females, 81).....	168

Number of births:		
Shoshoni	23	
Arapahc	21	
		44
Number of deaths:		
Shoshoni	28	
Arapaho.....	15	
		43

In conclusion I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his corps of able assistants for their kind forbearance and courteous assistance rendered me during the past year.

H. G. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Shoshoni Agency, Wyo., August 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

This school is located in the valley of Little Wind River, 1½ miles from the agency and about the same distance from Fort Washakie, and 150 miles from Rawlins, the nearest point on the Union Pacific Railroad, from which place we receive daily mail by stage.

The Government owns and operates about 40 miles of telephone line on the reservation, connecting the school with Lander, the seat of this county, and from there the Rocky Mountain Telephone Company has a line running to Casper, 150 miles from the school, the nearest place on the Northwestern Railroad system. From this point all the Indian and school supplies are freighted in by the Indians.

The school farm consists of 620 acres, of which about 120 acres are under cultivation; the balance is in pasture, excepting about 6 acres, which are used for playgrounds, corrals, hog lots, etc. The farm is easily irrigated, and will produce all kinds of grain, grasses, and vegetables that will grow in this altitude, being an elevation of about 6,000 feet and surrounded by mountains covered with snow most of the year.

There are three main buildings, made of brick with stone foundations, all of which are in bad repair, and in my judgment very unsafe to be occupied, especially the boys' building and the school building. I consider them unsafe on account of the foundations giving way, causing the walls in many places to crack from bottom to top. The boys' building has 12 iron rods through it to hold it together, 6 lengthwise and 6 crosswise, and it does appear to me that when a building must be braced to prevent the walls from falling out it is not safe to be occupied by any number of people. Supervisor Chalcraft, who was here the first of last month, made a thorough examination of foundations and walls, inside and outside, and was convinced that the boys' building and school building are unsafe. The material and mechanical work of these three buildings, certainly were the poorest that could have been found at that time.

A cottage for employees, the shops, and laundry, which are built of stone, are all good, substantial buildings and in good condition.

The enrollment for the year was 174—98 boys and 76 girls; the average attendance, 153+.

During the year there were 5 deaths—all girls and all of the Shoshoni tribe. Aside from these deaths the health of the pupils and employees was good.

The frequent changes in the position of principal teacher was a great drawback in the literary work with the larger and more advanced pupils, but after the arrival of Prof. O. C. Edwards, who at once took charge, the schoolroom work moved along much more satisfactorily. During the whole year the two lower rooms did good work.

Under the supervision of Mr. Edwards the boys and girls were instructed in garden making, in which a pupil was given a plot of ground 30 by 60 feet. There were 32 of these individual gardens. A complete report of Mr. Edwards's manner of conducting this work was made to the superintendent of Indian schools.

The boys and girls have been taught such industrial work as is usually done in all Indian reservation schools. The girls have been trained to do housework, cooking, and care of kitchen and dining room, care of milk, and churning butter; to do work in sewing room—cutting, making, and mending garments—and to do such work as is usually done in the laundry.

The boys have been taught to do farming—preparing the ground, sowing the seed, and taking care of the grain, making hay, and making dams, ditches, and irrigating the crops, and to care for the horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens. Four boys were detailed to work with the carpenter, and several of them have become quite proficient in doing repair work and in the care of carpenter tools. There was also a detail to the engine room, and one boy especially took such a liking to the work and learned so well that he was frequently left in charge while the engineer would be out doing work at some other place. One of the boys who worked at repairing shoes was very handy with a few of the shoemaker's tools—did his work so well that he was considered a great benefit in that line to the school.

The band instruments, 15 pieces, which were furnished to this school by the Indian Department, have been a source of great delight and pleasure to the whole school, as well as a great educator and civilizer, and a wonderful power in the management of the school. A band was easily organized at the beginning of the school year, but as there was no instructor the boys made very little advancement until Mr. C. D. Wheelock was appointed bandmaster a few months before the close of the school year, and through his untiring efforts and careful instructions the progress of the band was so great that it surprised all who heard it play.

On the whole, the past year was a very pleasant and successful one, and from the present indications the coming year will be more successful and much more good will be done.

With very few exceptions the relations between the employees were very pleasant, and, in conclusion, I desire to thank them all for their cooperation and help in the school work, and especially I wish to thank the agent, Capt. H. G. Nickerson, for his earnest, ever ready, and hearty support and interest taken in the school.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

G. W. MYERS, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON SHOSHONI RESERVATION.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, August 14, 1902.

Sir: This being the first year of field matron's work here, there is not much to report, comparatively speaking, and, judging from figures, very little has been thus far accomplished; but to one who is on the field and can look over the work gratifying signs of progress in various directions present themselves. Among these are: Confidence in the friendship of the field matron and her willingness to help; an increased interest in the homes and a desire to improve them, shown by their attempt at cleaning on the appearance of the matron; by more gentle attention being paid to the sick and helpless, and better care given to children; also some interest is being manifested in bee keeping.

Many of the Indians have brought to the quarters photographs of friends to be framed in *passee* partout. All of whom, with two exceptions, have assisted in the work of framing their own pictures. Two returned students, young men, during the winter months, framed about 45 pictures with *passee* partout, which the post traders have kindly consented to sell for us. The young men get a commission for their work and the balance goes toward furnishing the assembly in the field matron's quarters.

Through the courtesy of Rev. John Roberts, of the Episcopal mission, a "mother's meeting" was established at his school, the average attendance of which was 12. I am truly grateful to Rev. Mr. Roberts for his help in many ways. He has shown the true Christian spirit in finding ways for us to assist and introducing us to his people, and, too, by giving us his hearty cooperation in everything we have undertaken. Especially would our Christmas entertainment have been a failure without his generous donation of presents, ornaments, etc., for our Christmas tree, and also making the address of the evening.

One literary entertainment was given during the year, March 23, the literary part of the programme being rendered by Indian young people not in any school. This entertainment was given especially for the half-breeds and Indians, only a few white people being invited; but all joined in pronouncing it a success. Especially does the field matron appreciate the efforts of the young people, many of whom came from 15 to 25 miles to rehearsal. We were fortunate in securing the assistance of the boarding school band for this entertainment. The boys furnished good music and their efforts were highly appreciated by the audience.

A subscription list was started during the winter for the purchase of a musical instrument to be placed in the field matron's quarters, to which we are adding slowly, and we expect to have the means to purchase something of the kind during the coming year without aid from the Government.

We have had grave discouragements also. The superstition of the people makes it an utter impossibility to reach all the sick who are really needy. One woman became ill and her friends, thinking her time had come, according to their customs, proceeded to dress her for burial; but later, finding she could not be induced to die they were forced to take off her burial robes. Other sick people are hidden away from those who would furnish nourishing food, given nothing to eat, and many times before the spirit has left the body it is wrapped up and taken to the hills and placed in some cave or deposited among the rocks.

And, too, our supplies for the sick and helpless are not sufficient to meet the demands and needs of the suffering ones we are allowed to care for. But \$5 from an interested friend has been spent in the purchase of butter, eggs, milk, and bread for the sick. And, let me add, it would be a great advantage to the work and the people if a room could be furnished expressly for the care of the sick, for which better care and nursing could then be provided.

I find almost all the houses have no floors, and the walls are black by nature or from smoke. On some of these walls I find pictures tacked—evidently the inmates are decorating their home. If they had the facilities for flooring and whitewashing their rooms cleanliness would be more natural to their surroundings and decorating would then seem in place, for while the Perry pictures framed in *passee* partout are neat enough to look well in richly furnished homes, they are inexpensive enough to look equally well in log houses, provided the log houses are occasionally made acquainted with the cleansing effects of soap and water and lime.

The cooking lessons have necessarily been individual and in Indian homes rather than at the quarters, because of the lack of material for this purpose. It is certainly gratifying to have them come and tell of a certain dish they wish to prepare. And while it takes much longer to do the individual teaching, yet the result is much more beneficial and lasting. They have learned that before I use any cooking utensil or cloth it must be absolutely clean, and therefore they prove to themselves and me the cleanliness of each article we use. And when they are seemingly so pleased to see me coming, even if they must hasten the removal of any meat lying open in the sleeping rooms, straightening of provision box, or a sweeping of their dirt floor or stove, often with a bunch of sticks, I am gratified and encouraged to see they have a desire to please and a wish to reform.

The figures given in the quarterly reports show only a part of the visits to a home and nothing of the time spent, for in many cases the work in one home occupies days to complete and can honestly only be considered one visit. I find a short call at a home is unsatisfactory to the visitor and the visited. In one of my first calls here a woman said, "You always heap hurry." Since then I go in, after rapping and being invited to enter, and at once become interested in their occupation, if it is not gambling. Usually I find bead work, and soon I am as busily engaged in the work as they are, and in some unaccounted way I soon have their confidence—partially, not entirely; for, strange to say, it takes Government employees years if they ever gain the real confidence of Indian people.

Another discouraging feature to a worker here is the overwhelming amount of work she can plan and which should be done at once, but for the want of a helper she is unable to carry out half of it. I have at various times during the year attempted the employment of a helper at my own expense, but I find it quite impossible to furnish means to constantly employ a helper, and I would hereby recommend that, if it is practicable, I be given a helper.

Though there are many things to discourage, there are many more things to encourage one in this work of uplifting humanity, and while we feel that much of our labor is lost, we still believe that "bread cast upon the waters" will not be thrown away. And our prayer is for patience and fortitude to enable us to leave the results entirely to a Higher Power, and that another year's end will see many plans now formed nearing the haven of a separate and real home life for this people.

Very respectfully,

MARY C. RAMSEY, *Field Matron*.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.