

defect in the sanitary condition that I have been able to discover so far is in the water supply, which is entirely inadequate to the needs of the school, and, on account of the present system, is impure by the time it reaches the buildings.

The Indians of this reservation are bitterly opposed to this school, owing principally to the sickness and death of their children. Enrolling pupils will be the difficult work of the year. This was the case last year, as the records show the average attendance for the year to be only 69 $\frac{1}{2}$. The capacity of the school was over 200.

In overcoming this opposition it is my aim to remove every reasonable objection of the Indians. So far I have met with nothing but discouragement. Filling this school will be hard, tedious work, but I believe it can be accomplished in time without the use of military force.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE P. GREGORY,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO, *August 26, 1892.*

SIR: In compliance with circular instructions I have the honor to forward herewith my second annual report of the Fort Lapwai Indian industrial school.

Since my last report the school has made considerable advancement in all branches, and I am well pleased with the progress made, although I expect to improve upon this another year.

The pupils seem content and happy, many of them remaining during the vacation months. Such a thing has never before been known here, as pupils volunteering to stay at the school in the summer when their schoolmates were starting for their homes. We have had from 10 to 15 through the vacation, and sometimes more.

School.—School opened September 1 with 35 pupils, and others soon came in, so that by November 1 the attendance was 148.

The progress of schoolroom work was somewhat hindered by changes in the corps of teachers at the beginning of the term. The school was without a principal teacher for nearly three months, and the position of primary teacher was temporarily filled by advanced Indian pupils for two months. Since January 1 there has been no interruption in this department, and the children have made rapid progress in their studies.

Each teacher had been faithful and untiring in her efforts to advance the pupils in her charge, and all have succeeded admirably, as has been shown at the social gatherings given each month, where each teacher shows the work of her own pupils.

Two singing clubs, one of Indian employes and larger pupils, and one of young boys were organized and instructed by the principal teacher with the assistance of an organist; they practiced twice each week and furnished some excellent music for our entertainment and social gatherings.

While the general condition of the school has been greatly improved during the last year there is still room for much improvement.

Band.—The brass band under the leadership of Silas Whitman (an Indian graduate of Chemawa, Oregon) has been a source of great pleasure to the pupils and a benefit to the school in keeping them content and happy. It is also a means of attracting children to the schools who have never before taken interest in schools or education.

Fourth of July.—The entire school was invited to spend the 4th of July in Lewiston, Idaho, and to assist in the exercises of the day, while the band furnished the music for the occasion. The band, followed by the school boys in uniform marching, and the girls riding, and carrying banners of the different States of the Union, made a display of which I was very proud. They received compliments and praise on all sides and merited the good will and respect of the public, by their gentlemanly and lady-like conduct. Dinner and supper were given them by the citizens of Lewiston and most of the prizes for the "sports for boys" in the afternoon were awarded to the light-footed little red boys.

I think many of the people of the surrounding country were astonished to find

that there was an Indian school in their midst worthy of their notice, and a kindly feeling of interest never before manifested is now shown the school by them.

The shoe shop has a detail of 4 boys in the morning and 3 in the afternoon under the instruction of a graduate of Chemawa, Oregon. The work has all been in the line of a repairing owing to the lack of material for making shoes. Some of the boys show great aptness for the work and do quite creditable work. They have done the repairing for the entire school.

The carpenter shop has been in the charge of an Indian carpenter. The work has been done by him with the aid of 4 boys regularly detailed for the purpose. They have built outhouses, fences, a washhouse, meathouse, and repaired the laundry, sidewalks, porches, doors, windows, and roofs of buildings, made hayracks, wood boxes, tables, benches, and stands, put shelving in the warehouse and performed various other labor.

Blacksmith shop.—Four boys have been employed in this shop, and the work has been mostly repairing, putting up stoves, riveting stovepipe, shoeing horses, and general job work. The work has been very creditably performed considering that it was under the supervision of an Indian boy who learned the trade on the reservation.

Tailor shop.—Much work has been accomplished in the tailor shop, about 625 articles having been manufactured, such as boys' and men's shirts, girls' jackets and cloaks, heavy aprons for kitchen work, and uniform suits for boys, in addition to the repairing of boys' clothing.

Assistance in this department has been limited, owing to the small number of large girls and the demand upon them from other departments.

Sewing room.—The report of the sewing room is very creditable, showing over 900 articles fabricated, besides the usual weekly darning and mending of girls' clothing. The girls in this department have also been taught to do many kinds of fancy work, such as making rugs, shelf lambrequins, quilt pieces, crocheting, and tissue-paper flowers.

Kitchen and dining room.—The detail in the kitchen has been two in the morning and two in the afternoon, and as we are still confined to a kitchen 12 by 14 feet, with an old broken range 3 by 8 feet, and a sink the entire length of the kitchen for washing dishes, the amount of work in this department is more than would reasonably be expected. Meals are served from the kitchen three times daily, and the food is excellent, even under the existing condition of things, and I wish to give great credit to the cook, who has faithfully and patiently performed her duties under all these disadvantages; like the rest of us, she is living in the hope of something better.

The dining room has been in the charge of an Indian girl, and the neatness and cleanliness of this department reflects credit upon her management. One male and two female white employes are present in the dining room at each meal, so that the table manners of pupils are carefully watched, and all are cared for alike.

The bakery is in charge of a Chemawa graduate, and with the help of four boys, two in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, all the bread for the school is made by him. They keep the bakery clean and neat, and the bread is excellent.

The laundry work is performed by an Indian laundress with the assistance of four female pupils each half day. The work has been greatly delayed by having to haul all the water, and has also delayed that of other departments by causing them to wait for the clothes for repairing.

The new system of waterworks recently put in will entirely do away with this difficulty as it is carried directly into the laundry by iron pipes. This latter is a convenience of which we have long felt the need, as the services of one team of horses have been constantly required to supply the school with water.

The farm and garden have been the source of great benefit to the school, and have furnished a large supply of all vegetables and cereals both for summer and winter use. The entire work of the garden is done by the boys under the direction of the farmer. The season has been unusually favorable and considering the damage done by grasshoppers the yield has been very good, that from farm and garden about as follows:

Hay	tons	50	Onions	bushels	40
Wheat	bushels	200	Beans, string	do	20
Potatoes	do	75	Other vegetables	do	20
Turnips	do	40			

About 300 rods of fencing have been built and 40 acres of land broken, 1,300 fruit trees planted and the pipe laid for irrigating orchard and school inclosure.

Stock.—We have increased the school stock by the purchase of a span of horses suitable for hack driving, making the total number 8. The cattle consist of 10 shorthorn Durham milch cows, 10 calves, and 1 thorough-bred bull.

Needs.—I would respectfully urge the necessity of having more and better buildings, for with those buildings erected which would comfortably accommodate those now in attendance in the matter of kitchen and dining room and boys' dormitory, the school could easily accommodate 300 pupils.

Authority to let the contract for buildings to be used as kitchen and dining room and as boys' dormitory has been granted, but the plans have been delayed. The necessity for these buildings will be seen when I state that in the boys' present sleeping rooms, one 30 by 35 feet contains 20 double beds and one 30 by 30 contains 18 beds, while these rooms must also be used as sitting rooms for the boys.

We are also greatly in need of the proper drainage system to properly attend to the sanitary condition of the school; but this waits also upon the new buildings, for from them should the permanent drainage be laid instead of those now in use temporarily.

Visitors.—The school has been favored with visits by several distinguished personages during the year.

W. T. Leeke, supervisor of district No. 2, made us an extended visit in January for the purpose of looking over the ground and conferring with me as to improvements, etc. He strongly recommended the erection of dining room and dormitory, as above recommended.

Hon. D. R. James, with his estimable wife, also visited the school in June and passed many flattering remarks upon our school, besides speaking words of cheer and encouragement to pupils which they will not soon forget.

Mr. J. A. Leonard, United States special Indian agent, was a guest of the school in June and July, and advised with me concerning the welfare of the school.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Office for prompt and kind consideration of all business matters.

I am, very respectfully,

ED. McCONVILLE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *September 1, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward, in obedience to your instructions, my third annual report of Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Present condition.—The material condition of Haskell Institute is not up to my expectations of a year ago. On the 1st of April eastern Kansas was visited with a wind of unusual severity. Its velocity was for a time 86 miles an hour and was accompanied by an extraordinary electrical disturbance, but without fall of rain. Had the storm been cyclonic in its nature many of us might not now be living to tell the tale. Gutters and downspouts were very generally destroyed, chimneys damaged, cattle sheds blown down, and the trembling of the buildings beneath the severity of the blasts caused large quantities of plastering to fall from the walls and ceilings. A large coal and wood shed, 96 by 30, in process of erection, was almost entirely demolished. A part of the hospital was carried away, and it was only by the greatest of exertions that the building was saved from destruction.

As soon as possible repairs were begun which will not be completed for some time to come. Were it not for this storm, I could report the material condition of Haskell Institute better than at any time in the past. Nearly all of the different kinds of work required in repairing the damages resulting from the storm have been performed by Indian pupils under the direction of the heads of departments, thus reducing the cost to the minimum.

The moral and spiritual condition differs little from that a year ago. I feel, however, that there is an improvement, for certain offenses of an aggravated nature have occurred less frequently than heretofore. There is, on the part of