

A few Indians work for the farmers of the valley when they are wanted. They usually receive \$1 per day and their board.

Missionaries.—No missionaries ever visit this reservation.

Court of Indian offenses.—No such court has ever been established at this agency. The most reliable Indians who, in my opinion, would be capable judges are old men, most of whom are polygamists and thus disqualified.

Crimes and casualties.—No crimes of importance have been committed during the year. One woman committed suicide by strangling herself with a scarf. Some of the Indians accused her husband of murdering her, but upon an examination of accused no evidence at all convicting was forthcoming.

Employés.—The employés have been faithful, efficient, and have performed their allotted tasks without discord, with the exception of two who, thanks to the officers of the Indian Office, were promptly removed early in January last.

Conclusion.—To conclude, I thank you and your assistants for courteous treatment and always a prompt compliance with my many requests. I retire from the Indian service with pleasure, but I part from the employés and some of the Indians, for whom I have a high personal regard, with regret.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. H. MONK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEMHI SCHOOL.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 15, 1894.*

SIR: In response to your request that I make you a report of this school for the past year, I beg to submit the following brief statement:

As I only came into the school on February 27 last, the work done previously by my predecessor, Mr. J. H. Welch, I can say but little about.

School began by him September 1, 1893, and was continued under his charge until in January last, when he was transferred to another field. Following him, Mr. A. H. Ford was substituted as teacher until my arrival in February.

The average attendance during the period preceding my coming in charge was 26, with a total enrollment of 32—20 girls and 12 boys. The average attendance while under my charge averaged nearly 32, with a total enrollment of 33—19 girls and 14 boys. The total enrollment for the year was 34—20 girls and 14 boys. The yearly average attendance was nearly 28.

The instruction given was, in reading, all grades from chart and primer to third reader; numbers, to addition and subtraction; spelling, both written and oral, from their readers; writing, on slates and in copy book. Picture making was practiced under suggestions from me, but no method or system was attempted. Instructions and suggestions were at all times given in the use of English, instead of their own language. The progress made was quite satisfactory; especially in reading was there the most noted improvement.

The deportment was fair. In general, the pupils were easily controlled by the various devices employed in mild discipline. In only two or three instances have I experienced insubordination.

Grateful for the support you have given the school, as well as for the many favors shown by the other employés,

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. HOLSINGER,
Teacher.

GEO. H. MONK,
U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 15, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of this agency, with statistics accompanying the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Census.—The population of this tribe is 1829, of which number 350 are estimated. There are 884 males and 945 females.

Location.—The Indians of this tribe live in five distinct settlements, which are scattered promiscuously over the reservation. These settlements consist of the Kamiah, North Fork, Meadow Creek, Lapwai, and Mission Indians. They are situated in small valleys upon farms varying in size from 5 to 160 acres. At the present time will be found in these valleys pleasant little homes, with fields of ripe grain and fine gardens, which are evidences of industry, thrift, and comfort.

Agriculture.—In this industry there is evidence of advancement among the Indians during the year, as there are large fields being fenced and broken ready for seeding in wheat at the proper time this fall. There is quite a large acreage of the present crop now ready to be harvested of, say, at least on the entire reservation, 10,000 acres; of flax, 1,000; oats, 1,000; barley, 500; corn, 200; and potatoes, 200. The

wheat will yield on an average 25 bushels per acre; flax, 14; oats, 50; barley, 20; corn, 25; potatoes, 75; and I can see no reason why they should not prosper. Besides all of this grain, a great portion of them own good-sized herds of horses and a few cattle, and with a few more years' experience I can see no reason why they should not become thriving and thrifty people.

Allotments.—The Indians are looking forward anxiously to the day when they will receive their patents for their land; also waiting anxiously for Congress to ratify the agreement for the sale of their surplus land, so that they may then get a surveyor to reestablish the corners and lines to their allotments.

Court of Indian offenses.—The work of this court has been very light during the past year. There have been a good many cases of a civil nature, but the morals of the Indians are being improved. There has been but one conviction before the U. S. court during the past year, and that for selling whisky to Indians. He was given a jail sentence for sixty days, which I think speaks exceedingly well for their morals.

Improvements.—There has been a good bridge built across Lapwai Creek, in length 110 feet, which is a great convenience to the Indians as well as all others who travel the road. There has also been erected a warehouse 40 by 80 and 12 feet high on the bank of Clear Water River for the purpose of storing grain raised on the reservation and taken from the warehouse by steamboat. There has been built about 60,000 rods of wire fence and some 6,000 rods of rails and posts. A few frame houses have been built on the allotted lands, the cost of which would be about \$250 to \$400.

Schools.—There is no school at this agency. The Indian school for this reservation is at what used to be called Fort Lapwai, about 4 miles above this place, on Lapwai Creek, a most beautiful site for a school. It is under the charge of Supt. Ed. McConville, a very efficient man for the place. It is a credit to the Department, and, according to my judgment, Supt. McConville is the right man in the right place. For the details of this school, I would respectfully refer you to the superintendent's report.* I have at all times assisted the superintendent in keeping the school filled up with pupils, and sometimes have had to send the police over the reservation to gather up the scholars; also have had to frequently send the police after the larger boys, who would run away from the schools, as it is very difficult to teach some of the Indians the advantages to be obtained by having an education, though from my observation the children are well treated at the school by the superintendent and teachers.

Conclusion.—In concluding my report, I desire to express my thanks to the Department for the kind treatment shown me. The employes have been very faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH ROBINSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 27, 1894.*

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith this, my first annual report of this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Location and area.—Quapaw Agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and is bounded on the north by Kansas, east by Missouri, and on the south and west by the Cherokee Nation, making an area of 212,298 acres, of which 127,000 are tillable.

Agency.—The residences of the agent and employes are beautifully situated on the edge of the prairie on the northeast portion of the Territory, on high and undulating land of the Shawnee Reserve, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and about 5 miles from the enterprising town of Seneca, Mo., where very cordial relations exist between the Indians of the reservation and the citizens, the merchants trusting the Indians for their wares till such times as the latter harvest their crops. Their promptness in paying for the goods bought on a credit speaks volumes in regard to their civilization and compares favorably with the whites.

Population.—The following is the population of each tribe, according to the last census taken and sent to your office June 30, 1894: Senecas, 278; Wyandottes, 285; Eastern Shawnees, 89; Ottawas, 160; Modocs, 57; Peorias, 162; Quapaws, 218; Miamis, 85; making a total population for the 8 tribes of 1,334.

* The report of Supt. McConville will be found on page 376.