

Hon. E. P. Smith  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

AGENCY REPORTS  
Year - 1874  
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Typed-June Lindberg

Fort Simcoe  
Washington Territory  
September 2, 1874

Sir:

In accordance with the requirements of your office, I forward the following as my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

The Indians during the year have been at peace among themselves and the whites. Rigid measures have been taken to prevent them from using intoxicating liquors and to bring parties to punishment who have been guilty of selling liquor to them. I am pleased to report the number of Indians disposed to drink and the amount drank as constantly lessening. This is true in regard to gambling. This practice, which formerly was almost universal with them is passing away. They are becoming more stable in their habits of industry and agricultural pursuits. This will appear in looking at the number of Indians employed during the year, the amount of work done by them and the money paid for their work.

During the year we have employed seventy-eight Indians. They cut and hauled to the steam mill 288,836 feet of lumber, rolling in the logs, tending the screws, the cut-off saw, carrying off the lumber, cutting up the slabs, sticking up the lumber, taking away the sawdust and doing all necessary work around the mill, except three white men, the sawyer, engineer and one man outside to instruct and assist in the general work. The lumber made for the department is worth \$20 per thousand, making \$5,776.72. They also got into the water sawmill 142,973 feet of saw logs. These were sawed by an Indian man who has been instructed in the work, with the general oversight of the miller. These logs made 142,973 feet of lumber worth \$20 per thousand making \$2,859.46. This latter work was all done by Indians without any expense to the agency for teams or subsistence. They have all this lumber for fencing, building homes, barns and general improvements. These mills have not run more than five months during the fiscal year.

The Indians have burned 1,088 bushels of charcoal worth \$15 per hundred, making \$163.20; split 2,000 fence posts; cut and hauled 200 cords of wood for the agency worth \$750; hauled 100,000 feet of lumber for fencing at the lower part of the reservation, thirty-five miles from the steam mill, and at the reservation farm and station ten miles from said mill, hauling worth \$10 per thousand, making \$1,000; making four miles of post and board fence worth \$100 per mile, \$400; hauling 75 tons of hay from said farm to the station six miles, hauling worth \$3 per ton; \$225; cutting and putting up 230 tons of hay at the lower part of the reservation worth \$5 per ton, \$1,150. Add to the above work the building of bridges, making and repairing roads, taking care of government stock,



from the War Department for a few soldiers to be sent here not to fight but simply to demonstrate to Uotiahah and his band that the two departments were in unison and not in opposition as they believed.

The commissioner replied by sending out Mr. Dixon, a special agent to look into and report on the matter. Mr. Dixon went down and held a council and part of the night, of an entire day the result of which was that I got a communication directing me to inform the Indians that they must send their children to school. I send this talk to Uotiahah and after waiting a number of days I directed the captain of police to assemble his force secretly and go down after night, quietly surround the dwelling of Uotiahah, capture and bring him here a prisoner; that if there was any opposition to use their pistols till it was ended. They found Uotiahah asleep, captured him without opposition and brought him here and he again went into the fool's school. Before leaving his home he directed one of his band to go and inform his military tyhee of his capture which probably was done and Uotiahah evidently expected that his military tyhee would come with soldiers and liberate him. I again assured him that he would be liberated when his boy came; but he waited doggedly from February 1 till March 27, when despairing of a release of his military tyhee he told me that his boy had been taken many hundreds of miles away to keep me from getting him; that if I would trust him to go for him he would agree to bring him back to school or return and surrender himself within four weeks and that he would pledge himself to keep his word if I would trust him. I agreed to do so but the lying scoundrel as soon as he got away, instead of going for his boy went with all speed to Fort Vancouver to report matters to his military tyhee. He shortly afterwards returned to his band and informed them that he had been advised by the military to at once remove with his band all their property outside the reservation beyond my jurisdiction and remain outside till I should be dismissed

and driven off the reservation which would be before July when a new treaty would come ; then they could come back and not be any more molested by school matters. This is the talk that a number of my reliable Indians heard from Cotiahan and he and his band have acted on it , and have been and still are off the reservation with all their property awaiting the advent of a new typee who will, as they believe, permit their children to grow up in all the barbarism of their parents, unmolested.

Previous to the present year I had always assumed the authority of sending my police outside the boundary of this reservation when necessary after lawless Indians of this agency and runaway children. I sometimes send them as far as across the Columbia river into Oregon. But several months ago I received stringent instructions from the department at Washington that I had no legal authority to send my Indian police beyond the boundary of the reservation. This fact becoming known to the Indians, together with the triumph of Cotiahan and his band in preventing the return of their children to school, induced other anti-civilized Indians to take their children beyond the boundary of the reservation. These malign causes have combined to reduce the number of Indian pupils in the school here over 50 during the past fiscal year.

"Why education should be compulsory..

1-Because it is high time for ~~the~~ our government to get out of the business of raising ignorant, lazy, worthless but ~~so~~ costly savages to furnish material for occasional Indian wars, or rather hunts for the amusement of our army, which wars, it is estimated have on an average cost our government \$1,000,000 and the lives of 20 whites for every Indian killed.

2-Because our half million Indians though natives of the country, with their ancestors from time immemorial, yet none of them can be

enfranchised with the rights and privileges of citizenship for the reason that the mass of them are ignorant and barbaric below the degree of civilization required by the duties of citizenship and as they cannot cure themselves of ignorance and barbarism which can only be reached and effaced in the rising generation through teachers in industrial ~~and~~ boarding schools and as it is both the duty and interest of the government to ~~civilize the~~ ~~and~~ and citizenize all Indians as speedily as possible and melt them into the body politic of our nation, ~~and~~ and thus terminate the expensive and troublesome Indian bureau; and as the government has the right, power and ability to put all Indian children as fast as they become of school age into such schools and thus rescue them from the low barbarism of their parents and bring them up to citizenship, self-government, self-support and independence, the government should not permit the ignorance and superstition of parents to interfere with this high duty and Indian children thereby held down in the barbarism of their parents.

....there is as stated about 800,000 acres of land in this reservation and about 1,000 resident Indians of all sexes and ages. It is difficult to ascertain with certainty the number who have settled down on the reservation as a permanent home as the greater part of the Indians that properly belong to this agency are roaming and unsettled and the reservation lands have not yet been assigned. But there will be a surplus of about 500,000 acres more than will be needed by the Indians. This large body of land should not be withheld from settlement and use (God's land title. See Gen 1-28) Merely because of a rude agreement thirty years ago ~~placed it within the boundary of a described reservation~~ ~~the period of the so-called treaty having become wholly changed~~ ~~and over half the~~ ~~Indians, parties to~~ called a treaty, placed it within the boundary of a described reservation. The circumstance of both the parties to that so called treaty having become wholly changed, and over half the Indians, parties to



said treaty never having observed its most important requirement, ie to move and settle upon a reservation within one year after the ratification of this treaty, which was ratified in April, 1859 and as a violation of a treaty by one part annuls it as to the other; and as the withholding of said surplus lands from settlement and use is injurious to the whites and of no real benefit to the Indians all of whom would be benefited from the proceeds of the sale of said surplus lands, the necessary arrangements should speedily be made for the sale of the same as aforesaid.

....

Progress in civilization, under the most favorable circumstances like the growth of the oak is slow. "Adult and old Indians whose habits, ideas and superstitions are formed and solidified, like old trees, can be but little changed by any culture save that of Christianity. Much improvement has been made at and about the agency in the way of building etc. as stated. "A number who had lumber built new houses as set forth in statistics herewith sent. Five new moving machines have been purchased by Indians in addition to the 17 previously owned by them on the reservation and all have been at work. The school has prospered and the church (Methodist Episcopal) has added 98 new members during the year to its previous number of 442.

Since my last annual report those two great civilizers and arteries of enterprise and commerce, the railroad and telegraph, have been constructed through this reservation about 40 miles up the valley of the Yakima river; a branch or rather a continuation of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound. Three stations have been established on the reservation with good and commodious depot buildings at each and one telegraph station at one of them named Topmish. This railroad has, is and will

do much to stimulate industry among the Indians by giving them a ready market and good prices for everything they can raise, and enabling them to see and communicate with the outside world.

....Soon after taking charge of this agency I discontinued the ancient and barbaric system of rude government by chiefs, ~~and~~ divided the reservation into five districts and had the Indians to elect a justice of the peace in each district, carefully instructed, commissioned and swore each into office, taking the territorial statutes as a general guide in these matters.

.....

needed legislation..upon this subject I make profert of my last annual report and what is said therein under this head (see report Commissioner Indian affairs for 1884, pp 176\* also and more specially the able and excellent bill got up by the last law committee of the Indian Rights association and submitted to the last Congress. All legislation by congress on Indians matters should be with reference to the extinction of the Indian bureau as speedily as the good of the Indians will permit.

My last annual report, leaving the service..

As I was, by order of the president of the 28th ultimo suspended from office and ~~now~~ am now only waiting the ~~order~~ arrival of my successor to relieve me therefrom and as I am now in my seventieth year, of course I am now leaving the Indian service forever. I have been in this service almost continuously for thirteen years. It is admitted to be the least honorable branch of the government service and is very laborious. No honest man, who feels and responds to his duties to God, country and fellow beings can pecuniarily acquire anything beyond an adequate subsistence in this service on the pay of an Indian agent. I believe I have laid up some treasure in Heaven but know I have laid up none on earth. while in this service as I leave it as poor as when I came into it. Having honestly and faithfully performed my duty to the best of my

ability I quit th s s vice without regret but with some a noyance on one  
p000 point--that is the manner of leaving it, being thrust out through  
the suspended door constructed by Congress for presidents to thrust out  
discovered rascals and incompetents from government offices..

R.H. Milroy,

U.S. Indian agent (suspended.)



Yakima reservation,

Report on Indian affairs, 1897

Sir:

I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report as agent for the Yakima Indians. In a few days I shall turn over the agency to Mr. Jay Lynch, the gentleman whom I relieved a little more than four years ago. I retire with the honor of having filled the position the second longest of any agent whoever held the place. The career of the agents here has been short and exceedingly stormy, this can be accounted for in two ways:

first: The elegant climate, the splendid residence, the pure water and the good salary have made the appointment the most desirable of all the agencies. This time there were 40 applicants for the place, more than half of the states had representatives on the list. Therefore, it has been difficult for a new administration to stand the pressure long.

Second: The Yakima Nation has been hard to hold down for the reason that they are not all of the same family. There were originally 14 tribes or bands assigned to this reservation, and while many of them have lost their identity there still exist several distinct tribes and however careful an agent may be in making contracts and distributing supplies he is almost sure to incur the ill will of a part of the tribes. They are apt to have the idea that one tribe is being favored and this arouses their jealousy and brings to light their natural suspicions and hatred for the white man.

When this occurs they immediately begin to slander the agent, file charges and call for a new man. Therefore, the sailing has not been as smooth as a ship on a sea of glass. My experience has been no exception. Within six months I struck the storm. The billows began to roll and the tempest has been raging ever since. Charge upon charge has been filed and investigation after investigation but I pulled safely through it all until the fourth of March when I tendered my resignation which was not accepted until I had served my ~~fourth~~ four years.



## Irrigation

During the past year the irrigation that was begun May 20, 1896 has been completed. There are two main canals taking the water from the Yakima river. The larger has a capacity of 210 cubic feet per second and is 12.45 miles in length from which the following laterals have been constructed: No. 1, 4,300 feet long; No. 2, 8,500 feet long; No. 3, 15,000 feet long; No. 4, 28,100 feet long; No. 5, 6,400 feet long; total 62,300 feet in all from main canal or 11.81 miles

The smaller canal has a capacity of ~~60,000 feet per second~~ 104 cubic feet of water per second, length 3.02 miles from which the following lateral ditches have been constructed No. 1, 5,300 feet long; No. 2, 500 feet long; No. 3, 400 feet long; No. 4, 3,600 feet long; total 9,800 feet.

To sum up the work done there are of the foregoing 15.47 miles of main canal taking water from the Yakima river with a carrying capacity of 314 cubic feet of water per second with 13.66 miles of lateral ditches leading therefrom for the distribution of water aside from the 29.13 miles of ditches constructed. Provision has been made for turning 200 cubic feet of water per second into a natural slough about 3,000 feet below the main canal. This slough runs nearly parallel with the Northern Pacific Railway a distance of about 12 miles emptying into Toppenish Creek. This slough with little work will serve as a canal and from it many lateral ditches can be constructed. I would respectfully recommend that funds be placed to the credit of the next agent that he may be able to continue this very important work. The canals that are now finished are capable of furnishing water for 30,000 acres of land. This is the second largest system of irrigation in the State of Washington and the entire work including preliminary surveys, plans, specifications, dams, headgates and construction cost only \$22,300. Yet it was performed with Indian laborers and Indian teams.

This work is the most important and far-reaching in its beneficial effects of anything ever done for the Yakima Indians a work that has made it possible to produce thousands of bushels of grain on land that has never before raised a kernel, a work that is permanent and will prove a help and blessing not alone to this generation but to the generations yet unborn. If the department will make another liberal appropriation to continue this work there is no reason why the Yakimas should not soon become self supporting. Without irrigation many of them will never be able to support themselves as it is impossible for any man to make his living in this arid section on 80 acres of barren sagebrush land without water. The grain crop on this reservation is more than double what it was last year and while this enormous increase is not entirely attributable to the irrigation canals, for the yield is exceptionally large in all the states, yet the canals have aided much in this vast increase.

#### Fisheries

The rights of the Indians in the Witsam fishery case have not yet been determined. For four years I have endeavored to get this matter settled. About all that has been accomplished is the filing of a suit in the United States court. The case has been pending for some time but for some reason there has been no trial. The Indians are very impatient and contend that the delay is working a very great hardship; that the white men are fencing up all the fisheries, building fish wheels and traps, thus depriving them of their accustomed fisheries which was one of the considerations of the treaty.

#### Indian commission

On March 20 the Indian commission appointed to treat with the Yakimas for a part of all of their surplus lands held their first council. Since then several other councils have been held but the commission is making but little progress.



There are 600,000 acres of surplus lands on this reservation and a large majority of the Indians derive little or no benefit from them for they have no stock except a few cayuses and it is impossible to utilize them. If they could be induced to sell the money derivee therefrom would enable them to build comfortable houses and improve their allotments.

(Palouse Indians-- Copied for Palouse Indians. )

#### Police

The police force, consisting of 1 captain and 7 privates has performed fairly good work during the year. A few weeks ago George Neahmyer, one of the policemen came to my office and complained that his woman had left him and asked me to issue an order to compel her to return. I inquired how long they had been married and he told me they had never married. I then informed him I could not give an order to compel a woman to live with a man to whom she was not married but advised him to induce her to marry him and if she would I would make her return to him if she left him again without cause. In compliance with my suggestion he went down to see her and found her alone at a neighbors. What took place between them will never be known. The woman was found dead a few hours later with her throat cut and skull crushed. George returned to his brother's moved his police uniform and blew out his brains.

#### Churches

There are two mission churches on the reservation, one Methodist and one Catholic. They report fairly good success during the year ( Rest copied for religion pum pum)

Schools--The boys' dormitory was destroyed by fire more than a year ago. The new dormitory was not completed till last May; therefore the average attendance was much smaller than usual, because it was impossible to take care of the children. With the new dormitory the average

average attendance can be increased to 140 or 150 children, provided an addition be made to the dining room. Without this it will be almost impossible to care for this number for the dining room can only accommodate 100 to 120. I would respectfully suggest that an addition be made to increase its capacity.

I predict this school a very bright future. The children have improved wonderfully during the past two years. I regard Supt.

Asbury as the best superintendent I ever saw. In fact we have the best corps of school employees I ever knew. They have the interest of the children and the school at heart. Perfect harmony exists in the school and they are all working to make it a success.

Conclusion: As I look back over the trodden path of the past I note with pleasure a few improvements in the Indians. The whisky traffic has materially decreased during the past four years. The savage customs and habits of the Indians are decidedly on the wane. There is a slow but steady improvement in their material, mental and moral condition. The advancement in these respects has been slower than I expected but they are advancing more some, there is no question.

I bid adieu to Indian life with much pleasure. I have found the ties 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 1,789.  
Males above 18 496; females over 14, 614; children between 6 and 16, 476.

L.T. Erwin, agent. (School report not copied)



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Yakima Reservation...Father Wilbur

Dept. Interior. Executive Documents, House of Representatives

First session, 39th congress, 1865-66

Yakima Indian Reservation, July 22, 1865

Sir:

In compliance with the regulations of the department I have the honor of submitting the following as my first annual report.

I was appointed to this agency in June, 1864, but did not obtain possession of this office and the property of the agency until the first of October. When I took possession the Indians were very much dissatisfied with the doings of the former agent. They had been employed to work and vouchers to the amount of thousands of dollars had been issued to them, with the assurance that soon money would be received and payment would be made. He had paid a large portion of said vouchers with annuity goods at extravagant prices. He had directly and indirectly influenced them to sell their vouchers at prices differing from twenty to fifty cents on the dollar. He had taken their goods off the reservation (as the Indians believed) and sold them to the whites, and had used their goods in clothing himself and family. This breach of faith with the influence brought to bear upon them from the enemies of our government, made it difficult to restore confidence.

Soon after I took possession I received from the department \$1,321.38 which was still due the Indians on old claims. This was immediately paid out to them on dues that had been standing from one to five years. This payment operated like a charm; it revived their spirits, checked their fears and made it comparatively easy to induce them to be loyal to the government.

This reservation is well located for the peace, purity and general prosperity of the Indians. It is a healthy climate, fine grazing



country, a good outlet to the mountains for hunting purposes--remote from town and whiskey influences--containing a sufficiency of good land for farming purposes and fine streams of water abounding with the best salmon in the world. The buildings at the agency are abundant in number, and are suitable for the families, shops, schools, church and storehouses.

The reservation mills are in good repair, and are capable of doing the work needed. We keep but one miller, who is capable of keeping the mills in repair, and with the aid we give him in Indian help can do all the work. This is a saving of money to the department and helping the Indians to work and means.

The reservation farm has in crops about sixty acres of wheat thirty acres of oats, two of peas, four of potatoes, four of corn one of turnips and half an acre of beets, carrots, onions and garden vegetables.

The crops here will be light in consequence of the drought. The fall was dry, the winter cold and the spring and summer almost wholly without rain. We keep but one farmer, and pay and hire Indians with the salary of the other. H.C. Thompson, our former superintendent of farming, resigned on account of poor health, as yet we have not filled his place.

This farm has been made by the boys of the Indian schools, under the supervision of the superintendent of instruction.

There is enclosed about eighty acres; seventy-five acres have been put in winter wheat, five acres in spring wheat, one acre of peas, three of corn and two in beets, carrots, onions and all kinds of vegetables, needed for the subsistence of the children of the Indian schools.

The past year we raised about three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat with corn, potatoes and vegetables sufficient to subsist the children. Here the boys are taught to farm and the benefit of good



cultivation. The influence of this example affects all the surrounding neighborhood.

William Wright is superintendent of instruction (of the Indian Schools); Rev. W.C. Chattin and Mrs. L.A. Wilbur are teachers. Mr.

Chattin confines his labors to the school room from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. with an hour's intermission. Here the children are taught to spell, read, write, geography and arithmetic. They have made commendable improvement in their studies.

Mrs. Wilbur instructs the girls in knitting, sewing, cutting and making their dresses and the clothes for the boys; so there is no expense outside of the provisions of the treaty. In addition

to the above work, Mrs. Wilbur teaches the Indian women to knit, spin, sew, cut and make clothing for themselves and families.

Mrs. Wright has charge of the boarding department and in patient, continuous well doing for a number of years in said department has effected a great change for the better.

The superintendent of instruction takes supervision of the schools, boarding, clothing and working of the children in the shops and on the farm. He has been teaching the larger boys of the schools to make shoes and harness and their improvement in these branches is astonishing. These schools are of vital importance in giving stability to the people and hope in the future to the rising generation.

Indian Farms--Last fall they put in about two hundred acres of winter wheat and will reap but a moderate harvest on account of the drought.

They have, I judge, near two thousand acres fenced and from one thousand to twelve hundred acres in crops. He broke for them at least one hundred and fifty acres of new land last spring. They are making permanent improvements on their lands in building houses, ditching, fencing, digging, wells etc. There is a growing interest in every



part of the reservation in farming.

Their propensity to gamble--They , like all heathens, and I wish I could confine the remark alone to the heathen proper-- have been greatly addicted to gambling. This vice has diminished the past year more than ~~one~~-half. I have in some instances imprisoned for this practice and required the party obtaining property or money to restore it, and the effect has been universally good.

I have been vigilant in arresting Indians that have stolen from the whites and made them restore two-fold, and spend a season as convicts with a ball and chain. The same course has been taken in arresting whites who have been stealing from the Indians or engaged in illicit liquor traffic.

The Indians of this reserve would not use intoxicating liquor if they were not pressed upon them by the unprincipled whites; such men are passing through the country, stealing horses, robbing and murdering; when there is the least show of putting it upon the Indians he is made their scapegoat, while they pass to society as gentlemen.

The law of the department is stringent, prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indians but should be more so if possible. When the Indians become intoxicated they rob them of their property ravish their women and contract a debt that the innocent whites must pay in fear, flight and blood. My observation for more than eighteen years in this country bears me out in saying that nine tenths-- and I verily believe ninety-nine-hundredths--of all the trouble expense of time, treasure and blood is traceable to the wrongs above alluded to.

The remedy is to have no men in the service, either as agents of employes, who in any degree sympathise with such men or practices. Religion and its practical effects upon the Indian are as marked as upon the whites. During the past year there has been a great and good influence affecting their hearts and lives, which has



been pleasing to the good and happy--to the Indian fairy. About eighty have professed to wake up from the night of sin to Gospel day and glorious hopes of a future bliss. This change has been apparent in the brotherly feeling exhibited by them towards the whites and their own people, in a disposition to put away a plurality of wives and in an eagerness to know the mind of God as revealed in the Bible, that they might be obedient to all His holy commands. Most of them have been married, baptized and received as probationists into the ch. ch. Forty had previously joined in full communion and four of the forty had been licensed to exhort their people to flee the wrath to come, and lay hold on eternal life. Three remained faithful in their calling and God has taken the fourth.

We preach to them every Sabbath and have from one to six hundred in our congregation. They have their prayer meetings during the week in the different neighborhoods. The voice of singing is heard in their tabernacles and ardent prayer that opens heaven and brings a blessing is offered morning and evening; the good on earth and in heaven rejoicing in the change wrought.

In a report I made some months since I urged the importance of the appropriation of a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars to defray expenses that must be incurred in bringing the Indians upon the reservation. The importance of this I see more and more as the white settlers are increasing.

I would call your attention to the importance of prompt pay. The value of legal-tenders in the market, as they have been and are at this time, makes the compensation for services low, if the money is promptly paid; but if we wait from six to twelve months after the work is performed, it embarrasses all our efforts and makes it difficult to get and keep suitable families upon the reserve. This is doubly true in reference to the money that goes to the Indians.



It is my policy to dispense with as many of the white employes as I can and bring in the Indians to do the work and receive the pay.

We have now upon this reservation Indians that are capable of taking a team of five or six yoke of oxen and plough, or a span of horses and wagon or even two upon and wagon and go to Rockland, a distance of sixtyfive miles and bring in freight for the agency as well as any white man we can hire.

I take pleasure in acknowledging a donation of Sunday school books from the Sunday school Union of the Methodist Episcopal church \$ fifty dollars; and fifteen dollars worth in books from the American tract society; also about eighty dollars worth in Bibles from the American Bible Society, in all say one hundred and forty-five dollars. These donations were for the Indian schools.

I Cannot close my report without urging the importance of having upon this and all our Indian reservations men who fear God and depart from evil and work righteousness among them. Give the Indians good men to live among them to guard their interests to control their habits, to teach them the ways of truth, by precept and example and you secure their confidence and love, make permanent their friendship to the whites and raise them to honor, glory, immortality and eternal life. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. James H. Wilbur, U.S. Indian agent. To Hon W.H. Waterman, supt. of Indian affairs, Washington territory.

Yakima Indian Agency, June 30, 1865.

The school has been in operation at the agency during the year. The average number of scholars in attendance has been about 29.

The names and ages of the scholars follow:

Daniel Boon, 21; C.H. Hales, 18; I.I. Stevens, 18; Oliver Lewis, 16; Tecumseh Yahotowit, 15; Christopher Columbus, 15; Henry Clay, 13; William Penn, 14; David Price, 13; Assulia Lumley, 13;



Ben Grant 11; Abe Lincoln, 11; Ambrose Eneas 11; Joseph Eneas 10; Mark, 8; Paul 7, Luke, 6; Hampton, 6; Chamill, 10. Kate McKay 11; Jenny Lind 11; Ursulia Lumley, 11; Della Wilber 11; Ellen Grant 11; Maria McKay 9; Maria Yahotowit 9; Elizabeth Spencer 9; Cozene Eneas, 8; Mary Ann.

The health of the scholars has been good during the year, but one death having occurred, James McKay, a good and very promising boy died, aged about 15 years.

The young men, George Waters and Coke Helm who united with our school when it was first organized and were the most advanced of the scholars recently left the school, have married, selected land to cultivate and are now working for themselves.

Three new scholars have been admitted to the school during the year, the same number left during this period.

The school farm is located about two miles from the agency. The soil is good. The number of acres fenced is eighty of which about forty five acres are under cultivation. Three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and twenty five bushels of peas were raised last year at the farm-value of the products \$662.50. From present appearances the crops of this year will not be so large as last year. Five bushels of rye and thirty-two bushels of wheat, the product of the school's farm, were sold during the year. The amount received therefor was fifty three dollars and fifty cents. This amount was expended for cloth and other material for making clothing for the scholars.

.....Statistical information, as to amount of clothing, work, medical treatments, etc. not copied. William Wright, supt. of teaching. William Miller, M.D.