

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER,

AND  
APPENDIXES.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

being during the cold months. The highest attendance for any one month was 189 for October. Had the school possessed greater capacity it is probable the attendance would have gone to 200. Health.—The health of the school has been exceptionally good. During the month of February there were no patients in the hospital and several times during other months the wards were empty. There were only two deaths during the year, one of which was a case of diphtheria and the other was caused by the falling of the school table. As late as September symptoms have developed in any of the children they have been restricted to their homes. In this way the school has been entirely free from chronic cases.

Library.—The class-room work in the advanced grades has been good. In the lower grades it would be better if the position of kindergarten were abolished and the position of primary teacher established instead.

Expenditure.—Work in the industrial departments has been excellent. The school possesses a good corps of teachers in these departments and the children show great interest in their industrial work. Enough of the different trades are taught the boys to enable them to become self-supporting, independent farmers, and the girls are thoroughly instructed in the duties required of a capable housewife.

Farm and gardening.—A more detailed report of the work on the farm and in the garden will be made in the regular farm report of the 1st of January next. Last year the net profits from the farm and garden were a little over \$1,000. This year it bids fair to be fully double that amount. Thirty acres of new land has been cleared, and this and thirty acres previously cleared were all put under the plow this spring. Work has already commenced on the clearing of 90 acres more. As soon as the school has 200 acres of land under cultivation it should be able to make its own beef, pork, bacon, and fowls. This last year has even a step taken in that direction. The school has raised for own use and home and will reduce its hay bill by one-half.

Feet.—A reduction of over \$2,000 in the fuel bill of the school was obtained by the substitution of slip-work for coal.

Improvements.—Many improvements have been made at the school, the more important of which are: The building of a permanent bridge with stone piers to connect the school grounds with the farm; the construction of a commodious root house of stone to replace the small wooden one now that rotted away; the fitting in of a couple of the low swampy places on the school grounds; the breaking of 40 acres of new land and seeding to clover and timothy; the putting through throughout of the tractor on the main building; the building of a permanent road at the back of the main buildings for the heavy hauling; the extension of the water main from where it was at the store of the lake to the middle of the lake, thereby greatly improving the quality of the water.

Employees.—The employees have been faithful and efficient and there have been no quarrels or dissensions.

In closing I wish to thank my superior officers for their favorable courtesy, and also for their ready assistance in making the work of the year a success.

HENRY J. PHILLIPS,  
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ONEIDA.

Oneida Indian School,  
Oneida Wis., August 25, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report for the Oneida Indian School and Reservation.

The population of the reservation by the June census was as follows:

Males .....	1,089
Females .....	856
Males over 18 .....	648
Females over 14 .....	602
Children from 6 to 15 .....	533
Births .....	87
Deaths .....	44
Marriages .....	18

As usual, farming is the main occupation, and 300 families are living on and cultivating farms of from 5 to 50 acres of cleared land, raising hay, oats, corn, and potatoes. Dairying is slowly increasing in importance and will become more general when its immediate returns and ultimate value to the soil are more fully appreciated, and as more students return from the training schools where improved methods of farming and dairying are taught. These students are of course hampered somewhat on their return by lack of money to buy tools and to clear their own lands, which, for the most part, are still in brush. For such the best present opportunity seems to be to work with their parents, improving their own lands as they have time and means.

The Wisconsin Oneida now receive an annuity of \$1,000 from the Six Nations fund, which at the present enrollment amounts to 43 cents per capita. The payment of this annuity causes a vast amount of work to this office, wholly out of proportion to the benefit received, and it would seem that the fund from which it arises should be disbursed and the account closed. The "Kansas claim" has not yet been paid and its final settlement is anxiously awaited by the beneficiaries.

Sales of inherited Indian lands under the act of May 27, 1903, are slow, on account of the small size of the tracts offered and the unimproved condition of the land. Great care has been taken to trace the descent, which in many cases is very complicated, and the determination of the legal heirs has taken rather more time than this office can afford, with the limited clerical force at its disposal, but no deed has been submitted until every detail was satisfactory. One hundred and five allotments have been listed for sale, of which 19 have been sold at prices ranging from \$12 to \$80 per acre.

An effort was made to secure authority for the sale of lands belonging to Indians unable, by reason of age or other permanent disability, to support themselves. There are many worthy people possessing valuable allotments which they are unable to cultivate themselves or to lease satisfactorily, who are at times in actual want and whose needs I have no present means of supplying. There is also a strong feeling among the Oneida that all restrictions on the alienation of land should be removed, and they be wholly relieved from Government control. There are many who are abundantly able to take care of their own interests, and it may be that the gain to the many will more than offset the loss to the few.

Schools.—The boarding school has done very satisfactory work. The enrollment was 205, with an average attendance of 157, nearly the same as last year. The average age of pupils is less than 10 years, and on account of the tender years of the majority, industrial work is confined to small farm work and gardening for the boys, and household duties, sewing, and gardening for the girls. As usual a considerable number of the older pupils, from 13 to 15 years of age, are to be transferred to the training schools. Industrial work in the schoolroom has been given special attention the past year and the results have been gratifying.

There is one Government day school with an attendance of 20, and two mission schools with an attendance of 25. A few attend white schools of the reservation and 200 are in attendance at the training schools. The school farm contains 120 acres, of which 25 acres are in cultivation and the remainder in woods and permanent pasture.

Buildings are good and in good repair and need only some small additions to the heating and lighting plant, for which estimates have been submitted. The force of employees is good and the work done very satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. HART, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WINNEBAGO.

Winnebago Indian School,  
Pewaukee Wis., August 15, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to submit below my eleventh annual report of the Winnebago Indian school and my fifth annual report of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indian School.

The school is located on the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, about midway between Milwaukee and Ashland, Wis., six passenger trains passing through the village daily. There are also good connections to the village from St. Paul and Minneapolis over the Omaha Railroad. The distance to the station is about one-half mile.

I had expected to be able to report improvement in our school plant at this writing, but we are still quartered in the same old, dilapidated structures, heated by stoves lighted by kerosene lamps, and the water needed for use carried about in the buildings by pails. The lack of proper conveniences in these respects obviously curtails the work to a considerable extent in that time which should be used for the instruction of the pupils in the different domestic lines is consumed by unnecessary hindrance over the work. However, we expect shortly to commence installing proper waterworks, sewers, etc., this fall, and also the construction of necessary buildings.

Notwithstanding the poor and inadequate accommodations, the attendance the past year averaged 103. Eight pupils were transferred to Haskell Institute in July and 10 in November.

The deportment of the pupils has been good, with no cases of particularly bad behavior, except the common petty misunderstandings which occur at all schools. The literary work has progressed quite satisfactorily, although the transfer of 18 pupils rather depleted the higher grades.

Music lessons on the piano were given to a number, who made good progress. Vocal music did not, however, progress so successfully as heretofore.

INDIAN STUDENTS WHO ARE HELPING THEMSELVES.

At most of the large schools the career of the pupils after leaving school is watched with interest, and reports are received from time to time. These show in general that the returned student is endeavoring to overcome his environment and to prove himself worthy of the education he has received. The instances of useful and successful lives led by Indians who have had the advantages of school training are numerous, many being successful and even expert mechanics—carpenters, housebuilders, blacksmiths, shoemakers, etc.

The following is an extract from a report of the superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania:

With the large number to be kept track of I can give no accurate or detailed information, nor even give a fair estimate of the number of graduates and nongraduates employed in the different pursuits of the country, but they are to be found in every capacity, as teachers, clerks, trained nurses, housekeepers, dressmakers, farmers and stockraisers, two as inspectors of cars on the railroads, some as association bosses and hands in railroad repair shops and other mechanical establishments, and as enlisted men in the Army and Navy. One is in the real estate business in Oklahoma, and is vice-president of a bank there. Another is bookkeeper in one of the large banks of Pittsburgh, Pa. Quite a number are living on their allotments. There were 100 of our graduates and nongraduates engaged in the Indian school service in 1902, filling positions as teacher, clerk, farmer, blacksmith, etc.

The superintendent of the Oneida School, Wisconsin, reports that the majority of the students from this school are doing well, and that quite a number of them are engaged in farming. Out of 102 reported on from the Santa Fe School, New Mexico, 17 are rated excellent, 40 good, 31 fair, and 14 poor, showing that at least 85 per cent of the returned students from this school are doing fairly well. It was found here that the children of returned students were better cared for, their houses neater and more abundantly supplied with light and air, and that they have more personal tidiness.

The career of Thomas W. Alford as teacher, surveyor, farmer, and departmental clerk has had an important influence for good upon the Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma. He was graduated from Hampton a number of years ago, and his son, also a graduate of this institution, took a post-graduate course in agriculture this year. The mayor of Pender, Neb., is Thomas L. Sloan, a Hampton graduate, who is a lawyer of prominence, having recently been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Big Horn Irrigating Canal, on the Crow Reservation, Mont., has been built by Indian labor. This work has been specially beneficial to the Crow Indians; it has furnished them remunerative labor; has taught them how to work, and has also shown them the necessity of having better horses. The Moquis at Keams Canyon, Ariz., are all industrious. Their earnings last year amounted to over \$8,000. A number of the young Indians have been encouraged to start little stores, and have been very successful. There are seven such stores now on the reservation. In New Mexico 42 young men from the Indian school at Santa Fe worked last year 15,500 pounds of wool from their own flocks, which brought them 18 cents per pound. The 2,000 Indians on the Oneida Reservation are all practically self-supporting. The Indians of the Northwest and the Pacific coast support themselves by working in the canning factories and in the hop fields. These are

merely a few instances taken at random from different sections to show that Indians all over the country are beginning to help themselves and are becoming industrious, self-supporting citizens. This is a gratifying tribute to the efforts of those who are trying to lift them to self-maintenance.

The returned students, as a whole, are giving good accounts of themselves. There are, of course, exceptions reported, but most of these cases are due to the tenaciousness with which the old people of the tribe adhere to their own customs and habits and the effect of the example thus set. The influences for good, however, predominate, and as tribal relations are broken up the down-pulling tendency of tribal life and traditions will lose its force.

The recommendation made in previous reports that an employment clerk should be stationed at some of the large agencies to assist and encourage returned students in obtaining employment is once more respectfully brought to your attention. From various causes the cultivating of their allotments is not always practicable, and many of them, while willing to work, do not know where to look or to whom to apply. The employment clerk could be informed in advance by school superintendents of the return of students to their homes and thus be able to place himself in communication with them. He could learn their home conditions and their qualifications for particular lines of work. He could also keep in touch with those most likely to need Indian labor, trained or otherwise, and, in short, make himself a medium of exchange between employers and those seeking employment. It is believed great good could be accomplished by energetic and capable men in such positions, and many young Indians be given the opportunity of earning their own living and applying practically the instruction received at the schools.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS.

The past year shows marked improvement in the method of transfer of pupils from one school to another. Owing to the peculiar conditions attending Indian school work, including the varying ages of pupils at the same stages of educational development, and the difficulties encountered in some cases in securing the consent of parents to sending their children to a distance for a term of years, the problem of systematically promoting or transferring Indian pupils is not an easy one.

It is the aim of the Office to make the school system as a whole harmonious and interdependent. The Course of Study, issued some four years ago, was specially intended as a guide in this work. During the past year the Hampton Normal and Agricultural School, which should be looked upon as the Harvard or Yale of the red man, has caused to be prepared and sent to the field a series of examination questions to test the fitness of applicants for entrance to this most excellent institution. Therefore while they had an appropriation for 120 pupils they have only been able to obtain 96 this session who cared to or were fitted to take advantage of the opportunities offered them.

By correspondence and personal instruction we have urged agents and superintendents to have the children enter the day schools immediately upon reaching school age and to allow them to remain there at



two engines, electric lights, and two steam pumps. They have also had the care of the water and sewer systems. Enough pipe work and plumbing naturally come under this to enable a boy to learn enough to give him a start, so that he can go with almost any plumber and get work.

The boys have also had considerable plastering, painting, and carpenter work during the year. Some of these have advanced far enough to go to any place and receive good wages in this line.

The farm work has been somewhat interrupted on account of having several changes in the position of farmer. At this time the work is in fair shape, though as much has not been accomplished as would have been done had we not had so many changes.

The work in the dairy has been satisfactory. The dairy herd has done exceedingly well and we have a fine start for a splendid dairy herd. We have full-blood Holsteins, and this year is the first that we have had anything like enough milk to use. The dairy building is complete and much can be done in this department another year.

Our gardens have furnished us plenty of vegetables this year and at present the potato crop looks like it would be first-class. The early potatoes that we are now using are splendid.

The result of the class-room work has been, on the whole, gratifying, although the two and a half months' epidemic of smallpox proved a serious drawback to the pupils' advancement.

A girls' literary society met weekly throughout the year, the members showing much enthusiasm in the production of original plays and choruses, and the illustration of songs and stories. A boys' society was also kept up most of the year, but they did not do so well in this work as the girls.

A class of 8 pupils was graduated the last of June. On the whole, the year has been very successful and much good work has been done. The course of study has been followed carefully.

We have been visited by Superintendent Estelle Kessel, Supervisor A. O. Wright, and Supervisor House. All have given us helpful suggestions, which have been much appreciated.

The employees here, for the most part, been faithful in the discharge of their duties and the general school spirit is first-class, almost all being deeply interested in their work and willing to make every effort possible for the good of the school. I appreciate the kind and courteous treatment that I have had from your Office.

Very respectfully,

L. M. COOPER, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, VA., June 30, 1904.

DEAR SIR: The United States Government has made its usual appropriation of \$167 for each of the 115 Indians under instruction at Hampton during the past year. Of these, 32 were girls and 63 boys, classified as follows:

	Girls	Boys	Total
Total students	1	4	5
Day school:			
Senior class	1	3	4
Second middle year	1	1	2
First middle year	1	1	2
Junior class	2	5	7
Preparatory class	4	10	14
Night school:			
Senior class	1	1	2
Middle class	1	1	2
Junior class	1	1	2
Preparatory class	1	1	2
At the north	32	63	115

Seven Indians were sent home before the close of the term—2 girls for ill health, 3 boys for general worthlessness, and 2 to fill positions at home. Of the 6 Indians who have been graduated this year 5 expect to take post-graduate courses here and the other one has already entered upon successful work. One young man, a graduate of the post-graduate course in manual training, has taken the civil-service examination for the Indian service; 3 others are preparing for advanced work in agriculture and 1 for teaching. Two of our graduates have been employed here this year, one as instructor in law making and basketry, the other as assistant teacher and gymnastic teacher.

At the close of school in June 7 girls and 4 boys returned to their homes for a vacation of three months. Three girls have spent the winter in northern homes. Thirteen boys and 1 girl have worked at their trades all day and attended night school. Three of these boys remain at Hampton for the summer months; all the others, with the rest of the Indian pupils, have gone North to summer homes, where they will have the advantage of home life among the thrifty farmers of New England. The following tribes have been represented:

Apache	Crow	Pawnee	Siox
Arkian	Grosvonts	Pon	Skilliam
Arktan	Navaho	Potawatomi	Tecumseh
Caddo	Omaha	Pueblo	Wichita
Cayuga	Onondaga	Seneca	Winnebago
Cherokee	Oneida	Shawnee	
Chippewa			

There has been each year a more careful selection of students. In the earlier days of the school, while there were always exceptionally bright Indians, it was quite impossible to hold the mass of Indian pupils to the same standards as the colored students, either in work or study. Now we are able to make the same demands of both races. Hampton is and is to fit for special work among their people those Indians who have received elementary training in western schools.

The record of returned Indian students is as follows: Excelsior, 146; Good, 336; Fair, 152; poor, 42; bad, 8. One Indian graduate of Hampton, with a degree of Ph. D., has been appointed instructor in Columbia University, New York. Another has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Two physicians have been added to the list; also several missionary workers and teachers. A few more young men have opened stores, and several are filling business positions. Those at work at their trades seem to be holding their own, and in spite of the leasing system so prevalent among the Indians there seem to be no fewer of our former students who are cultivating their land. Several write of leasing land themselves and farming on a large scale.

The aim of Hampton—Complaint has justly been made against the type of common school that prevails throughout the country. The kind of education that makes young people hate the soil rather than love it, and that disciplines boys and girls to undertake manual labor, is open to serious question. Hampton Institute is endeavoring to work out a system which shall so correlate the labor of the hand with the study of books as to create interest and love for the common things of life. Each year its method of teaching the trades, agriculture, and domestic science is becoming more thoroughly systematized and more attractive to its students. Each year its graduates are better able to introduce into their own schools the subjects that they have been taught. The school's object is not simply to teach trades, but to teach them so systematically and scientifically that the students can in their turn become teachers of trades, not merely to give instruction in agriculture and domestic science, but to teach them so well that the pupils shall be able to impart their knowledge to others.

Hampton ought to become a typical school after which other schools can be modeled. Because of its superior equipment it is called to do a certain sort of pioneer work. It is an educational experiment station. Hampton, with its autonomous government, ought to be able to demonstrate how Government aid and private initiative can be combined without excluding the teaching of religion, which is of such vital importance in the uplift of a people.

The trade school.—The director of the trade school reports an improvement in the earnestness and general character of the students. There is no question but that our boys have gained in forthrightness and earnestness since the great majority of them have been trained to a useful occupation. An opportunity for more study for the trade students has become necessary, and the morning hour from 6.30 to 7.30, which has previously been given to the shops, is now devoted to the preparation of lessons. It is evident that the intellectual ability of the students has been increased rather

STATISTICS OF INDIAN LANDS.

Statistics relating to cultivation of lands, crops raised, stock owned

	Lands.			Crops raised during year.								
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence made during year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Coro.	Vegetables.	Flax.	Hay.	Butter made.	
WASHINGTON—continued.					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Yakima School.												
Yakima (fourteen cattle-grated tribes)	18,000	300	3,000	306	75,000	50,000	3,000	12,000			20,000	
Green Bay School.												
Nemahne and Kinney	2,300	54	1,500	28	900	14,000	2,000	11,000			2,500	500
Stockbridge and Kinney	2,000	6	1,485	28	200	3,000	400	2,250			200	500
La Poudre Agency.												
Chippewa, etc.												
Red River	450	150	700	130	2,000		6,600	500			500	800
Baldy Mountain	345	5	200	12			20	200			200	300
Red Fork, Minn.	325	19	175	88			60	2,000			40	300
Grand Forks	60	6	100	2			60	2,000			1,000	1,000
Grand Forging	40	6	100	2			60	2,000			1,000	1,000
Lac Courte Oreille	1,250	64	824	210	700	4,000	2,000	2,400			1,500	200
Lac du Flambeau	1,250	64	824	210	700	4,000	2,000	2,400			1,500	200
Red Cliff	654	72	375	83			1,000	200			200	200
Owens School.												
Owens	7,100	100	4,900	240	8,127	651,411	97,844	9,000			1,500	51,000
Pewaukee School.												
Winnebago	200	154	2,324	60			2,400	2,170			200	
Winnebago Agency.												
Shoshone Agency.												
Arampoo and Shoshone	2,600	2,058	758	202	2,716	7,800		1,000			2,000	

\*\$31,846 worth of ties, poles, and pulp wood marketed.

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Indians	206,410
Broken during the year by Indians	30,591
Fence built during the year	220,878
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severally	19,816
Crops raised during the year by Indians:	
Wheat	750,788 bushels
Oats and barley	1,310,890 do.
Coro.	993,813 do.
Vegetables	600,928 do.
Flax	20,249 do.
Hay	404,027 tons
Miscellaneous produce of Indian labor:	
Butter made	147,037 pounds
Lumber marketed	5,723,000 feet
Timber marketed	107,022,100 cords
Wood cut	116,483 cords

CROPS, STOCK AND LABOR.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued

	Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.							Breeds.					
	Lumber sawed.	Lumber marketed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Miles made.	Miles repaired.	Days' labor by Indians.
WASHINGTON—continued.																	
Yakima School.																	
Yakima (fourteen cattle-grated tribes)	294,20,072	900	42	12	2,837	100		3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000			4,000	15	20	150
Green Bay School.																	
Nemahne and Kinney	58,834	1,000	1,000		1,000			300	200	100	1			800	5		50
Stockbridge and Kinney	2,500	2,500	2,500		2,500			20	20	20	1			1,000			100
La Poudre Agency.	8,000	4,000	4,000		4,000			40	40	40	1			2,000			200
Chippewa, etc.	18,125	300	300	10	20	60		150	150	150	1			2,000			200
Red River	7,000	300	300	10	20	60		150	150	150	1			2,000			200
Baldy Mountain																	
Red Fork, Minn.																	
Grand Forks																	
Grand Forging																	
Lac Courte Oreille																	
Lac du Flambeau																	
Red Cliff																	
Owens School.																	
Owens	7,470	1,210	1,210		1,210			300	200	100	1			4,000	5		50
Pewaukee School.																	
Winnebago	1,800	2,800	2,800		2,800			20	20	20	1			200			20
Winnebago Agency.																	
Shoshone Agency.																	
Arampoo and Shoshone	700	700	9,512	13,178	4,186	2,107	2,805							400	16	19	200

b Crops raised by fruit and fish.

SUMMARY.

Stock owned by Indians:	
Horses, mules, and burros	206,410
Cattle	207,011
Swine	40,888
Sheep	782,620
Goats	185,417
Domestic fowls	207,378
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	20,170,000
Amount earned by such freighting	\$11,000
Value of produce of Indian labor sold by Indians:	
To Government	\$462,000
Otherwise	\$1,878,000
Roads made by Indians	570 miles
Roads repaired by Indians	2,494 miles
Days of labor expended by Indians on roads	124,833

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<b>INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.</b>					
<i>For Fort Verde—Continued.</i>					
<b>INDIAN POLICE—Continued.</b>					
Employed by agent	Lieutenant	p.m. \$15	Emerson Sandy	Apprentice	\$300
Timmie Pyle	Private	p.m. 10	John Holsby	Indo	p.m. 10
Timmie Lee	do	p.m. 10	Paula Holsby	Laborer	180
Emmett Lee	do	p.m. 10	George Burns	do	180
Archie Lee	do	p.m. 10	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
Frank Lee	do	p.m. 10	No. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000		

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1904, under provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
<b>INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.</b>					
<i>For Fort Verde—Continued.</i>					
<b>INDIAN POLICE—Continued.</b>					
Joseph Cartow	Oversawer	\$300	Sparruth Skobaloff	Wagonmaker	\$30
For Fort Verde, Cal.			James H. Donnell	Judge clerk	1,000
<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>					
Robert S. Hatch	Asst. farmer	p.m. 10	Wood	do	p.m. 7
Mrs. H. L. Beard	Field matron	p.m. 750	John Holsby	do	p.m. 7
<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>					
George Eschmann	Private	p.m. 18	George Ashkenoff	Wagonmaker	335
Charles Eschmann	do	p.m. 18	Alex. Warrington	do	335
Charles A. Averb	do	p.m. 18	Thomas Warrington	do	335
Ed. Orvi	do	p.m. 18	Mitchell Dick	Blacksmith	480
Alexander Jackson	do	p.m. 18	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
James Younger	do	p.m. 18	Joseph Padonovsk	Private	p.m. 18
<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>					
For Fort Verde, Cal.			Paul Padonovsk	do	p.m. 18
<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>					
William H. Telle	Asst. farmer	p.m. 65	John S. Padonovsk	do	p.m. 18
<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>					
John Egan	Private	p.m. 15	Adolph Amour	do	p.m. 18
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Joseph F. Gaubier	do	p.m. 18
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Alfred Boyd	do	p.m. 18
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Jerome Lowe	do	p.m. 18
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	General Anderson, Cal.		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Oscar Olson	Asst. farmer	p.m. 93
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Hoopa Parker, Cal.		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	John M. Johnson	Clerk	1,000
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	John S. Lindley	Physician	1,900
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Gyros H. Milk	Blacksmith	735
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	William A. Waldie	Sawyer and leg.	728
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Edwin A. Palmer	Asst. farmer	p.m. 50
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Idaho A. Rich	Chapman	750
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Bertram Luck	Judge	p.m. 7
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	John Spear	do	p.m. 7
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Edward Pratt	do	p.m. 7
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Charles W. Finch	do	p.m. 240
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Arthur Gordon	Captain	p.m. 16
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	George Lathrop	do	p.m. 16
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	David Johnson	Private	p.m. 70
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Robert Pratt	do	p.m. 70
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	David Johnson	do	p.m. 10
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Ferris N. Noy		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Walter C. Strong	Tripartite clerk	1,000
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Adolph Amour	Asst. farmer	p.m. 65
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	James H. Cummings	Asst. farmer	p.m. 55
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Margaret Vincent	Header	200
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Edward Lord	Header	125
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Doan de la Cruz	Header	300
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Rayton J. Lewis	Header	300
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	John Mills	Asst. farmer	600
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	<b>INDIAN POLICE</b>		
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Antonio Vega	Captain	p.m. 15
John Egan	do	p.m. 15	Marino Sanchez	Private	p.m. 50

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_





EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Table with columns: Name, Position, Salary, Sex, Race, Date of original appointment, Item of appointment. Lists names like Lonnie E. Klein, Katharine J. Keck, and others.

EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE

List of persons employed in the Indian school service on June 30, 1904, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Table with columns: Name, Position, Salary, Sex, Race, Date of original appointment, Item of appointment. Lists names like H. E. Johnson, Joseph D. Turner, and others.