

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD
OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS TO
THE SECRETARY OF THE
INTERIOR FOR 1906**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649175369

Annual report of the Board of Indian commissioners to the secretary of the interior for 1906 by
Various

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

VARIOUS

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD
OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS TO
THE SECRETARY OF THE
INTERIOR FOR 1906**

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Income		Assets	Liabilities	Net Worth
								Monthly	Annual			
1	John Doe	35	M	Christian	Married	High School	Teacher	2000	24000	100000	50000	50000
2	Jane Smith	42	F	Catholic	Divorced	College	Manager	3500	42000	150000	80000	70000
3	Robert Johnson	55	M	Protestant	Married	University	Engineer	4000	48000	200000	100000	100000
4	Emily White	28	F	Muslim	Single	High School	Retail	1500	18000	50000	20000	30000
5	Michael Brown	60	M	Jewish	Married	College	Retired	2500	30000	120000	60000	60000
6	Sarah Green	38	F	Buddhist	Married	College	Software	3000	36000	180000	90000	90000
7	David Black	45	M	Hindu	Married	High School	Construction	2500	30000	100000	40000	60000
8	Alice Grey	50	F	Sikh	Married	College	Accountant	2800	33600	130000	65000	65000
9	Thomas King	30	M	Christian	Single	College	Marketing	3200	38400	160000	80000	80000
10	Olivia Lee	25	F	Muslim	Single	High School	Customer Service	1800	21600	60000	25000	35000
11	Benjamin Hall	65	M	Jewish	Married	University	Retired	3000	36000	140000	70000	70000
12	Mia Clark	40	F	Buddhist	Married	College	Finance	3300	39600	170000	85000	85000
13	Lucas Lewis	52	M	Hindu	Married	High School	Truck Driver	2200	26400	90000	35000	55000
14	Isabella Walker	33	F	Sikh	Married	College	Healthcare	3100	37200	155000	77500	77500
15	Samuel Young	48	M	Christian	Married	High School	Plumber	2700	32400	110000	45000	65000
16	Ava Hill	27	F	Muslim	Single	College	Marketing	3400	40800	165000	82500	82500
17	Christopher Adams	58	M	Jewish	Married	University	Retired	2900	34800	135000	67500	67500
18	Charlotte Baker	36	F	Buddhist	Married	College	Finance	3200	38400	160000	80000	80000
19	Jonathan Miller	43	M	Hindu	Married	High School	Electrician	2600	31200	105000	42000	63000
20	Amelia Davis	29	F	Sikh	Single	College	Marketing	3500	42000	170000	85000	85000
21	Isaac Wilson	62	M	Christian	Married	University	Retired	3100	37200	145000	72500	72500
22	Evelyn Moore	41	F	Muslim	Married	College	Finance	3300	39600	165000	82500	82500
23	William Taylor	54	M	Jewish	Married	High School	Truck Driver	2400	28800	95000	38000	57000
24	Sophia Anderson	34	F	Buddhist	Married	College	Healthcare	3400	40800	165000	82500	82500
25	Benjamin Thomas	46	M	Hindu	Married	High School	Plumber	2800	33600	115000	46000	69000
26	Abigail Jackson	26	F	Sikh	Single	College	Marketing	3600	43200	175000	87500	87500
27	Samuel White	60	M	Christian	Married	University	Retired	3200	38400	150000	75000	75000
28	Madeline Green	39	F	Muslim	Married	College	Finance	3400	40800	165000	82500	82500
29	Joseph Black	51	M	Jewish	Married	High School	Truck Driver	2500	30000	100000	40000	60000
30	Grace King	31	F	Buddhist	Married	College	Healthcare	3500	42000	170000	85000	85000
31	Samuel Lee	44	M	Hindu	Married	High School	Electrician	2900	34800	120000	48000	72000
32	Chloe Walker	28	F	Sikh	Single	College	Marketing	3700	44400	175000	87500	87500
33	Isaac Young	57	M	Christian	Married	University	Retired	3300	39600	155000	77500	77500
34	Madison Hill	37	F	Muslim	Married	College	Finance	3500	42000	170000	85000	85000
35	Christopher Adams	49	M	Jewish	Married	High School	Truck Driver	2600	31200	105000	42000	63000
36	Abigail Baker	32	F	Buddhist	Married	College	Healthcare	3600	43200	175000	87500	87500
37	Samuel Miller	53	M	Hindu	Married	High School	Plumber	2700	32400	110000	45000	65000
38	Chloe Davis	29	F	Sikh	Single	College	Marketing	3800	45600	180000	90000	90000
39	Isaac Wilson	59	M	Christian	Married	University	Retired	3400	40800	160000	80000	80000
40	Madison Moore	38	F	Muslim	Married	College	Finance	3600	43200	175000	87500	87500
41	Christopher Taylor	47	M	Jewish	Married	High School	Truck Driver	2700	32400	110000	45000	65000
42	Abigail Anderson	33	F	Buddhist	Married	College	Healthcare	3700	44400	180000	90000	90000
43	Samuel Thomas	52	M	Hindu	Married	High School	Plumber	2800	33600	115000	46000	69000
44	Chloe Jackson	27	F	Sikh	Single	College	Marketing	3900	46800	185000	92500	92500
45	Isaac White	56	M	Christian	Married	University	Retired	3500	42000	165000	82500	82500
46	Madison Green	36	F	Muslim	Married	College	Finance	3700	44400	180000	90000	90000
47	Christopher Black	46	M	Jewish	Married	High School	Truck Driver	2800	33600	115000	46000	69000
48	Abigail King	31	F	Buddhist	Married	College	Healthcare	3800	45600	185000	92500	92500
49	Samuel Lee	43	M	Hindu	Married	High School	Electrician	2900	34800	120000	48000	72000
50	Chloe Walker	28	F	Sikh	Single	College	Marketing	4000	48000	190000	95000	95000

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR 1906

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

~~53318~~

US 10484.5



The Board.



THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 12, 1907.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The purchase and inspection of supplies for the Indian Service has received from this board the attention and cooperation called for by the law and regulations and by the precedents and customs of the board. We submit herewith, as Appendix A, the special report of our purchasing committee, made to the chairman of this board for transmission to you. In that report the dates and places for opening bids for Indian supplies, inspecting samples, and awarding contracts, together with specific statements as to the assistance and cooperation given by members of the board, are given in detail.

GENERALLY SATISFACTORY FEATURES OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

As contrasted with the state of affairs in Indian administration when this board was created, nearly forty years ago, the present condition of the Indian Service is such as to gratify all true friends of the native American races.

There is most marked improvement in nearly every respect; and notwithstanding the dangers which still threaten the Indians from intemperance, we believe that, on the whole, their prospects are more promising than ever before. Those who study carefully the history of the treatment accorded the Indian tribes by the Government have to admit a certain justice in that biting phrase of Helen Hunt Jackson, which stigmatizes the century from 1776 to 1876 as "a century of dishonor" in the Government's treatment of Indian tribes. But even as applied to that century the phrase carries a grossly exaggerated criticism, and for the last thirty years the legislation of Congress concerning Indians, their education, their allotment and settlement on lands of their own, their admission to citizenship, and the protection of their rights, makes, upon the whole, a chapter of political history of which Americans may justly be proud. Considering the fact that the "spoils system" of making appointments in the Indian Service has controlled in the naming of Indian agents almost to the present time, and that the fight against civil-service principles in the appointment of teachers and employees in the Indian Service was prolonged and bitter, there is occasion for the greatest gratification at the comparative excellence of the Indian schools and the Indian Service generally for these last ten years. In legislation and

administration the manifest determination of our Government to give protection to the rights of conquered and vanishing races of aborigines has been altogether exceptional in the political history of mankind. So far as we are aware no other nation has ever come so near to exercising a kindly and conservative guardianship over conquered aborigines.

The white man's greed of land, it is true, led to the relentless crowding of Indian tribes westward and the marking out of new Indian reservations, and the reservation policy of the Government, although designed to be helpful, proved upon trial to be in many ways injurious to the Indians. But as fast as the public conscience has been enlightened regarding the effects of reservation life upon the Indians, in Congressional action and in departmental administration the Government has manifested a most intelligent and persistent determination to do away with the evils of that policy by breaking up reservations and bringing individual Indians, through the schools and by the allotment of lands in severalty, into the body of American citizens. During the last three decades it has often seemed to the men and women of clearest vision and highest ethical standards that the Government has been slow in making needed changes to do away with the evils of reservation life. But students of political history and of the methods of governmental administration in other countries and in other centuries must admit that when allowance is made for the conservatism which always characterizes administration through official bureaus with large bodies of subordinates, the United States Government in its administration of Indian affairs has shown a spirit of systematic progress in the recognition of the highest ethical standards which is upon the whole exceptional in the history of civil administration for dependent races in any land.

The general allotment act of 1887, providing for land in severalty; the efficient system of day schools and boarding schools for the education and industrial training of Indian children; the steadfast determination by legislation and administration to protect allotted Indians for a period of twenty-five years against the efforts of white men to get possession of their allotted lands; and the maintenance of high standards of equity by leading Senators and Representatives in Congress in shaping the legislation which disposes of the surplus lands of Indian reservations, are upon the whole (notwithstanding some painful exceptions) justly a source of pride to thoughtful American citizens.

PRESENT INTELLIGENT AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

With the changes which have occurred after national elections in the Cabinets of successive Presidents and the consequent changes in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the last forty years, this Board has witnessed marked changes in the spirit and the efficiency of Indian administration. At certain periods it has seemed that by the inexperience or the carelessness of newly appointed officials much which had been gained for a time has been lost again. Yet there has been upon the whole steady and material progress. During the eight years while the Hon. William A. Jones was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from 1897 to 1905, the longest

term of service of any Commissioner of Indian Affairs, there was marked progress in every branch of the service.

It is matter for congratulation, in the opinion of this board, that in the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs the Bureau has at its head one who came to the office with a more thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the actual condition of affairs on Indian reservations and in the Indian Service than any one of his predecessors had possessed on assuming the duties of the position. After nearly two years of cooperation with Commissioner Leupp in his administration of Indian affairs, it seems to this board that without forgetting the excellent service of his predecessors, the friends of the Indian may feel assured that there has never been at the head of the Indian Bureau a Commissioner whose knowledge of the needs of the Indian was more exact and comprehensive or whose purpose to serve the best interests of the Indians in his administration of the office was more manifest or more likely to work out good results for the Indian race. The fact that we find the purposes and the administrative acts of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs so generally along the line of what seems to us the wisest and most helpful action for the Indians, makes such cooperation as this board can render a most gratifying service on our part, and gives to the board confidence that in the few particulars where our opinion and judgment may differ from those of the present Commissioner there will be a friendly and considerate comparison of views and an absolutely identical purpose—the effort to lead Indians into intelligent and useful citizenship in our American life.

NEW FEATURES IN INDIAN ADMINISTRATION WHICH ARE ESPECIALLY COMMENDABLE.

The present policy in the administration of Indian affairs may be characterized as a policy which emphasizes self-help, opens the way for it, and leads the Indians out from reservation life and tribal life into the economic, social, and civic life of American citizens.

The successful inauguration of systematic efforts through an employment agent to secure for the Indians opportunities for well-paid labor among white people in various parts of the Southwest have been most promising.

The plan for the introduction upon a large scale of the raising of sugar beets upon land leased from Indian reservations for a term of years under contracts to be approved by the Department, the whole plan being especially designed to provide steady and remunerative employment near their homes for large numbers of Indian men, women, and children, which has been outlined by Commissioner Leupp and recommended by him for legislation, seems to us to be worthy of trial and in every way promising for the industrial future of the Indians. We hope that it may be tried on a large scale, and we heartily commend it to the attention and the favorable action of Congress.

The friendly emulation and the pride in the success of their fellow-Indians in agriculture, stock-raising, and home making, which have been stimulated by the agricultural fairs held by the Indians for the last two or three years, have had a helpful effect upon agriculture and stock raising by Indians.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, approved by the Department of the Interior and now embodied in legislation, that white children be admitted to schools established for Indian children, in order that Indian children may have the benefit of school life with English-speaking children from the homes of white people, we believe is most promising in its evidently good effect upon the Indian children, and through them upon Indian parents. We believe that it will tend to extinguish race prejudice on both sides, and to qualify the children of Indians who have received allotted lands to enter heartily and naturally with their white neighbors into the local interests and the home life of the communities where they dwell.

It grows more evident with each year that in dealing with children of Indian parents, who have never been taught to estimate aright the value of regular hours and of systematic habits, a compulsory school law is even more necessary than it is among the children of white parents. We trust that such a compulsory school law for Indians may speedily be enacted.

As the Omaha Indians were among the first to receive lands in severalty, it is interesting to note the progress made on the old Omaha reservations in the towns of Pender and Bancroft, Nebr., in the establishment of public schools where over 80 of the Omaha children attend school with white children. The testimony of the superintendent is that there are no complaints from anyone in these "district schools," and that Indian children meet with fair treatment. The discontinuance of the Omaha boarding school at the request of the Omaha Indians, the building of public schools within the limits of the old reservation, and the friendly intercourse of Indian children and white children in these schools without objection from the parents of either, seem to us to indicate the method by which our system of schools for Indian children may be merged in the general school system of our States.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE THE EQUIVALENT OF THE PROCEEDS OF ANNUAL SCHOOL TAXES WHERE INDIAN ALLOTMENTS ARE UNTAXED.

In connection with the notable progress made in this respect in school matters on the old Omaha Reservation in Nebraska, we ask especial attention to the fact that the Federal Government, which, as trustee, holds the lands of allottees in trust untaxed, has made provision for paying in these Nebraska schools an amount per capita for all Indian children who attend the common school, equal to the amount which is paid per capita by the State of Nebraska for the white children who attend the same schools. For several successive years this board has called attention to the need of such a provision for schools and for certain other local interests, such as roads, bridges, and courts, which are kept up by State, county, and town taxes, in those districts where a large proportion of the land in a town or county is held exempt from taxation by Indian allottees. It was hardly to be expected that white taxpayers in any county or town could be brought to regard as desirable neighbors—to consider as fellow-citizens entitled to like privileges with themselves—Indians