ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR
THE YEAR 1884.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. XXXVII

The Department August 13, 1884. The report of the Commission has not yet been rendered.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

A bill for the relief of these Indians, embodying substantially the recommendations of Mrs. Helen Jackson, special agent (except that for the purchase of certain tracts of land), to which reference was made in my last annual report, was prepared and submitted to Congress, through the Department, and passed the Senate at its last session, but was not acted upon in the House of Representatives. Suits in ejectment have been brought against the Indians living in the San Jacinto Village, by the owner of the private grant within which it is situated. The Indians are defended by Messrs. Brunson and Wells, special counsel employed by the Department of Justice. These cases have not yet come to trial. It is hoped that the bill referred to will receive favorable consideration in the House of Representatives during the coming session.

THE YUMAS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

As was stated in my last annual report, a reservation was established (July 6, 1883) for the Yuma Indians at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, on the Arizona side, where it was intended they should be gathered and assisted in agricultural pursuits. Subsequent investigation, however, disclosed the unsuitableness of the tract selected, and besides the Indians were found to be opposed to removal there. Accordingly, by Executive order dated January 9, 1884, the reservation was restored to the public domain, and a new one established on the California side, in the extreme southwest corner of the State.

By the same order the Fort Yuma Military Reservation was transferred to the control of this Department, to be used for Indian purposes, in connection with the Indian reservation; and, at the request of the Department, on the recommendation of this office, the military post buildings have also been transferred by the War Department for Indian school purposes. A bill was introduced in Congress at the last session (H. R. 1661) "to provide for the establishment and maintenance of an Indian school at Yuma, in Yuma County, Arizona, and to make an appropriation therefor." It is understood to have been favorably reported by the House committee, but no final action was reached. It appropriates the sum of $9,000 for the purpose. The Yumas are a very peaceable and industrious people, and ought to receive some assistance from the Government.

KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The work of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians of the Klamath River Reservation in California, as directed in Department letter of March 26, 1883, has been suspended for the present, owing to errors discovered in the public surveys within the reservation, particulars of
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which were reported to the Department in office letter of August 16th last. Bills have been introduced in the present Congress "to restore the reservation to the public domain" (S. 813 and H. R. 112 and 7505). Provision is made therein, however, for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWAS IN DAKOTA.

Agreeably with the recommendation contained in my last annual report, a permanent reservation has been made for the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas in Dakota. At first townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, were selected, but subsequently township 162 north, range 70 west, was substituted for township 163 north, range 71 west, so that the reservation as now existing embraces townships 162 north, ranges 70 and 71 west. (Executive orders dated March 29, 1884, and June 3, 1884.) These Indians will need some help for a time, and I shall ask for a small appropriation for that purpose in the estimates for the next fiscal year.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

At the date of my last annual report the work of the Sioux Commission had reached a point briefly, as follows: Congress having failed to ratify the agreement negotiated by said Commission under the act of August 7, 1882, presumably for the reason that it was not executed in literal compliance with the treaty of April 20, 1868, the Commission were under instructions to continue negotiations with the Indians, provision for that purpose having been made in the sundry civil appropriation act of March 3, 1883 (Stat. 22, p. 621), but their final report had not been submitted to the Department. The attempt to procure the signatures of three-fourths of the male adult Indians, as required, proved unsuccessful, and the agreement was returned to the Department without change. A full history of the proceedings of the Commission and the causes which led to the failure, is set out in their report to the Department dated December 31, 1883. Said report together with the agreement and all correspondence between the Department and any official or other individuals concerning said agreements or the ratification thereof is printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 70, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, in which form it will be found easy of reference.

It having been represented to the Department—that the Sisseton and Wahpeton and the Yankton bands of Sioux were desirous of disposing of a limited portion of their respective reservations, the Sioux Commission, in its report, contained an agreement with the said
vestigating the whole question, as to the extent and probable value of the coal deposit, and should be prepared when he has concluded his investigation to give all needed information on a subject of which little has heretofore been known.

I have on former occasions opposed the establishment of a school at this agency, on the ground that the Apaches should first be taught to labor. Having seen them well advanced on the road of physical industry, I cheerfully recommend the organization of a school for boys only, at the earliest practicable period, and will give to it my best efforts to insure success.

During the year four pupils have returned from Hampton school and are now living on the reservation. Two of them, Tolma and Stagon, have enlisted as military scouts, and are serving in that capacity. Robert McIntosh and William Roberts are now employed at the agency as interpreters. All but William Roberts have purchased squaws and returned to the habits of their people. To be married to a squaw signifies an abandonment of the refinements of civilization, though some of its customs may still be cherished; and in this regard these recent converts to Christianity, and graduates of an excellent institution of learning, are no exception. Boys taken from the tribe should remain at school until they have mastered the trades in which they are instructed, so as to be able to construct, complete, whatever they undertake.

No Indian police force has been employed during the year, the service having been performed by military scouts. I have but now commenced the organization of an agency force, and have full confidence in its efficiency to perform all the duties of police among the Indians in the vicinity of the agency, which includes all on the reservation, except those near Apache under military control. It is not improbable that conflict will occur between the agency and military scouts if the latter are permitted to remain in service at this place, as I have no power to control their movements; but I cannot conceive the possibility of a long continuance of a policy so injurious to the service as that now existing, which sustains two establishments for the performance of one duty.

The health of the Indians has not been affected by any unusual conditions of sickness; the ordinary diseases common to hot climates, miasmatic bottom lands, impure water and unrestrained license in social life, have prevailed unaided in the work of extermination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. WILCOX,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency:

The Indians on the Hoopa Valley Reservation have been, during the past year, peaceful and well-behaved. Their relations with the white population have been satisfactory. No new or violent quarrels have broken out among themselves. The two communal quarrels, to which reference was made in my last annual report, have been satisfactorily and peacefully adjusted according to their Indian laws and usages.

The influences of the medicine men are, I think, being to some extent diminished or counteracted. Every possible effort by every available means has been made to subdue that end. But whilst some improvement can in that respect be truthfully reported, much yet remains to be accomplished. The weaknesses, prejudices, and superstitions, by and upon which the Indian medicine men flourish, are too long a growth and are too deeply rooted to be easily or speedily eradicated.

The morals of the adult Indians remain unchanged in their laxity. They are, however, far enough advanced in the process of civilization to pay a decent respect to appearances.

The whisky traffic still continues. I have not heard of many cases of intoxication among the Indians, but of course all drunkenness is studiously concealed from my observation. I hear of Indians having been drunk only when some deed of violence, which could not be concealed, has been threatened or committed and through their drunkenness. A few Indians who were found drunk and quarrelsome were placed in the guard-house at Fort Gaston, and compelled to work under charge of a sentinel. This had a wholesome deterrent effect. It has at least caused drunken Indians to be more circumspect and less demonstrative. Whilst I have good moral grounds for suspicion and belief as to where the whisky has been in most of these instances procured, I have and can obtain no such legal and overwhelming proof as is needed for the conviction of the liquor dealers in the civil courts of the country. It is almost impracticable to secure the testimony of Indians as to where they bought or procured whisky.
Even when secured and produced in court, Indian testimony, though acknowledged to be competent, seems to have no weight against the unsupported denial of the offending liquor seller.

The practical results of Indian education at this agency are far from encouraging. By practical results I mean such evidences of improvement in appearance, manners, character, and conduct as it is the aim of all education to create and exhibit. Attendance at the agency school has moderately increased, but the increase is largely, if not solely, owing to the increased allowance of food granted to the school and to the measures taken to enforce attendance. It certainly does not denote any increased respect or enthusiasm for education on the part of either parents or pupils. This fact is established beyond any peradventure by the other fact that any decrease in the allowance of food or any relaxation in the measures adopted to enforce attendance is invariably and immediately followed by a diminution in the number of attending pupils. Were the food altogether withheld and the enforcing measures removed there would be no pupils. I consider the continuation of a day school at the agency of questionable utility. I believe the money and material assistance now devoted to its support would be more profitably devoted to the maintenance of an industrial school somewhere within the circle of civilization, where Indian children, separated from their families and tribes, would be thoroughly instructed in useful industries suitable to their condition and life; where they would be surrounded by examples of industry and shown its advantages; and where above all they would be taught to work and make their own living, and the necessity of their doing so. At agency schools where the pupils return every day to their Indian homes, and are subjected to the demoralizing tribal and family influences, the teacher has to contend not only against the sluggishness and indifference of the pupils, but also against the baneful examples of tribe and family. It is scarcely remarkable that in face of such odds and difficulties mere theoretical instruction fails to create healthy and lasting impressions. The duty of the Government is towards the children exclusively. The adult Indians are "wedded to their idols."

Clothing and annuity goods continue to be issued to the Indians in proportion to the amount of work they have done for the reservation or in cultivating lands for their own support. The children of age to attend school receive their clothing, &c., only from the school teacher. Exceptions to these rules are made in favor of the old and infirm, and of those children who live at too great a distance from the schoolhouse. This course has been found to work well, although it has caused considerable dissatisfaction, which still continues among the lazy and mendicant portion of the tribe.

The acreage of land cultivated by Indians for their own support has been increased. Every encouragement and assistance possible have been afforded to those who are found endeavoring, by the occupancy and cultivation of lands, to contribute somewhat to the support of themselves and their families.

On account of the ancient and everlasting family animosities, feuds, and vendetta in existence, it has been found impracticable to organize and introduce the system of an Indian judiciary. For the same reason the organization and employment of an Indian police force have not been farther attempted. Fortunately, during the past year there has been but little occasion for the services of either Indian judges or police force.

Considerable time and attention were devoted during the year to the Indians living on the Klamath River Reservation. These Indians for upwards of twenty years have been in the somewhat anomalous condition of being reservation Indians without having received any of the benefits resulting therefrom. In that time they have neither asked nor received any aid or assistance from the Government, and even now ask no favors from it but the simple justice of being guaranteed legal possession of their present homes, tenements, and possessions. Into making this application they were driven by the white man's aggressions and his supercilious disregard of the Indian's rights. Under your instructions allotments of lands in severalty on the reservation were made in August, 1883. This work would have been completed in June, 1884, when I visited the reservation for that purpose, but it was found impossible to proceed without the field-notes of the survey, from which the General Land Office map furnished for my guidance was compiled. There are grave doubts entertained by well-informed parties as to said survey having ever been carefully and thoroughly made. It is certain that many of the marks and stakes noted on the map cannot be discovered, and that others of them are incorrect and misleading. The field-notes were necessary to identify the marks, &c., to enable the allotments to be described with accuracy, and to decide with certainty as to the genuineness and accuracy of the survey. The map itself is wrong in many places. For this reason the descriptions of the allotments made and reported to you in August, 1883, are not to be depended upon, and should be carefully revised before being submitted for Congressional action. The troubles that would hereafter arise from any inaccuracies or errors in the descriptions of Indian allotments cannot be overestimated or ignored. Nothing
further should, in my opinion, be done to complete the allotments in severalty until
the reservation itself has been accurately surveyed, marked, and mapped.

The condition of the other Indians residing in villages along the Klamath River, between
the Hoopa and Klamath River Reservations, is one to which the attention of the De-
partment is respectfully invited. Their present condition and the necessity of mak-
ing some provision for their future would eventually be brought forcibly into notice,
in numbers they are quite strong. They are under no control whatsoever. They are
well armed. They are civilized only to the extent of having adopted the clothing
and all the vices of the white man. They are but indifferently well-disposed
to the latter. They are evidently not too abundantly supplied with this world's
goods. They work occasionally for white men, but sustain themselves generally by
hunting and fishing. They are in general sullen and suspicious. Any sudden change
in their condition or prospects might make them aggressively hostile. A great change
in their condition and prospects, both as regards their homes and fish, may incidentally
be occasioned by the abatement of the reservation at the month of the Klamath,
and by the influx of white men thereby occasioned. Should the salmon-run on the
Upper Klamath be sensibly diminished by the fisheries at its mouth, and should white
men, disappointed, as they will be, with the resources of the abandoned reservation,
crowd into the adjoining lands, these Indians may become discontented to the extent
of taking to the war-path. Their prospects, just at present, point clearly to gradual
extermination or extinction, which, rapid enough through natural causes, disease,
and their eternal vendettas, would be greatly accelerated by any reduction in their
staple supply of food and by the aggressions of numerous white intruders. Of course
the Indians themselves will before long realize their situation and the prospects, to
which they are not civilized enough to submit without more or less of a struggle.
I would recommend as an initiatory measure that an accurate and comprehensive
census be made of these Indians, their resources, and possessions.

At various times during the past year investigations have been made of claims pre-
sented by citizens of this section of the country against the United States, for com-
penation for damages and depredations alleged to have been committed by Indians
from 1860 to 1885. A separate report of each investigation was furnished your office
according to instructions. These investigations, though they occupied considerable
time and occasioned considerable trouble, were made under such disadvantages as to
be very unsatisfactory and, in my opinion, of little value. In the first place I had no
power to compel, and no funds to pay for, the attendance of witnesses for the United
States, even had any such been procurable. Neither could I afford, had I wished, to
do detective work in hunting up such witnesses. People will not voluntarily come
forward to testify against the interests of their neighbors and on behalf of the United
States. In the second place, so long a time has elapsed since the depredations were
committed that it is not remarkable if the then residents of the country, other than
those immediately interested, should, as they say, actually retain but vague and in-
distinct recollections of particulars. It follows that my investigations were confined
to the cross-examination of the claimants and their affiants, to ascertaining their gen-
eral reputation for integrity and credibility, and the reasonableness of the prices
charged—time and place considered. No testimony could be adduced to controvert
their statements, and practically only the claimants' side of the controversy was con-
sidered. I was accordingly obliged in every instance to form my conclusions and to
make my recommendations from what may have been a mere plausible presentation
of proof on the part of the claimant, and upon testimony and an ex-parte hearing that
did not exhibit any countervailing evidence. As a means to an end, so defective a
method of investigation must prove ineffectual, and is practically useless.

The agency farm has been moderately successful notwithstanding an unusual and
rather backward season. Unexpected and unusual rains in June ruined a part of the
hay crop. The yield of wheat is believed to be at least equal to the prevailing standard.
The acreage in cultivation by the Government on the reservation is not equal to that
of former years, for the reason that there were not enough public animals available
at the plowing season. The horse-power estimated for not having been received, and
the one on hand being unfit for use, old, rickety, and worn out, the wheat and oat
crop must remain stacked in the fields for some time, and thereby run great danger of
being damaged and spoiled by the early fall rains. The animals recently purchased
for the agency were very much needed, and will be of great assistance.

The conduct of the agency employees has been very good. They have attended strictly
and successfully to their business, and have managed the Indian laborers with tact
and good judgment. It is very much to be regretted that the limited appropriations
for the Indian service do not admit of their salaries being placed on a level with those
prevailing in other branches of the Government service. The salary of the agency
laborer is ridiculously low considering the responsible and onerous nature of his duties.
and the standard of wages prevailing for similar services in the surrounding country.
It is greatly to the interests of the Government to retain faithful and experienced
employees at the agency. The experiment of paid Indian apprentices did not work sufficiently well at this agency to justify its continuance.

The public buildings at the agency, dwelling-houses, store-rooms, barns, and stables, are in a very dilapidated and wretched condition. No money or material can be procured for their repair, renovation, or reconstruction under existing circumstances without infringing upon the amounts allotted for other equally indispensable purposes. This is extremely bad policy. Buildings will deteriorate. In a few years some of the buildings at this agency, which might now with a comparatively trifling expenditure of money be improved, repaired, and renovated, will tumble down, which will render the building of new ones to replace them absolutely necessary, at great expense. A very moderate estimate of money, materials, &c., required for the construction of new and repairs of old buildings at this agency has been submitted. An office, a store-room, and two new barns and stables are absolutely indispensable. For an office and a store-room the agency is indebted to the military authorities at Fort Gaston. Extensive repairs and renovations are necessary in the houses occupied by the agency physician and farmer, so as to make said houses comfortable and suitable for the occupancy of civilized beings. It cannot be the wishes or intentions of the Government to have its employees on the remote frontier live in tenements which would in the East be considered unfit for stables. Neither can the Government expect its employees, out of their small salaries, to spend money to keep public buildings in proper repair and in a habitable condition. The barns and stables which are to be replaced will soon tumble down of their own accord. Lumber is being now got out and prepared for the construction of a suitable store-room at the agency.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES PORTER,

Captain, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

MISSION AGENCY,

San Bernardino, Cal., August 22, 1884.

Sir: Having assumed the duties of this agency on the 1st of last October, I have the honor to submit the annual report for the last fiscal year. The Mission Indians of Southern California comprise four tribes. Their number, as enumerated by this agency in 1880, was as follows: Serrano, 351; Cahuilla, 773; San Luis Rey, 1,120; and Déguenos, 731; total, 3,010. No official enumeration has been made since that date, but it is estimated that the total number has slightly increased.

THEIR LOCATION.

At least two-thirds of the whole number live in San Diego County, nearly all the remainder in the county of San Bernardino, and a small number in Los Angeles County. They live in about twenty villages, generally on reservations, the nearest being about 30 miles and the farthest about 120 miles, by the roads, from this office.

CIVILIZATION.

Most of the older Indians were formerly connected with the California Mission churches, and have lived in a state of civilization. These missions were broken up about thirty-five years ago. After that the Indians returned to the mountains and deserts, and lost much of the civilization so obtained, which our Government has, however, restored to the old; but the remainder of them have become more civilized than the old. Most of them are Catholics. Besides Indian many of them speak Shangle, and about, perhaps, one in fifty speaks English. Most of the men labor in the pursuits of civilization, scarcely any depend upon hunting or fishing for support, and about all wear the costumes of civilized people.

THEIR CHARACTER.

They are peaceable and honest with but few exceptions. The young are generally ambitious and quick to learn, but not ambitious to provide for the future. They have little self-reliance, very subdued in manner, like people who had been accustomed to bondage or other great wrongs, and the younger portion are very timid. These Indians show no disposition to resist the policy of the Government, which they are always anxious to know, and although sometimes not acting upon what is given as advice, yet always respecting the orders of the Government.

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RESERVATIONS.

These Indians have about twenty reservations, which include most of their villages, but several of these villages are within the boundaries of Mexican grants, for which patents have been issued by our Government, which contain no exceptions in favor of the Indians living upon them, but all, or nearly all such grants, contained provisions in favor of such Indians.

One of the grant-holders, about six months since, commenced an ejectment case against about 100 Indians who reside in their village, called San Jacinto. The special counsel employed by the Government to defend the rights of the Indians in such land cases have engaged in the defense, but the case has not been pressed on either side. In the mean time the Indian defendants remain in peaceable possession, and the plaintiff by filing his complaint has prevented the bar of the statute of limitations. Similar complaints will likely be filed against the other Indians living in villages on such grants during this year to prevent the bar of that statute.

The number of acres in all the reservations can be stated only approximately, as all lands the title to which had passed from the Government were excepted. Former annual reports state the aggregate at 159,960 acres, and another small reservation has since been made. Most of the lands reserved are in the granted limits of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It seems evident that the estimate was made by excluding from the unsurveyed land in those limits all of what would be odd-numbered sections (railroad land) if surveyed, treating all such lands as in a state of reservation. It is safe to say that the total would exceed 200,000 acres. Nine-tenths of this is practically worthless, rough mountain and desert land; half of the remainder is good land, having sufficient water and timber, and the remainder would be valuable if water should be brought upon it; otherwise it is worthless.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians have not the capital or the enterprise to bring water on such lands. They are therefore useless to them now, and would likely continue so, at least until the next generation. At present they do not cultivate an average of one acre in one hundred of the lands reserved for them. Their cultivation is usually confined to a few fields from one to two acres each, which are connected with their villages.

During the year two more wagons, making now seven in all, and eight large plows, with the proper harness, were furnished by the Government, which have had a good effect, and as it seems probable that the number of wagons, plows, and other agricultural implements requested for this year will be allowed, these will largely increase the number on hand, and the Indians will likely now engage more extensively in agriculture; yet they will generally, as heretofore, depend mainly upon employment by the whites, in which they usually receive good wages. However it may be elsewhere, here the proximity of the whites, as a rule, is advantageous to the Indians. Every honest, intelligent farmer near them is usually their friend, and in some degree their teacher. The bad whites among these Indians are in a small minority.

It may be suggested that their village sites on Government lands should be patented to the Indian lands who live in them, the same as town sites are patented for the whites who possess them, but, as to the Indians, with the usual restrictions against alienation. And Indians who desire to engage in agriculture outside of their villages should be allowed a reasonable time to select their homesteads on the reservations, as well as outside, under the act of the last session of Congress on that subject. It seems clear that it is only a question of time when the reservation system in Southern California will give place to Indian homesteads, and the sooner such homesteads can be secured the better it will be for the Indians as well as for the whites. In this view I shall try to have them take homesteads under the act referred to, and on their reservations, unless instructed to the contrary, as there is very little land left outside these reservations that would be suitable for the Indian homesteads. Unless such homesteads can be taken on the reservation, the recent act would not likely benefit these Indians. I would suggest that all the existing Executive orders making reserves for these Indians should be so modified as to expressly permit the Indians to take homesteads, and thus obtain title in severalty on the reservations, in all cases where no other Indian lives upon or has improvements on the land so applied for. There are numerous tracts of such land upon the reservations, and but few outside of them, and these few so far apart that the Indians would not desire them for that reason. They dislike to reside outside of their villages, and in taking homesteads would seek to keep as near together as possible.

Furnishing liquor to Indians has been, and still is, the main obstacle to the civilization of that part of these Indians who indulge in intoxicating liquors, but a large proportion of them do not so indulge, and this proportion is evidently increasing.
Indian drunkenness is decreasing, owing in part to a better public sentiment, and in part to the successful prosecution, mainly in the local courts, under the State law, of those furnishing such liquors to these Indians in the past year. In this the agent had the cooperation of the local officers and juries and the aid of public sentiment, which were not formerly given, as it seems from the official reports that were convictions could be obtained (formerly) in the local courts. There were about fifteen convictions in this county alone in the last half of the year, with punishment averaging as high as that which was assessed in similar cases in the United States court, in which the cost to the Government was large, while the local prosecution was without such cost. Yet there are a few of the more serious offenses against saloon-keepers, and those repeatedly convicted in the local courts, which have not been prosecuted in the United States court at San Francisco, under the United States law, which prescribes a higher maximum penalty for such offenses than is prescribed by the State law. Such were about the only offenses by the whites against the Indians, except some trespasses upon the reservations.

I learn of very few offenses by the Indians against the whites, and these only of a trivial nature. Their offenses against each other have not been numerous, and were usually settled by their own tribunals; but the time has come when all such offenses should be subject to the jurisdiction of the State courts. The "rules governing the court of Indian offenses" have never been acted upon in this agency.

SANITARY.

There has been no epidemic among these Indians for several years, and their sanitary condition continues to improve; still among 3,800 Indians the necessity for a hospital for their sick is always apparent. No such provision has yet been made. The longevity of the Mission Indians is almost incredible. If all states of the inhabited world, they have the longest-lived people in the world; nearly 1 per cent. of them appear to be over one hundred years old. The most important event of the year to the Indians was the death of their oldest chief, Cabezón, a captain and chief among them for over one hundred years, and lived, as generally believed, to be one hundred and forty years old.

EDUCATION.

There were six day schools under this agency in the latter part of the year, a new school having been started April 1 at Rincon, where it was much needed, as will be noticed by the large attendance there. The attendance at the schools generally was good until the remarkably heavy rains of the last rainy season caused the fall of two of the school-houses. Authority was granted during the last quarter to rebuild the fallen school-houses and to build three new ones, but the funds for those purposes were not received until the last day of the year, and were therefore not available in time. These authorities have all been renewed for this year, and material is now being prepared for all five of the new buildings. When completed two additional teachers will be employed, and there will then be eight schools under the supervision of this agency.

The boarding and day school started at San Diego the 1st of last March suspended after two months for want of pupils, the Indian parents not being willing that their children should go so far away from their homes. The advice of the agent, given as instructed by the Department, failed to make them willing. Nothing less than a peremptory order would avail. Yet such teaching schools are more needed than any of the day schools. To have the benefit of them it seems now that the children must either be removed to such schools at a great distance, or those schools must be established so near the Indian villages that the children will feel at home, as now in attending day schools. Although the Indians object to sending their children away, yet they evidently prefer such schools if located at or near their villages. Every day's experience confirms the view that above all other kinds of instruction these Indians need most to be taught to speak our language and such useful occupations as will enable them to provide for themselves.

The missionary work performed during the year was by the school teachers, with occasional, but few, church services by the Catholics. In view of the wrongs that these Indians suffered in the years past, they are evidently now more impressed with the religion of good works than of good professions. In later years their condition has been much improved in every respect. The teachers and other employees have generally performed their duties intelligently and faithfully, and have therefore been generally retained.

CITIZENSHIP.

Many of these Indians are of right citizens, although not yet recognized as such, for the laws of Mexico made no distinction among races as to citizenship. The Indians who were in the province of Mexico.

The progress will be in the rights of citizens.

The annual report of the Indian agency.

The Commission of the Interior.

The Indians and the whites.

The Commission of the Interior.

The progress will be in the rights of citizens.

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who were in a condition of civilization when the treaty of 1848 was made were citizens of Mexico, and are, by the terms of that treaty, now citizens of the United States. The progress made in the last few years indicates that the Mission Indians generally will before long become a part of the people of this State having and exercising the rights of citizenship.

The annual statistics are forwarded herewith.

With acknowledgments for numerous courtesies received from the Department, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. McCallum,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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Round Valley Agency,
Corelo, Cal., September 10, 1834.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit my seventh annual report for this agency.

Our lands, as I reported last year, "are still occupied by settlers and trespassers to such an extent as greatly to cripple our industries and discourage the Indians in their advance towards civilization."

During the past year the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal concerning the swamp and other lands, thus confirming the title of the settlers to 1,650 acres of the best valley land, and lying in such separated lots as to cut up our fields badly and deprive the Indians of a large part of their agricultural lands.

Population.

There were 599 Indians who received rations during the past quarter, and 635 during the fourth quarter of 1834. There have been 23 deaths and 29 births. For the first time in the history of this agency, the births exceed the deaths, showing a gradual improvement.

Agriculture.

As stated in former reports, to give the Indians sufficient lands to raise all crops, on account of the occupancy of said lands by others under the shadow of law; yet all are furnished with sufficient land for gardens, and are required to raise their own vegetables, &c.

Many of them raise more than they need for their own use, and sell the surplus to others. Some have fields of grain, wheat, barley, and oats, but most of the cereals are raised by a "community of interest," i.e., all able-bodied Indians are required to assist in the raising of these general crops for the benefit of the whole. The Indians are not paid wages for the work, but receive their rations of beef and flour, with such clothing as they need.

Productions.

The estimated productions for the year are as follows: For the general supply, 6,000 bushels of wheat, 4,500 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of barley, 1,250 bushels of corn, and 400 tons of hay; by the Indians for themselves, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley, and 80 tons of hay.

Silk lots of hops were raised by the Indians, amounting to 6,139 pounds, which sold for $1,037.23, besides expenses of sale. This year the product of the agency field will probably be 23,000 pounds, and the Indians 20,000 pounds. They will also have about 500 bushels of corn, 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 pumpkins, 10,000 melons, 100 bushels of onions, 200 bushels of beans, and 50 bushels of turnips. The orchards are loaded down with apples.

Stock.

There are 65 horses and mares, one-third of which are unserviceable on account of age and hard service. Of cattle we have 418, mostly cows and young stock. We have 10 yoke of cattle, used at the saw-mill and on the ranch. There are 334 hogs, old and young. The increase in stock has been 3 horse and 1 mule colt, 131 calves, 146 pigs.

Mills.

The grist-mill has ground 214,010 pounds of grain for the agency, 11,721 pounds for the Indians, and 209,315 pounds for citizens, which has yielded a revenue to the
agency about sufficient to pay the miller’s salary. The saw-mill has cut 278,000 feet of lumber. Much more could be cut if we had funds to pay running expenses, which we could easily obtain if permitted to sell lumber sufficient therefor.

APPRENTICES.

Apprentices have worked at the various trades, carpentering, blacksmithing, milling, herding, and office work, and have made some progress.

FINANCIAL.

The agency pays most of its own workmen (all except physician, clerk, and teachers) out of funds raised on the reservation or miscellaneous funds, Class II, and if the reservation could be cleared of all settlers and trespassers, could in few years be fully self-supporting.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is still improving, as shown by the excess of births over deaths the past year. There is still room for great improvement.

EDUCATIONAL.

During July of last year our boarding-school buildings were burned, and thus we were thrown back to our old day school, with a few boarders whom we wished to keep from the camps. It is our experience that but little progress can be made in their education while they are allowed to run in the camp, subject to the taunts and jeers of the old and the contaminations of the younger and middle aged. There is an increasing desire for education, but most parents are averse to sending their children away to school.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary was sent to this people last year, and yet regular services have been maintained most of the year by the agent and employés. It is to be hoped that the church will send a good missionary who will care for the souls of this people.

CIVILIZATION.

Could these Indians have their lands in severalty, they would (most of them) gladly undertake to support themselves, with a little assistance in the way of stock and improvements. They already do a large share of the work that is done for the people of this vicinity, and, with the exception of skilled labor in the trades, are capable of doing most ordinary work under supervision, and some without.

Intoxicants are their bane. They will spend their “money for that which is not bread.” I have only been able to get evidence against one liquor seller, whose case is now before the United States district court. By a decision of the superior judge of this county all Indians, except those under the care of an agent of the United States, are citizens of the United States, and entitled to purchase liquor or anything any other citizens can purchase, and having the liberty to purchase gives the liquor seller the right to sell to them. This decision is working terrible results in this county.

COURT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The court of Indian affairs was duly organized and has had a salutary effect upon the Indians of the agency, but needs to be supplemented by a good police.

FINAL.

This will be my last annual report, as I tendered my resignation the 1st day of May last, being unwilling longer to submit myself to the annoyances subject to this position of I have tried to serve the Government and the Indians for seven years to the best of my ability. Conscious that I have made mistakes, and have not done as well as others might, yet I have done the best I could under the circumstances.

With many thanks for the kind treatment I have received from your office, and with my best wishes for the prosperity and true civilization of this people, I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit my ninth annual report for this agency. There are within a radius of about 75 miles of this reserve some 600 or 700 Indians, all of whom could at an early day have been gathered on one reservation. While this might have incurred greater expense, it certainly would have been more humane and becoming a wise and Christian Government. This agency was not located until after the more desirable lands were occupied by whites; consequently could be nothing but a poor selection. Although it embraces an area of more than 75 square miles, only about 250 acres can be utilized for agricultural purposes. Quite a large portion of it is second-class grazing land, and about one-half entirely worthless. The Indians, numbering 315 eight years ago, have decreased by death and removal until now there are only 143 on the census roll. We frequently have almost twice this number, but not as permanent residents. I have tried to discourage visiting both among my own Indians and those of the surrounding country; still I am frequently annoyed by the visits of dissolute characters who seem to have no permanent dwelling place.

Notwithstanding the embarrassment of a rocky and sterile reservation, these Indians have been gradually advancing, so that now many of their homes will compare favorably with their white neighbors. They all occupy board houses, and have their tillable land fenced, while some of them have vineyards and orchards, with sufficient fruit for their families.

AGRICULTURE.

The past season has been an exception to all the years of the last decade. During the spring and early summer we had so much rain that some of our grain land was rendered almost worthless. In fact, nearly all of the grain was so overrun with weeds and grass that it was only suitable for hay. Some of the crops have been gathered and some will have to estimate. The yield will be about as follows: 200 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 200 bushels beans, 20 tons melons, 20 tons pumpkins, and 50 tons hay. The agency farm, used exclusively to produce forage for Government teams, yielded 30 tons hay. With our mild winters, the supply of forage is abundantly ample.

EDUCATION.

During the last fiscal year there has been a day school eight and one-half months. The average daily attendance during that time was 154. The largest attendance was during the months of October, November, and December, averaging 20. While this is an exceedingly difficult field, in connection with agency work on this reservation, I am satisfied it can be made a success. The school closed the 15th of March, with an average daily attendance for that fractional month of only six pupils. We know this is not a very "creditable showing," but there were very peculiar circumstances, not necessary now to explain, contributing to this result, which we hope in the future to avoid. We purpose opening the school again the first of next month.

MISSIONARY.

As stated in a previous report, all of the missionary work performed for the benefit of these Indians has been by the agent and employees, except an occasional visit of a Catholic priest. No class of persons are so hard to influence morally as those who think they are good enough already. That is precisely the condition of these Indians. By the example they have in the Mexican population of this country, they are led to believe that drunkenness is not incompatible with high Christian profession. This is their great weakness.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The most of these Indians are industrious; some of them are good models for their white neighbors. Every year I can discover more of an inclination toward industrial habits. Nearly all of the able-bodied Indians of the agency have for a month past been working in the harvest fields of the adjacent settlements for $2 per day. The stock which was issued to them last year will in a short time contribute greatly to their support; that is, if they are not compelled to kill it to supply their immediate wants. I hope the Government will supply them with beef for a few more years, so that they will not be tempted in that direction.

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REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

SANITARY.

I can see a marked improvement in their sanitary condition over that of my first acquaintance with them, eight years since. Early marriages, insisted upon by the Catholic priest, though it has somewhat interfered with the interest of the school, has no doubt contributed to their sanitary benefit. To the credit of these Indians, it must be said no half-breed or illegitimate child can be found among them under ten years of age.

CIVILIZATION.

All that can truthfully be said upon this topic has perhaps been anticipated in the foregoing statements, and yet I wish to add that the results growing out of the "rules governing the court of Indian offenses" have been most salutary in begetting a conviction that any aberration, however trivial, is likely to be noticed, and that a perfectly upright, honest course is the only guarantee to true civilization.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Agents.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
August 25, 1884.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

INDIANS.

The Southern Utes number 991. The reservation is situated in Southwestern Colorado, and embraces a strip of country 15 by 120 miles, well watered, and is well adapted for grazing purposes.

STOCK RAISING.

in the way of horses, is quite extensively carried on by some of the Indians. All have more or less. They take great pride in accumulating numbers. They take to sheep raising very well. However, the last year's results of this industry have been discouraging, but I do not nor cannot blame the Indians for their actions. In May, 1883, the Department furnished them with 4,800 ewes. They were well pleased with the gift, and showed marked interest in caring for them, but, owing to the limited supply of provisions furnished them, they were compelled to subsist on the sheep or starve. They preferred the former, and the result is that not more than 1,500 of the sheep are now left.

AGRICULTURE.

This is the first time in the history of this agency that the agent could say anything on this subject. These Indians have always opposed any movement which was