with lumber, and but little without it. We need lumber for the erection of the canvas dormitory, lumber for benches, lumber for wash-benches that will not flood the floors, but can be drained into a vessel that can be removed. Unless the present dormitories are relieved before it grows sufficiently cool to close the doors at night it will be necessary to send about 30 per cent. of the children to their homes.

ERROR.

The most serious blunder of the year, or at any rate since my arrival, is value. After the visit and work of Superintendent Dorchester at this place, chiefs and parents brought in their children and offered them for school. I received them till the house was full, thinking the temporary dormitory would soon be erected. During vacation I was able to keep the dormitories relieved by permitting from ten to twenty of the pupils to be at home at a time. The vacations cost us three pupils so far; two who ran away that have not yet been returned, and one little girl who went home and died.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) I would recommend that the number of cows now at the school be increased by an addition of at least six of a better quality and that the means of maintaining the grade be sent with them.
(2) That a span of large strong brood mares, wagon, and harness be allowed.
(3) That we be permitted to build a barn large enough for comfortably caring for stock and with room for storing provender and agricultural implements.
(4) That 120 acres of land upon some part of which the school buildings stand be set apart for the school—40 on which are the buildings and 160 for future farming.
(5) That permission be granted me to submit plans and detailed specifications for such improvements as we can make with the labor of the boys when material is furnished.

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMNOR,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
(Through Indian Agent).

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., October 15, 1890.

Sir: In submitting my report of the Hoopa Indians and of the condition of affairs at this agency during the past year, I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that I only took charge of the agency on the 1st Instant, and consequently my knowledge of the Indians and of the condition of the agency and reservation is very superficial. Captain Dougherty, who is well acquainted with the history, progress, and needs of the Hoopas, should, in justice to the Indians and himself, have rendered this report.

All statistics in regard to the Indians are submitted herewith:

At the June census the Hoopa Indians numbered ........................................ 475
Males .................................................. 219
Females ............................................... 256
Males over eighteen years of age .................................................. 123
Females over fourteen years of age ............................................... 117
School children between six and sixteen years of age ......................... 105
Births during the year .................................................................. 15
Deaths during the year .................................................................. 9

About 1,000 acres of land were under cultivation during the year, which with the exception of about 100 acres cultivated by the agency, was worked by the Indians for their exclusive benefit.
The Indians cut logs which were sawed at the mills, yielding 220,000 feet of lumber, most of which will be used during the present year for the construction of houses, barns, fences, corrals, etc.
The average attendance at the day-school during the year was 28. Mrs. Mary E.
Dulgan, white, was employed as teacher at a salary of $720, and she was assisted by the following-named Indians, Industrial teachers:

George Simpson .............................................................. per month. $20
Willis Matlton .............................................................. do. 10
David Johnson .............................................................. do. 10
Pedro Freddie .............................................................. do. 10
Four houses have been built for the Indians during the year, and I hope to have ten or twelve built for them during the coming year. The work has been systematically laid out, the Indians are interested and ready to build with a little assistance, and I hope a good showing will be made at the end of the season.

The Indians have been generally well behaved during the year, are industrious, and appear to be contented.

I understand that this valley is very rich in gold deposits which can be worked at very little expense. In this case it seems to me that it will be necessary to afford the Indians military protection until their lands are fully secured to them and they can have full protection of the courts. Otherwise the valley would soon be overrun by white miners who would soon dispossess the Indians or have serious trouble with them. I am informed that the allotments of land have been made temporarily pending the action of the Land Office on the surveys made last year. When these allotments are made permanent and the Indian is furnished with an indisputable title to his lands, the first step will be taken to make him independent of military support.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. EDWARDS,
Captain First Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION AGENCY,
Colton, Cal., August 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of the "Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency."

The agency is located at Colton, San Bernardino County, Cal., at the junction of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads, being the most convenient point from which the agent can reach by rail or mail all the Indians, the school-teachers, and employees of the agency.

The general affairs of this agency are not at all satisfactory to the agent. Many land titles are in litigation; few surveys well defined, and this leads to daily disputes and differences, which I find difficult to adjust. When I took this position Mr. Frank D. Lewis and Attorney Shirley G. Ward were each employed to look up testimony and make the legal defense. Since both of these gentlemen have been removed, and none appointed to assist me, I feel that important trusts are being neglected, and I am powerless to prevent. I earnestly ask for such legal assistance as will enable me to protect the interests entrusted to my care.

Of the twenty-two reservations in this charge the Hoopa Valley reservation is 900 miles northwest of Colton, and being under the immediate charge of Capt. William E. Dougherty, U. S. Army, he will report directly to the Department.

The Tule River reservation is in Tulare County, Cal., 150 miles north of Colton. These Indians, 150 in number, remnants of a powerful tribe, have been removed from good lands twice during the past thirty years, and are now living in a narrow canyon on less than 200 acres of good tillable land. They have a good cattle range, which much needs a wire fence to protect them from white intruders and save trouble. They have some valuable timber lands, which they are likely to lose by over-reaching white men unless steps are immediately taken to prevent. These people are self-sustaining in a poor Indian way, wearing citizens' dress, cultivating what land they have, keeping a few horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, raising a few good mules, which are a great improvement upon their little Indian ponies. They live in houses built of boards. This tribe was much reduced some years ago by small-pox, but are now increasing more rapidly than the Mission Indians.

School was discontinued some years ago. Although we could secure only 15 of school age, we re-opened the school in June last, but unfortunately the house was soon burned. I cannot recommend its rebuilding now, since we hope to establish a training school this year, which may accommodate the older pupils. Luther Anderson remains in charge as farmer, doing all that can be done, until we can have a survey and divide the land in severalty.

The Yuma Reservation (not Mission Indians) is located upon the west side of the Colorado River, opposite Yuma and 200 miles southeast from Colton. Here are about 1,000 Indians, who have made less progress toward civilization than any in California. They subsist principally upon the wild seed pods of the mesquite, a species of locust, and such irregular employment as they can get from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and river boats.
The railroad officers speak of them as good laborers, and could they be regularly employed they would soon show improvement. Six years ago they were accustomed to go about the depot and streets of Yuma clad only in a shirt and gartering; now they all wear citizens' dress, and are as cleanly as any class of laborers. This has come to them by example, and very little teaching, if any.

They have a large reservation of good land, but no water save what they get from the Colorado River. This overflows generally in June, after which they plant and raise very small crops of corn, beans, and melons. This land is almost worthless without irrigation, and wonderfully productive with it. In April last, under orders, I visited the Pima Agency on Gila River, Arizona, to investigate their manner of irrigation, as they are successful cultivators. On a similar soil, from my observation (reported from there), I am certain that the Yumas may be made self-supporting and started upon the road to civilization immediately by land in several, water upon that land to make it available, a farmer to instruct them, and compelling attendance in school.

The Catholic school at Yuma under the very efficient management of Mary O'Neill, superintendent, is a notable example of what an education, without an occupation, will do. When I was last in Yuma I learned that four grown girls just out of school were tramping the streets of Yuma, as prostitutes, simply because they had nothing to do to secure them a living, and as their captain said, they must have something to eat. Will some one explain what good education is doing them.

This is my remedy: I would survey a part of that reservation, lay out a colony, in 10 acre blocks, put water on it, making it possible for a family to be self-supporting. Then I would induce as many in families as possible to take land in several, build homes on these 10 acre lots, teach them what and how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, show them how easy to raise enough to support a family, compel a regular attendance in school, then teach them the English language, housekeeping, the care of domestic animals, cultivation of crops, and when about to leave school, I would induce them to marry, build homes on these lands, be self-supporting and respectable. In this way utilize their education, which in idleness is only wasted. If the Government can not furnish money to conduct the school and furnish water so that these people may earn a living at the same time, better close the school until we can teach them and help them to necessary food. They are now liable to famine any season. In the winter of 1886-87 by reason of the non-overflow of the river they made no crops and the Government, sent them $3,000 in provisions. An outlay now of $5,000 to $10,000 would put them beyond want, and do much toward their advancement by giving employment. Let us at one and the same time give them employment and education in place of idleness and ignorance.

I can not subdivide the census of the Yumas before September, as they are much scattered. In September they have an annual feast, when I will enumerate them.

The remaining twenty reservations lie on and south of the Southern Pacific Railroad at distances from the agency at Colton varying from 30 to 200 miles, extending south to the Mexican line, the extreme being 1,100 miles apart. I have visited them all once and the less remote ones several times.

The Mission Indians proper are now scattered over the southern part of California, principally upon nineteen reservations. Many families and groups of families are living isolated in the mountains, where they have been driven by violent white men. Poor and hopeless, they subsist principally upon acorns. Others are living near the white settlement, where they secure a better living by their labor, which our best citizens are glad to get, generally at $1.50 per day. Most of the last named class are the most advanced in civilization. A few of the younger ones have been in school, and by association in labor with the whites are much ahead of those who remain on the reservations.

The Mission Indians have arrived at that period in human progress where they should no longer be classed as Indians, but as citizens. They only need land in several, with a set of agricultural implements and a general supervision, to make them all self-supporting; then the school will fit them for the duties before them. They are a very quiet, peaceful, confiding people, and as inductions as any people who have so few wants. Just in proportion as their wants increase their habits of industry will increase, if we properly lead them. They are as simple and confiding as children, and need the same kind, positive, truthful, simple teaching.

The teachings of the padres saved them from savagism. Neglect and white man's greed have robbed them of land, and his vices have reduced their numbers from 15,000 in 1821 to 7,000 in 1852, to 3,000 in 1890. No man with a particle of humanity left can meet these people as an agent does without feeling ashamed that as the agent of this good Government, which has forcibly taken possession of this country and assumed the care for this weak people, we should have by neglect and dishonesty of its paid agents reduced them to such abject poverty and helplessness. Our own records of the past are humiliating. Cortez robbed the Aztecs of gold, but left them their land and water. Americans posing as Christians have robbed these poor children of nature, by legal trick-
every, of their land made sacred by the graves of their ancestors. Agents for this Government, that I know desires to deal fairly with this people, now I ask and urge that a commissioner may be appointed to come here and settle all land titles, give these people from 10 to 20 acres of available land with water for homes, tools to work with, and enforce attendance in school until every child has secured a common English education. In this way we can soon make some return for the lands we have driven them from, and make them self-supporting, intelligent local citizens. Oft-repeated promises and disappointments cause them to distrust any statement made by civil officers, with reason.

They are to-day nearly self-supporting. We issue no rations except to the sick and infirm, and $900 will cover that entire expense for the past year. We much need more agricultural implements, as they must gain their living by their crops. It is important they have more plows and small tools to enable them to get crops in season. They do not cultivate the ground well, and need instruction in that direction. They are inclined to keep more ponies than is well, as they prefer to ride rather than work. They have some cattle and sheep, and I can see are inclined to increase their stock by taking cows to keep on shares. I think on the whole they have raised more crops than usual, and have worked for the whites more regularly than ever before. This improvement comes by the white cultivator who needs continuous labor and demands more regularity than formerly, when he did not have farms to care for. Now he must have labor he can depend upon, and the Indian is conforming to the demand.

In nearly every village I find more or less good, intelligent, industrious men, fitted for citizenship. They are a great help to the agent and teachers by their quiet, positive influence, encouraging all to send their children to school, discouraging the use of liquors, always on the side of law and order, anxious to better the condition of their families, unable to do much, because they have no title to land. Patently they wait and watch, hoping each year Congress may spare a few moments for their relief. In mind they have waited in hope deferred full forty years, and no relief comes to the poor Mission Indian, who has always been loyal to the Government which promised to protect him. He has never been a burden.

We have just taken the census as fully as possible, with the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission Indians</th>
<th>2,655</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tule River Indians</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma Indians (estimated)</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,656</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Whisky continues the curse of the Indian, and I am glad to be able to say that I think there is an improved public sentiment in regard to selling liquor to Indians. Several white men have been arrested and punished, one man the third time.

I need very much several small prisons, located near our school-houses, to enable me to punish offenders, both Indian and white intruders. The Indians will punish their own offenders if they can confine them, but when they can only tie them to a tree they are not secured. The sight of a jail will do much to deter wrong-doers and save me much trouble. As I do not issue rations I can not punish offenders by withholding them. As I can not use a police force in the scattered reservations I very much need the prison.

But most of all I need a survey that I may know where the reservation lines are. Crimes committed on the reservation escape punishment because I can not prove the line. Trespassers are delinquent. For some reason the Indians lose confidence because of the agent's ignorance of the line. Indians on grants are constantly menaced by the grant owners, who are determined to drive them off, and I am powerless to protect.

The prospect of a manual training school is the one great encouragement of the year. This, well conducted, will enable the Indian graduates to step into the labor market, and being able to say I can do this or that well, having a practical knowledge of it, he can compete with all the world for the value of his labor. His success will encourage him and stimulate the older ones at home, when they see their children making better crops than they ever made.

Wherever the agency and training-school shall be located I am very anxious that a small, suitable building be located for a hospital, which is very much needed. I am sure no other outlay can bring better returns than by caring for the sick, educating and winning the confidence of the strong. This has been requested and I hope may soon be reached. My clerk is also agency physician, and does as much as a man can do, but far from what he wants to do. It is a pitiable sight to see these invalids lying their invalids 30 to 125 miles in a wagon to be treated. We need to be able to do our best for these invalids, to enable us to overcome the influence of the old medicine men, who are always doing all they can to keep the people in ignorance and superstition. A few days ago we had a boy at the agency; the doctor cared for him, sent him home doing well; the school
teacher was caring for him, giving him medicine regularly, when an old medicine man stopped the medicine and gave him his own decoction, and in a few hours the poor boy was dead. Could we have kept him in a hospital and cured him, we would have won the family and weakened the power of medicine men.

Having been unable to visit the Government Catholic school at San Diego, I accept the report of Dr. D. Dorchester, which is favorable.

Having been furnished flags by the Department, I have issued one to each school, and hung the same in each school-room, explaining its significance and endeavoring to inspire a spirit of loyalty. This will come gradually through the teacher's influence and the observance of July 4, rather than September 16, the anniversary of Mexican Independence, now generally observed by Mexicans and Indians.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage relation is understood and respected among the Indians as among the same class of whites. The marriage ceremony "Indian fashion" simply demands the consent of the parents and such gift by the groom as he may be able to make the parents. Some have been married by the priest, but few can show any evidence. I have now opened a book of record, in which I propose to have all who are now living in the marriage relation recorded, and shall require those who are married hereafter to be recorded in this office. This will constitute a legal marriage in California and preserve convenient evidence. I find the Indians are pleased to do this.

This will also help to establish family names. Indian custom now allows the male child to take the surname of the father. The mother retains her surname after her marriage and gives the same to her daughters, so that the name does not indicate relationship between brother and sister. I hope to correct this by the record, and may now see the propriety of so doing. I am notifying all squaw-men to marry or leave the reservation.

CRIME.

I consider drunkenness the principal crime among the Indians. In fact I have known of no crime committed by them during the past year which was not done under the influence of liquor.

There has been but one murder committed by an Indian. This was at Yuma, where two young men took a bottle of whisky and two girls to the bush for a frolic. One of the girls had been drugged for being drunk; she refused to drink and ran away; the second staid and was murdered. The Indians were arrested; one killed himself while awaiting trial, the other was acquitted. The body of the murdered girl was burned by the Indians according to the Yuma custom and before the whites had opportunity to investigate.

An Indian, supposed to belong to a gang of horse-thieves, was arrested near Banning by a Banning officer, lodged in jail at San Bernardino, taken by the same officer back to Banning ostensibly for trial, allowed to escape at evening, and next morning was found half a mile away hanging to a telegraph pole. These are the only murders reported during the past year.

The crime of rape is not considered as serious among the Indians as among the whites; a fine imposed and paid is considered a just settlement. In our courts death is the penalty. The result is, public sentiment regards the punishment too great for the crime and the criminal goes free. A half-breed, raised among the Indians, living with an Indian woman, always recognized as an Indian, committed a rape; the evidence was conclusive. Our ex-district attorney proved that the criminal's father was a negro, therefore the criminal was not an Indian and he was acquitted in the United States court. Some way must be devised to punish this crime and impress its penalty upon the minds of the Indians. I believe drunkenness is the great crime deserving severe punishment.

At Porter's Reservation on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles from Colton, is a good school-house, owned by the Indians, built by proceeds of a crop of barley. This school has an average attendance of 23, and is doing good work. Population, 130.

Near by is located the Rev. William H. Weinland, a Moravian missionary, who is welcomed by the Indians, the school-teacher, and the agent alike, as his influence strengthens the teacher and the school, strangely in contrast with a neighboring minister who called upon the school and with a breath loaded with whisky told the teacher if she did not discontinue her Sunday-school he would break up her day-school. Reverend Weinland has, by consent of the Indians and the Department, 5 acres of land near the school-house set apart for his use. He has built a comfortable residence which he occupies with his family, and a neat chapel for religious services and is daily giving valuable object lessons to the Indians in building, and especially in cultivating the land, setting trees, and making teacher and he knows almost nothing by my knowledge of a

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REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

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trees, land making permanent improvements. I earnestly wish I could have such a
teacher and helper on every reservation, but Mr. Weinland is the only one I have any
knowledge of among all these Indians. I notice Protestants excuse themselves for doing
nothing by saying the Indians are CathoUc. Through the neglect of both the Indian
knows almost nothing of religion.

This Portero Reservation title being in litigation forbids real progress. There is good
land enough with water to enable all these Indians to be forehanded if they can be
secured by a Government title and severalty that they have a home of their own. They
are ready and waiting for land in severalty, and the breaking up of all tribal relations.
This uncertain tenure of land title discourages such permanent improvements and planting
as they otherwise would make.

At Saboba Reservation, near San Jacinto town, 35 miles southeast of Colton, is a day
school with an average attendance of 27 pupils. Population, 167. School doing as well
as it can in a poor old adobe house, not half large enough and unfit for use. We hope
soon to secure a better one. This is the village at which the Rev. Mr. Weinland
attempted to locate his mission, but some influence prejudiced the Indians against him and
he located at Portero. He still holds service there. The Indians here very much need
more water, which can be brought out at small expense. They are waiting for land in
severalty. They have as individuals some good cattle and horses and cultivate their
lands fairly well, live in adobe houses of their own building.

Coahuila Reservation, 80 miles from Colton. These people are far up in the mountains
in a dry plain, not generally adapted to cultivation. They have subsisted largely
by stock growing. They have the reputation of being the most fierce and warlike
of all the old Mission Indians in olden time. They are now among the most orderly
and industrious. The school has been closed for a time, but having repaired the house
and added two rooms for the teacher's use, we now have a good school with average
attendance of 22 pupils. Population, 275. We look for rapid improvement here, having
overcome some misfortunes here.

Agua Caliente (Hot Springs), 100 miles from Colton, a possesory right on Warren's
ranch, where Indians have lived since the earliest knowledge of white men. A fine flow
of hot and cold water make it a favorite resort. These people are among our best Indian
farmers, living comfortably in good adobe houses. They are now disturbed by
threats (of Ex-Governor Downey, who owns the ranch) to drive them off. Here we need
legal defense at once. The school is doing fairly well. The house needs repairs and two
rooms added for teachers' use; this will be done this vacation, and a new teacher will open
the school. Average attendance, 22. Population, 166.

Mesa Grande Reservation, 125 miles from Colton. This is one of the best reservations,
high up among the mountains, about 75 miles northeast of San Diego, especially adapted
to grazing and some kinds of fruit growing; is well watered. Indians are raising more
stock each year; much need a survey and wire fencing to keep off trespassers, who are
constantly driving cattle on the reservation. The school-house has recently been put
in good order with two new rooms for teachers' use, and all looks hopeful here for a better

Rincon, a village on San Luis Rey Reservation, 50 miles from Colton. Poor land along
the San Luis Rey River; little water. These people need help to secure more water;
have had much sickness. The school-house will be repaired this vacation. Average attend-

La Jolla is a village on San Luis Rey Reservation, 95 miles east of Colton; high up
among the mountains; good grazing land; cold in winter. Indians here doing very well;
raising some crops and growing stock in a small way. School-house needs repair and
two new rooms for teachers. Will be done during present vacation. A new teacher will
open this school; a good school. Average attendance, 31. Population, 140.

Pachango Village, Temecula Reservation, 60 miles from Colton. These people have very
little good land and no water. They take their animals 1/2 miles to drink and carry
water same distance in barrels for the school. I hope to supply water soon. This people
have suffered from bad white men from Temecula, a saloon town 5 miles away. The
school-house is now in good order, with an efficient teacher, whose influence outside the
school is felt. Her Sunday-school and temperance society are doing much good, and the

Of the many Indian villages remote from all educational influences, I only say
they are generally very poor and have nothing in prospect. Some are on private lands
of people who prefer to have them remain for their labor. Some are on worthless Gov-
ernment land, and the only way I can see to reach them is to bring the young ones into
a training-school, and if we ever get land in severalty I hope some place may be found
to which they may be induced to move.

In connection with my own report I also submit a copy of a report upon the condition
of the Mission Indians, made in 1852 by Agent D. B. Wilson, who I believe was their
REPORT OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

first agent. Mrs. D.B. Wilson having kindly loaned me the report, I forward the same hoping you may publish it in connection with my own. Major Wilson speaks of "divisions of the mountain villages," which it is fair to judge were not included in his estimate of numbers of Mission Indians; we now carefully count all these. I am confident there are not more than 1,000 now living within the district included in Major Wilson's report. Still I would not represent that the mids is so near extinct, for they have largely amalgamated and now pass for Mexicans and Americans.

A PORTION OF THE REPORT OF INDIAN AGENT D.B. WILSON, REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS IN SAN DIEGO AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES IN 1852.

In a distance of 230 miles from San Diego to Santa Ynez, nine parent missions and twice as many subordinate establishments were founded beginning in 1769. They flourished until 1834; at that date they had 13,000 of these people under their protection. In 1771, the San Diego Mission had 1,050 converts, San Diego had 1,352, San Juan had 472, and in August, the same year, they had altogether 5,000, and on the last day of 1771 they numbered 6,750. San Diego, San Juan, and San Gabriel in 1784 had a majority of all the Neophites proselytes in Southern California; they were a large majority of all the laborers, mechanics, and servants in Los Angeles and San Diego Counties. To-day, in 1853, there only 5,000, not half as many as were left by the mission fathers eighteen years ago.

At this time they are much given to drink, and while they do not care for it while at work, the habit of drinking Saturday night and Sunday is imperative, and the time is spent in revelry and gambling of which they are very fond, and in which they take all they have, often exchanging it for food and do only about half as much as a good white man does in a day and expect only half of as much pay; $3 to $10 per month being wages, and about $1 per day in town. In some parts of Los Angeles nearly half of the men are grown as bad as they are able to hold to their work, and do only about half of as much pay; $8 to $10 per month being wages, and about $1 per day in town. Under the rule of the missions they were taught to do all the farm work, they were taught to make adobe bricks, and some are able to make adobe bricks; they understood ironing, ploughing, and repair, and harvest. They have a practical knowledge which enlisted their teachers. Their women are quick to learn household duties and often married foreigners and Californians, and made exemplary wives and mothers.

At the close of the Mexican war some of these old Mission Indians remained in possession of land, under written grants from the Mexican Government. Some have sold out, others have been elbowed out by white men. All are now waiting the adjudication of the commissioner of land titles. Many of them are good citizens in all respects save the right to vote and be witnesses. They are slaves, and have no right to hold their own homesteads and resist all offers to buy as steadily as they can. How long their limited freedom can match the overreachings of usury that ever tells them this is difficult to say.

They lack thrift, inclination to divideable labor, the work in meagerly, and have small stock of livestock, and sheep. A better crop and more commodious huts, a few more of the stock of livestock, and a table distinguish them from the mountain villages; still they have the same broad steps towards civilization. Custom has always allowed them the right of spirits, from which inamenable practice not even the missionaries have accepted. Many of them are strong, and the strength of the Indian is but the vigor of all who violate them. Three years ago they were practically all of their Christian neighbors. American rule and American liberty, which have come to them and overturned the church have given them the white man's habits of dissipation, and they are disgusted with proselytism of the white.

The Indian has a quick sense of injustice. He can never see why he is solicited to serve for drunkenness, when the white man goes unprovided for the same offense and often refrains to pay him for labor in any thing but spirits. I speak this freely of abuses which actually exist. The law is good enough, except it will not allow an Indian as witness against a white man. The abuses of the law have been cruel to the Indian in every country at all times and nearly fatal to him in California. Their chiefs generally understand their affairs very well, and are keenly alive to the welfare of their people. They punish murder and witchcraft with death, and if our local authorities should ask it as a favor they would hang, shoot, or burn alive any notorious horse-thief or cattle-stealer. This crime is common with white men who charge it upon the Indian.

Wish the idea always to be kept in mind of teaching all these Mission Indians, namely, that they have a common spirit of the whites. They want peace with the whites.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, Coroilo, September 25, 1880.

Stir: In accordance with instructions contained in section 210 of Department regulations I submit this my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

I took charge of this reservation June 1 last, and therefore can not give an accurate report of all the work done from a personal knowledge of the same. Judging from ap-
appearances, however, one would immediately conclude that nothing had been done for several years past. All the buildings, fences, machinery, and farming implements of every description furnish unmistakable evidence of gross negligence. All of this has undoubtedly been mentioned in Inspector Tinker's report.

**POPULATION.**

The following shows the number of Indians now belonging on this reservation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of males over eighteen years of age</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of females over fourteen years of age</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of school children between six and sixteen years of age</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FARMING.**

There are about 2,000 acres of fine tillable land under fence, but only a small portion of the same has been cultivated this year; probably about 200 acres as a reservation farm and about 100 acres by individual Indians.

The only grain raised by the agency was 2,500 bushels of wheat, less than half enough to carry the Indians through the coming year, and leaving nothing for seed for the next crop. The Indians raised 1,159 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of barley, besides quite a large quantity of vegetables, as shown by the accompanying statistics. Neither oats, barley, or corn were sown or planted this year, and there are none now on hand. Consequently it will be necessary for the Department to furnish seed of all kinds for our next crop.

In this connection I wish to especially call the attention of the Department to the criminal negligence of my predecessor in not cultivating the hops last spring. While hops have been bringing a paying price for some time past, this is the first year since 1882 that they have reached the present high prices, and owing to the shortage of the crop all over the world there is good reason for believing that the market has not yet reached its limit. Placing a very small estimate upon the crop, we are at least the loser of $5,000 or $6,000, and this being my only source of revenue, I am left entirely empty-handed. The hop-house was permitted to fall to the ground last winter and the lumber and everything connected with the building carried away by Indians and others.

Our grazing lands are still occupied by the trespassers, the circumstances of which are fully understood at your Office.

The Indians are now anxiously awaiting the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, providing for the allotment of these lands, and I trust you will be able to secure its passage this session of Congress.

**STOCK.**

We have at present 4 Angus bulls, 10 oxen, 350 cattle, 54 horses, and 10 mules broken to work, and 35 horse and mule colts.

**BUILDINGS.**

There are some twenty-five or thirty buildings here, including the dwelling-houses, offices, schools, etc., all of which are so old and rotten that they are unsafe for occupancy. Some of them have already "caved in." Since taking charge I have had gathered together from all parts of the reservation sufficient old lumber to erect a hay-barn 84 by 22 feet, and manufactured about 40,000 fir shakes which, in the absence of something better, will answer to temporarily repair the leaky old roofs for the coming rainy season.

**MILLS.**

We are very much in need of a grist-mill. The mill company in Covelo refuse to grind for toll, and as we have no funds to pay for grinding our wheat, the Indians are compelled to pound their wheat and make "pinole" or eat boiled grain. They are continually clamoring for flour, and complain bitterly that they are compelled to work without anything to eat only a small piece of beef and cooked wheat.

The saw-mill was crushed in by the heavy fall of snow last winter, and for the want of funds I have not been able to either repair the same or manufacture any lumber, which is a serious drawback to the service.
REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

APPRENTICES.

There have been employed during the past year, 6 Indian apprentices with the carpenter, 1 with the blacksmith, 1 in the harness-shop, and 5 with the herder. Only 1 assistant carpenter and 1 assistant blacksmith have received any compensation.

SCHOOLS.

Two day schools have been maintained at this agency during the past year. The average attendance has been about 55 scholars. Boarding-school buildings should be erected at once for the protection of the young girls. Morality is unknown in Indian camp life. Scarcely a girl reaches the age of fourteen without being a mother. They have no marriage ceremony and respect none, living together just as long as it pleases them to do so and then take up with another companion.

MISSIONARY.

No missionary has been stationed at this agency for several years. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have supplied the town of Covelo with a missionary preacher for several years past, and at my request this gentleman organized a Sabbath school soon after I took charge of the agency. He has also had regular Thursday night prayer meetings during the same time.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

We have no court of Indian offenses at this agency and at present I see no necessity for one. The Indians as a whole are very orderly, with only an occasional case of intoxication.

Very respectfully,

Theo. F. Willsey,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., September 24, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report on the affairs of the Southern Ute and Jicarilla Apache Agency.

SOUTHERN UTE.

The Southern Ute tribe of Indians, numbering 985 souls, inhabiting their reservation extending 15 miles from north to south and about 110 from east to west, are divided into three bands, the Moaches, Capotas, and Weeminucheas. The Moaches and Capotas, mostly remaining in the eastern portion of the reservation, are considerably further advanced in civilization than the Weeminucheas, who occupy the western portion, and who are numerically much the strongest band of the three.

The Southern Utes who have taken to farming have, during
Having taken charge the first of July last, and the school facilities being limited, I can write of past work only by inference from present observations.

This school was opened in June, 1857, in buildings previously occupied as a trading post, and hence not as well adapted to school purposes as the majority of Indian school buildings. The arrangement of buildings for the several school purposes, the discipline, the accomplishments of scholars all indicate but little advancement. A few of the pupils understand a number of the most common short sentences in use, nearly all write quite well, about ten are good in addition, all work well, the Moquis being an industrious, self-supporting people, and a number speak a very little English.

I have so changed the arrangement of buildings, rooms, and property as to better teach the order, system, and neatness so wanting in an Indian, and also increase the effectiveness of the school in general and the accommodations for all.

The facilities for teaching the industries are very limited, the carpenter-shop being the only room or building available for teaching other industries than those necessitated by a boarding-school.

The greatest obstacle to success has certainly been the disinclination of parents to send children. The school equipments are better than the average. We hope to slowly overcome prejudice by causing the school to work successfully, thus really advancing the pupils in civilized manners and accomplishments, and by showing the Indians that we are truly and personally their friends.

The Moquis build their houses of stone, but a straight or perpendicular wall is never seen; weave blankets, but by slow and tedious process; make pottery, wholly by hand, consuming much time; use wood for fuel, and pack it long distances, while coal is much nearer; grind corn on stones by hand, very arduous work, done entirely by the women; have comparatively little live stock, and know little about its care, and know more about farming, as adapted to this region, than perhaps the white man could ever teach them; hence, I think that the industries as taught by the trowel, plumb-line and level, square and saw, weaver's loom, potter's wheel, miner's pick, and miller's burr should be introduced to their industrial school.

The relief from toil, which the introduction of improved methods in these industries would bring, would give much more time for making clothes, furniture, and utensils, house decorations, house keeping, cooking, laundering, and care of stock, and do away with so much filth and hardship, returning therefor health, affluence, and civilization, in all of which named arts, also, the children should be instructed at school.

The recent visit of Moqui chiefs to Washington and the East seems at present to have done good for the school, as the talk all seems to be favorable.

Very respectfully,

RALPH P. COLLINS,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

Fort Yuma School, California,
July 31, 1890.

SIR: Gradual, systematic improvement has characterized our school work during the past year. The results on the whole have been very satisfactory, and lead me to indulge the hope of eventually eradicating much of the ignorance existing in this
tribe. A seeming obstacle to the successful progress in some instances is the indifference manifested by parents as to the future welfare of their children. Slow to appreciate the benefits derived from an education, many deem it a personal favor to us to send their children to school. And some think the Government should allow due appreciation of such kindness by the bountiful issue of rations to Indians.

A compulsory school law, strictly and impartially executed, would do much towards adding to the attendance of pupils and increase the usefulness of this school most materially. In a choice between a state comparatively free and untrammelled, one of ignorance, vice, superstition, want, and squalor, lacking the comports and many of the necessities of an enlightened and Christian life, and that which by the addition of education, promises benefits, the enjoyment of comforts, and security against want, to the Indian, who can hesitate? Surely the latter seems to offer the greatest inducement. The history of education from time immemorial has been the advancement and enlightenment of mankind; in this lies the hope for the Indians. Knowledge of a higher, purer standard than that afforded by the recitations and incantations of the so-called "wise men of the tribe" is needed ere much can be hoped for. A compulsory educational law is in force in many of our States. Can we say that this is an infringement on the rights and privileges of the white man? Certainly not.

The Indians should be amenable to the same law in its entirety. No mitigating circumstances (of which it is my opinion none exist) should entitle him to the abatement of any of its stipulations. To appeal to him whose sole aim in life is the gratification of the wants and desires of his animal passions; to importune one whose training has been such as to unfit him to render an opinion as to what would be best for his children, seems to me irrational. They should be compelled to accept the educational advantages of a generous, munificent Government, and I earnestly believe the result would justify any coercive measures necessary to bring that about.

To the self-sacrificing zeal, devotion, and indefatigable labors of the school employees can be attributed the improvement already secured. It is a source of no little regret to me that no encouragement is offered the pupils after their graduation. The field for labor here being circum-scribed, of necessity they return to the reservation, and retrogression on their part can not be attributed to lack of education, neither is it wholly the fault of the individual; necessity forces him to it, the needs of the body acting as a powerful factor in this retrograde movement.

Thanks to the generosity of the Department, much of the needed repairs to buildings have been accomplished during the year. A new and larger pump has replaced the unreliable one of last year. The addition also of a settling tank insures a bountiful supply of wholesome water to the school. The irrigation, by a system of ditches soon to be in operation, of several acres of land, and the cultivation of same, will furnish the needed instruction in agriculture to the male pupils.

The sewing-room has proved to be a great success here. The girls learn to cut and make their wearing apparel; they manifest great interest in the performance of tasks assigned them. Specimens of needle, crochet, and embroidery work also are very creditable; in this many display evidences of artistic taste. In the kitchen they have acquired a knowledge of household duties in the work of the several departments; their assistance has been cheerfully rendered.

The apprentices of carpenter and the industrial teacher show signs of improvement in the several departments of labor; the male pupils have also received instruction in the same.

The great objection of Indians to having their sons labor has been quite an obstacle to the enforcement of any general rule in this. I hope by kindness and in the course of time to overcome this opposition. Let the Indian once appreciate the value of that which is supplied by the labor of his hands, and the most serious drawback to their becoming useful citizens of this great Republic will be removed.

The sanitary condition of this school, excepting that period when influenza visited us, has been good. In this connection I wish to remark that at no time since the beginning of my connection with this school has the Indian "medicine man" seemed so utterly inefficient. I may also add that the same want of power will have a tendency to increase the value of our medical supplies, and to a certain degree throw discredit on the representations of the "medicine men" hereafter.

Great care has been exercised in every respect to keep the buildings clean, dormitories well ventilated, and to remove everything tending to create or harbor disease. The personal habits of the pupils have also received attention, weekly bathing being practiced, and by the exercise of great patience and persistent effort, have prevailed on them to make many of their former habits of life.

In reviewing the work of the past, it is with a feeling of conscious pride that I contrast the ill-fed, little-clothed young children whose strongest desire seemed a wish to flee from the presence of a white man, with the happy, well fed, clothed, and housed pupils of to-day, whose department shows the effect of the civilizing influence of education, and is an evidence of the generosity of a munificent Government.
REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the support and thoughtful consideration shown for the work at this school by the officials of the Indian Department.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., September 5, 1890.

Sir: In accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit hereewith my first annual report of this school.

FARMING.

During the past fiscal year little or no advancement has been made in this department of school work. Owing to the poor quality of the soil, which is adobe strongly impregnated with alkali, it is a difficult matter to secure any crops at all. Last year's work yielded 40 or 50 tons of alfalfa hay and 3 tons of oats, unthreshed. This small showing is partly due to our lack of agricultural implements.

The stock belonging to the school should be sold as soon as possible and replaced only by thoroughbreds. The latter can be kept as cheaply as those of the present poor quality and the profits realized will be much larger. There has been an increase of 2 colts, calves, and 7 pigs, all of which are in a thriving condition.

TRAINING SHOPS, ETC.

Before they came the pupils of this school were told that there were work shops and tools and they would be taught trades. As a matter of fact there is not a single shop in connection with this industrial training school and the tools are of no consequence. It can be readily supposed, then, that no systematic instruction in any of the trades could be given.

The small number of girls has necessitated the detailing of boys to do what naturally belongs to the opposite sex. They have taken turns at washing, cooking, sweeping, etc., quite readily, and as a rule their work has been satisfactory.

EDUCATION.

When I assumed control here my immediate attention was given to the school itself. Previously the pupils had been allowed to commit nuisances in and around the buildings. This was at once stopped. They had wandered at will, trespassing upon private property, and in general on anything used to eat. This was immediately stopped.