REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, August 20, 1851.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of this agency, of which I assumed charge November 22, last.

As you will see by the accompanying statistics, there are at this agency 452 Indians. All of these wear the dress of civilization, and the majority of them speak English to some extent, many of the younger ones quite fluently.

There are many comfortable houses; but few of the Indians are now living in their native huts, and many of them are fairly good farmers, showing a commendable spirit of industry. While none of them hold land under the allotment act, it has of late years been the custom of the acting agent to set aside a few acres for the use of such as would cultivate the same. All of these I left in possession of the lot given them by my predecessor, and have encouraged others to follow their example. I have also encouraged the planting of gardens, and from all I can learn there are more and better gardens now than ever before, though much of the work in them is done by the women.

The Indian prefers farming to all other occupations, as he has only to put his seed in the ground and wait at his leisure for the harvest. Any pursuit that would keep him busy most of the time, though he might receive more profit from it, he does not like.

In the cultivation of land for their own use I have assisted them in every way in my power. As but few of them own teams and wagons or other implements, I have furnished them with all these, requiring them in return to assist in the cultivation of the land set apart for the use of the agency. The harvesting and thrashing have been done in the same manner.

But few of the Indians have paid much attention to stock raising, though all the younger ones want a saddle horse. A few are learning that stock means money, and are beginning to take an interest in that branch of industry, though they will often sell their hay and grain to buy a horse and then let him and other stock suffer.

A few are raising hogs for their own use, and such is the fecundity of this animal that notwithstanding the poor care he receives, he has become a nuisance on the reservation. I found nearly all the fences in poor condition, and as they were not originally hog-proof, they have been a source of much annoyance to me and of some trouble among the Indians.

From the foregoing it will be seen that these Indians are to some degree civilized, at least in a material sense.

So far as a knowledge of making a living is concerned, many of them are nearly as well qualified as the average laboring white man. In another sense, however, they are far behind what they should be, and this is owing in a great measure to their location and surroundings.

This reservation is situated in the northern part of Humboldt County, Cal., and embraces about 80,000 acres, and is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Trinity River. Along this river is the valley in which is situated the agency, and in which the Indians live. This valley is about six miles long, and from one-fourth to one-half a mile in width, and the river meanders from side to side, thus intersecting it several times. A large portion is covered with gravel bars formed by the river, so that the amount of agricultural land is very limited. A careful estimate places it at less than one section of land. The remainder is rough and mountainous, most of it worthless, except for the timber (which is not valuable), though some portions afford pasturage for stock. The country surrounding the reservation is only the same character, and is very sparsely settled, consequently the Indians come less under the influence of civilization than they would under other circumstances.

While they all belong to the same tribe, speaking the same language, they are divided into several bands or families, between which there are feuds or jealousies, some of which have come down from their grandfathers. This often proves an annoyance, and members of different ranches sometimes refuse to work or associate in any way with each other, though open hostile personal encounters very rarely occur.

They have never had any chiefs or head men having authority over them, though each ranch has some man having more influence than others.

I can not learn that they ever had any form of worship, nor have I ever known one to speak of a Great Spirit or other object of adoration, but they all have a great fear
of the "Indian devil," and have many strange superstitions. In their belief, regarding these superstitions, I find that even the most intelligent are very steadfast. They all cling to their old customs and laws as being far better than any others, and seem to look upon many of them as sacred.

Their loose marriage relations and customs make divorce very easy, and many have taken advantage of this. I have found that a large number of the children are not living with their united parents. Often one child of a family is living with the mother and another man, while another child will be with the father and some other woman. This to me is one of the worst features of affairs here, but when I have endeavored to convince them of the wrong I have generally been met with the reply: "That is all right; it is Indian law."

Years ago there was some missionary work attempted, and I think a minister was stationed here. There is the wreck of a church, which was at one time quite pretentious, but from all I know of those days, coupled with what I have learned since I took charge of the agency, I think I am justified in saying that more harm than good was done by those having the matter in hand. I say this without knowledge of the parties, and with no disrespect for the cause in which they were engaged, for I would most heartily welcome any man who might choose to come here to give these Indians religious or moral instruction.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, I think they are slowly advancing in a moral sense. Many of them take pride in the fact that they can have credit at the store, and are in this respect quite honorable. Some of them are given to gambling, and most of them will drink when they can procure liquor, though but a few are in the habit of bringing liquor upon the reservation. So far as their veracity is concerned, I do not think there is one on the reservation who can be relied upon to tell the truth under all circumstances. Their ideas of right and wrong are often very vague.

If one buys an article on credit, and by his own carelessness loses it, his idea of right would induce him not to pay for it because he has received no benefit from it. In most cases they do right, as we regard right, only as a means of benefiting themselves in the future, or through fear of trouble if they neglect to do so. I have told some of them that they should do right because it was right, that they should feel they were men, and that to do right was the highest mark of manhood. This seems to be a new idea to them.

I am glad to say that a few of them are thinking of these things. One asked me lately if it would not be better if Indians would get a license and be married like white people, and I have strong hopes that this may become the custom in the near future.

There has been a school at this agency for many years, often quite well attended, but I have failed to find much evidence of benefit derived from it. Many of the Indians seem to look upon the attendance of their children as a favor to the teacher, or the agent, and expect some reward for it. If a child goes to school for a short time and does not receive something extra on that account, he is apt to drop out. A few of the Indians object to the school because they wish their children to grow up as Indians, and they say, "School is no good to Indians." As a rule parents exercise little control over their children, simply allowing them to grow up and do as they please. Many of the children attend school until they have a fair start, but usually leave it quite young, and often forget in a few years all they learned.

I have not deemed it advisable to establish a court of Indian offenses, owing to the vague ideas of justice among these Indians and the jealousies that exist. No court could be formed that would look upon the acts of others with any degree of justice. Friends would surely be shielded, while others would be treated with unjust severity. I have no doubt that in time such court may be a benefit, as I am trying to give them some idea of the functions of a court and the duties of its officers.

There is a grist mill and other agency buildings, most of which will have to be rebuilt in the near future. Nearly all the timber in the vicinity of the mill has been cut and it must soon be moved up one of the streams entering the valley.

The material used for fences is not of a durable character, and I found most of them in bad condition. To keep them in repair, affords constant care during a large portion of the year.

The location of the agency is a detriment in some respects, as the distance from any seat of justice makes it almost impossible to procure evidence in case the laws are violated. None of the Indians will acknowledge what they know for fear they will be obliged to go to San Francisco, and often white men living in the vicinity suppress their knowledge for the same reason.

It is almost impossible to get any definite knowledge of how liquor is procured by the Indians. They seem to look upon this as one of the secrets that must be kept sacred. While I have an intuitive knowledge of where much of it comes from, and have been able seconded in my efforts to obtain some proof of this by the commandant of the post here, Capt. Edmunds, I have not yet succeeded.

The past year has been a favorable one and crops are fairly good.
The valley is adapted to fruit-growing and some of the Indians tell me that if they owned their land they would plant trees and have fruit for sale. While, as I have said, the amount of agricultural land is small, I am of the opinion that a portion of it should be allotted to those who would improve it. Quite a number of the Indians are old and helpless, need constant care, and will no doubt remain about as they are until they are past all need. The younger and more able ones have slight respect for the old and helpless and do but little to assist them.

Owing to certain influences beyond my control, I have not succeeded as rapidly as I hoped in gaining the confidence of some of these Indians and thus helping them to advance more rapidly. The fact that this agency had been for a long term of years under a military agent caused many of them to look upon my advent with great distrust, and some of them have held aloof from me under the impression that I came to remove them to some other locality, or to do them some similar wrong.

Notwithstanding this I know that I am gradually gaining, and believe that in time I shall have the confidence of all of them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC A. BEERS,

U.S. Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

COLTON, CAL., September 10, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the affairs of the "Mission, Tule River (consolidated) Agency." The commission authorized by Congress, consisting of Messrs. Smiley, Painter, and Moore, have continued their investigation to date, but have made no report to my knowledge. Until their work is completed and the land is divided in severalty I can not hope to report marked progress.

The most careful enumeration we can make gives the following results:

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<tr>
<td>Female:</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female:</td>
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| Ration Indians upon different reservations | 23  |

Total .................................................. 3,999

Affairs at the Tule River Reservation remain as reported last year, with very little change. Everything awaits allotment. The people are nearly self-sustaining and will go forward as soon as their lands are deeded to them. Luther Anderson remains as farmer.

He is doing a good work among the nonreservation Indians in Kern and Inyo counties (back in the mountains about 100 miles southeast from the reservation and within the Independence land district), who have never been on a reservation or received any help from the Government. Complying with office instructions I directed him in June last to locate as many as possible upon Government land, and July 25 he reported having made thirty-three locations, nearly all of 160 acres each. When he went among them they were suspicious, expecting that he came to get their money. He explained that the Government had sent him to give them a title to land; that they need not pay him anything, as the Government paid him, and in this way he soon gained their confidence and many came urging him to locate land for them. This work he is still doing as fast as hot weather will permit, but besides the extreme heat, which has been enough to stop most men, he has had a small Indian war to hinder and annoy him.

The trouble occurred in Kern County, about 50 miles east of Kernville. July 3, Powers, a constable (who was living on unsurveyed Government land, which had long been occupied by Indians), with a posse, followed and attempted to arrest a
"Lone Pine Indian" suspected of burning a haystack. Anderson, knowing the character of the Indian, and believing that he could secure him without trouble, made an arrangement with Powers that he should allow him to make the arrest. To do this it seemed best for him to return and secure his surveyor and interpreter (Jesse H. Cleo, who was guide and interpreter for Gen. Fremont) and while he was gone Powers took his posse, went in pursuit and fired upon and killed "Old Kewea," father of the Indian whom he purported to arrest. The son returned the fire and killed Powers and escaped. The posse succeeded in woundling a 14 year old Indian boy, stripped the clothing from the old squaws, dug up the body of Kewea, which the squaws had buried, and hacked it all to pieces. This was told by one of the posse of white braves, who laughed as he related it, evidently thinking they had done a brave deed. There is no doubt that the constable was the aggressor in this affair.

In spite of all difficulties Anderson has done his work well. He was much delayed in some places where interested parties had moved Government stakes. The stockmen prefer that the lands be left unoccupied rather than deeded to Indians.

We shall push this work as long as land can be found which the Indians want. Their children are beyond the reach of any schools and should be brought out to the training school as soon as it is established.

Yuma—These Indians are located on the west shore of the Colorado River upon a large reservation. In conformity with Department orders, I drove a well upon the mesa 14 miles west of the river, where I had hoped to locate them and by irrigation enable them to make permanent homes and support themselves by cultivating the land. I found plenty of water 13 feet below the surface, and was about to put down a large well as directed, expecting by this time to have the Indian village laid out and water supplied, when I learned that a man had bought a section of school land contiguous to the section upon which I had found water, and that his intention was to locate a saloon near the proposed Indian village. Having no map or survey of the reservation, I did not know that such a section could be purchased. I stopped work, reported this, and now await orders. I feel sure we ought not to attempt to make improvements so near such a neighbor.

The July floods came much higher than usual and drove all the Indians onto the hill around the school buildings. Superintendent Mary O'Neill telegraphed me the condition, asking authority to feed the hungry from the school supplies. I directed her to do so, and telegraphed the Department for authority. This was promptly granted, also authority to expend $1,000 for food for their necessities, which I immediately purchased in Los Angeles. The railroad was washed away, however, and it was three weeks before it arrived, during which time they were sustained by the school supplies and saved from suffering. Their little huts were all destroyed and many articles washed away. It is to avoid a repetition of this experience and to give all employment that I feel anxious to move them onto higher ground, with irrigating water. They continue to labor for the railroad and river boats whenever they have opportunity.

In September, one year ago, I attended their annual mourning feast, when it is their custom to gather together and for four or five days to mourn aloud for the dead of the past year. On these occasions a great variety of pagan ceremonies are enacted, with dancing, racing, chanting, recounting the virtues and deeds of the dead, etc., and at break of day, to close the festival, they burn the booths which have been used during the week, also all the gifts which they would send to their departed friends.

Heretofore they have killed horses and burned many valuable goods, thus impoverishing themselves, but as at this time no animals were sacrificed and few valuables, we have reason to hope that our efforts to prevent this have some influence. It is customary to allow no white man on the grounds at night, but as I was there to learn all their customs and a friend, I was permitted to remain, and I am pleased to report that I have no reason to suppose there were any liquors on the ground, and in their hearts they feel their conduct was proper and decorous. Imagine 1,300 savages, of whom 300 were visitors, camped around an open space, sleeping and living upon the ground in open air. At night they sit and lie around the open fires, presenting a strange, weird scene, never to be forgotten.

December 11, 1889, a medicine man was brutally murdered and his body cremated before the next sunrise. All efforts to obtain testimony of the facts were in vain, until a stranger from the East induced Father Williams, an old Catholic missionary, to act as interpreter, when the whole details came out. The three murderers are in jail awaiting trial, but Father Williams can not be found, although efforts have been made for him for months.

The Government school here at the old fort furnishes school facilities. The Sisters who conduct it are faithful in their duties, which are arduous and unsatisfactory, as it is difficult to compel regular attendance, and when the pupils are old enough to go out and earn a living there is nothing for them to do, and vice and idleness soon destroy all good impressions in a most unfortunate manner.
The school averages about 70 pupils, among whom at my last visit I found 15 English-speaking Mexican children, who had been brought there by Father Williams from Los Angeles and Glendale, a village near Los Angeles. These pupils were all convenient to good schools provided for by the State, and when questioned they replied, "We are not Indians; we did not tell the superintendent that we were. Father Williams said we were Indians, but we did not say so." I can see no good reason why these children should have been taken from Los Angeles, 200 miles away, to be educated in an Indian school, while scores of Indian children on the reservation are left to range in idleness.

I am very anxious that some way may be provided by which these Indians may have land and water supplied, and gradually become self-supporting. There are hundreds of acres of wild hemp growing from 3 to 12 feet high, which, if it could be manufactured by Indian labor, would be of great value. It seems well adapted for the manufacture of cordage.

Poterro.—The title to the reserved lands of the Poterro Indians is now being carefully investigated by the commission appointed for that purpose, and should their efforts be successful there will be an ample supply of good land and water.

These Indians are better situated than any of the twenty-one tribes under my charge. They are 3 miles from Banning, a thriving fruit-growing colony, where many of them find employment. Mr. G. O. Barker, the manager of a large fruit-growing company located here, finds them good help and pays men and women alike $1.50 per day. Some more reliable men get $2. Much of this reservation land lies from 5 to 8 miles away from the Indian village, and, without water, is only fit for barley. The Indians have sometimes plowed a little of it for grain, but could not do it in the winter, and last year I instructed them to clear and plow all they could quite near their homes, and rented their distant grain lands to white men on shares. From this $460 was saved; from saving their blacksmiths' bills, etc., $1,000. This season I have saved about $600 and over 2,000 sacks of grain now in the warehouse, as recently reported. Better than this, they have plowed twice as much land as ever before, have better crops, and have worked out more than usual. In this way I have furnished them with all the seed barley and wheat they cared to sow, giving each man all he needed when his land was plowed. My hope is to see their land divided in severalty, and then with the money so saved, to employ them to build a cement or stone irrigating ditch, which shall furnish each landholder with plenty of water, thus benefiting every individual of the tribe.

The more advanced Indians are pleased with their progress, while others cling to their old customs and the advice of the medicine men. The Messiah craze reached us, and a few were influenced by the statements of the medicine men, who said that the white man would be destroyed, and that they would possess the land. Only a small number believed this until the Colorado River began to fill up the Salton Sea, when runners visited several villages telling wild stories of the waters to come, which so frightened many good faithful Indians that they fled to the mountains in wild haste; but a few days of fasting reassured them and they returned disappointed. The medicine man told them that the most progressive Indian of the tribe, John Morongo, must be driven out or die. Constant threats are made, and his haystack of 10 tons of hay was burned.

The day school here has been unfortunately reduced in numbers through the influence of a priest, who had charge of the St. Boniface school at Banning, and a new medicine man of the tribe. The priest has been removed and replaced by Father H. F. Flanagan, who is doing the work which had been done, and with whom I have only pleasant relations, he finding enough to do without depleting the day schools.

The Rev. William H. Weinland continues his labors at Poterro, the only Indian missionary in southern California.

The segregation of the positions of clerk and physician has been consummated, and will, I believe, be found beneficial. The next important demand is for a hospital at Agua Caliente. I am very anxious that this be established immediately. The location, the abundance of hot and cold water, makes this an admirable site for a hospital for all these tribes, and much good can be accomplished.

One great evil which I would remedy, if possible, is the custom of the Indians spying the runmiller, and sometimes sending an Indian to buy whisky, lying in wait to secure the testimony, and then swearing out a complaint, all for the sake of getting the fees as a witness, then getting drunk with the money so obtained. I imagine little good comes from such prosecutions. It burdens the courts and county and does the Indians no good. The only remedy I can see comes through severity and citizenship, and punishment for being drunk; the same for Indians and white men.

Several squatters have been living on this reservation for some years. My predecessor having removed them, they returned, determined to hold the land at all hazards, but have again been removed, and I think will now await the decision of the commission.

Number of pupils enrolled, 21; average attendance, 13.
Soboba.—The event of the year on this reservation is the building of a good schoolhouse, long much needed. It accommodates 40 pupils and has two comfortable living rooms for the teacher, Miss Mary Noble, who has faithfully stood by the Indians and gained their confidence under the most trying circumstances. With the new house neatly furnished, I anticipate good results. Being near San Jacinto, where whisky is sold, these Indians are more or less demoralized, but all are anxiously looking for their land titles. Number of pupils enrolled, 25; average attendance, 19.

Coachella.—These people are also anxiously waiting the allotting agent. The school has been well conducted by Mrs. Salisbury who, has shown her adaptation to her work. She now welcomes Miss Fleming, of Riverside, who has recently been appointed to assist her as an industrial teacher. Miss Fleming was sent by the ladies of Riverside, and having shown her fitness for the work has now received her appointment by the Department. She spends much of her time in the homes of the pupils, instructing them and the mothers in the arts of housekeeping, and her efforts seem to be appreciated. I believe this a very important branch of the educational service.

These people, being cursed by an old medicine man, ran away to the mountains in spite of their captain, who tried to induce them to stay. Number of pupils enrolled, 41; average attendance, 29.

Agua Caliente. (Hot Springs) now has a post-office called, Warner. And here, as elsewhere, are waiting for allotment. The Indians have raised more crops than last season, but cannot make any permanent improvements until assured of security. "Jim Walsh," a trespasser for four years, was finally ordered off, and had agreed with me to go peaceably this time, when last week I was notified of his death.

Mrs. J. H. Rabbitt, who conducts the school, is a valuable teacher, and has a strong influence among the people for good. She deserves a new schoolhouse, but the allotment will be likely to change the center of population, which will require a new site for the school. Number of pupils enrolled, 39; average attendance, 20.

Mesa Grande Reservation.—These people continue to increase their stock of cattle, which is their principal industry. Titles to lands will induce them to plant fruit trees. Apples and grapes will do well here, where winter winds are severe.

The school under Mrs. Nickerson’s care is making commendable progress, though a saloon, near as the reservation as possible, has caused some disturbances, as usual under such circumstances. Number of pupils enrolled, 25; average attendance, 13.

Rincon and La Jolla.—Two villages on the San Luis Rey reservation are anxiously awaiting allotment, and the needed schoolhouse repairs or rebuilding are delayed, as it is likely the center of population will be changed by new locations of farms.

The Rincon school continues one of the best, under Miss Orna Salmon’s teaching. Average attendance, 17; number enrolled, 23.

Miss Flora Golsh, who took the La Jolla school last year, has a good school, and gives all her time, energies, and thought to the welfare of the Indians. There must be a new schoolhouse here also, but until the allotment comes I prefer to wait, that it may have the proper location. Number of pupils enrolled, 54; average attendance, 29.

Pachanga Village, Temecula Reservation.—Mrs. Mary Platt took this school two years ago under most unfavorable circumstances. It had been abandoned for nearly two years, as whisky and low whites had done their worst, and the Indians were very poor, with little good land. Mrs. Platt has changed the habits of the people and made the school one of the best. Her temperance society has reclaimed most of the adults, and now they hang upon her words in confidence. July 3 I called at the schoolhouse and found that Mrs. Platt and the school had gone to a cañon near by to spend the day in picnic. I followed and found them, young and old, a very happy people. Within half an hour a messenger came saying the schoolhouse was burning; and it was entirely consumed, with all Mrs. Platt’s effects, for she had made this her home, and now family keepsakes, books, clothing, all were gone. She bore the news bravely, encouraged the Indians, and turning to me said, "You will rebuild it at once, won’t you?"

I believe these people should be removed to good land (as recommended last year), also that a temporary house be built for the school, that Mrs. Platt’s influence may be retained, in the hope that she may go with them to a better location, as this is worthless land and has no water. Number of pupils enrolled, 27; average attendance, 18.

The many outlying Indian families who are remote from schools remain much as by last report. I hope the allotment may bring some nearer the day schools, but I believe the educational estate for them all is yet to come in the establishment of a manual training school at Perris, San Diego County. One year ago, when instructed to select a site for a training school upon a reservation, I felt sure it would be better to locate near some thrifty settlement, where the pupils would come in constant contact with civilization rather than their home influences. I urged the landholders in different places to give land to induce the Government to locate near them, but an Indian school was not popular with the California land-owner.
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I finally found a man at Perris who knew of Carlisle, and the result was that the new town of Perris desired the United States a block of 80 acres of choice land, near the town, and I was much pleased when the honorable Commissioner, Gen. T. J. Morgan, visited southern California and approved the site and accepted the deed.

The plan for buildings, costing $25,000, have been sent to the office, and as soon as approved the contract will be let and the work be pushed to completion. Thanks to the people of Perris who so generously donated the land. The site is in the middle of the San Jacinto plain, 11 miles from the Santa Fe railroad, on the east side of the main avenue running the entire length of the valley, 100 feet wide; a 60-foot street on three sides, and 80 acres full inside the streets. The outlook is fine. The Bear Valley water is piped to the land. Vineyards and orchards will surround it on all sides, and my ambition is to teach the Indians to cultivate these 60-foot acres and become good citizens. Their labor is needed here and is appreciated. Many are now employed in Redlands and Riverside, 15 to 20 miles away, and many more are needed.

I can see a marked improvement in public sentiment in southern California in reference to the Indians. Prejudice is giving way to reason; and when I say to the average Californian that the policy of the Government is now to give them a common-school education, as much land as we give to a foreigner, and then to let them stand or fall for themselves, he generally replies, "That's right; go ahead."

Yours, very respectfully,

HORATIO N. RUST,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Corona, August 27, 1891.

SIR: As directed, I submit the following report as to the condition of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year 1891.

The Indians living upon this reservation are remnants from seven different tribes, as follows:

Concow, from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Butte County; Little Lakes, Redwood, Ukia, and Wylockies, are natives of this county; Pitt River Indians, from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Lassen, Shasta, and Modoc counties; and Nomo Lackies, from the coast slope of the Coast Range Mountains, in Tehama County.

The last census shows the total number to be 561.

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<td>Females over 18 years of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>School children between 0 and 16 years</td>
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Land.—This reservation is situated in a small valley, nearly round, and about 8 miles in diameter, 65 miles north of Ukiah and 60 miles back from the Pacific Ocean. At the present time it contains nearly 103,000 acres of land, all of which, except about 5,000 acres, is mountainous stock country. The valley land is exceptionally productive, growing three crops of alfalfa each summer without any irrigation, and an abundance of all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

By authority contained in act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, providing for the "reduction of the Round Valley Reservation," the President appointed three commissioners to determine the amount of land to be retained, to appraise the swamp land, and improvements thereon belonging to private citizens.

These commissioners arrived here the latter part of December, 1890, and remained about six weeks, during which time they visited the different "swamp land" claims and improvements of private parties within the retained portion of the reserve, and made a careful and just appraisement of the same. All but one of the swamp-land claimants have signified their willingness to accept the appraisement, and have prepared deeds conveying their property to the United States, which deeds (or copies of them) have been forwarded to your office. It is earnestly urged that the survey and sale of that portion of the reservation to be thrown out receive early attention, if it is to be disposed of before the fall rains begin. The Indians are very anxious to have allotments made.

Farming.—There are about 3,000 acres of excellent farming land under fence, only a small portion of which has been cultivated—about 300 acres as a reservation farm and 200 by individual Indians.
The grain raised on the general farm is estimated as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Indians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grain</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stock—At the close of the fiscal year there were on hand 69 horses, 21 mules, and 165 head of cattle owned by the Government, and 100 horses, 200 cattle, 250 swine and 300 fowls owned by individual Indians. Thirty head of cattle, 2 horses, and 2 mules were transferred, by instructions from your office, to the Hoopa Agency, and this, together with the heavy losses during the past two severe winters, has very materially reduced the number of stock belonging to this agency.

Mills—As before reported, we have no gristmill and of course the service is a great loss to us. I trust that funds from some source will be available during the present year to supply this need.

The sawmill, for want of funds to repair it, cut no lumber during the year, but since the 1st of July I have succeeded in getting it into such shape as to enable me to cut enough for our new hop house. I hope to soon have it in good running order.

Schools—Two day schools, one at headquarters and one at lower quarters, have been in operation ten months during the past fiscal year, with an average attendance of 54 scholars.

Apprentices—I have had four Indian apprentices with the carpenter, one in the blacksmith shop and one in the harness shop.

Court of Indian Offenses—None has been established at this agency, and at present I see no necessity for one. The Indians as a rule are quite orderly and well behaved, only occasionally one becoming intoxicated. Last November I reported to the United States district attorney two parties for selling liquor to Indians and a subpoena was issued by the United States district court requiring myself and witnesses to appear before said court on February 27. Owing to severe storms the case was continued until the 4th day of March, and when it was called certain white citizens of this valley appeared as witnesses for the defense, and swore they would not believe any Indian under oath. As a consequence the parties were acquitted.

Missionary efforts—Certain Baptist missionary societies appointed Rev. J. T. Merriman and wife to this field and they have held regular church services and Sabbath school, both at headquarters and lower quarters. But until their lands are allotted, individual homes established, and camp life broken up, very little will be accomplished toward christianizing these Indians.

Very respectfully,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THEO. F. WILLSY,
U. S. Indian Agent.