ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1892.
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION AGENCY, Colton, September 7, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge at the Mission Tullo Itiver (consolidated) Agency.

Allotments.—The work of allotting land in severalty to the Indians, which is to follow the report of the Mission Indian Commission, has not yet begun, and I have no official knowledge of the report of said commission. The allotments being the event which we expect will mark progress in the Indian's upward course we anxiously wait for it.

Industry.—Their progress, while seemingly slow, may be much more rapid than that which our ancestors made during the similar period through which we know they passed. This progress is best evidenced by more continuous labor both at home and when given employment by their white neighbors. Their custom has been to work well for a few days and then be idle until all their earnings were spent. This is very annoying to the employer who needs to harvest his crops. The good results of continuous labor as an educator is illustrated at the Morongo Reservation, near Banning, where a large part of the able-bodied have constant employment at from $1.00 to $1.50 per day. They are employed in orchard and vineyard and their employers speak well of their services and of the noticeable improvement in the habit of regular industry. These people have raised more crops this year than ever before, have improved their homes and grounds, have made more effort to keep their children in school, dress better, and give less attention to the "madeleine" man and feasts.

Will Pablo.—The evil influences of Will Pablo, of which I so often complained, still go on unpunished. His influence having reached the Senate an inspector was sent here to investigate his complaints, but, although invited repeatedly, Pablo absented himself entirely until the inspector was called away, much to my regret.

The Morongo Indian lands, which I have rented for grain, will this year net them about $2,000, which, in addition to the $3,300 already deposited to their credit, will be a generous help to them after allotment.

Schools.—The day school here has been better attended the past year and its condition is satisfactory. Of the other day schools I can report that all the teachers employed last year remain and are worthy, self-sacrificing women whose influence is already quite apparent. Their schools show marked improvement noticeable to an outsider in the fact that the children who two years ago could not be induced to speak a word on the street now take a pride in so doing in a respectful manner. This has come about through the united efforts of supervisor and teachers.

Voters.—I will not speak definitely of the nineteen reservations in my charge, as there is little new to report. All are anxiously awaiting the allotment of land and there is little encouragement for effort until that is done. Recently an order from the State authorities to enroll all as voters who demand it has caused them to think that their rights are being respected. I am told that the more advanced are registering, although the majority are unfit for the franchise. I hope they may be stimulated to fit themselves before assuming its duties.

Liquor.—The most formidable obstacle to their advancement is their love for the white man's strong drink, and as long as public sentiment and the courts feel that it is no crime to sell liquor to an Indian it is very difficult to prevent it. While a portion are good citizens, never drink and make trouble, having no notoriety, others waste everything in debauchery and give a bad name to all Indians.

As agent, my only hope is to lead them through the schools and help them to an education in letters and in such arts as will make their labor of cash value in the community in which they must live. Their principal competition must be the laboring man. This being so it will be seen at once that occupation and education must go hand in hand or they will not reap the benefits of education, and an educated idler is more dangerous in the community than an ignorant one. My hope, therefore, is that our schools will be of that class which will fit them for such occupation as will be within their reach.
Day school buildings.—Seven of the eight day schools on reservations have been rebuilt or repaired with rooms added to enable the teacher to live comfortably; the eighth will be rebuilt as soon as an allotting agent indicates a proper location.

Perris school.—The event of the year for the Mission Indians is the building of two plain substantial school buildings 80 by 100 and 70 by 60 feet at Perris, San Diego County, 20 miles southeast from Colton and Riverside, on the line of the Santa Fé Railroad. As reported last year the citizens of Perris, a new and thriving settlement, gave the United States Government 80 acres of choice land to induce the location of the Industrial and Training School. The buildings are nearly completed and the school will open in October under the superintendence of Mr. M. H. Savage, who comes to his work with intelligent enthusiasm, and every promises success in this enterprise, which I believe marks an era of prosperity for the Indian race, and a desire on the part of the American people to do justice to a much despised and abused race. Our Congressman, Hon. W. W. Bowers, has recently visited the school buildings and approves the whole work, and promises his hearty support in the future, saying such buildings, and the plan for a practical education, are a credit to the country and its promoters.

Inclosed please find statistics accompanying annual report.

Very respectfully,

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

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, August 30, 1892.

Sir: I respectfully submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The census recently completed gives the number of Indians upon the reservation as follows, viz:

Concowa .......... 113
Clear Lake, Little Lake, Redwood, Potter Valley ......... 120
Uklo and Wylawlcke ... 357
Pitt River and Nome Luckie ....... 48
Males .......... 250
Females .......... 220
Males over 18 years of age .......... 108
Females over 14 years of age .......... 223
School children between 6 and 16 years of age .......... 85

Of the above tribes of Indians there are more living off the reservation than there are living upon it.

Land.—All of the swamp-land claimants but one have received their money and moved with their stock to new homes in other parts of the valley. The cattle-men on the range land refused to accept their money until troops were sent here last March for the purpose of removing their stock. So soon, however, as the troops started for the valley they came forward and accepted the money and moved their stock beyond the limits of the reduced reservation.

But until the reservation is properly fenced the feed will be principally consumed by outside stock, and the reservation stock will fare but little better than it previously did. I would suggest that a good barbed-wire fence be built around the exterior boundary as soon as possible.

The duty of carrying out the provisions of the act of October 1, 1889, providing for a reduction of the reservation, and the instructions of the Department thereunder, has been particularly difficult. None of the parties, some of whom represent the lowest type of civilization, wanted to surrender their holdings within the reserve, and consequently have been very bitter and abusive, riding up and down the road past headquarters, calling me a thief, a robber, etc., and cursing me with the most vile oaths. They called what they termed indignation meetings, in Covelo, and passed resolutions condemning me for interesting myself in behalf of the Indians and protecting their rights. These parties went so far as to hang and burn me in effigy in the streets of Covelo. Notwithstanding all of this bitterness, I have succeeded in removing all of the stockmen or
swamp-land claimants but one, whose deed is now before the Department, and I trust it will prove satisfactory.

The valley land has not been subdivided, and no allotments have been made.

Agriculture.—As has often been reported before, no allotments have been made on this reservation, and most of the farming done here is on a community farm, although this year quite a number of the Indians, as shown by the statistics herewith, have raised good crops of vegetables and grain. This year's crop is estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation:</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hops</td>
<td>20,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indians:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons</td>
<td>4,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td>2,189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stock.—June 30, last, there were on hand—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property of the Government:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owned by Indians:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mills.—During the first of the year I rebuilt the sawmill from the ground up, and have since manufactured about 200,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 shingles. The good timber being about exhausted, the mill will have to be moved before another season.

Schools.—There have been in session ten months during the past year, two day schools, with an average attendance of 46 pupils.

Apprentices.—Six Indians have been employed in the carpenter, blacksmith, and harness shops, and some of them are becoming very useful.

Buildings.—As has been frequently reported, the buildings at this agency are nearly all worthless. I rebuilt the sawmill, built a new hop-house 48 feet wide by 84 feet long, and have nearly completed the new boarding-school building, which is 35 feet by 97 feet, with an L 30 by 18 feet. This will be one of the handsomest and best constructed school buildings in the county.

Criminals.—As before reported, no court of Indian offenses has been established at this agency, nor is there any necessity for one.

Last May I reported to the United States district attorney three liquor cases, and indictments were found by the United States grand jury in each case, but the parties have not yet been tried.

Missionary efforts.—For nearly two years J. F. Merriam and wife have occupied this field as representatives of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York and the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago.

Very respectfully,

THEO. P. WILLSKY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, August 15, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with Instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of the affairs of this agency:

HOOPAS.

During the past year the Hoopa Indians have, as a rule, pursued their peaceful avocations, and are steadily advancing in civilization, while the spirit of manhood which prompts one to be self-supporting through his own exertions is gradually manifesting itself among them.

Sanitary.—As will be seen from statistics forwarded herewith, the death rate among them has been great, and the census roll shows a decrease during the year. This is owing, to some extent, to the epidemic of smallpox which prevailed here during the past winter. This was very severe. I think not five of the members of the reservation escaped. All but one who succumbed to its ravages were old persons, who had little confidence in the agency physician than in their native customs. While this may have shortened the lives of a few of them, it resulted in good to the many, as all those who followed the instructions of the physician recovered, thus doing much to break down their own system of medical treatment and strengthen their faith in the physician.

Funds.—One evidence of the steady advancement of the Indians is that I hear much less of their old debts and long-standing troubles. According to their old laws these must be remembered from generation to generation until some one is willing to pay something to somebody to settle. Often these old debts are forgotten or nothing of the origin of the demand, relying on the memory of some older relative. These demands are weakening, and the younger men are learning to look upon these old laws and customs as a relic of the past. During the past year there has been little trouble among them, nor has there been any insubordination or willful disturbance of the peace of the community.

Farming.—The year past was a fairly good year for crops. A great majority of the Indians who are able bodied have cultivated a piece of land, many of them showing a commendable spirit of industry and enterprise. The past year has not been the best for other tribes financially, their crops of oats and hay have been ready for harvest, and they have been quite a large amount in cutting wood for the post and in finishing the Hoopa Valley wagon road.

Removal of the troops.—Near the close of the fiscal year the military post was abandoned. The prospect is that during the coming year many of the Indians will miss a large portion of their income. During this coming year they will have no doubt have harder times than for a few years past, but I am convinced that after they have adjusted their affairs to the new order of things, they will live as well and enjoy life much better. I believe the removal of the troops will eventually prove of much benefit, and now think it should have been done years ago.

Schools.—The only school ever conducted at this agency is the one conducted by the agency. While a few have manifested an indifferent interest in this school, I regret to say that it has not been the success that I hoped to make it. As soon as it was understood that the contemplated boarding school was to be established, many availed themselves of this fact to absent themselves from the day school, saying they would rather wait until the new school opened; that would be so much better. Now, as the time approaches for the opening of the boarding school, many of those who a year ago were loudest in their demands for such a school are shrewdest in manufacturing some reason why they ought not to send their children to it. Notwithstanding this I am confident it will prove at least a moderate success, resulting in great good to these people.

Wagon roads.—During the year much labor has been done by the Indians to improve the few miles of wagon roads on the reservation. The rainy season each year is very detrimental to roads. I found many portions of almost a dangerous condition, many places where the grade passes over a spur of the mountains being washed out until the road had more the appearance of a ditch than a highway. In other places the rocks and boulders rendered uncertain or dangerous. For this I could attach no blame to my predecessor, as the season just passed had been the worst known for thirty years, the washouts, landslides, etc., being far beyond the average. By constant effort I have succeeded in reducing the roads to a condition that reflects credit upon these Indians and
brings them up to the standard of the county roads around us. This, too, with no expense to the Government except a small amount of subsistence to those Indians who performed the labor.

Police.—The police force consists of only two privates. I am glad to say that the Indians are learning to look upon them as a portion of the management of affairs and to understand the proper functions of a policeman. When I first explained the matter to them they looked upon it with disfavor, thinking it a disgrace to be called a policeman. Nearly all of them object to receiving orders from an Indian, even when it comes in a form of a request.

Gambling and Intoxication.—These have been the prevailing vices here as elsewhere. From all I can learn they are rather diminishing than increasing. The gambling is confined mostly to a few who gamble among themselves. Thus the money lost and won is still among them. I have never known of one going to the extreme of impoverishing himself, as often happens among half-civilized people.

The liquor which they obtain is usually supplied by parties outside the reservation, either white men or half-breed citizens, who purchase it by the bottle and sell it to the Indians at a good profit. I have done all that circumstances permitted to break up this traffic, and have been assisted by all my employees. Either the advice to the Indians, coupled with the example of sober men, who are employés of the agency, or fear of detection on the part of the outside parties seems to have some influence for good. For months past there have been very few instances of intemperance. The Indian is a great imitator, and if the white men by whom he is surrounded are drinking men he naturally wants to drink himself. Realizing this, my employés are all pledged to total abstinence before I engage them.

Agency buildings and Indian houses.—Many of the agency buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and have been too few in number. Since the abandonment of the post, however, this deficiency has been somewhat supplied, as there are some buildings not needed for school purposes which can be utilized for agency purposes. During the year one wing of the main barn and stable at the agency has been rebuilt by the employés.

The great majority of the Indians have comfortable houses. Few have been built since I came here, from the fact that I have had nearly all I could do to complete those erected and reported by my predecessor. Many so reported were simply shells without floors, doors, or windows. Most of these are now in condition to be occupied.

Teams, etc.—The number of work animals is entirely inadequate to perform the work required. While there are many horses owned by the Indians, few of them are broken to harness or fit for work, and are used only for riding; consequently most of the Indians depend upon the agency teams to do their farming. The result is that the agency teams are overworked and some of the crops are so late that the yield is poor. We are now in the midst of harvesting, and grain is wasting in the field for want of teams. Not only are the work animals too few in number, but those we have are getting too old. Of the mules only one team can be called even second class, while the horses are little better. A few of the Indians are realizing the situation, and, as one of them remarked a few days since, "Maybe Indians will have more sense by and by and have horses that will work."

A saddle horse purchased a few years since for the use of the agent, and the only animal over allowed the agent here, has been in the harness much of the past year. I would very much like the use of a good span of horses suitable for driving, though I would content myself with three or four more teams of young mules suitable for farm work.

Dress, etc.—The only portion of the native dress retained among these Indians is the cap of the women. No doubt this is owing partly to the fact that half the have been furnished for the men, no covering for the female head has ever been sent here. Then their manner of carrying their children or other burdens makes their native caps far more convenient. These caps are basket work made close fitting, many of them quite handsome and becoming.

Mission work.—For years there has been no religious work to speak of on the reservation, not even a sermon preached. Lately the home missionary of the Presbyterian Church has visited the agency. I am in hopes his visit will result in the establishment of a mission here.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the results of the past year are to me very encouraging. A better feeling is manifesting itself, and I believe I have the confidence of most of the Indians. Few communities of white people can be found in
this Western portion of our country in which there is less disturbance and misunderstandings than has been among these people during the past year.

THE LOWER KLAMATH TRIBE.

This tribe occupies a strip of country recently annexed to the reservation, extending from the mouth of the Trinity River along the Klamath River to the Pacific Ocean. The census roll, the first ever taken by the agent so far as I can learn, shows they slightly outnumber the Hoopas. Though speaking a different language, they are nearly allied to the Hoopas, and have many customs and characteristics in common with them.

A few of them have taken land under the allotment act, and one or two have homesteaded their claims. Little help has been extended them by the Government, yet many of them are living in comfortable houses and are well advanced in civilization. As a rule, they are more independent and self-reliant than the Hoopa Indians, being good workers, and, as we say in this Western country, many of them are good rustlers.

Quite a number of stock ranches and mining claims owned by white settlers afford them an opportunity to earn wages during certain portions of the year. Many of them spend a large part of the summer among the farmers nearest the coast, and during the fall of the year scores of them may be found in camps near Aretara, where they find work in digging potatoes, one of the principal crops. Farmers often say they could not secure this crop were it not for these Indians. Most of this work is done by contract, and men, women, and children work together, the men doing the digging while the women and children sack the potatoes. A salmon cannery at the mouth of the Klamath also affords them much work during the canning season.

Many of these Indians show considerable skill in erecting their houses, often riving the lumber from the redwood timber which abounds in the lower end of their territory.

In one thing they excel—that is, in manufacturing canoes. All the canoes owned in Hoopa Valley or on the Klamath River, far above the reservation, are made by these Indians, nor were they long in discovering the better models of the boats used by the canning company. You can see canoes made by them from a redwood log as finely shaped as a yawl boat, and they have learned to run them by sail.

The few among these Indians who have turned their attention to farming show much thrift and enterprise. Though, owing to the fact that but a small portion of their territory is suitable for farming, a large majority of them depend upon wages for a living.

Of course these Indians, in common with the Hoopas and all others in this country, still subsist to quite an extent upon their native foods, the fish from the rivers forming a large share of this. As a rule the Lower Klamaths are a quiet, peaceable tribe, naturally more inclined to industry than the tribes around them.

During the past year there has been some clashing between them and a certain class of white settlers. So far as I have been able to judge in the cases the whites have usually been in the wrong, perhaps more from the fact that they have failed to recognize that the Indian is entitled to all the privileges they enjoy themselves than from any intention to wrong him as an Indian. At present I think all are at peace and on comparatively good terms, looking anxiously for final settlement of the land question along the Lower Klamath River. A few of the white settlers have shown a commendable spirit of justice, doing much to protect the rights of the Indians and quiet minor difficulties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC A. BEERS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF EDUCATION, THIRD DISTRICT.

IN THE FIELD,

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the third supervisor's district, United States Indian schools.

SCHOOLS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Round Valley Agency.—Here a boarding school is being erected that will accommodate 80 pupils. It is pleasantly located, and will be provided with an ample water supply under 200 feet pressure. The original boarding school building at Round Valley was burned in July, 1883. Since that time small day schools have been in operation. There are 80 pupils of school age on the reservation, and it is estimated that there are 40 more living in the mountains contiguous to the agency that are desirous of attending school. The school farm is of ample size and great fertility, and affords excellent facilities for the instruction of these Indian youth in hop growing and horticulture as well as in general farming. These Indians are in favor of the education of their children, and from their contact with the whites have learned to esteem the knowledge acquired in schools.

Hoopa Valley Agency.—The withdrawal of the military from Fort Gaston will enable the Department to utilize the buildings of the military post for the establishment of a large industrial boarding school. It is estimated that on the agency and in the region of the Klamath River extending as far east as Yreka, there are at least 250 children that should be gathered into this school. These Indians are quiet, industrious, and self-supporting, and are anxious for the education of their children.

Day schools.—The day schools in the region of Ukiah, Cal., are doing excellent work, and are well attended.

At Upper Lake there is a band of 229 industrious Indians, including 34 children of school age. These Indians are erecting a schoolhouse at their own expense, and have applied to the Government for a teacher.

The Indians of Inyo County, Cal., have been entirely without educational facilities until February last, when a day school was opened at Bishop. This school has been very successful from the beginning. In April 50 children were enrolled. While visiting the school I was impressed with the apparent eagerness to acquire knowledge that was manifested by the pupils. The children came to the school neatly dressed. Many of them brought lunches nicely put up in bright pails. It is estimated that there are at least 1,000 Indians in Inyo County, including 200 Indian children of school age. These Indians are self-supporting, and are very desirous of educating their children. The school at Bishop should be increased to two departments and two teachers employed. At Big Pine the Indians have erected and furnished a day-school building and have requested that a teacher be sent them. Should the Stewart Institute be enlarged to meet the necessities of the case it would find here a large field from which to gather pupils.

The Pit River Indians, in the region about Alturas, Cal., and extending west for 100 miles into Shasta County, number over 800, including 100 children of school age. They have no reservation, but are widely dispersed throughout the country. Many of them have visited the schools of the Klamath Reservation in Oregon, and are so much pleased with the results of Indian education there that they desire the establishment of a boarding school for their children. The citizens of Modoc County, Cal., offer to donate to the United States an excellent farm and school site of 320 acres for that purpose. These Indians are quiet, industrious, and moral, and are considered by the whites as a valuable factor of the population of the country. The children are more than ordinarily bright and healthy.

SCHOOLS IN OREGON.

To the Agency. The schools of the Indian Agency in the State of Oregon are all under the supervision of the United States Department of the Interior. There are now 40 schools in this State, attended by 1,200 pupils. The pupils are divided into two classes: those who live on the reservation and those who live in the country. The reservation schools are located at the following places: Washoe Valley, Oregon City, Pendleton, Roseburg, Coos Bay, and Coquille. The country schools are located at the following places: Gold Hill, Ashland, Roseburg, Coos Bay, and Coquille. The schools are all conducted by the United States Government, and are under the supervision of the United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs in Oregon. The schools are all located on the reservation and are under the supervision of the United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs in Oregon. The schools are all conducted by the United States Government, and are under the supervision of the United States Commissioner for Indian Affairs in Oregon.
The school stock consists of 8 good milch cows, 4 calves, a very fine short-horn Durham bull, 4 valuable horses, 12 hogs, and 30 chickens.

This is a most favorable point for a large Indian Industrial training school. The school plant, in my judgment, should be so enlarged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, as to afford suitable accommodations for 250 pupils—200 boys and 50 girls.

As a rule the employés of the school have performed their duties satisfactorily.

I am grateful for the liberal support given me in my efforts to build up this school by the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

WELLINGTON RICH,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, July 25, 1892.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Fort Yuma school, California, for the year ending June 30, 1892.

During the past year marked improvement has taken place in the manners and conduct of the pupils; especially is this the case where children have attended several terms.

Attendance.—Reference to school records shows an increase of attendance over previous years, with fewer absences. This is very encouraging and tends to create the impression that the Yuma Indian begins to appreciate the advantages of education and view them in the light of benefits they are derived from. I regret to add that there are yet many parents who think they ought to be paid for giving their children a chance to be taught the ways of the white man. Their ideas of the fitness of things are so vague, that they imagine they are doing us a personal favor by giving their children to the Government to support and educate, and seek reward for their generosity in the storerooms of the school, in several cases soliciting flour as their due for bringing their children to school.

A rigid enforcement of a compulsory school law would do much towards reforming this, and by creating thoughts other than the mere gratification of his animal nature the Yuma Indian in time may be taught that there is some higher aim in life than that of eating and sleeping.

It is a matter of no small surprise to many of our visitors, ignorant of the Indian nature, that any difficulty should be experienced in securing a full attendance of children from the reservation, the contrast between the comfort and cleanliness of the schoolrooms and the dirt and squalor of the reservation is so plain. Until the Indian is educated and his thoughts lifted to a higher plane to enable him to attach a value to that which to him at present is an enigma this state of affairs will remain unchanged. That there is an increased interest in the school work displayed by the adult Indians during the past year is beyond question. I feel assured that next year will witness an increase of attendance of pupils with renewed interest in school work.

School.—A general inspection of the household management, dormitories, kitchen, sewing room, and workshops will convince the most skeptical that good work is being done and that a great reformation in some respects has already been secured.

During the month of January this school met a severe loss in the complete destruction of superintendent's quarters by fire. The fire was of mysterious origin and, occurring at night, was controlled and confined to this one building by the herculean efforts of the citizens of Yuma, Ariz., and the employees, having nothing but buckets of water to pour on blazing porches. Not an Indian from the reservation came to offer aid or render assistance. The urgent need of fire apparatus was strongly felt at this time; an estimate of the cost of same has been furnished the Department.

Improvements.—Considerable expense has been incurred during the past year in the repair of adobe walls of school buildings to prevent further erosion by the weather. At present this work is all complete. Several of the buildings having adobe or dirt roofs had new ones of tin replace the unreliable and unsat-
isfactory dirt covering. This, with the building of porches, putting in of new floors where necessary, making tables, cupboards, and the doing of necessary repair work has furnished the desired training of the carpenter's four apprentices.

Industrial work.—A shoe shop having been added to the branches of industrial training at the school furnishes pleasing and agreeable work to four apprentices, who display a great aptitude for this class of work. Under the direct supervision of their instructor they have each made for themselves a pair of shoes of which they seem proud.

Creditable work has been done in the laundry, the older girl pupils ironing and taking care of the clothing of the pupils of the school.

In the kitchen the girls have made good progress in the attainment of habits of cleanliness, in cooking, and in the care of table and kitchen ware.

Decided improvement is noticeable in the sewing room, where the older girl pupils are taught to cut and make their garments. Many of them show great liking for machine sewing, and the character of the work turned out here in this department is first class. The skill of many of the pupils in knitting and crochet work is a matter of comment to visitors, who all express surprise to see the Indian girls from the reservation assiduously plying the needle.

The formation of a company of cadets has proved of additional interest to many of the boys and has had a tendency to retain many who would otherwise have sought on the reservation occupation for many idle hours.

In conclusion, I desire to add that, all things considered, the work of the past year has been very encouraging. The capacity of the Yuma Indian, his power of education, and aptitude for a few of the trades, is no longer a question, but a conceded fact: it but remains to furnish means to continue the reform inaugurated in the schoolroom into the future life of the school boy or girl, and thereby complete the work making the Indian a self-supporting, intelligent, and conscientious citizen.

With the expression of my appreciation and thanks for the many courtesies extended to me by the Office of Indian Affairs, I remain,

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

TELLER INSTITUTE, Grand Junction, Colo., August 30, 1882.

SIR: In reviewing the year's work, though it is as a whole quite gratifying, it has not been unmixed with unsatisfactory and trying conditions.

Runaways.—The year was ushered in by the running away of 7 boys whose return I failed to secure, though every effort was made to intercept them by writing and telegraphing civil officials along their line of travel, and a persistent and continued chase after them over the mountains. Two of them reached the reservation in safety and reported having seen me hunting them in the mountains. A third enlisted in the Army. Continuous correspondence has failed to elicit any information concerning the other four, though every clue has been followed up by acting Agent Capt. Lewis Johnson, at one end of the line and by myself at the other. An article in the Arizona Enterprise describes the finding of the remains of an Indian boy and a horse, both of which must have perished of thirst in a desert region near the "Vulture" mines. Among the effects were a number of letters showing conclusively to the minds of the readers that the boy was Arthur Ducat, one of the runaways; but as Arthur Ducat reached the reservation and is now in the Government school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., this judgment is