SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1893.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.
treaty and approximately near the area named therein. This authority was granted by the President November 28, 1892, and the survey is now being made by the surveyor-general of Washington under instructions from the General Land Office.

This action has aroused the fears of the inhabitants for miles around. They have appealed to this office, the Department, and the President to revoke the order and to cancel the contract for the survey; they declare that it is unnecessary and a needless expense; that there are no fish to be had in the waters of the Wenatchee, and that if there were fish in abundance there are no Indians to be benefited by the fishery; also, that the establishment of such a reservation will cut off all intercourse between the residents in the valley and sadly interfere with all means of reaching a market for their products, and will deter emigration to that portion of the State.

It appears that the action taken by the Department in ordering the survey of this tract of land is but the fulfillment of a treaty obligation that has been overlooked or neglected for thirty years, and is but a compliance with the request of the Indians that the provisions of the tenth article of their treaty be carried into effect. I doubt, however, from the formidable protests that have been and are being made against the fulfillment of this treaty obligation, whether it would not have been a more satisfactory course to have given these Indians a money consideration for the relinquishment of their claims to said "fishery," and I am informed that a numerously signed petition is being circulated in the vicinity, to be forwarded to the Department, asking that negotiations be entered into with the Indians for a cession of this land.

In view of the fact that these Indians have not heretofore exercised any rights in the "fishery;" that the privilege is not now needed by the Indians; that the land reserved is being rapidly settled upon; and that the Great Northern Railroad is extending its system in that direction, I respectfully recommend that negotiations be had with the Indians for the cession of all their rights to said tract of land and fishery as set forth in the tenth article of the treaty of June 9, 1855.

YUMA RESERVATION, CAL.

The right of way granted by the act of February 15, 1893 (27 Stats., 456), to the Colorado River Irrigation Company, for a canal through the Yuma Reservation, rendered available for agricultural purposes lands which would otherwise be of little value, and removed the principal obstacle which had theretofore stood in the way of agricultural pursuits among the Yuma Indians. My predecessor, therefore, by letter of February 14, 1893, recommended that the authority of the President be asked for the allotment of lands in severalty on that reservation, under the provisions of the general allotment act as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (20 Stats., 701), and for the necessary
resurveys. He also recommended that Special Agent William M. Jenkins be assigned to the work of making the allotments.

The said letter having been returned by Department indorsement of August 2, 1893, for further consideration and recommendation, it has been deemed unadvisable to renew said recommendation until after the irrigating canal shall have been made.

As the cession of a portion of their reservation would promote the construction of the canal and thus further the interests of the Indians, this office by letter dated September 1, 1893, recommended the appointment of a commission of three persons to conduct negotiations with the Yuma Indians for the cession of such portion of their reservation as they may be willing to relinquish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING, Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.,
August 31, 1893.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this agency on the 28th of June, and in accordance with your letter of instructions of the 22d of that month took nominal charge of the agency on the 1st day of July. The property and records were not turned over to me until the 29th, on which day my responsible duties as agent practically began.

Being without statistics of the work of the past year, I am unable to make a comprehensive report of the condition and advancement of the people. There is an evident increase in the desire and anxiety of the people for improvement, but there is a corresponding deficit in their means and resources that for the present will be an embarrassment.

The census and statistics required by law were made in this month and finished only to-day, it being impracticable to make them sooner. A census of the Lower Klamath, could not be made in time to accompany this report.

There are two schoolhouses at the agency, a day school building, now unused, and a boarding-school building with a capacity of about 45 pupils. The boarding school was opened on the 21st of January last, and closed at the end of June for vacation, with an average attendance of 38.9, a large part of which per cent. accrued from the attendance of children of mixed blood from the State school districts outside the reservation. The educational results accomplished during the term appear to be very satisfactory, but the administration was so bad and reprehensible that to maintain the school it has been found necessary to reorganize it. The new term will begin on the 4th prox. Applications for admission have received from more than double the number of pupils the school can accommodate. The most eligible of these will be selected for admission now, and others will be provided for as means can be made available.

A reduction in the number of school employees that will make it correspond with the actual requirements of the school, until it can be enlarged, is recommended. Provision will be made during the coming winter to enlarge the school to the capacity of 120 pupils, which is as many acceptable children as can be obtained among the Hoopas and Lower Klamaths together.

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

Wm. E. Dougherty,
Captain U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF MISSION TULE RIVER AGENCY.

Mission and Tule River Consolidated Agency,
Colton, Cal., August 31, 1893.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration and approval my first annual report of this agency for 1893. The time has been so short and the work so much since my taking charge of this agency that I trust you will overlook the many deficiencies in this my first attempt.

The census recently taken, and not yet quite completed owing to the short time in which I have had to do the work in, shows a total population of 3,823 people of all ages on the reservations, divided as shown on the following tabulated statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of children under 18 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieguino</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conajo</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palia</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuleo</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ysabel</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimated.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerta Ygnovia</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San José</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Coyotes</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pedro</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Felipe</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
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<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerta de la Cruz</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saboba</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serrano</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Rey</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Springs</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aguadilla</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>124</td>
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<td>Colonia</td>
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<td>Tachango</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>A la Bonita</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caborzon</td>
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<td>Cosmit</td>
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<td>Manzanita</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Campo</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tjusa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Dulce</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>2,053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yuma Reservation.**

Of this reservation I have to say that quite all the lands of the reservation are tillable, while but few acres are cultivated from the fact that they have no encouragement to farm. The cattle of the whites range on this reservation, and destroy not only the feed, but the little gardens that the Indians attempt to grow. I am pleased to report, however, that I now have the matter in hand, and hope to be able to report shortly that the trespassing of cattle is a thing of the past.

In coming into office I found ex-Chief Miguel, of the Yumans, selling the young women of his enemies to the whites for immoral purposes. To prevent this I have established a police system which has worked very effectually. The sheriff at Yuma reports that the police are doing good service and that the evil is practically at an end.

I would recommend an additional farmer be employed and stationed at Yuma with instructions to encourage the Indians in farming.

I would also recommend the survey of the north and west boundaries of the reservation, that the agent may the better be able to keep stock of the whites off the reservation.

**Tule River.**

Of this reservation I must speak as it is reported to me by my additional farmer located there, as it has been impossible thus far for me to visit that post.

They are practically in a better condition than any other Indians in this agency save and except the Serrano Indians, on the Morongo Reservation. The schoolhouse of this reservation was destroyed by fire some time since, and has never been rebuilt, though there are 40 children of school age on the reservation. The principal industry among these people is stock-raising, from the fact that the tillable land of this reservation is limited. They have comfortable dwellings in many instances, and are law-abiding people.

**Mission.**

Bisnong.—This reservation was allotted to the Indians in severalty by Miss Kate Foote, who made 51 allotments. I am pleased to say that in most part these people have fenced and otherwise improved their allotted lands.

Their houses are, however, of a poor nature—not ventilated, and crowded with
occupants, a mixture of all ages and sexes. To this I attribute the depraved condition of their morals. I find 2 insane persons on this reservation, neither of whom is violent, yet they are sad cases. The fondness for drinking and gambling seems to have been the young of both sexes; the older heads being sober and a better class of Indians and more given to industrial pursuits.

Potrero-La Pechu and La Jolla.—This reservation has been allotted in severity to the Indians by J. F. Carrere, who has made 166 allotments to the Indians residing thereon, and who comprise three tribes, or parts thereof, viz, the La Jolla, the La Pechu, and a branch of the Rincon Indians. This is, to some extent, a disadvantage, and causes more or less friction among these people, as they have three captains, one for each tribe or branch thereof. These are industrious, however, and need encouraging in their water developments and in the matter of planting trees. I regret to say, also, of these industrious people that their moral standing is no better than that of the Rincons. I find one case of insanity here, a female who is truly in a deplorable condition. I have taken such care of her as the funds in my hands will justify.

Pala.—This reservation I find contains only 150 acres of land, 54 acres of which are worthless. Thirteen allotments have been made by Mr. Carrere, the allotting agent, which have proved satisfactory in every sense. There is much of this land suited to fruit-culture, which should be encouraged. There being a shortage of land on this reservation for allotment to the number of population, the allotting agent has allotted to those residing thereon such lands as they have farmed and cared for, the remaining Indians who have not been provided for under this allotment will be or have been provided for by allotment on the Potrero and Rincon reservations. They have a fair class of houses, are industrious and law-abiding people.

San Ysidro Indians.—I find 59 of these people, who are in fact a part of the Los Coyotes Indians. They are industrious and good workers. They save their money and live in good houses, and have under their own management built a splendid road from San Ysidro to San Ygnacio, a distance of 6 miles. I recommend that a school be established at this point.

Los Coyotes.—On this reservation I find the Los Coyotes and San Ygnacio tribes living in perfect harmony; their combined population is 59 souls. Exclusive of the San Ysidro tribe, they are industrious, well-inclined people. A school located at San Ysidro would furnish the Los Coyotes, the San Ygnacio, and San Ysidro children, who number 53 with good school facilities. They occupy a good class of buildings, and are law-abiding.

Morongo.—Of the reservation much can be said. They have had every advantage. Many of them are bright men. There are, however, two factions on this reservation, the Will Pablo and John Morongo factions, both strong men with their respective people. I have no fears but that I will soon have all the trouble settled and matters working smoothly between them. They realize that only justice will be given them; both factions, therefore, are anxious to understand the other.

These people are well advanced, have a good class of houses, and are very respectable farmers. They grow fruits and vegetables in quantities to sell. Their water supply is in a poor condition, however, and needs attention at once, for which privileges and authority I have asked.

Bamona Reservation.—Of this reservation I have to say I find the people, who number 238 people, of a kindly, good disposition, who live in good houses and are law-abiding. They farm and raise stock and are self-sustaining. There are many old people among them who need attention and support. At this point the Department has a field matron who the Indians claim is not wanted, and who has caused some disturbance by endeavoring to obtain a piece of land which, when granted, deprives the Indians of their chief watering place and their warm springs. They also say that when they agreed to give this piece of land it was only for the matron to live upon and not in any way to code their lands, and that the matter was misrepresented to them; that they never understood at all that they were coding land; and that they now positively refuse to do so. They ask me to have the matron removed. I have ordered obedience and patience, and I have no fears but that my orders will be adhered to strictly. While such is the fact they wish me to say that they do not want any field matron among them at all.

Puerta Ygnacia.—This tribe I find living in quietude and numbering 50 people. Their captain, José Maria Quilpo, is a very intelligent Indian, who governs his people with justice and who is widely respected. They are a law-abiding people, well disposed, and industrious. They have a good class of buildings, and are good farmers. Their water resources need development.

San José Village.—This tribe consists of 12 souls, and are a part of the Puerta Ygnorio tribe, and are in every way the same. They have their own captain, José Lucien, who takes good care of his people.

Agua Caliente.—This tribe comprise 150 people. They have a reservation set aside for them by Government, and they have lived for 50 or more years at the Agua Caliente Warm Springs, on the Warner Ranch, under that reservation. At the present time there is which will remove the case. The 57 of any springs in the a quiet, inoffensive is, this, their hard trial, these people are industrious. I find among these liked or wanted by any correspondence between the Santa Ysabel.—This name is the same. It is a curious place, as have no schoolhouse, 75 people, with 20 cl supporting and law.

Mesa Grande.—This is far south and climate and stock raisers, water resources need to do much to b San Felipe Tribe.—Felipe is near or ran and would be self-supporting from the a shame, yet it seems which they live.

San Marcos.—This is about 5 miles and the need some encouragement.

Papulin Grande.—This is the most in this agency. The tract together with 20 are of school age, their children, and to do, respectable.) Shabah.—At this school they live. Their water supply is good; their buildings are the best built.

Torres.—A small school car value. They, however, have water supply. Their farms are well kept up, and their crops for school support.

Martinez.—A tri not many points of out shore, and otherwise.

Martinez.—A tri this is the neighborhood.

T Martinez tribes, very of school age, and their crops, for their support.

Pachanga.—Of the quiet and industrious. There are to support them. A little from the T. They are industrious.

San Luis Rey.—The school better or in any way; they assistance.

Puerta de la Cruz and is
present time there is a suit pending between the ranch owners and the Indians, which will remove them from their important possessions, the Hot Springs, if they lose the case. The springs are well known to possess the finest medicinal properties of any springs in the State, and are by that reason very valuable. These people are a quiet, inoffensive lot, who now need the help and support of the Government in this, their hard trial, for their just rights. Their houses are of a good kind, and these people are industrious and self-supporting.

I find among these people a doctor and a field matron who, it appears, are not liked or wanted by the Indians, and who have been of recent date the subject of correspondence between this agency and the Department.

Santa Ysabel—This reservation, I find, extends almost around the rancho of the same name. It is almost entirely mountainous, with some few tracts of inconsiderable dimensions that are excellent for fruit culture and fairly well watered. They have no schoolhouse. Mesa Grande school is distant about 10 miles. They number 75 people, with 30 children of school age. They have fairly good homes, are self-supporting, and law-abiding Indians.

Mesa Grande—This reservation is the best of all the reservations in this agency, so far as soil and climate are concerned. The tribe numbers 178 people, who are farmers and stock-raisers, and who live in good houses and are self-supporting. Their water resources need development. Encouragement and instruction in farming would do much to benefit these people and elevate their position in life.

San Felipe Tribe—Of this tribe I must say that I find them living inside the San Felipe grant or rancho. They number 63 people, who are quite inoffensive Indians, and would be self-sustaining and happy but for the fact that suit is now pending to eject them from the ranch. I can see no help for them at this time, and while it is a shame, yet it seems inevitable, since they seem to have no title to the lands upon which they live.

San Manuel—This reservation I find contains 610 acres of land, all mountains, save a possible 120, here and there scattered over the reservation. They have a good class of houses, and are a good set of Indians who number 38 souls. They need some encouragement in the way of cultivating their lands.

Papago Indians—This reservation is among the largest and best reservations in this agency. The Yuma tribe of Indians, numbering 48 people, occupy this tract together with the Conajes, who number 63; being a total of 111 souls, of which 20 are of school age. They have no school, and no facilities for the education of their children. They live in a very good quality of houses, and are in all a well-to-do, respectable people. Their water supply is very excellent.

Saboba—At this place I find 139 people who are well advanced in civilized pursuits. They live in a good class of houses, are respectable people and industrious. Their water supply is insufficient, which retards seriously their progress. Their school building is excellent; with a little needed repair I will say it is the best of the seven buildings owned by the Government.

Torre—A village of 62 souls is tributary to Martinez. Their lands are of little value. They, however, are industrious and well-inclined.

Augustine—A village of 43 people; differs very little from Torres, if any. They are also a part of the Martinez tribe.

Martinez—a tribe of 124 people—the home of the chief of the Desert Indians—has not many points of especial advantage. Their farming land is limited, but of excellent quality. This is more the result of a shortage of water for irrigating purposes than otherwise. Water can and should be developed for these people. They have a respectable class of houses, and are law-abiding people.

Palm Springs—These people are in reality the same as the Torres, Augustine, and Martinez tribes, yet they claim a distinction. They comprise 54 people of whom 19 are of school age. Their lands are good and fertile, but their water supply is bad condition. They have suffered seriously this summer, losing a large portion of their crop, for want of water to irrigate with. Their prehistoric burying place is in dispute. These people need attention.

Pachango—Of these people I can but say that they have been abused. They are quiet and industrious, live in reasonably good houses, own stock, and farm for a living. There are many old people among them who need support, as they are unable to support themselves. Their water supply needs attention.

A la Benta—A village of 61 people, a part of the Martinez tribe, they differ very little from the Torres, Augustine, or Martinez tribes. Their lands are of little value. They are industrious and in all ways law-abiding people.

San Luis Rey—This village numbers 60 people who live in huts, made of brush. They deserve better, but have no reservation, and have had no encouragement to improve in any way; they have simply been left alone. They are in a bad condition and need assistance.

Puente de la Cruz—This village is a part of the tribe known as the Aqua Caliente Indians and is located on what is known as the Warner ranch, and is subject to the
same law suit pending, involving the title to their lands. They in all ways resemble the Aqua Caliente people.

Santa Rosa Tribe.—I find consists of 51 people, and are a branch of the Cohuilla tribe, who live on the same reservation. They are sober and industrious people.

Aqua Dulce.—With 29 souls is another branch of the Martinez, Augustine, and Torres people, or perhaps should be classed with the Cabazon. They differ in no particular from these tribes; their lands are of little value. They are industrious people, however.

Cabazon.—This reservation holds 100 people, who are industrious, are well inclined. Their lands are of little value. They have horses and cattle, and live by working out for the whites. Water should be developed for these people, who then would have the long looked for chance to make themselves homes.

Reservations and Villages not visited, and for which I have no census returns, are Cosmit, La Guna, Manzanita, La Posita, Campo, Sycuan, and Inaja. Of these people, their land, habits, or condition, I say nothing. Our agency physician, however, reports from the field that the Cosmit and Inaja are in bad shape. I shall take occasion to visit these places as rapidly as possible, and supply their wants as far as is in my power.

Allotments.—The allotting agent has allotted lands in severalty to the Indians as rapidly as is possible. Miss Kate Foote allotted the Rincon Reservation into 51 allotments. Mr. Carrere has allotted Potrerito and Pala, the former into 156 allotments and the latter into 13 allotments. The Indians are well satisfied and are generally improving their respective places.

I will say that at first the Indians at Rincon and Pala refused to allow their lands to be allotted. I however succeeded in showing them that it would be a benefit to them in many ways. I have no fear that any trouble will arise or difficulty occur on any of the reservation in the matter of allotting the lands.

Industries.—I find the Indians generally willing to work when they can see that their own pockets are to be benefited. Many of them take care of their farms quite well. They raise stock and work otherwise for their subsistence. I find among them many who are good fair horticulturists, understanding the treatment of trees in a very intelligent manner. I would recommend that they be supplied with such trees as are able to care for to the best advantage; and also I recommend that they be encouraged to plant the olive on their street and road lines where they can be cared for.

Day school.—I have 8 day schools in my charge, 7 of which are held in buildings owned by the Department for the purpose, and one, the Potrerito, owned by the Indians and rented by the Department, all of which are in a reasonable state of repair and are of good average quality of country schoolhouses. I shall in the near future recommend some needed repairs which will help the good cause along very nicely.

The teachers being away for their vacation prevents me from obtaining a more complete knowledge of the necessities of each school. I herewith submit the following list which shows the teachers' names, compensation, location of school, number of days attendance at each school, and the average number of pupils enrolled during the year with the average attendance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of teacher</th>
<th>Compensation per annum</th>
<th>Location of school</th>
<th>Number of days attendance</th>
<th>Average number of pupils enrolled during the year</th>
<th>Average attendance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. H. Babcock</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aqua Caliente</td>
<td>2,604</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. N. J. Salsbury</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
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<td>Miss Mary E. Noble</td>
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<td>Potrerito</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary J. Platt</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pechanga</td>
<td>2,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss M. E. Salomon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rincon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Hyaena A. Nickerson</td>
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<td>La Jolla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Flora Golde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Liquor.—Of this let few words suffice. I fully recognize its devilish results, and I pledge you that I shall use my very best efforts to break up the traffic of selling liquor to Indians upon reservations or otherwise. I am informed by Judge Ross that it appears next to impossible to convict anyone of selling liquor to Indians. He recommends that I discontinue bringing cases before him, and attempt other means of preventing the traffic. I have not decided upon a line of action as yet; but, act, I will, and speedily. I am fully determined to stop the sale of liquor to Indians.

Crimes.—I find but few cases during the past year. One of rape on the reservation, which case is now before Judge Ross in Los Angeles, and which promises to result in a
conviction. Two cases of assault, whose trials have resulted in temporary confinement. Several cases of selling liquor to Indians, all of which were useless, since not a single case of conviction was had. Just now comes the news of a serious cutting off affair between Indians in San Bernardino, the result of liquor, which promises to end fatally with one Indian. I am in possession of no particulars.

Police.—In this connection I will say, that so far, I have had remarkably good success with my unpaid Indian police. I recommend the uniforming of these men, and furnishing them with badges significant of their office.

I have distributed the 6 paid police over the larger reservations of this agency, and where I deemed them most needed.

Roads.—I find some disposition among the Indians to object to building roads, fearing that the whites will encroach upon their lands and run them off. I have no doubt now, but that with the allotting of lands in severalty before them, they will easily be encouraged to build roads and improve their property. In my short time in office I have endeavored to teach them that their homes are the same as the whites, sacred; that their rights to their lands are as my own, and that they will be protected in their rights as long as they are sober, law-abiding people.

Lands.—I find the lands of the reservations in many cases very diversified. All of the leading and useful products can be and are grown to some extent by each tribe in their own way. Many acres of the now almost worthless land can be made productive by terracing the hillside, and planting trees. The olive, fig, lemon, and orange will flourish here in many localities. In others apples, peaches, and other like fruit do exceedingly well. Grain and vegetables grow well on all reservations. The principal difficulty is the want of water, which needs developing, and distributing over the country for the use of the farmers.

Water.—I find a good supply of water on many of the reservations; on others the water supply is very short. In some instances the cattle are in danger of suffering for water, to say nothing of water sufficient for irrigating purposes. In all cases improvements in the systems can be made during this winter, which will enable them to have sufficient for ordinary use next summer. In all cases the water supply is in a primitive condition and needs immediate attention and improvement.

Sanitary.—I have to submit the following tabulated statement that will show plainer than words will the condition of our Indian sick. I am pleased, however, to say that the past two months show a decrease in the sick list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of patients treated</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of patients treated</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>March</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>April</td>
<td>460</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>605</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>540</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>511</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>459</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>439</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have to say that I find some complaint about the physician not being at his post, to which I will say that an agency of this size can not be attended to properly by one physician. While away on duty Indians call at the agency and are dissatisfied by not finding the physician in. I would recommend the employment of a physician at this agency to be called in “in case of necessity,” during the absence of the regular physician in charge. This would involve but a small expense, and would be of great help to the sick.

Irrigation.—Under this head there is much to be said. I will not enter into details, but will say that nearly every reservation system of irrigation is primitive and needs the aid of a good engineer accustomed to irrigating streams and development of water. Not having had the time to investigate this question to my satisfaction I will say that I will leave the subject for future recommendation, as I am able to familiarize myself with the necessities and possible development of water.

Condition of the Indians.—Under this head I will say that the old, infirm, and indigent Indians are in a sad state. Unable to gain a home and subsistence they, to a great degree, depend upon their friends for food and shelter. I would recommend the establishment of a home for the aged, infirm, and indigent Indians for the benefit of the entire agency.

I submit a tabulated statement which shows all the salient points. I also inclose statistics showing the recapitulation of the above table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Mixed blood</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Speckled Eye</th>
<th>Half-Breed</th>
<th>Children under 5 years</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Dwellings, &amp;c. by Individuals</th>
<th>Whites on reservation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobado</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma*</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ysabel</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente, Puerta Iglesia, San Jose, Los Coyotes, San Ysabel, San Felipe, Mesa Grande, Puerta de La Cruz, San Pedro, Saboba, Sorraso, San Luis Rey, Torres, Palm Springs, Augustine, Martinez, Coyella, Tehuamán, A la Bonita, Santa Rosa, Agua Dulce, Cacharos</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,023</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>1,921</td>
<td>1,919</td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>4</td>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobado</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma*</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ysabel</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente, Puerta Iglesia, San Jose, Los Coyotes, San Ysabel, San Felipe, Mesa Grande, Puerta de La Cruz, San Pedro, Saboba, Sorraso, San Luis Rey, Torres, Palm Springs, Augustine, Martinez, Coyella, Tehuamán, A la Bonita, Santa Rosa, Agua Dulce, Cacharos</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,023</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>3,682</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimated.
† Brush shanties only.
‡ Brush shanties only; no reservation.
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

I cannot submit a crude estimate of the land tillable and the lands cultivated, from the facts that I neglected to take the item into consideration in my hurry to get over the immense field in my care. I trust a subsequent statement of these two items will be accepted by the Department from me.

Concluding I will say that I have endeavored to make this report accurate and the census complete. I have only failed in so much as I have heretofore named.

I am, very respectfully,

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Coreo, Cal., August 21, 1893.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st of April last, since which time I have diligently endeavored to familiarize myself with the conditions and necessities of the Indians.

The subjoined table, based upon the census taken June 30, 1893, exhibits the status of the different tribes living upon and in the immediate vicinity of the reservation:

- Concow .................................................. 107
- Little Lake and Redwood .......................... 109
- Ukie and Wylockie .................................... 231
- Pitt River and Nome Lackie ......................... 49

Total population .................................. 546

Males over 18 years of age ...................... 100
Females over 14 years of age ................... 223
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years 73

Land.—The reservation has no boundary fence, consequently outside stock consume considerable of the feed which ought to be preserved for the exclusive use of the Indian and agency stock. It is recommended that a good barbed-wire fence be erected around the boundary and along each side of the county road which runs through the reservation.

Pursuant to instructions contained in Department letter of December 23, 1892, the Indians have made selections of land, and have generally cultivated, fenced, and otherwise improved the land so selected. In this they have been encouraged, if not urged, by the employees and myself, seeds, agricultural implements, work animals, etc., being freely given from the agency.

Nearly all the valley land has been chosen by individual Indians, except 180 acres reserved for agency, 360 acres for school, and about 3 acres for religious and educational purposes.

It is recommended that the lands be allotted at the earliest practicable date.

The land is generally very fertile, but it is too wet, the water in the rainy season standing within less than 2 feet of, and in some parts covering, the surface of the ground. It can, however, be easily drained, and this must be done before the best results can be realized.

Crops.—The following table shows the quantities of produce raised and results of other industries accomplished by Indians. The 360 acres of school land were not cultivated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay cut</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. 4 hops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stock and tools.—Pursuant to instructions from your office, dated June 20, 1893, 45 head of horses, 39 colts (horse), and 16 mules were branded and issued to the heads of families. Seventeen sets of harness were also issued at the same time. The cattle, consisting of about 600 head will, in obedience to the instructions just quoted, be branded and issued in September next; that is, when the crops are gathered in the valley.

The agricultural implements will, in like manner, be issued at an early date. Of the agricultural implements, including harness, there is a great scarcity. Most of those on hand are worn out. I have invited the Commissioner's attention to this matter in a previous communication.

These animals and tools, though issued, will have my watchful care, to see that they are properly cared for and legitimately used as required by sections 363 and 369, Regulations of the Indian Department.

Mills.—The sawmill was in operation during seven months of the year, and 360,287 feet of lumber and 56,500 shingles have been manufactured.

Schools.—There has been in operation for seven months during the year one day school, with an average attendance of 40.73. There is one day-school building and one building erected as a boarding school. This latter building has not been used.

Buildings.—A new dwelling house for the agent has been built. All the other buildings, except the new school building and hop house, are old and in a very poor state of preservation; most of them are not worth repairing.

Apprentices.—Six Indians have been employed as apprentices in the blacksmith, carpenter, and harness shops. Some of these have progressed fairly well in their trades. In this connection mention is made of the fact that an Indian has been in charge of the blacksmithing since June 1 last and has proven himself a reliable and a competent mechanic.

Religious work.—Excepting Sunday-school services, conducted by one of the employees, and three visits of short duration by the Rev. J. L. Burchard, Methodist missionary to the Indians at Ukiah, no regular religious instructions have been imparted since the departure of Rev. J. Merriam and wife, in October, 1892.

A lot of land, consisting of about 3 acres, has been reserved for the use of the Baptist Home Missionary Society so long as the same shall be used for religious and educational purposes. But since the departure of their missionary the field has not been occupied nor has the lot been improved.

I have repeatedly impressed upon the Indians the necessity for energy and self-reliance, warning them that they should and must be self-supporting. A full measure of success, however, must not be expected.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,
First Lieutenant First Infantry, Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.
REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INCA INDIAN TRAMING SCHOOL,

PERRIS, CAL., AUGUST 16, 1893.

Sir: In compliance with circular instructions I have the honor to forward here with the first annual report of the Perris Indian Industrial Training School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The site had been selected and erection of buildings commenced when I reached this place June 27, 1892.

Buildings.—Constant vigilance was required to insure the completion of buildings in accordance with contract, the contractor having bid for the work at a price below what it would cost to comply with specifications. As a result the contractor had to make up the difference by labor. The Government has better value in these buildings ($23,000) than usually obtains in public works.

Land.—The tract of 80 acres upon which this school is located is the most uneven piece of land in its immediate vicinity (unplowed virgin soil), making the expenditure of much labor and money necessary in order to level sufficiently for irrigation, which is indispensable here.

Water.—The water supply of the Perris irrigation district was 24 miles distant, with very indifferent prospects of work being prosecuted that would bring it nearer. As land in this section is comparatively worthless without water, it was necessary to secure the laying of lateral pipe in the district system to supply the school with water. After five months of diligent effort, crowded with discouragements, I had the satisfaction of seeing water in abundance delivered to our buildings under such pressure that a stream can be thrown over the tower of the girls' building. This was done at a cost of $18,000 to the irrigation district, in the face of repeated assurances from prophets of evil that it could not be accomplished.

Opening.—The opening of the school was delayed on account of the nonreceipt of supplies until January 9, 1893, when 8 pupils were admitted, followed rapidly by others, until by March 1st 113 had been enrolled.

Enrollment.—The total number connected with the school during the fiscal year was 118, 57 males and 61 females, about 60 per cent coming from the Mission day schools, where they had learned to speak English, and many could read quite well. All were volunteers and came with full consent of their parents, although in numerous instances parental consent was obtained by much effort and persuasion. I visited 14 reservations and endeavored to convince the older people of the advantages to be given their children at the industrial school.

Cooperation of agency physician.—Strenuous opposition was encountered at the reservations where there is the most drinking, gambling, and licentiousness, and in many cases pupils were obtained only through the zealous argument of Dr. C. C. Wainwright, agency physician, who exerts great influence for good among these Indians, having their utmost confidence.

La grippe.—At the very commencement of our work the school was visited by an epidemic of influenza. Eighty per cent of our number were seriously affected, the work of schoolroom and industrial pursuits being interrupted and the organization of the school retarded at a most critical period. The entire force of employés was overworked and several became seriously ill by the unfortunate necessities of this trying ordeal. The faithful attendance of Dr. Wainwright and self-denying devotion of employees prevented a record of mortality, several pupils approaching very near death's door.

Schoolroom work.—The literary department has made very satisfactory advancement, comparing favorably with the work done in public schools of like grade. The pupils have manifested an earnest desire to learn, conforming readily to new methods and the discipline to which they were accustomed.

Music.—The singing classes have developed marked proficiency in vocal music. Several of the girls are taking lessons on piano and organ—this being used as a reward for faithful performance of household duties. The latent musical talent among these Indian youths might profitably be utilized in an orchestra or brass band that would add to the attractiveness of the school.

Sunday exercises have consisted of a Sabbath school from 3 to 4 p. m. and an evening service of song, which have commanded the interest of pupils and been productive of good results. Clergymen of various denominations have been invited to address the school on Sundays, but thus far none have signified their intention of doing so, save Rev. J. P. Stockman, the Catholic parish priest who has long been interested in the welfare of the Indians.

Social gatherings.—A Band of Hope, with weekly meetings, a varied programme of recitation, song, etc., and instructive exercises has been regularly conducted, officiated by the older pupils, who have exhibited marked aptitude in this direction. Monthly socials have proven a source of pleasure and profit, inducing the speaking
of English, overcoming the native timidity and bashfulness of the Indian, and estab-
lishing a cordial friendship between employees and pupils.

Holidays—Franchise day, Washington's birthday, Arbor Day, Decoration Day,
and Fourth of July were observed with appropriate exercises calculated to stim-
ulate patriotism and create a desire to become worthy citizens. On Decoration Day
our school united with the public school of Perris in its celebration and a class of
20 Indian boys and girls appropriated the honors of the occasion by the rendition
of a song that was pronounced the best on the programme by competent critics.

Industrial training has been confined to absolute necessities. The boys have been
taught to grade and level land preparatory to irrigation, to construct irrigating
ditches, ditches, etc., and handle water intelligently and economically. A garden
of 7 acres has been planted and cared for, 2 acres have been sown to alfalfa, and 40
acres to barley, the latter yielding a very light crop owing to lack of rain. The
present year will see the entire 80 acres under cultivation, affording useful train-
ing in the care of nursery stock, planting vines, trees, etc.

The care of stock, horses, cows, swine, and poultry has required patient, pains-
taking instruction, as not one of the students had any idea of such work when admitted
to the school. This has rendered farm work very slow and tedious; as we have
regarded the proper training of the boys of more importance than accomplishing a
greater amount of work in a less satisfactory manner.

Carpentry has been taught to a limited extent by the industrial teacher, and
mechanics employed as irregular labor. Fences have been built, repairs to build-
ings and furniture made, by boys whose experience in the use of tools dates from
their entrance to this school. Further training in this direction will be afforded in
the erection of a laundry, storeroom, and other outbuildings at an early day.

Shoemaking will be taught the coming year. Lack of funds has prevented its
introduction at an earlier day. An accumulation of repairable shoes will serve for
initial work in this line.

Kitchen.—Rapid advancement has been made in the culinary art At the opening
of the school only one girl could be trusted to wash dishes, clean cooking utensils,
or prepare vegetables. Not one had any knowledge of bread-making, cooking meats,
vegetables, etc. Seven have been taught to make excellent bread, corn bread, and
plain pastry, while several are now able to prepare a meal for 100 pupils, or for the
teachers' mess, as the case may be. The ten-hole range and steam table in our com-
modious kitchen will be supplemented by a brick bake oven at an early day.

Dining room.—The improvement in table manners, on the part of the entire
school, assumption of responsibility by those intrusted with the setting of tables,
dishwashing, etc., and pride in neat appearance of the dining room has been
decidedly marked. That such a radical change could be brought about in so short
a time with subjects unaccustomed to the habits of civilization is a source of much
gratification to Mrs. Savage, who has charge of domestic affairs and has toiled in
season and out of season for the cultivation of a genuine love of civilized home life
on the part of our young people.

Laundry.—This work is carried on without modern appliances, save two washing
machines, believing that the instruction that can be applied in their own homes, or
in the event of their obtaining employment in private families, will be of greater
value to the pupils than acquiring a familiarity with the machinery of a steam
laundry.

Sewing room.—From the fact that many of the Mission Indian women are experts
in the making of "drawn work," a false impression prevails that they are adepts in
the use of the needle. Of over 50 girls not one could make a dress or apron when
they came to us. Sewing, mending, darning, etc., have been taught with very
satisfactory results and we look for a large number of skilled needlewomen from
among our girls. Twelve have become proficient in the use of the sewing machine,
making dresses, underwear, pillows, sheets, towels, table covers, aprons, knee
pants, etc.

Housekeeping.—The care of the dormitories, sitting rooms, reception room, bath
rooms, halls, porches, etc., is now well done by girls who had not the remotest idea
of order or cleanliness when enrolled in this school. Mrs. Savage numbers among
her most trusted lieutenants girls whose greatest ambition six months ago was to
chide her when their services were required or to perform a task in such a slovenly
manner that it must be done over again.

The reading rooms have been supplied with pictorial papers, magazines, etc.,
through the kindness of personal friends, whose contributions of periodicals have
been greatly appreciated by the pupils.

Mr. A. S. Church has sent many boxes of oranges to our pupils from his fine grove
at Duarte, Cal., enabling us to place this fruit upon their table once a week,
and sometimes more frequently, during the orange season.

Discouragements.—It is unnecessary to detail the many drawbacks and hindrances
that beset us in the inauguration of this new work. On unbroken, virgin soil,
with raw material (many of our pupils not speaking a word of English when they came), a protracted siege of dangerous sickness during the cold, wet season, and a very limited appropriation that must "go a long ways," we hope that we have struggled through the most trying period in the history of this school.

The proximity of this location to the reservations is unfortunate. This school is directly in the path of Indians en route to the agency at Colton, or looking for work in the older settled sections. No less than 14 drunken sheep-shearsers were ordered off the school premises in a single day. It is to be regretted that a site was not secured in the vicinity of one of the many thriving, cultured communities with which southern California abounds, where the highest type of civilization would be a constant example to inspire these Indian youths with lofty ambitions to become intelligent, industrious men and women assimilating with this progressive age.

Morals.—While exercising constant watchfulness and ever on the alert to discern any tendency to wrongdoing, it is a pleasure to report that the standard of morality among our pupils is much higher than was anticipated when we entered upon this work. In honesty, fidelity, truthfulness, cleanliness of speech, and personal purity they compare favorably with the average boy or girl attending the public schools.

The vast superiority of the Mission Indians over any of the tribes with which I am familiar is attributable to the faithful, self-sacrificing labors of the priests since the days of the early missions. Many Indian families have been raised above the level of the class of whites and "greasers" who hang around the reservations. When not degraded by these pernicious influences the standard of virtue and integrity that obtains among them reflects much credit upon the efforts of the Catholic missionaries. With a solitary exception, this is the only denomination that is doing anything for the betterment of the condition of these 4,000 Indians of southern California.

Needs.—A building for shops and permanent storerooms is a necessity before the various trades can be taught here. The second floor of such a building should have dormitory accommodations for 140 pupils and additional, quarters for teachers, enabling us to use the present boys' dormitory for a general assembly room. We could then accommodate 200 pupils, as our present kitchen, dining-room, and classroom facilities would suffice. There will be no difficulty in filling the school with its capacity doubled, and the large number of pupils would warrant the employment of a sufficient force of instructors in the manual-labor departments to accomplish far better results than can be hoped for with our present number.

The large dormitories should be subdivided into rooms for three pupils, each room having its own bureau, toilet conveniences, etc., thereby cultivating an individuality that is lost where fifty sleep in one room. If our appropriation holds out this year I shall endeavor to effect this improvement.

A hospital is needed, and it is expected that funds now available will suffice to erect a portion of a building to be used for this purpose.

Lighting by kerosene is dangerous. The explosion of an oil lamp threatened the destruction of the girls' building, and a conflagration was prevented only by prompt action. Plans will be submitted for providing an electric-light plant at a cost the interest on which is now consumed in more dangerous and less satisfactory lighting by oil.

Heat and ventilation.—The Smead system would effect a saving in fuel that would in time pay for the plant. This was strongly urged by me before the contract for erection of buildings was let. Subsequent events have demonstrated that it would have been true economy to have equipped the buildings with this means of heating and ventilating. Had this been done the protracted illness of last spring would have been reduced to a minimum. Protection from cold and dampness is as important in this climate as where the winters are more severe, and my observation leads me to believe that the natives are even more susceptible to meteorological changes than residents of more rigorous latitudes.

An additional team of horses would effect a saving to the school in many ways, and so soon as we can raise our own forage our herd of cows should be increased to ten.

Very respectfully,

M. H. SAVAGE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.