ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1894.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.
He investigated and submitted the claims of 944 settlers, the aggregate of whose losses was alleged by the claimants to have been $312,155.18. The aggregate amount to which the agent found them entitled was $177,886.63. This office, after a thorough and careful examination of every claim, found the aggregate total of losses to be $116,199.19. The main item of deduction from the agent’s findings was the one for loss of time alleged by the settlers and allowed by the agent, amounting to $50,688.62. The Department sustained this office in recommending the disallowance of that item.

The act appropriates the sum of $116,199.19 for the payment of so much of the 944 claims as has been found to be just and proper. Final action on about 15 claims has not yet been taken, and for the payment of same, if found to be proper, the additional sum of $3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated.

THE DIGGERS INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

All public lands in central California suitable for homes, either for whites or Indians, have been disposed of. The greed of the white man led him to make entry of and obtain title to lands used as the homes of Indians, and they were then directed to “move on” and settle elsewhere. It is a fact that in recent years the same band of Indians have been forced by whites to abandon their homes as many as three or four times—to their utter impoverishment and wretchedness.

This condition of things among the Digger Indians in central California led Congress, by act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), to appropriate $10,000 for the purchase of lands, subsistence and other necessities for them, for the establishment and maintenance of a primary day school for their benefit, and for their civilization generally.

George B. Cosby, of Sacramento, Cal., has been appointed a special agent to examine into the condition of these Indians, and to report as to the best manner of assisting them. He is to inspect tracts of land which will furnish them a suitable home, submit a description thereof, terms of purchase, water facilities, etc., and report upon the number of Indians to be provided for, the amount of land which they will need, the sort of houses which should be built for them, the quantity and cost of subsistence needed, and any other facts which will help to an intelligent understanding of the situation and enable the Department to carry out the provisions made for the Indians by Congress. He has made two reports and recommended the purchase of a certain tract of land near the town of Jackson in central California; but further information in regard to it being needed, he has been called upon for a more specific and detailed report. Upon receipt of the information sought, prompt action will be taken.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, appropriates $10,000 more for these Indians, to be expended in a similar manner. With the funds available, it is hoped that a suitable permanent home may be secured for many of them.
Domestic.—Our female employés are assistant matron and cook. With the assistance of the girls they perform the work of matron, cook, seamstress, and laundress. Although so much work devolves upon them, they have for sometime been doing good work. Besides attending to such repairing as is necessary in a house of this size, they have manufactured (in the last six weeks) 12 sheets, 11 pillow-cases, 8 bed-sheets, 20 dresses, 10 aprons, and 17 gowns. A few of the girls have learned to do plain sewing. All have had experience in dining-room, kitchen, and laundry work, and have proven themselves very apt at each place.

Health and sanitation.—The school building is located on a beautiful, sloping mesa, at an altitude of about 225 feet above the bed of North Fork of White Mountain River, and about 5,200 feet above sea-level. Mountains completely surround our site, at from one-eighth of a mile to 1 mile distance. We have all the advantages to be derived from a dry location, a pure mountain atmosphere, and the inspiring effects of a picturesque scenery.

While the artificial conditions are not the best for all seasons of the year, the buildings, so far as ventilation is concerned, are admirably adapted to warm weather. All but two rooms are still in the rough. On account of scarcity of lumber temporary doors are in use in most of the buildings. Since the 1st of May the general health of the children has been good. The only trouble of any consequence was an infection of sore eyes. This, I think, was caused by intense light and the great amount of sand carried by strong winds.

The water used for all school purposes was, until recently, hauled from the river. While it is quite clear and reputed to be pure, we changed our source of supply for cooking and drinking purposes from the river to a spring which is very difficult of access. Arrangements are now being made to substitute a well and main in place of two yoke of oxen, for carrying water from the spring to the school.

Care has been taken to disinfect all dormitories, schoolroom, etc., as often as there was occasion for such, sulphate of lime and other disinfectants being used. Dr. J. Silverstein, the agency physician, has expressed much interest in this matter and given appreciated assistance.

Employés.—I am very well satisfied with Mr. James Issett (blacksmith and engineer), Miss Cora Cooley (assistant matron), and Mrs. Fanny Adair (cook). Mr. Issett is undoubtedly a thoroughly competent and paid. Miss Cooley has become a most valuable employé. She is well qualified for the position she holds, and commands the utmost confidence and respect of the children. Being a native of the reservation, and having Apache blood, she speaks the language fluently, and is frequently of much service as an interpreter. There is another competent interpreter here. Mrs. Adair is a very good woman, and tries to do her duty. Being a full-blooded Sau-Ute Indian, and very illiterate, she can not exert the same progressive influence over the children that a good white woman would. Her work is very well done.

A good kindergartner or primary teacher would be of very valuable addition to our force. I have no assistance, or have done the classroom work since I came; but still, I got along very nicely with 25 boys and girls. With a largely increased attendance next year, additional teaching force will be much needed.

In conclusion, I wish to state that my relations with the agency have been very pleasant. Capt. Meyer (agent) and Lieut. Blatchford (officer in charge) have encouraged me very much by the interest they are manifesting in the success of the Fort Apache school. They are doing all they can to make our surroundings as comfortable and pleasant as possible by the opening of the next session of school.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Benjamin T. Jackson,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., August 30, 1894.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my report of the affairs of the Hoopa and Lower Klamath Indians of this agency for the fiscal year 1894, as follows:

HOOPAS.

The census taken in June by the agency physician shows the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whole number living on the reservation</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent at school in Oregon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 486

Males: 220

Females: 266

Males over 18 years old: 131

Females over 18 years old: 193

Deaths during the year: 17

School children 6 to 10 years old, inclusive: 113

School children 11 to 18 years old, inclusive: 116

Of the whole number, 33 are over 60 years old.
Houses inhabited by Indians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barns, frame</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stables, frame and log</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stock owned by Indians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowls</td>
<td>1,856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The people still being very poor, their domestic condition is rather squalid and miserable, but the acquisition of means, however small, is always followed by apparent improvement. They are industrious under intelligent direction, peaceable, obedient, very kindly disposed toward the Government and the white race, and entirely contented with their present condition.

The progress made in a year by an Indian tribe is not much noticed by one who is present with it every day. The increase in stock and the enlarged yield of the farms, however, show a very considerable advance in the prosperity of the Hoopas during the past year. The very great majority of them prefer farming to any other occupation, and their desire for permanent and independent homes is general.

Agriculture.—The area cultivated during the year is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By agency</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield of the area cultivated by the agency is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>11,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A plentiful supply of vegetables.

The yield of the Indian farms is approximately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>3,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>13,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vegetables in liberal quantities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cords of wood cut and delivered</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber sawed and distributed</td>
<td>193,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other work of Indians during the year consisted of cutting and hauling timber, repairing roads, clearing new land, building fences, etc.

Education.—The agency boarding school was open from September to June, inclusive, excepting vacation of ten days after Christmas day. During the session it was filled to its capacity, and part of the time beyond that. The attendance by the Hoopa and Klamath children was about equal, no preference being given either people. The Klamaths appear to be more anxious for the education of their children than the Hoopas, and their children appear to be much more intelligent and receptive than the children of the others. The average attendance for the year was 60.52. The services of the employees are very satisfactory.

A school building has just been completed, which, with the other improvements now being made, will enlarge the capacity of the school to 120 pupils and make the establishment practically a new one.

The school farm, which was opened last winter, consists of 28 acres, including about 8 acres of the old post garden. The harvest of the produce of the farm is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Tons</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>175-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two hundred and seventy fruit trees and vines were set out in the school grounds during the winter and spring, and a flower garden of 1 acre laid off and cultivated in the area between the buildings, as an object lesson for the pupils.

The report of the principal teacher, which exhibits a résumé of the year’s work within the school, is herewith inclosed. The physician’s report, embracing information on both the school and ageney, is also inclosed.

No church missionary work is carried on among either the Hoopas or Klamaths. The court of Indian offenses has not been established, being unnecessary, and unsuited to the condition of the Indians. Trifling offenses, if willful, are appropriately punished, and other offenses do not occur.

Allotments.—No allotments have yet been made on the Hoopa Reservation, but it is expected that the work will begin during the fall. The people are anxious to have their land in severalty, and some of them have left the valley, which is overpopulated, and made homes where they can obtain larger tracts than they can obtain in the old settlement. The valley land is apportioned out to the occupants in areas proportionate to their ability to cultivate them properly. The largest tract apportioned this year is about 21 acres, the smallest 3 acres, gardens not included.

If the northern part of the reservation can be made accessible over a wagon road, enough of good agricultural land will become available there to enable each head of a family to have enough to live upon comfortably. An estimate has been made for the construction of a road, the work to be done by Indian labor.

Indian police.—The regular duties of the police are so infrequent and so insignificant that their time is given chiefly to manual labor, keeping the roads in repair in the inclement season, keeping the trails open, etc. The time not occupied in employment for themselves is given for such casual labor as may be necessary on the reservation and about the school.

LOWER Klamaths.

These people occupy territory 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, from the mouth of the Trinity to the ocean, a distance of about 50 miles as the river runs. They are so remote from the agency and their mode of life is so different from that of the Hoopas, that it is impossible to keep a correct record of their vital statistics or of their affairs. The census of 1892 is submitted as an approximate statement of their number. Living among them are many white settlers some of whom have been there for twenty years and upward. The settlers and Indians have generally intermarried, so a considerable part of the Lower Klamath population is of mixed blood. Some of them are advanced in common education, and many of the families of those who are longest established have amassed wealth and property. The pure blood Indians who inhabit the reservation are poor and lead a hand-to-mouth life, subsisting chiefly on salmon.

The only arable land occupied by Indians is found on the benches along the river in lots of a few acres in extent. These are generally cultivated as gardens. The majority of the people have very good houses, built by themselves from lumber split from redwood timber. A considerable part of the population is absent from the reservation all the time, employed by the farmers and others along the coast from Crescent City to Humboldt Bay.

Seven hundred and forty-four allotments have been made to date from the mouth of the Klamath to the mouth of the Trinity, and 125 patents have been received, of which 72 have been delivered to the patentees. The land allotted can never be used for agriculture, but the allotment secures the Indians in the tenure of their homes.

The people are friendly, intelligent, and industrious, and appear to be wholly contented. They receive medical treatment and medicines on application to the agency physician, but no other allowance.

I am pleased to be able to assure the Commissioner of my great satisfaction at the prompt consideration of, and favorable action on my request and recommendations relating to the business of the agency and of the Indians.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. E. Dowdney

Captain, U. S. Army, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*This can not be correct approximately. If 744 allotments have been made in these Indians.

W. E. D.
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY, CAL., June 30, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the following report in compliance with your request for some general information concerning the work of the Hoopa Valley Boarding School.

The teachers present employed in the literary department have assumed the duties of their positions since about the middle of December. We acknowledge with pleasure the efficient work of the children whose attendance has been sufficiently regular. The majority of the children enrolled at the beginning of the term have continued in attendance, and the pupils who had some knowledge of the English language before entering school, are now making satisfactory progress.

We have been more than satisfied during our brief experience, to note a commendable progress on the part of all the pupils. Several of the pupils, who had previously been absent from school, have already made sufficient progress to enable them to enter the second year of the school. The pupils of the higher grades have made equally as much progress as those in the lower grades.

Throughout the year, a Sunday school and other appropriate Sabbath exercises have been regularly conducted. The school employed has been efficiently aided in this work, and in other lines of social and moral training by the people of the community outside the school.

The school holidays have been observed by the school with other appropriate exercises. Many patrons of the school have attended the school and participated in the activities of the school.

I wish to express my gratitude to you for your kind assistance and for your many courtesies.

Respectfully,

HENRY A. KENDALL,
Teacher.

Capt. W. F. DODGERTY, U.S.A.,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

COLTON, CAL., August 31, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this agency together with such statistics as are required by the regulations of 1894.

The enclosed census report shows a total population of 3,481. The deficiency here shown in population as compared with last year is accounted for simply by imperfect census reports of 1893. I had several men in the field last year (owing to the fact that I had to make my reports), and now find that some of them duplicated names, thereby welling the census to an unnatural size.

Tule River Reservation—This agency buildings at this reservation badly located. I will therefore ask authority to move the Indian settlement, where the former can be of service to the Indians.

I have asked for authority to build a school building on this reservation. The school board has done excellent work among these people, who are industrious and reasonably sober in their habits.

Potrero Reservation—This reservation comprises the La Jolla, Ya Pecho, and part of the Rincon Indians. They live in villages on separate parts of the reservation as water and land may be found to suit them. They are industrious, well meaning people.

By authority of the Department, the Escondido irrigation district is now building across a part of this reservation an irrigation ditch to conduct water to the lands near Escondido. This is an advantage to the Indians.

Rincon Reservation—This reservation has been allotted in severalty to the Indians by Miss Foote. She made fifty-one allotments. The Indians are industrious; their houses, however, are poor and badly built. The services of a very good field matron for this and Potrero Reservation would be a blessing to these people.

Mesa Grande—This reservation, I think, contains the worst element of my many charges. While industrious, they are professional gamblers and terrible drinkers. They have fine land, and live in most instances, in houses, and would be well off but for the demon drink and gambling. They are surrounded by whites, who furnish them drink and encourage their degraded ways. I have spent more time at this place than any other reservation in the hope to correct the liquor trade, which I believe I have succeeded in doing without law and expense. This Mesa Grande is known as tract No. 2 of the Santa Ysabel Reservation.

Santa Ysabel—This reservation comprises three tracts of land, almost surrounding the Santa Ysabel grant. I have spoken of tract No. 2 as Mesa Grande, by which
name it is mostly known. Of tracts Nos. 1 and 3 little in addition can be said more than is said of tract No. 2. Their lands are good, and they are industrious, but liquor and gambling seems to be their ruin.

Pala Reservation—This reservation has been allotted by Mr. Carrere into 13 allotments. What tillable land they have is very excellent. They are industrious people, and have a fair class of houses.

Tecumcari Reservation—Of the people occupying this reservation I can but say that they have been terribly abused. Their reservation is almost without water; during wet seasons they are short. This dry year they can but suffer for water. They are law-abiding people, quiet and industrious, own stock, have fair houses, and farm when they have rain sufficient. They need assistance.

Yuma Reservation—This reservation now being in a fair way of a speedily allotment and subdivision, as recommended by the recent commission sent to Yuma for the purpose, leaves little to be said by me.

Since the arrest and confinement of Chief Maguell and his followers little trouble has occurred on the reservation. Some of the Yuma Indians have (during the double reign of chiefs) removed to Lower California and Mexico. This, I find, is one of their migratory customs. Mr. Andrada desires me to remove them from his lands in Mexico, steps for which I have taken, but I am not desirous of taking onto the Yuma Reservation any of the Mexican Indians not justly entitled to the benefits of the Yuma tribe.

Los Coyotes Reservation—This reservation, while large, contains but a small amount of tillable land. The whites have patents to most of the desirable land and water. The whites being thus situated among them causes a continuous strife. Recently gold in ledges has been found on this reservation by whites. I have notified the miners that they are on Government property. I apprehend no serious trouble with these people, nor do I think the prospect very bright for the Indians to acquire anything for their lands for mining purposes.

San Manuel Reservation—This reservation contains 38 people, all told, 610 acres of land, and about 23 acres of tillable soil and about 50 or 60 acres where grain can be planted and harvested only by hand. They have a fair class of houses, and are industrious Indians, working in the fruit orchards of the whites. Their employers state that they make excellent hands.

Saboba or San Jacinto Reservation—Practically this is one and the same reservation. That portion known as Saboba is situated on a grant, but the supreme court of California has confirmed the possessory rights of these Indians to the land. These people are well advanced in civilized pursuits. Their water facilities should be improved.

Twenty-nine Palms Reservation—This reservation contains very few people. They have reasonably good houses, and are quiet, law-abiding people; their lands are all that they require.

Cahuilla Reservation—The people of this reservation are well advanced, and are industrious men and women. They have a very good class of houses, and are making advancement in civilization.

Inaja Reservation—This reservation, while small, virtually comprises two reservations, that of Cosmi and Inaja. Cosmi is worthless as it is. Had the Indians received the lands they formerly owned or were in possession of, they would have a comfortable place to live and would have good homes, as they are somewhat industrious.

The people of Inaja are more fortunate; their lands are good and quite sufficient for the people residing thereon, who are not very industrious, but they are quiet and well advanced in civilized pursuits.

Laguna Reservation—This reservation, while small, is sufficient for the 4 families residing thereon. They are industrious and well meaning people. Their lands, like those of Campo, La Posta, and Manzanita, are improperly described.

Coyote~(or Long Canyon) Reservation—This reservation is located in a long narrow canyon, inaccessible by wagon, containing not 10 acres of arable land. There are 29 Indians living on this place, who subsist upon acorns and hunting. They are industrious, and would make good farmers if they had any land to farm. They have good homes, considering their poverty. I would recommend that steps be taken to secure them some farming land at the mouth of this canyon, that a school be established, and that a field matron be stationed with them. They have been totally neglected heretofore.

Campo Reservation—These people have good farms, and are industrious; live in good houses, and are advanced in civilized pursuits. The lands that they are farming and always have farmed, are not included in the reservation as recommended by the commission.

Manzanita Reservation—This reservation contains 100 acres of good land and 8 families of industrious people. McCall, a white man, has inclosed and improved a part of the reservation. McCall's father lived on this same property for many years. The Indians have never claimed this land or in any way shown that they
owned it or thought they owned it. The actual survey of the reservation, however, shows this man McCull's property to be within the lines of the reservation as described and defined by the commission. Some immediate action should be taken looking to a speedy settlement of the boundaries of this reservation.

Sycom Reservation.-This reservation is so situated that the Indians find employment among the whites, their neighbors. They are reasonably industrious and are very frugal. This reservation has been allotted by Agent Patton into 17 allotments. The Indians are well satisfied and intend to build themselves comfortable houses.

La Posta Reservation.-This reservation contains very little good land. The Indians are poor, and of necessity are correspondingly backward in farming and domestic pursuits. This reservation is not properly described by the commission.

Ramona Reservation.-This reservation is little more than pasture land for the few families living thereon. They are, however, well to do, and live in reasonably good houses.

Capitan Grande.-This reservation contains many acres of very excellent land. Its people are not up to standard in civilized pursuits, however, caused more by want of encouragement than otherwise. Many of the best people have petitioned me for a day school, for which I shall ask, believing it will be of great service to them. Their reservation I consider the best of all the reservations of this agency.

Agua Caliente Reservation.-This reservation, situated as it is on the desert, requires an abundant supply of water during the summer months. All products are from two to six weeks in advance in maturing in this section than elsewhere in southern California. This has caused venturesome whites to interfere with the Indians' water privileges in what is known as the Toquiltch Canyon and the Andreas Canyon. Either of these water sources would furnish sufficient water for the number of Indians using or requiring the use of the waters tributary to the lands they inhabit. I have now under process of settlement an arrangement by which this difficulty will be overcome and the Indians have their just dues.

Terrero Reservation.-Of this reservation I can but say that while the people are industrious they have little opportunity to display their ability. They subsist mostly by work performed for the railroad company or in cutting wood for shipment to Los Angeles. The Indian villages of Alamo Bonito, Agua Dulce, Fig Tree, and other small villages, among which I may mention La Mesas as the most populous and Martinez as the most central. The water supply of these people needs some improvement to the end that they may be better able to grow gardens and maintain themselves.

Fauna Reservation.-While this reservation is on a grant and can not be allotted, the Indians have established quite a respectable settlement. They are industrious and frugal.

Augustine Reservation.-This reservation is very poor in point of quality of land. The few Indians residing there obtain work of the railroad company. They do nothing else. Their homes are not improved, though they are quite industrious and make good railroad hands.

Morongo Reservation.-The allotment of this reservation will accomplish very much in the way of destroying the two sections that there exist. The Indians are more advanced in civilized pursuits than the Indians of any of the reservations in this agency. I attribute this to the fact that they have always worked for the whites. The water supply of this reservation should be developed, and the Indians encouraged thereby in industrial pursuits.

Mrs. Tontain, with 10 acres of land in or near the northwest corner of sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 1 E., is still a thorn in the side of the Indians, and this agency is really causing more trouble than any tribe of Indians under my charge. This woman should be removed from the reservation, and her land taken for reservation purposes.

Cabacon Reservation.—This reservation is not susceptible of cultivation to any extent. The Indians work for the railroad company and cut wood for shipment to Los Angeles. Their chief source of subsistence, the mesquite bean, is fast disappearing. The whites have acquired title to some of the best timbered lands, and are cutting same for fuel for the Los Angeles market.

The condition of these Indians is poor. I see little that can be done to improve it, unless all the mesquite timber of the desert surrounding them be reserved for their exclusive use. Poor land and practically no water are difficulties with which these people have to contend. This is true of all the desert Indians.

I shall speak of the Indians of this agency not living upon reservations by villages.

Puerto Ygnoria Village.—Contains 51 people, who are first-rate farmers, living in moderately good houses on the southwest boundary of Warner ranch. They are San Luis Rey Indians, who are quiet and law-abiding people.

San Jose Village.—Contains 11 people, who are industrious, and are in reality a part of the Puerto Ygnoria Indians. I overlooked the census of this village until too late to obtain it.
Aqua Caliente (Warner) Village.—Of these Indians I can but say that they are industrious, and I believe if they had the opportunity would improve their property. The suit pending between the ranch owners and the Indians for this property naturally impedes their progress. These people need Government aid, that justice may be done them in their suit for their homes.

San Felipe Village.—These Indians live on the grant of the same name, are a very good set of men as a rule, and deserve better treatment. They are virtually at the mercy of the ranch owners for their homes.

San Luis Rey Village.—These Indians have lived near the Old Mission, San Luis Rey, for many years before the whites came into the valley. For all of this, their homes are patented to the whites, and ultimately they must be evicted, as they utterly refuse to move from the home of their fathers and their childhood days. These Indians number 60 people, and should have some protection for their rights.

Puerta de la Cruz Village.—Comprises 11 industrious people living on the northwestern part of the Warner ranch. They have very good houses and are industrious people, but must sooner or later lose their homes, as they are on the grant.

Santa Rosa Village.—These Indians, numbering 51 souls, are living well up on the Santa Rosa Mountain. They are industrious. Their tillable land is very limited, as is their water supply, yet they are happy and law abiding.

San Pasqual Village.—These Indians are well known by the government of the United States in a very fair and just manner. Their lands in San Pasqual Valley were granted to them by the Mexican Government. Notwithstanding this, the United States patented the same land to whites, and, as a result, the Indians had to leave and seek a new home, which, when found, does not even in the slightest compare with their former lands in San Pasqual Valley. They are quiet, law-abiding people, and deserve consideration at the hands of the government.

Santa Ynez Village.—These Indians live on the college grant in Santa Barbara County. Steps have been taken by me to secure to these people a permanent and fixed home.

Homesteads and other land entries of Indians.—I have taken occasion to further the interests of the Indians residing off the reservations to become land owners by homestead or otherwise. I trust my efforts will prove of some value to them.

Allotments.—I have to report that 5 reservations have been allotted to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allotments</th>
<th>51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rincon, by Miss Foote, into.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero, by Carere, into.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala, by Carere, into.</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycuan, by Patton, into.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pechanga, by Carere, into.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Indians in each case are well satisfied and are improving their lands.

Industries.—I find the Indians generally industrious inclined; many have good farms, which are well cared for. They work for the whites when occasion presents itself. They are very good farm hands and work somewhat steady. They raise stock where and when practicable. By these various industries they subsist. During dry years like the present they suffer; work is not always had, stock is very poor, and their crops are a failure. During the summer they can get along from the fact that fruits furnish them with a living. The winter will be very severe upon these people. They cannot provide for themselves for the winter; it is impossible.

Roads.—The same old difficulty stands in the way of road building. It has been a fact that where roads were built the whites follow, and soon the Indians’ lands were taken from them. For these reasons it is difficult to get them to improve their roads.

Lands.—It would take more time than I have at my command to describe the various lands of the various reservations in my charge. The altitudes vary from 200 feet below to 3,500 feet above sea level. The temperature varies from 120° to 80° in the shade. Many acres of the now worthless lands can be made of value by the addition of water. With water many otherwise dependent families of Indians can be made self-sustaining.

Water.—Many of the reservations are well provided with water. All require working and a system of irrigation to the end that all interested shall have their proper share. I would recommend the development of the water of the reservations best adapted to farming.

Indian day schools.—I have now 9 day schools in my charge, all of which are owned by the Department. I have built 2 new school buildings during the year, one at Martinez and one at Morongo. I have made repairs on nearly every building except the Sahoba school, which is in excellent repair, and the Pechanga, which, when I attempted to repair, I found worthless of further expense.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing name of teacher, compensation,
location of school, number days attendance at each school, and the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, with the average attendance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of teachers</th>
<th>Compensation per annum</th>
<th>Location of schools</th>
<th>Number of days attendance</th>
<th>Average number of pupils enrolled during the year</th>
<th>Average attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miss Flora Golah</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>La Jolla</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Orta M. Salmons</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Hualcan</td>
<td>4,210</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. Hyvna A. Nickerson</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>3,410</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. H. Babbett</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Aqua Caliente</td>
<td>2,918</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary J. Platt</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Tehuana</td>
<td>2,382</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. N. J. Salasberry</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Cahuilla</td>
<td>5,404</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary J. Noble</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Faboña</td>
<td>4,069</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Sarah E. Morris</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>1,904</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Margaret Carroll</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This school was in session only a part of June and July.

Sanitary.—In this connection I must say that the sanitary condition of the Indians’ homes is not of the best. The class of houses used by them are poor and built without the slightest concern as to ventilation. Our sick list during the past year, I regret very much to say, shows a marked increase. The entire year has been one full of sickness for the exposed Indians.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of patients treated, born, died, and the increase in sickness this year over last, by months:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Number of patients treated</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Comparison with 1893-94 same months of cases treated</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1893 September</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1894</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1894</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1894</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1894</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1894</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1894</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1894</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1894</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1894</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1894</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1894</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Not reported owing to physician’s absence on other duty.

Irrigation.—I have made surveys of Morongo, Saboña, Agua Caliente, Torres, Santa Ysabel, and Temecula; under authority given to me during 1893 and 1894. I have improved the water system of Agua Caliente, and am prepared now to improve other water supplies as appear justifiable.

Condition of the Indians.—The lack of the many reservations in my care are certainly in a very sad condition—no provision made for their comfort and scanty provision made for their support. The Insans are in no better condition; without place to confine them they become a serious charge and care to this agency. The aged and infirm are in many instances homeless and without shelter. I would recommend the establishment of a home for the indigent poor and aged Indians; also a place for the safe and economical keeping of the few insane Indians, and the establishment, above all, of a suitable hospital for the sick.

Liquor traffic.—My experience during the year is that you can not convict a person for selling liquor to Indians. I have made three attempts to convict persons for selling liquor to Indians, with the result of one conviction from Tule River. The case of John Jaro, of Saboña, is well known to the Department, since this case was the subject of a correspondence between the U. S. district attorney and the Department. I will state that the evidence in these cases was, as I supposed, clear and
REVIEWS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

convincing. I shall keep up my efforts with hopes of a degree of success at all
events.

Crime.—Arrests for offenses among the Indians, while frequent, are of such trivial
nature as does not require especial notice. I have had three cases of assault upon
Indians by whites or Mexicans upon the various reservations during the year, each
of which have fled the country fearing punishment.

Police.—I now have 15 police distributed over the reservations where I consider
they are most needed and where their services will be the most advantageous. The
men have done good service and deserve their offices.

Tribes.—The following statement shows the number of tribes, and the number of
Indians belonging to each tribe:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coahuilla</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serrano</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Roy</td>
<td>1,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diegueño</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare River</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statement shows the names of the reservations and villages with
their population (males and females), number of children under 18 years of age (males
and females), mixed blood, number speaking English, and the number of dwellings
of all classes used by the Indians. The marginal letters indicate the tribes to which
each village or reservation of Indians belongs: Y., Yuma; S. L. R., San Luis Roy;
T. R., Tulare River; C., Coahuilla; D., Diegueño; S., Serrano.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of children under 18 years of age</th>
<th>Mixed blood</th>
<th>Number speaking English</th>
<th>Dwellings used by Indians</th>
<th>Initial of tribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuma Reservation</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>Female 168</td>
<td>Male 122</td>
<td>Female 60</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>234 Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinierne San Jacinto Reservation</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Female 25</td>
<td>Male 18</td>
<td>Female 12</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>224 S. L. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Grande Reservation</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Female 140</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 80</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>222 T. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrons Reservation</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 103</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>122 C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare River Reserve</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>152 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahuilla Reservation</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Female 103</td>
<td>Male 93</td>
<td>Female 30</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>120 S. L. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande Reservation</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>199 S. L. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycuan Reservation</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Female 190</td>
<td>Male 178</td>
<td>Female 60</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>229 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ysabel Reservation</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 104</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>222 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel Reservation</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 115</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>222 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulemesca Reservation</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>228 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rincon Reservation</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 115</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>204 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Coyotes Reservation</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>222 C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente Reservation</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>201 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo Reservation</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 115</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>211 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadalupe Reservation</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>222 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puente Reservation</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>224 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa Reservation</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>224 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala Reservation</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 105</td>
<td>Female 30</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>215 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustine Reservation</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 115</td>
<td>Female 30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>222 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabazon Reservation</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 123</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>233 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres Reservation</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>234 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-nine Palms Rese-</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>224 C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Warner Ranch:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerta de la Cruz Village</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 115</td>
<td>Female 30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>128 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente Village</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>214 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poertela Village</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>244 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Roy Village</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 115</td>
<td>Female 30</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>234 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Felipe Village</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>Female 124</td>
<td>Male 124</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>277 D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo Reservation</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Female 115</td>
<td>Male 108</td>
<td>Female 40</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>103 D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,828,1,053,2,481,763,619,1,382,2,206,1,779,676

Institutes.—Under this head I will say that on April 21, 25, and 29, 1894, I held at
this agency the first regular Indian school-teachers' institute, I believe, ever held
on the coast. I am pleased to report that the Institute was a great success, and
that much good was done the service, the result of which will show more in our next
year's school work than at present is perceptible. Much interest was manifested in
the Indians' welfare by the whites, who, I confess, took much more interest in the institute than I had an idea was felt by them. I inclose herewith a printed programme of the institute, which I desire to make a part of this report.

**Teachers' Institute of the Indian schools of the Mission, Tale River Consolidated Agency.**

**PROGRAMME.**


*Wednesday, April 22, 1891.—Song. Prayer, Rev. W. H. Wright. Indian day schools—best method of teaching English, Mrs. J. H. Kibbitt, Agua Caliente. Composition and news correspondence by Indian day-school pupils, Miss Mary L. Noble, Saboba. Civilization and missionary work among the Indians, Mrs. N. S. Salaries, Cahuilla. Three months' observation in an Indian school. Miss Happy Denton. Sunday-school work, Mrs. E. J. Maris.*


In conclusion, I will say that my effort has been to care for the Indians in my charge with that degree of justness and right as will cause them to be progressive and independent. I must call attention to my sick people. I have no method of caring for them other than in their own habitations, which are at best very uncomfortable and unfit, in a sanitary point of view, for a sick person.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,**

U. S. Indian Agent.

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**REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.**

**ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,**
Coroie, Cal., August 20, 1891.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

The subjoined table, based upon the census taken June 30, 1891, exhibits the status of the different tribes living upon and in the immediate vicinity of the reservation:

| Concow | 152 |
| Little Lake and Redwood | 131 |
| Ukle and Wylackie | 256 |
| Pitt River and Nome Lackie | 54 |

*Total population* | 568 |
*Population last census* | 548 |

Increase for this year | 60 |

The apparent increase is due principally to the return of absent Indians.

The deaths for the year were | 19 |
The births for the year were | 16 |

Excess of deaths over births | 4 |

Notwithstanding the deaths exceed the births it is thought the population is at about a standstill and that an increase in the future may be expected. Of the present population there are:

Males over 18 years of age | 202 |
Females over 14 years of age | 223 |
School children between 8 and 16 years | 90 |

---

**Stock:**
- Wheat
- Oats
- Barley
- Corn
- Potatoes
- Onions
- Beets
- Other vegetables
- Pumkpi
- Hay cut
- Dry hay
- Brick
- Lumber

**Horses:**
- Males
- Cattle
- Swine
- Dressed

**Stock as well as and as fall.**
- Have e and other men and women.

**Mills:**
- Feet of
- School with a
- Tent
- Figure

**Appointments:**
- Discreet
- Further
- Given
- Hold
- Mr. A
- Extra
- Villay
Land.—The recommendation made last year to have a boundary fence erected around the reservation is renewed.

Allotments in severity are now being made to the Indians, 122 individual allotments having been already made. The work is being done in a thorough and careful manner, which gives much satisfaction to the Indians. It is expected that in about six weeks all of the agricultural lands, about 1,000 acres, will be allotted.

Crop.—The following table shows approximately the quantities of produce raised, as well as the results of other industries accomplished by Indians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay cut</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry hops</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick manufactured</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber manufactured</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stock and tools.—Pursuant to instructions from your office, the stock, including cattle, as well as the farming implements, were issued to the Indians, sufficient for school and agency purposes only being reserved. The experiment has proven fairly successful. Good results have been obtained by the individual Indians as farmers. They have exceeded my expectations both as to the intelligent application of their labor and the results achieved. Their future prospects in this respect are very encouraging.

Mills.—The sawmill was in operation during four months of the year, and 180,781 feet of lumber have been manufactured.

Schools.—There has been in operation during ten months of the year one day school with an average attendance of 50.27. To school matters I have devoted considerable time and attention. The interest of the Indians has been aroused to the importance of having their children educated. I believe less urging will be necessary to fill the school the coming year than was required last year. It is also believed and hoped that the average attendance will much exceed that of the year just passed.

The work done in the school has been practical and thorough. For this much credit is due Miss Rose K. Watson, the principal teacher. I have invited your attention in a separate communication to her superior qualifications. Her report hereon will acquaint you more in detail with this important branch of the service.

Buildings.—The dwelling occupied by the physician and the farmer and family has been repaired during the year and is now a neat comfortable building. The other only good buildings are the schoolhouse, agent’s, and hop house; all the other buildings are old and in a poor state of preservation.

Estimates have been submitted for a new storehouse and office and for repairs to dispensary building.

Apprentices.—Five Indians have been employed in the blacksmith, carpenter, and harness shops. They have shown commendable progress in their respective trades. Indians are now in complete charge of the blacksmith and carpenter shops, and have given satisfaction.

Religious Work.—Rev. Colin Anderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been holding services and working among these Indians since October 2, 1883. Although Mr. Anderson is eloquent and zealous and is, in my opinion, well fitted for this kind of work, still the sincere adoption of Christianity by the Indians must be a work of extremely slow growth. A good many of the Indians are, however, nominally Christians.

Progress.—When I took charge, on April 1, 1883, nearly all the Indians lived in three villages, in which they were crowded to such a degree as to violate all sanitary and
moral laws. The work of building houses and moving the Indian families upon their own selections of land was begun and prosecuted with such persistency that the last house in the villages was torn down last fall, each family having been placed in their own house and upon their own land. Although yet too soon to see the full effects of the change, some of its benefits are already apparent in the improvement in the habits and morality of the Indians, as well as in the increased birth rate and reduced death rate, as compared with previous years.

In conclusion, the progress made during the past year has been gratifying. The Indians see the benefits of self-exertion and independence, and I believe they are determined to persevere, and if they are wisely guided they will in a few years be in comfortable circumstances.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,

First Lieutenant, First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROUND VALLEY SCHOOL.

ROUND VALLEY, CAL., August 29, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

School opened here the 6th of September, 1893, with an attendance of 41, and closed June 29, with an enrollment of 84. The average attendance for the year was 60. Great credit is due the agent for his earnest support of the school and his efforts to secure good attendance.

The number of employees appointed to organize this school were 3—Rose K. Watson, principal teacher; Margaret A. Penner, seamstress, and Maggie Dunlap, cook. Later on a man of all work was appointed. By November the number of pupils had increased to 60, and that number overtaxed the one teacher and overcrowded the rather small schoolroom. Another teacher was needed, and Margaret A. Penner was appointed to fill that place, and Mary E. Craddock took the place of seamstress. The last of December Maggie Dunlap was relieved on account of sickness, and Mabel Dunlap, her daughter, appointed in her place. Each employee has rendered efficient work, given satisfaction, and made her respective department a success.

The children when they entered school rebelled against work, but they soon submitted and gave help in every department, the boys sawing and cutting wood, cleaning the yard, and sometimes aiding in the farm work; the girls helping with the sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, and cleaning. Before school closed both boys and girls were willing and ready helpers. Many of the children are bright and interesting. We have special hopes for the little ones who entered school for the first time last year.

Permission was granted by the Department to take as full boarders such children who wished to attend school and who lived too far off to come daily. We had during the latter part of the term 7 full boarders. One little wail 8 years old makes his home at the school.

The closing exercises showed great improvement all along the line of school work. The room in which the exercises were held was too small for that purpose. I recommend that at least one room be made large enough for general exercises.

The building was constructed for a boarding school, but is poorly arranged for that purpose. The plumbing is defective. The agent considered it necessary for the health of the employees and children to have the water cut off from the main part of the building.

I have given the outdoor work as much attention as I could possibly spare from the schoolroom and other indoor work. I recommend that a good white man be appointed to take charge of the garden and farm, one who is capable of giving the boys some industrial training.

The children looked clean and healthy and were well clothed. The number of garments and other articles manufactured during the term was 823.

We shall begin the next year with increased energy and zeal, and hope the result will be such as to place this among the best conducted Indian day schools.

Respectfully submitted.

ROSE K. WATSON,

Principal Teacher.

Lient. THOS. CONNOLLY, U. S. A.,
Acting Agent.
have permitted a great many to hire out. Especial attention has been given the children, to the end that they may be fitted to enter white homes and make a living. From cooking, bread-making, etc., and other work on a large scale, we have reduced and so arranged that the pupils may be taught in a manner adapted to the needs of each particular pupil. That we have succeeded I can point to the great demand made for our pupils. Classes are formed and individual attention given, so that when sufficiently advanced we permit them to hire out. This system can be increased as the pupil proves competent, and the school serve a double purpose; inasmuch as an education can be given hand in hand with practical work which enables a living to be made from the start. The school can thus serve an employment agency, whereby the deserving Indian pupil can secure employment as soon as qualified.

The great hindrance, as heretofore stated, lies in the difficulty to be encountered in teaching the pupil English. The hiring of Indian youth is not looked upon by the people of this valley from a philanthropic standpoint. It is simply a matter of business, and if pupil does well is paid correspondingly. Consequently the boy or girl is placed altogether upon his or her merit. Such a state of affairs has a tendency to develop the best qualities and enables the best to succeed, and serves as a magnet for all to strive. Such a system can only be productive of good, as the stimulation given educates the Indian to look upon the battle from a business standpoint in which they must expect no quarter.

Employes.—The force of employes now in service have performed their respective duties with fidelity and energy. The policy of the institution has been to allow the greatest liberty in conduct of each department compatible with business methods, and each one held directly responsible for the good accomplished. Great stress has been laid upon teaching the pupil English, after which the task is easy.

Parents.—The adult Indians or parents of the pupils visit the school frequently and seem to be greatly interested in the upbuilding of their children; and in no single instance have complaints been entered. To the contrary, they show a desire to do anything the management of the school suggests.

Runaways.—We have had a few desertions, but in every instance the truant child was quickly apprehended, and in some instances was returned by the parent.

Needs.—The needs of the school are many and can be embodied in few words, viz., shops, dining hall, school building, laundry—which means an increased enrollment and a larger school. Indians are numerous in Arizona, and it seems to me provision should be made whereby the Indian so anxious to attend school be given opportunity.

I thank the Indian Office for its hearty cooperation in the upbuilding of this school, and trust that my administration will be such as to merit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., July 1, 1894.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Greenville boarding and day school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Prior to January 1, 1891, this school was conducted as a day school only, and as such the attendance was, with a few exceptions, very unsatisfactory. Owing to the long distance many pupils had to walk through the snow in winter, the inability of some parents and the unwillingness of others to provide their children with lunches, shoes, and proper clothing; owing, in fact, to obstacles too numerous to mention, it was only by a continual round, from camp to camp, that I managed to keep a good average. For example: Out of 20 present one day perhaps only 10 would attend the next, and the average would be brought up to 20 again by 10 other stragglers. This made it impossible for me to keep any classes together, and of course made the advancement of pupils slower than it should be.

At my earnest request, the Women's National Indian Association have bought 140 acres of land on which the schoolhouse stands, and have erected thereon a dormitory that will comfortably accommodate 50 pupils, with dining room, kitchen, etc., on the ground floor; also, a building containing washroom, bathrooms, and storeroom. The dormitory was completed and furnished on the 25th of December, 1893, and opened for pupils on the 1st of January, 1894, the Indian office allowing subsistence from that date.

The advancement of some of the pupils the last six months has been truly remarkable, and with my three years of experience I can say that six months in the boarding school is worth far more to them than a year in a day school; and after all
this is not surprising, when we consider that a day pupil spends four hours learning English and our ways, and eight hours learning Indian and Indian customs.

There are a great many other children within a radius of 25 miles that should be in school, but most of the Indians are so slow to act. Just last few weeks Indians have come from 10 to 50 miles to inquire about the school. We expect a full school in September.

Of course, I have met with the usual difficulties, which I need not enumerate, but altogether the year ending June 30, 1894, has seen very marked advancement among both pupils and parents, and I may truly say a change of sentiment among the white settlers of the country.

The school could be carried on to much better advantage, however, with more help. An industrial teacher is what we especially need—one who could oversee woodcutting, making shingles, gardening, clearing ground, or in fact any outdoor work—that would not only teach the boys to work, but also be a saving of expense. Being the principal teacher and the only man employed, I can not find time to superintend work among the boys.

Mrs. Ament, as matron and assistant teacher, teaches the girls housework, sewing, mending, knitting, etc., half of each day, and spends most of the time in the classroom.

Our Sunday school, which is unsectarian in its teachings, has been very well attended.

The school buildings are on high ground, in a healthful locality, on the sunny side of the valley. We have had but little sickness, but have been in dread of contagious diseases. Dr. Willis, who lives in Greenville (4 miles distant), has rendered medical aid gratuitously.

In conclusion, I wish to ask if any means can be provided to vaccinate the Indians of the valley and the children in the school. I have grave apprehensions, as the smallpox is among the Indians in the adjoining county. Please give me information on this subject.

We have reason to be thankful for the generous and untiring efforts of the Women's National Indian Association, and for the willingness which the Indian Office has shown to help this school.

I remain, very respectfully, Edward N. Ament,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
PERRIS, CAL., AUGUST 25, 1894.

Sir: In compliance with the direction contained in your circular letter of July 5 last, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1894. Having been here six weeks only, and most of the employes and pupils being absent on vacation, I am not able to render so full a report as I should wish to do of the progress made during the year.

The land consists of a tract of 80 acres, situated in the center of Perris Valley, 3 miles from the town of Perris. It is surrounded by agricultural land, which is gradually being planted with fruit trees and alfalfa. About 80 acres of the school tract have been leveled and piped for irrigation, 20 acres of which have been laid in alfalfa, 20 acres planted with vines and assorted fruit trees, 10 acres in berries and vegetables, while the remainder is occupied by the buildings, garden, and playgrounds. The 20 acres not yet leveled were sown to barley.

Owing to the unusually dry season, and a lack of sufficient irrigating water the crops have been very meager. The barley was a total failure, the alfalfa made such a poor stand that much of it will have to be resown, but the trees and vines have made a satisfactory growth, and the garden has furnished a considerable quantity of vegetables. It is hoped that a better season and a more abundant supply of water for irrigation may enable us to report more favorably in this particular another year.

The buildings are now eight in number, a barn and a shoe shop having been added during the year. They are all commodious and in good condition. It is desirable to add a storehouse, a hospital, and another tank house as soon as funds are available for the purpose.

In this connection I wish to impress most earnestly upon the Department the immediate need of a change in the manner of lighting these buildings. No Indian child will go anywhere in the dark, and, despite the constant vigilance of the teachers, the pupils will remove and carry about the kerosene lamps, to the prospect that a life, a sublum.

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that some day a catastrophe may occur, with serious loss of property and perhaps of
life, and irreparable damage to the school. I shall shortly submit a plan for the
substitution of an isolated gas or electric plant, that will remove this danger.

Our live stock is far from being satisfactory. Of six horses, one is too old for any
very active work, another, a handsome colt, that promises to be a cripple for life,
and two others are unsound and have a limited usefulness. Five of the eight cows
eat their own market value in hay every month, while one good cow will produce
more milk than all of them. I propose to convert these into beef and procure dairy
stock of a better quality. The hogs and poultry are well-bred and are doing well
under the care of pupils. A few hives of bees should be added to our equipment.

The enrollment during the year appears to have been 117, 51 girls and 66 boys,
though the records are somewhat defective in this respect. The school can accom-
modate 130 pupils, and from the number of applications I have received from Indian
parents wishing to send their children and from young people seeking admission
for themselves I fear we shall have to refuse many who ought to be permitted to
come. I am informed by Mr. Estudillo, U. S. agent for the Mission Indians, that
the day schools on the various reservations under his jurisdiction are overcrowded,
and that many Indian children have, as yet, no school facilities at all. I shall
recommend to the Department in the near future the erection of another building
to accommodate at least 150 more pupils.

I am pleased to observe a disposition on the part of some of the older pupils, who
have already received sufficient literary and industrial education to earn their own
living on fair terms of equality with the average laboring man or woman, to remain at
the school and enjoy a "dolce far niente" with Government clothing and subsistence.
I shall encourage these to make their own way in the world and give room to others
whose needs are greater.

Most of the pupils had left for their vacation before my arrival, consequently I
had no opportunity to form an opinion as to their mental training; but, judging
from the accumulated work of the schoolrooms, they seem to be making commend-
able progress. While the average age of the pupils in each grade is, of course,
far above that of children in the white schools, the work of the various grades is
fully equal to that of corresponding grades in the public schools.

The industrial instruction of the boys has been almost wholly confined to agricul-
tural and gardening operations and the care of the stock. The industrial teacher
has all he can do to direct the farming and irrigating work, without giving instruc-
tion in other arts. I hope we may soon be allowed another regular employé, who
should be able to instruct the boys in rough carpentry and blacksmithing, which
they are eager to learn. Some little work has been done during the year in the
shop under direction of a shoemaker temporarily employed for that purpose.
I think this instruction may be profitably continued, at least to the extent of qual-
fying the boys to repair their own shoes.

The girls display satisfactory skill in the domestic arts of the kitchen and laundry,
also in dressmaking and the care of the house.

In disposition these Mission Indians are very docile, habitually indolent, but apt
to learn.

They have considerable natural musical ability, which in some cases may be profit-
ably cultivated. Several of the boys can play creditably upon various musical instru-
ments, and have received some instruction in band music. I should like to encour-
ge the formation of a band, but see no way to do so unless some munificent friend
of the Indian race should be moved to donate us a set of instruments; the appropri-
tions are insufficient for more than actual necessities.

Many of the children have good homes and their manners and behavior are excel-
 lent. They are not, constitutionally, very robust, and their health needs constant
care. There was at the beginning of the year an epidemic of conjunctivitis, and
ward the close several cases of typhoid fever, one of which terminated fatally. One
pupil is now sick with the same disease, and the need of a hospital building is very
apparent.

I think that the practice now prevailing, of allowing the pupils to spend a vaca-
tion of two months on their reservations, is likely to undo to a considerable extent
the good work that has been done during the previous ten months. The children go
to their homes clean, decently clad, and in their right minds, and, some of them at
least, return dirty, ragged, unkempt, and disinclined to obey the reasonable regu-
lations of the school. It would be better to have it understood that every pupil
entering the school would remain, unless sooner dismissed on account of sickness or
evil behavior, until they had received all the education and training we are able to
give them. A committee of visiting Indians from each reservation might be furn-
ished transportation and encouraged to visit the school once or twice in the year
in order to satisfy the parents of their children's well-being.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. F. T. BRAY,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.