The names of about 90 of these additional claimants have come before the office. This is far in excess of the number which it was estimated would arise when the legislation in behalf of such remaining claims was first proposed. As the appropriation made for the purpose of paying them is only a little more than $5,000, there will hardly be sufficient to satisfy all the claims in full for the amounts found due.

The act of March 2, 1895, also provides that where claims investigated under the act of October 1, 1890, were wholly disallowed such claimants may within six months bring suit in the Court of Claims; that the time when the settlers removed from the reservation shall be no bar to said suit, but that if he arbitrarily disobeyed or failed without good reason to obey the order to remove his claim shall be disallowed. Of the 944 claims heretofore investigated about 55 were entirely disallowed, in most cases on the ground that the claimants failed to vacate the lands settled upon within a reasonable time. It is expected that a majority of this class of disallowed claims will be brought before and prosecuted in the Court of Claims in accordance with the foregoing provision of law.

**DIGGER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.**

By acts of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), and August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 286), Congress appropriated $20,000 ($10,000 each), for the purchase of lands as a home for the Digger Indians of central California, for the establishment and maintenance of a primary day school for their benefit, for the purchase of subsistence and other necessaries, and for their civilization generally.

Special Agent Cosby was charged with the duty of selecting a site for their homes, and he recommended the purchase of 330 acres of land adjoining the United States experimental station, about 4 miles from Jackson, Cal. Agent Cosby's reports show that the tract is eminently suitable for a permanent reservation. The soil is good; nine-tenths of the area (some portions needing clearing) is suitable for hay, grain, gardening, and general agricultural purposes; it contains four living springs and several valuable irrigation ditches, including a creek with heavy grade, and has facilities for and accessibility to reservoirs; there are eleven houses fit for immediate occupancy of the Indians, and the Government has the privilege of removing two other houses thereto from adjacent lands belonging to Mr. Boggs—all these houses being worth in the aggregate $2,000; there is considerable fencing on the place, and a portion of the tract is covered by timber—oak and nut pine.

This tract was purchased for $6,600. Deed therefor has been made by John Boggs, the owner, and approved by the Department, the purchase money paid, and possession of the land given.

Agent Cosby reports under date of July 18, 1895, that he has located some Indians on the land and will place others thereon at the earliest practicable date, and it is expected that the work of locating these
Indians will soon be completed. There is every reason to believe that the provision thus made for them will materially improve their condition and advance them in civilization.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES, NORTH CAROLINA.

In my last annual report reference was made to the agreements of compromise made in behalf of the North Carolina Cherokees with whites who had settled upon their lands under titles which the Government was bound to respect. It was thought that these compromises when carried into execution would secure the Indians a perfect title to all the lands inside the Qualla boundary and leave unsettled only a comparatively unimportant controversy concerning certain tracts of land outside the boundary, which was then well on the way toward settlement. Since then a new issue has arisen, in which the Indians, through bad if not selfish advisers, determined to cut loose from all guardianship, control, or oversight of their affairs by the General Government.

Through their council they executed a contract May 18, 1893, with one W. O. Smith for the sale of all their timber of certain kinds and dimensions on the Catawba tract for the sum of $15,000, to be paid in three equal installments, $5,000 on the 6th of September, 1893, and $5,000 in one and two years thereafter, respectively. The first official knowledge this office had of this contract was when Mr. Smith filed a copy thereof for approval by the President. The contract was submitted to the Department with unfavorable report August 23, 1893, and was returned September 6, 1893, the Secretary declining to approve it. At the same time he said that he saw no reason why with certain modifications the contract should not be approved provided it would be clearly for the benefit of the Indians and the price named in the contract were shown to be the full value of the timber. The superintendent of schools, acting as agent for these Indians, was duly advised of this decision and instructed to have the contract amended or renewed in accordance therewith.

Instead, however, of attempting to secure a modification of that contract, the council, through its appointed delegates, entered into another contract with one David L. Boyd for the same timber for the same consideration, viz., $15,000, and upon the same terms except that
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT APACHE SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY,
Port Apache, Ariz., July 8, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second and last annual report as superintendent of this school. In doing so I realize the inconsistency of stating statements in reference to our last year's progress as a commonal and formal organization. However, the present status of the school is but a logical result of the conditions under which we have labored.

On January 12, by authority of the Indian Office, our fifty-two school children were allowed to return to their homes in order that the school buildings might be repaired. On April 2 school was reopened with an attendance of twenty-four boys. No repairs were made on buildings till near the last week of April, hence our small enrollment, exclusively of boys. I am pleased to note that much improvement has recently been effected in the way of rendering our buildings comparatively comfortable. The school can now accommodate forty boys and about twenty-five girls. We want an additional building for class and assembly rooms. We have but one room (20 by 20 feet) which can be used for such purposes.

School has been in session two hundred and twenty-four days during the last year, with one week's suspension of class work during the Christmas holidays and two weeks in June, in order that repairs be made in buildings in which the schoolroom is situated. All circumstances considered, a very creditable work has been done in the schoolrooms.

There has been little opportunity within the last year for boys to assist in mechanical work, but since their return in April they have received much instruction in gardening, and have had a great deal of material assistance in making a good garden.

During the first half of the school year both girls and boys performed domestic services, the boys as well as the girls, under direction of the assistant matron, doing own laundry work, and assisting in the dining room. Since April details for all work have consisted solely of boys.

The school is now attaining a footing which will assure more successful work in the future, if an enthusiasm in Indian work is sent as superintendent.

While the employees of the school have struggled earnestly to make the school a success, and abdicated no duty required of them, I am much discouraged with the showing of the year's work.

With much appreciation of the courtesies received from the superintendent of Indian schools and the Indian Office, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. JACKSON.

(The Superintendent of Indian Schools, through Lieut. W. C. Rivers, officer in charge White Mountain Apaches, and Capt. A. L. Myer, acting United States Indian agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., August 26, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the affairs of the Hoopa and Lower Klamath River Indians of this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1885:

HOOPAS.

Number of Indians on the reservation—males, 229; females, 263.
Males above 18 years: 134
Females above 14 years: 15
Children 6 to 10 years: 114
Number of family groups: 135
Births during the year: 13
Deaths during the year: 13
Modern houses occupied by Indians: 93
Modern houses built this year: 6
Barns and other buildings: 42
Barns and other buildings built during the year: 5
Stock owned by Indians:
Horses: 211
Mules: 13
Cattle: 339
Swine: 381
Poultry: 1,823
Land cultivated during the year:
By agency and school: 80
By Indians: 723

Total: 803
Increase over last year: 117

5000 1 A—9
The yield will be approximately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
<th>Do.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eight hundred and fifty-seven logs were brought to the mill and sawed into 171,400 feet of assorted lumber.

Fourteen and one-half miles of new wagon road were graded and opened on the northern part of the reservation and 31 miles of the old road in the valley repaired and reopened. This work involved the movement of over 11,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, and the construction of eleven bridges and numerous culverts. All the arable land on the northern part of the reservation is now accessible to vehicles and farm machinery, and the work has resulted in a visible impulse to home making outside the valley.

The allotment of the land is now in progress and will be finished this fall as far as surveys have been made for the purpose. The people appear to be contented with the manner in which the work is done and to be anxious to have it completed. The survey should be extended as soon as it can be done conveniently.

Agriculture is the only industry the people have an inclination for, and it is the only permanent occupation possible for them or that they can successfully follow. Those who are not too old and weak to labor are now wholly self-sustaining.

The boarding school was in session ten months of the year, from September to June. The result of the year's work in education is satisfactory in the highest degree. The average for the year is 95 per cent; the greatest number in attendance at any time is 115. Four of the advanced pupils will be sent to the Carlisle School in September to take a higher course. The personnel of the school is efficient and satisfactory in every respect.

LOWER KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS.

Total number on the old reservation, including the connecting strip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children 6 to 10 years: 161
Number of family groups: 137
Modern houses occupied by Indians (sawed and split lumber): 31
Indian houses occupied by Indians (stone and hewn slabs): 26
Number of horses and mules: 76
Number of cattle: 126

About five-sixths of the cultivated area is in small tracts, cultivated as gardens. About 50 per cent of the subsistence of the people is derived from agriculture. The people are friendly, and appear to be contented. The local magistrates take cognizance of offenses occurring among them, and they appear to be satisfied with the change.

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

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY, CAL., July 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Hoopa Valley boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1885.

The term just closed is the third year of the school. The average daily attendance for the term is 93. The attendance was low during the month of September. Counting from October 1, the average daily attendance is 102. The average age falls between 10 and 11 years.

Our first concern has been for the health and comfort of the children. We are glad indeed to be able again to place a cipher in the death column. Since the boarding school opened, no death has occurred. During the months of May we had a severe case of membranous croup and one case of pleurisy complicated with rheumatism. Besides these two instances, we have had no cases which gave us any more concern than the exercise of due diligence and promptness in their care and treatment. Throughout the year the children have been, as a rule, happy and healthy and have grown rapidly.

The industrial department for the girls is well organized. They are getting the greatest possible good out of the usual necessary work, along with the special training given by the employees in their respective departments. The industrial department for the boys is much improved over the previous year. Much good has been done by way of cultivating in them habits of promptness and industry and in teaching them to expect to work.

Respectfully,

The Superintendent.

SIR: I have taken a corn
The Indian progressive in t.

Tule River.
Farmer Stic

The Indian

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The school and improve

Temecula

The pecan

To deprive

The older
The little

Formerly

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The literary department has done very creditable work. At the present rate of improvement it will not be many years till all the younger generation of Hoopas will be able to read and write.

The younger parents actively favor education. While people who have lived for a number of years in this part of the country say that they can see a general improvement among the Indians since the establishment of the school.

We have been favored by occasional visits from teachers of the district schools. They freely acknowledge that Indian children do much better in this school than in theirs.

We now have a new school building, with a capacity of 120 pupils. An extension has been built to the girls' dormitory. A new drying room and other improvements have been added to the laundry.

In fact, all needed improvements are being added by the officer in charge as fast as possible.

Four pupils have been recommended for transfer to a nonreservation school. School closed with an exposition of some of the school work, to which the public was invited.

Respectfully submitted.

Henry A. Kendal,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

Approved.

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

The Superintendent of Indian Schools.

REPORT OF MISSION-TULE RIVER AGENCY.

San Jacinto, Cal., August 31, 1885.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with required statistics.

The enclosed census report shows a total population of 3,791 Indians. I have not taken a complete census this year, for want of time more than for any other reason.

The Indians of this agency are generally quiet, inoffensive, and industrious. Progressive in their general habits, and especially in the matter of farming and domestic pursuits, they are advancing in civilization. The matter of improving their stock is a subject in which the Indians are very much interested. I have a desire to advance this commendable industry. To that end I shall ask for information.

Tule River Reservation has produced very fair crops under the management of Farmer Stice, which, unfortunately for the Indians, have been in part destroyed by hordes of ground squirrels, though Mr. Stice employed all possible efforts to destroy the pests.

The Indians' stock and dwellings have received attention during the year; the improvements are very satisfactory.

Potrero Reservation.—The Escondido Irrigation Company has finished its irrigation ditch through the reservation. At the present time I can see no injury that can occur to Indians or reservation. The company has furnished employment to the Indians since beginning the work, as it agreed to do.

The La Jolla school building needs some repairs, which will be estimated for the first quarter of 1886.

Mesa Grande, on tract No. 3 of the Santa Isabel Reservation.—I have succeeded in part—that is to say, I have reduced the quantity of liquor drunk on the reservation.

The school building needs some repairs and the water supply requires attention and improving.

Temecula Reservation.—The outrageously murder of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, teacher of the Pechanga Indian day school, is still a mystery, as well as the burning of the school building. Mateo Pa., the captain, was arrested, and, together with other Indians, tried and acquitted. As to the guilt or innocence of the Indians, I prefer to let the court's finding represent my views.

I have just completed the new Pechanga school building at this reservation, which school will be ready to open September 1, 1886, the beginning of the regular term.

Yuma Reservation.—The Indians grow crops on the low overflow of the Colorado River. They simply plant the seed of the crop required by digging a hole in the fertile soil, dropping the seed, covering same, and patiently wait to see it grow, as they never cultivate. Fair crops are raised this way. The people are industrious and work well under instruction. An additional farmer could prove valuable here. The mesquite bean is their principal food, quantities of which are stored for use. To deprive them of this crop would almost destroy the existence of the Indians. A thorough system of irrigation would enable the Indians to grow several crops annually of varied articles of food. These Indians possess no cattle or sheep. They seem to have no desire to possess them. They have made great improvements in their dwellings. Comfortable stick houses have taken the place of dugout huts. Many houses possess doors and windows.

The older Indians cling with some tenacity to the ideas of witchcraft. Disease and misfortune are attributable to this cause. The younger Indians, however, pay little attention to witchcraft, and less to the medicine man. The habit of not only cremating the body of the deceased, but all the property, is materially decreasing. Formerly the hearts of animals were taken out and laid on the fire as an offering, while the bodies of the animals furnished food for the guests at the mourning obsequies. This custom is no longer practiced, and but little food or property is now
destroyed on these occasions. I therefore conclude that the Yumas are progressing in civilization at a fair rate.

Twenty-nine Palmas Reservation is situated on the Colorado Desert, and is quite inaccessible.

Recently very valuable gold mines have been discovered all around the reservation, which are being worked with wonderful results. So far no trouble has occurred, but I feel that it is only a question of time when the camp following of prosperous mining camps will make an effort to get rid of Indians, in order to acquire their valuable water rights. Of this I shall be very careful.

Cahuilla Reservation.—Trouble has occurred in the matter of cattle stealing, resulting in two Indians being sent to state prison, one for five and the other for eight years. These convictions were obtained as much as otherwise from the fact that the boundary lines are not clearly defined by survey. Thus the civil authorities have jurisdiction in this country. Before a jury it is almost a certain conviction for anyone accused of the offense of cattle stealing, especially so if he be an Indian.

I have built an addition to the school building at Cahuilla, which now is one of the best school buildings of the agency.

Laguna Reservation is in the same sad condition as Campo, La Posta, Inija, and Manzanita, as I reported in my letter of January 3, 1883. The facts are that they are all mistreated. The commissions must have an estimate of the lands occupied by the Indians without a survey, which has proved incorrect, as stated.

I find a man by the name of E. A. Harper who has fenced in a part of the land occupied by Captain Valentine, and also a part of their cemetery. Harper has a deed from the State of California for the lands he claims. This would have been avoided had the commission described properly the lands occupied by the Indians. It is now a question of suffrage. How long the Indians can stay here with their lands taken away is questionable.

Capitan Grande Reservation has been allotted by H. W. Patton into thirty-seven allotments. The Indians are contented and happy with their lands.

I have opened a new Indian day school on this reservation, with an attendance of thirty children, and E. T. Thomas as teacher.

Aqua Caliente Reservation No. 2.—The water question of this reservation is still unsettled. Under letter dated July 10, 1883, I am instructed to give ten days' notice to Mr. McCallum and others in interest to remove property, etc., from the reservation. Failing in this, I am instructed to take possession of same at as little loss as possible to the parties concerned, all of which shall have prompt attention as soon as the parties in interest return.

Torres Reservation.—I have undertaken some water developments at the village of Torres, on this reservation. I am at this writing unable to report what success I will have, since the work is not far enough advanced to say beyond a question of doubt what will be the results, but I feel sure of final success.

I have recommended and asked for authority to expend $1,750 in the boring of an artesian well at or near the Martinez day school that would supply irrigation water for the village and pure water for the school. The water in the present surface well is impure and not healthy. I have completed the building and added a second floor over the entire structure to protect the teacher and pupils from the intense heat during the summer.

Morongo Reservation.—I have expended the sum of $2,310.81 in the purchase of material and employment of labor in the construction of an irrigation canal for the Indians. The entire work has been performed by the Indians without the aid of a white man further than I could furnish them with from the agency. The water is running in the canal at present, and is a great benefit to the Indians. While this canal is a success, it requires to be extended and completed to perform the service anticipated.

The school building is in excellent condition. The water system needs improving, authority for which was denied me upon the ground of insufficient attendance.

Aqua Caliente (Warner's ranch).—The case between the Indians and the owners of the ranch, for the lands and homes of the Indians, is yet unsettled. These Indians need financial aid in their hard fight for their just rights, their homes, and the homes of their forefathers. The school building is in thorough repair.

San Felipe Village.—Situated as this village is, on a grant, the people are undergoing a slow process of persecution. I have attempted to alleviate their troubles with reasonable success, yet I am satisfied it is only temporary.

San Luis Rey Village is in the same sad predicament as the San Felipe Indians are in. In both instances it is only a question of time when they will be forced to abandon their homes.

Santa Ynez Village.—The lands of this village, together with the people, are very much in the same condition as last year, except that they are not being disturbed in their property rights by the whites. I have hopes of locating the Indians comfortably upon the lands offered them by the owners of the College grant. Just when this can be done is questionable, it requiring time and patience to succeed.
Allotments.—I have but one addition to make to the allotted reservations of this agency as reported last year, which is that of Capitan Grande, by H. W. Patton, agent. The allotments are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Rey, by Miss Kate Footo</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero, by Carare</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala, by Carrare</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pechanga, by Carrare</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycuan, by Patton</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande, by Patton</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these allotted reservations there are but two of the surveys approved, viz., Pala, by Carrare, twelve allotments, and Sycuan, by Patton, seventeen allotments.

The Santa Ysabel and Mesa Grande Indians have refused to allow Special Agent Patton to allot their lands. However, upon my assuring them of the benefits to arise from the allotment, the progressive Indians agreed to have their lands allotted. I feel that the difficulty is overcome.

Homestead and other land entries.—To this I have devoted much time and attention, with reasonable success. I have succeeded in making the final proof to the homestead entry of Tom Jhecaspa’s heirs.

Indian day schools.—While I have mentioned the buildings built and improvements made to schools under the head of the reservation upon which they are located, I feel that to speak of them here would not be out of place.

Martinez school building has been completed and the second roof added to protect the pupils and teacher from as much of the intense heat as possible.

Cahuilla school building has had a comfortable room added to accommodate the teacher, which was badly needed.

Capitan Grande school building was a dwelling, the original cost of which was $2,000. Being quite new I purchased same for $891.40.

Potrero school building has been completed, and is a splendid building for the sum it cost. The only trouble now is water for the grounds and for drinking purposes.

Rincon school building has been repaired but not in a manner adequate.

Pechanga school building has just been completed. It has not yet been opened.

I will say of this building that we have no better. Water is very scarce and not of the best quality.

Aqua Caliente school building has undergone thorough repairs and is now in first-class condition. The water system has been thoroughly renovated.

The schools that must receive attention this year are: Martinez, for water; Potrero, for water; Salsola, for water and repairs; Mesa Grande, for water and repairs; La Jolla, for repairs; Rincon, for repairs. These improvements I shall recommend as I come to them during the fiscal year 1896.

Tule River will have a new school building at once. When completed I will then have eleven day schools in my charge, being scattered over a large territory. The distance between Tule River school on the north and Capitan Grande on the south is, in an air line, about 420 miles; by wagon road it is nearly 650 miles.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing names of teachers, compensation, location of schools, number of days attendance at each school, and the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, with the average attendance, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of teacher</th>
<th>Compensation per month</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 Sarah F. Morris</td>
<td>872.00</td>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>3,223</td>
<td>44.73</td>
<td>11.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. James M. Gaeta</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>2,557</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>18.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Charles E. Burton</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Salsola</td>
<td>1,743</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>18.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. N. J. Kelaberry</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Cahuilla</td>
<td>2,187</td>
<td>18.75</td>
<td>13.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. H. Rabbitt</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Aqua Caliente</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Hylena A. Nierker</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>1,724</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Eliza Goh</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>La Jolla</td>
<td>4,587</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Ora M. Salmons</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. E. F. Thomas</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crimes.—Further than the outrageous murder of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, of Pecheanga school, the destruction of the school building by fire, and the case of cattle stealing at the Cahuilla, our agency has been quiet and free from trouble of a serious nature. At one time I feared it, but all quieted down. Peace and harmony now prevail.

Industries.—The Indians are naturally good workers when encouraged. Many of them have good farms, which they care for in the most approved manner. In particular, near Banning, produces as fine a grade of raisins as I have ever seen produced
by any white farmer. I find some difficulty in keeping the Indians employed. Our largest fruit growers and those who should take more interest in the Indians fail to employ them in any capacity.

Roads.—I have caused the Indians of each reservation to keep up and extend their wagon roads. They are beginning to feel that they are of some importance and take a corresponding interest in progressive matters.

Lands.—The reservations are, as you are aware, scattered over a vast extent of territory, therefore the lands vary to such an extent as would beggar description. Every class of soil exists among the many reservations in my charge. What is deficient in one is supplied in another locality. The Indians are caring for their homes and lands very well. I regret to say that the lands of the Indians on the Laguna, Campo, La Posta, Inaja, and Manzanita reservations need Department attention, as I recommended in my letter of January 3, 1885.

Water for irrigation.—I have made some improvements in the irrigation system of the various reservations comprising this agency, all of which I have mentioned when speaking of the reservation upon which such improvements have been made. I would recommend, however, that water be developed by a series of artesian wells for irrigation purposes for the Desert Indians residing at Martinez, Torres, Agua Dulce, and Alamo Bonita. They are certainly deserving. Their land is good, but requires an abundance of water, for the reason that at this writing, at the locations named above, the thermometer registers 120° to 130° F. It is enough to live in this heat, without being short of water. Their land produces well when they have sufficient water to irrigate with.

Many other places need attention in this particular, especially Pechanga, or Temecula Reservation. I shall recommend and request authority to develop water for the school and people of this reservation.

Liquor traffic.—I have had no better success this year than last in the suppression of this trade. I find it very difficult under the laws to obtain sufficient evidence to convict a person of the offense of selling liquor to Indians.

The following statement shows the names of the reservations or villages, with their population and sex, number of children under 18 years of age, by sexes, mixed blood number speaking English, and the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians.

The marginal letters indicate the tribe to which each village or reservation of Indians belong, as follows: Y., Yuma; S. L. R., San Luis Rey; T. R., Tule River; C., Campo; D., Diego; S., Soriano; A. C., Agua Caliente; S. I., Santa Ynez.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of children under 18 years of age</th>
<th>Mixed blood</th>
<th>Number of dwellings</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saboba</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pueblo</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahuilla</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sycuan</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Ysidro</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temecula</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Chiles</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aigua Caliente, No. 2</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guayippe</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustine</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabazon</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-nine Palms</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ynez</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaja</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerta de la Cruz</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aigua Caliente</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerta Ygnacia</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Rey</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Felipe</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>3,212</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>1,289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a in Warner's ranch.
Recapitulation of tribes, showing population and number of children under 18 years of age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Children under 18 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Rey</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulro River</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahulla</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diegueno</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorzano</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ynez</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>1,271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical reports of the agency physician you will find herewith, which are made a part of this report.
Respectfully submitted.

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, MISSION-TULE RIVER AGENCY.

MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
San Joaquin, Cal., August 15, 1885.

Sir: In accordance with your request as to the sanitary condition of the Mission-Tule Indians, I have the honor to submit the following:

I have given personal attention to the sick in their homes with reasonable success, having visited nearly every village under your care at least four times during the fiscal year of 1885. In this I have been greatly aided by your day-school teachers and field matrons, with whom I have a supply of simple and useful remedies. I always find that they make an intelligent use of the same, which serves in my opinion a twofold benefit. They are enabled thus by a timely use of these agents to prevent serious ailments in many cases, curing acute attacks of colds, fevers, etc., and thereby strengthening their influence over the Indians.

We had the usual epidemic of the grippe last winter, which always produces misery and suffering, and strikingly illustrates that we are unable to properly care for the aged indigents who are always left to their own resources and care when too old to work. We need a home for such helpless ones.

I have not been hampered or obstructed in my work during the past year by the medicine man. While it is not strange that the old and superstitious might at times, in cases of severe illness, resort to incantations, etc., as practiced by their schieters, yet I have not encountered a single instance in all my travels, which have been very extended during the last fiscal year. In fact, they tell me frankly that they depend upon the agency physician, teachers, and matrons for help in time of sickness, and the schieters, with whom I am well acquainted, bear the same testimony; indeed, some of them are my most ardent supporters, and never want to be without some of my medicines in their houses at all times.

I teach the Indians in every village the use of domestic and simple remedies, and to the history of their maladies, observe the strictest secrecy between the sexes, promise them nothing I can not or do not perform, and in every way try to obtain a better foothold on their confidence and trust.

The vital statistics of the Mission-Tule Agency, which I have taken great pains to collect, show that there was an increase of births over the deaths during the last year. Forty-four males and 41 females; 197 males and 83 females were born during the fiscal year of 1885.

There is no epidemic among the Indians at present, but on the contrary they are exceptionally free from any sickness whatever, and, to their credit as a class, are exerting themselves to provide and lay up sufficient food for their proper subsistence during the coming winter.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
United States Indian Agent.

C. C. WAINWRIGHT,
Physician to the Mission-Tule Consolidated Agency.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Corelo, Cal., August 18, 1885.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The subjoined table, based on the census taken June 30, 1885, exhibits the status of the different tribes living upon the reservation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Increase for this year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concow</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lake and Redwood</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukla and Wylauckie</td>
<td>273</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt River and Nome Luckie</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population last census</td>
<td>502</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
United States Indian Agent.
As was the case last year, the apparent increase is due to the return of absent Indians.

Deaths for the year ........................................... 30
Births for the year ............................................. 22

Excess of deaths over births .................................. 8

Of the present population there are:
Males over 18 years of age ................................... 210
Females over 14 years of age .................................. 220
School children between 6 and 16 years ...................... 97

Land.—All the agricultural land has been allotted, 478 allotments having been made during the year, which, with 122 allotments made last year, make a total of 601. The average size of each allotment is a little over 8½ acres. This gives to the average family about 40 acres, which is considered ample for the proper diversification of crops. This land is very fertile, and the portion given to each ought to be sufficient to make a good living.

Mountainous and grazing land comprise about 37,000 acres. Some of this is covered with timber, such as pine, fir, oak, madrone, buckeye, maple, etc. This land is especially suitable for stock raising.

On account of there being no boundary fence, outside stock partake of the benefits it affords in common with the Indian stock. The worst feature of this is that unscrupulous and dishonest cattlemen prey upon the Indian cattle. My recommendations of previous years to have a barb-wire fence erected around this portion of the reservation is renewed.

Crops.—The principal crop raised is grain—wheat, barley, corn, and oats—and in the order named. This year all grains have been above the average in yield and quality. The following table shows approximately the quantities of produce raised, as well as the result of other industries accomplished by the Indians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>Reservoir</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>12,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>20,452</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hops, dry</td>
<td>18,678</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber, manufactured</td>
<td>43,590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingles, manufactured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fruit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>bushels</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td></td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stock owned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic fowls</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farming implements.—There is a scarcity of plows, wagons, and harness. All available pieces of leather, chains, and wire have been utilized in manufacturing and repairing work harness; still the necessities are far from being provided for. Old plows that had been cast aside as worthless were repaired and made to do temporary service. The same may be affirmed of the wagons. While some of the more progressive Indians are, under my advice, preparing to purchase these articles themselves, there are a large number of others who will not and who cannot procure these necessary articles by their own exertions, at least for the present.

Mills.—The sawmill was operated for four months of the year, and 107,678 feet of lumber and 48,500 shingles were manufactured. The demand for lumber has been pressing, owing to the large number of dwellings, barns, granaries, etc., constructed by the Indians, as well as the large area fenced in for the first time. The boiler
used is very old, worn out, and can not supply sufficient power for the engine. It is
hoped that by next year the Government will supply a new boiler.

Schools.—The day school has been in operation during ten months of the year, with
an average daily attendance of 61.01, an increase of 13.77 over that of the previous
year.

The work done has been excellent in every respect. Industrial work was intro-
duced during the year. This, with the midday meal furnished, gives scope for
instructing the girls in dressmaking, cooking, and general housekeeping, and for the
boys practical instruction in farming and gardening. All these departments have
had due attention, and the results achieved are commendable.

The report of Miss Rose R. Watson, principal teacher, herewith, will more fully
acquaint you with the details of the work done. To her efforts more than to those
of any other person are due the satisfactory results attained. The work of managing
and directing all the departments at the school devolved mainly upon her. She is a
worthy lady and a capable teacher, who, by her influence and example, elevates the
tone and bearing of the pupils and employees.

Buildings.—Thirteen were constructed during the year a commodious storehouse and
office and a tank house, the latter to shelter the water supply for the school. A
number of old barns, granaries, and other unnecessary and worthless buildings at
the agency have been partially torn down and the material issued to deserving
Indians, to be used by them in the erection of new barns and granaries on their own
farms. The work of demolition and distribution has not yet been completed.

Religious work.—Rev. Colin Anderson and wife, of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, have been in charge of religious matters during the entire year. This self-
sacrificing couple are doing everything possible for the spiritual welfare of the
Indians. I am inclined to believe that an impression for good has been made.
Larger congregations attend divine services than formerly. This attendance is
purely voluntary, no temporal inducements of any kind being held out.

Progress.—The progress made during the year has been such as to astonish many
of the white citizens. It certainly has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It
can safely be said that these Indians earn their living by honest and well-directed
toil. Their mode of living and habits are being gradually adjusted to their altered
conditions—conditions which, though not suddenly forced upon them, were none-
theless difficult to grasp and understand by a people who had previously been fed
and clothed by the Government, to be in the short period of less than two years
compelled to look ahead and provide for their own necessities for themselves. The hardest
part of the task that has been accomplished. It is thought in the future a little assistance
by way of encouragement will only be necessary to induce them to persevere.
Perseverance in the policy now pursued must lead them to not only be absolutely
self-supporting, but to be productive citizens.

The thanks of the Indians and employees are due the Department for prompt
attention to our wants and for uniform courtesy.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CONNOLLY,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROUND VALLEY SCHOOL

ROUND VALLEY DAY SCHOOL, July 1, 1883.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school.

Owing to special arrangements made in regard to hop picking, school did not open this year till the
17th of September, and closed the 19th of July.

There has been a slight increase in the enrollment and a great increase in the average attendance.
Indeed, the attendance has been excellent, considering the hard winter and the long distances many
of the children have to come over bad roads. And during the winter there was an epidemic of
mumps, which necessarily decreased the attendance for awhile.

The highest number of full boarders was eight. There are now only three—one girl, aged 17, and
two boys. One of the two boys is deaf and dumb. He is an orphan, and have been especially cared for.
They have enjoyed a comfortable home life at the school and it would be hard for them to go back to their former way of
living. Efforts are being made by the agent to have them sent to a good training school. They are
healthy, intelligent children, the little boy exceptionally so.

The work done is creditable. Special attention has been given to arithmetic, language, writing,
spelling, and the laws of hygiene. This grade of work is really in advance of that outlined for
day schools, and would compare favorably with work done in any agency boarding school.

There has been marked improvement in the health, appearance, and manners of the children.

Efforts have been made by the agent and the school employees to induce the more advanced pupils
to go to some training school. Many of the pupils were willing to go, but were strongly opposed by
their parents. The adult Indians have not one idea about a nonreservation school, via, the children
that go there die.

The boarding system is not practicable here. The surroundings are such that it would be a detriment
rather than a help to the children.
The sanitary condition of the schoolrooms is now very good. Last spring the agent caused large airducts and other ventilators to be put in. Up to that time the atmosphere of the schoolrooms was so heavy and fetid that it was poisoning both teachers and pupils. The schoolrooms are too small for the number of pupils crowded into them.

There has been great improvement all along the line of industrial work. The children are detailed to help in every department, and are cheerful, happy workers. Indeed, I never saw happier Indian children.

Much attention has been given this year to farming and to both vegetable and flower gardening. These children are especially fond of flowers. There are now in the front yard thirty choice roses, a number of choice chrysanthemums, and other fine flowers. The vegetable garden is in a thrifty condition and the children daily enjoy the fruits of their work. They have had an abundance of onions and lettuce, and the peas and potatoes are just coming. We hope to have plenty of cabbage, potatoes, and onions for winter use. The beans were killed by a late frost, and, though they have been replanted, we can look for but a meager crop.

Following are the number of articles manufactured in sewing room from September 17, 1894, to June 30, 1895:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aprons</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedspreads</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balmeral skirts</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes bag</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtains</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collin pillows</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemise</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corset waists</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination undersuits</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresses, assorted</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawers</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow slips</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirtwaists</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirts</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirts (flannel)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrouds</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table cloths</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trousers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Efficient work has also been done in the kitchen and dining room. The present force of employees have given satisfaction in their respective departments. There has been no change in the force since January, when the Indian assistant died. His place was immediately filled by an intelligent half-blood.

Perfect harmony has existed between agency and school. As last year, the agent has given us his earnest support and the large attendance is chiefly due to his zeal.

During last spring we discovered that robberies were being committed at the school—that some of the Government as well as the employees' stores were missing. The facts were reported to the agent, and he took immediate steps to find the perpetrators. They proved to be some of the half-blood pupils, instigated by other half bloods and the white fathers of the pupils. Two of the boys were expelled; some were withdrawn by their parents, and some were punished by the agent, and then allowed to return to school, as no more trouble was feared from them. But at the time the offenders were discovered there was considerable trouble at the agency and school. The agent's life was threatened, and the school employees feared for their lives. The agent bravely stood his ground, took stringent measures to suppress the trouble, and soon quiet and security were restored. I think now that no more trouble of the kind may be apprehended, as the Indians seem well pleased with agency and school.

Respectfully submitted.

Rose K. Watson, Principal teacher.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE INDIAN SCHOOL,
Plumas County, Cal., July 5, 1895.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Greenville Indian boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1895.

The progress made in the school has been very gratifying. Many pupils have taken up language, composition, arithmetic, geography, etc., and have steadily advanced.

On the last day of school the children had a little exhibition, which was a surprise to those who doubt the ability of Indian children to learn.

The school has been more easily managed this year than last, and the pupils have been more contented. There have been only two runaways, and they were gone only a few days.

Although we have no other means of obtaining pupils than moral suasion, the school has been full most of the year, and, in fact, we had to refuse admittance to some for lack of accommodation.

The Indian fathers are becoming more willing to send their children to school, and for that reason, and others, it is greatly desired that the Government take full charge of the school and put up larger buildings, so that the children of the five little valleys within a radius of 50 miles may be provided for.

The health of the children has been remarkable. We have had but one case of serious illness—that of a girl of 11 who had an intermittent fever. The doctor said it was not at all dangerous if properly treated, but against his orders and our wishes the child was taken to a camp by her parents and died there not a week later. Strange to say her death caused very little uneasiness among the parents of other children in the school, and none were withdrawn on that account. This one fact is very encouraging—denoting as it does a dying out of superstitions fears.

The Women's National Indian Association has added a new wing to the dormitory for the use of the employees, and for sewing room, sitting room, etc.—cost, $350. A large bell and belfry have been added this year.

The boys milked and cared for 20 cows, fed and curried 4 horses, besides clearing several acres of land, cutting 41 cords of wood, making a small vegetable garden, and various other duties.

The girls are learning to do neat work in the dormitories, dining rooms, kitchen and laundry. They are also making great improvement in sewing, and even the little 5-year old girls are learning to use the needle.

It has been my aim to maintain strict discipline during school and work hours, and to make the children feel as much at home as possible during play hours, by providing them with games, suggesting new amusements and telling stories or reading to them evenings. One of the last incidents of the term gives testimony of our success. June 28 (Friday evening), being the last school day of the term, I told the children that those who wished to could go home, and asked them to shake hands and say "good-bye" first. The children of one family went home and all the others stayed until Sunday evening, and even then some went very reluctantly, but not one failed to hunt up all the teachers to bid them good-bye.

The last of the month we were very pleasantly and helpfully visited by Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton and Supervisor Moss.

Thanking you for the kindness with which you have considered this school, I am, sincerely,

Edward N. Ament, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, PERRIS, CAL., August 14, 1895.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1895:

Perris being one of the smallest schools in the service our appropriation is in consequence inconveniently small and our employee list generally too short. The fact, however, of having but a small body of pupils gives an opportunity for reaching the individual that is not always enjoyed in the larger schools. The individual method of instruction is nowhere more appropriate than in the Indian Service. Of necessity, these children look to the employee as their example and source of knowledge in the preparation for a new life—a life unknown to and unwished for by their parents—and the demand is apparent that they be reached individually by teachers whose precepts are true and whose habits are free from vice. So in some ways, but not financially, there is an advantage in a small enrollment.
This school was built on the kind of land usually finally selected for an Indian reservation—the poorest in the locality. In looking over the valleys in this portion of California the truth is forced on one that there is scarcely any place that could have been considered at all that would not be a more fortunate site than the one selected. There is no natural drainage, the ground being almost level. The soil is an alluvial that bakes hard after being wet, and seems exceedingly poor in plant food, and the irrigation district, at a very high price, is able to furnish only enough water to keep up few plants and a very small patch of grass alive. This leads to the conclusion that only by pumping our own water and making a soil with fertilizers can we make this such a farm as it should be. In a few places on the farm the soil is quite good and there the abundant yield demonstrates what can be done when the conditions are right. From present indications water can be pumped at less expense than it can be bought.

A new storehouse and laundry erected during the year have added greatly to the equipment of the school. A hospital is now being built that will be of great benefit, for in the past sick children have been obliged to lie in the dormitory to their added discomfort and the jeopardy of those who are well.

The fruit trees have made a very satisfactory growth during the spring, and there ought to be a little fruit next year and a great deal more the year following.

Those pupils who have had the benefit of continuous instruction by one teacher throughout the year, in the schoolroom, have made commendable progress, and our advanced class has completed the work of the seventh grade.

We are endeavoring to follow the wish of your office by placing in families of this vicinity children who have received the preliminary training for their work in this school. During the past six months a dozen girls have been sent out, and they are at the present time happily situated in good homes, and have done well that applications are now being received for more girls than we can furnish. Some of the boys have had work temporarily, but so many men, who are the heads of families, are out of employment that it is much more difficult to obtain situations for them than for girls. It will probably be easier in the near future, and it is hoped that when the Indians of southern California have their land and all watered the lessons they are learning now among their white neighbors will very speedily enable them to earn a comfortable living instead of the mere existence they gain at present.

All pupils understand their Indian language and Spanish when they come to the school. Up to six months ago it was the universal language at the school outside of the class rooms, even in the presence of employees. What was considered impossible has been with very little difficulty achieved, and the English language, as well as English customs, prevails.

The health of the school has been uniformly good, and in only one instance has it been necessary to require the services of a physician between the visits of Dr. Waukewright.

More pupils desire admission to the school than can be provided for, and this fact, taken in connection with the one that we have now only two schoolrooms, no assembly room, and no sufficient sitting room for the boys, makes the erection of a fourroom school building, with an assembly room and office, very necessary. We could then accommodate more than 200 pupils by building this year a small two-story building for sewing room, employees' kitchen, dining room and sitting room, and employees' rooms out of the appropriation now available. The capacity of the school would thus be doubled at a comparatively slight expense, and its usefulness in the education more than doubled by the addition of departments that can not now be maintained.

Several of the employees have performed their work with a zeal that manifests an interest beyond the drawing of a salary, and they deserve the gratitude of the Indians of this locality and the special commendation that they have received in former communications.

I desire to acknowledge my personal obligations to your office for the considerate treatment that I have received.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR A. ALLEN, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT POTTER VALLEY, CAL.

POTTER VALLEY, CAL., AUGUST 5, 1883.

Sir: I received my annual report blank a few days since and send it with this report:

My school term closed Wednesday, July 31, 1883. On Thursday, August 1, we had a fine entertainment and picnic. Many of our most highly cultivated white people were in at their best to help gather ammunition. The outofthisworld to see the beauty of these people so close. I give you the year into our. All are back with great love.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir: I am not sure, but I believe the report of the report will be used as a reference for the rest of the school year. The report is very helpful.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
IN COLORADO.

were in attendance. We had competent judges present who passed decision on the best declamations in the different grades, and prizes were awarded, the prizes altogether amounting to $30, all provided by myself. The judges pronounced the speaking, singing, etc., equal to that of white children in any school entertainment.

The entertainment closed with a speech from the captain of the tribe. He spoke of the wonderful advancement and improvement of the children; of his joy in seeing the day that his people were thus coming up upon a higher plane, and of his and his people’s gratitude to God and our grand old Government in giving them these blessed opportunities for this improvement. He closed by thanking the white people for their presence, encouragement, and help. I have not given his exact words, but the speech was excellent and was loudly cheered by all.

I give you these items to show you that your work for and interest in this poor, degraded people is not in vain. We have had two successful entertainments during the year. I deem them an excellent means of bringing pupils out of their old ways into our ways.

All are again restored to health and will soon be in the hop fields. Accept our thanks over again for all your kindness to us.

Most sincerely yours,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT UPPER LAKE, CAL.

UPPER LAKE, LAKE COUNTY, CAL., July 5, 1895.

SIR: In submitting my “school statistics accompanying annual report” I have endeavored to answer truthfully every question. If not satisfactory, please state in what respect, and, if necessary, will make out a new report. The same was not received until the fourth quarterly report was forwarded. Monthly reports have been a great aid to the teacher. I may have blundered somewhat in writing down expenses, etc., in annual report, but I think you will understand it. I am unable to give all names of charitable donors. My portion has been between $40 and $50. Methodist Episcopal missions and others have given their share in clothing, Christmas books, and cards. More than a year ago a sweet-toned organ was presented to the school by a lady in the southern part of the State.

The Indians purchased and paid for their land by hop picking a few years ago, and have a deed. This year they have raised several tons of barley, hay, and alfalfa. It will prevent their horses from suffering this next winter. A small portion has been used as a garden. Nothing belongs to the school.

The school building was built by Home Missions and Indians. Each own one-half. The rent money ($2.33 a month, paid by the Government) is all spent for the benefit of the school—for the purchase of books, pens, ink, paper, fuel, and other things needed. The building may be worth $300. It needs to be finished inside and painted. There are no funds at present for that purpose. It sits on a hill, and the location is healthy.

The small amount of land that they possess is not sufficient that all may have a home, therefore several families stay from 4 to 8 miles away. All counted, there are only about 20 children of school age living in the rancheria. When school was first opened, for several months, young men and women over 18 years of age attended school a sufficient time to obtain a knowledge of reading, writing, and keeping accounts. All but three or four of that number are away or have families to support.

I think my explanations are plain.

Respectfully,

MRS. SARAH M. COLE.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS, Colo., September 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the year 1895.

On the 30th of June the attendance was 183. Of these 71 were Navajos, this number being an index of our success among that tribe, formerly so opposed to educational schemes.

The condition of the school has been vigorously advanced with the result...