ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.
REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1897.
It is hoped that the final result will be the restoration of the Indians to their former homes and restitution for their losses, and at least that there will be no further molestation of this peaceable Indian community.

DIGGER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., p. —), contains the following clause relative to the Digger Indians in California:

For locating the Digger Indians of California upon lands recently purchased for them, and for their subsistence and civilization, and the purchase of farming implements, seeds, and other articles, including the pay of a practical farmer, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Steps are being taken to have a practical farmer appointed for the purpose of locating these Indians upon the lands referred to. Effort will be made to secure some one from that section of the country—one who is familiar with the climate, soil, and methods of farming and gardening there. The Digger Indians are much attached to their old haunts, and are slow to give up their habits of idleness and life of want and beggary for one of comfort, industry, and progress. It is hoped that the effort being made to teach these Indians habits of industry and the pursuit of husbandry will bring substantial results to those who may occupy the farm, and become an object lesson to others in the surrounding country.

December 3, 1896, this office instructed Special Agent George B. Cosby, who had purchased these lands and located some Indians thereon, to issue the ten houses to the heads of the families, who respectively occupied them; or, if any of the houses were vacant, to issue them to worthy Indians who would occupy and take care of them; also to issue the four horses and other Government property to the most deserving Indians. December 31, 1896, he reported that he had issued the various articles on hand to Indians named Pedro, Sam, Jim, Charley, and Louis.

April 13, 1897, ex-Congressman Caminetti, of Jackson, Cal., wrote this office that the Indians had planted some grain and sown seed which he had furnished them, and that those who were able to work had shown an inclination to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered; but he felt that while the Government had done well in furnishing the Indians horses and wagons as well as lands, it had made a mistake in recalling the agent and leaving them to their own resources before they had become able to produce anything for themselves.

SOUTHERN UTES, COLORADO.

The surplus or unallotted lands of that portion of the Southern Ute Reservation lying east of range 14 have not yet been opened to settlement. Delay in opening has been caused by the uncertainty which has heretofore existed with respect to the east boundary of the reserve;
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., June 30, 1897.

Sm: I have the honor to submit the following report of the state of the service and the condition of the Indians of this reservation during the year ending this day:

The number of Hoopas residing here, as determined by the census taken this month, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Males</th>
<th>245</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Living on Redwood Creek, outside the reservation | 23 |
Absent at school | 149 |
Number of males above 18 years of age | 182 |
Number of females above 14 years of age | 113 |
Number of children 6 to 10 years of age | 106 |
Number of families | 13 |
Births during the year | 13 |
Deaths during the year | 11 |
Number of frame houses built during the year | 1,450 |
Number of rods of fence built during the year | 841 |

Stock owned by Indians:

| Horses and mules | 239 |
| Cattle | 480 |
| Swine | 453 |
| Fowls | 841 |

Area of land under cultivation:

| In grain, about | acres 783 |
| In gardens, about | do 100 |
| Total | do 883 |

With present means this is all that can be brought and kept under tillage. The harvest will yield about the following-named quantities:

| Wheat | bushels 3,600 |
| Oats | do 3,400 |
| Barley | do 300 |
| Corn | do 300 |
| Hay | tons 450 |
| Peas and beans | bushels 229 |
| Vegetables | do 10,000 |

On account of heat and drought, which have been continuous since April, the agricultural product will be 40 per cent less than an average crop under favorable conditions, and the year will consequently be one of comparative scarcity.

The people are orderly, industrious, law-abiding, and contented, and are sufficiently advanced in civilization and industry to justify the expectation of discontinuing the agency next year. Missionary teaching is carried on by Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Goddard, who have been among the people by the California Indian Association. Their labors are acceptable to and appreciated by them.

The boarding school was in session ten months during the year, the average attendance being 183.2+. Eleven pupils have been named for an advanced course at Carlisle. A new laundry building, bath house, sewing room, annex to girls’ dormitory, power house, water power, and a complete outfit of laundry machinery have been added to the plant. The cost of construction was limited to the expense of producing the necessary lumber; the labor being performed by the employees and boys. Extensive improvements have been made on the other buildings, and the school field has been enlarged to include all the arable land on the tract. The report of the superintendent is inclosed herewith.

The Lower Klamath River Indians complain that municipal officers and courts do not take cognizance of complaints made of torts committed by Indians upon other Indians who occupy allotted land on the old Klamath River Reservation, and that, their own law being abolished, they are now without law of any kind. The result of this is that actionable offenses become standing grievances and
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY, CAL. June 20, 1897.

Sirs: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this school for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Average attendance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>1897</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The large number of pupils marked as "withdrawn and returned," which appear in quarterly reports during the year, was caused by children being encouraged to go home and assist their parents in their home work. We are pleased to note the good effect it has had on both the home and to the school. The work in the kindergarten department has been very successful also. I have learned to look upon it as invaluable, from the fact that it takes up a large portion of the time of pupils in the schools, and among the hills with teacher, it teaches the child to speak English fluently and strengthens the mind and body to a wonderful extent. The results of the kindergarten training are seen as the children advance.

Buildings.—During the year the carpenters have completed the laundry building, with bathroom and sewing room attached; 100 feet of woodshed, with windlass, 50 feet addition to girls' dormitory; a spring house adjoining kitchen, besides making extensive repairs on kitchen, dining room, schoolhouse, tool house, and other buildings. All buildings occupied at present are in good repair.

Laundry.—This building is equipped with washer, mangle, extractor, and wringer, driven by a Leffel water wheel of 5 h.p. or 3.5 horsepower. A steam generator heats water for washing and other purposes. A laundress and three girls can now do the washing in three days, which formerly required 10 to 15 girls working hard for five days to complete the same or less work. The pieces washed each week average 1,000. The next year it will reach fully 2,500.

Sewing room.—The following is the list of articles manufactured:

- Aprons
- Sheets (bed) 133
- Sheets (table) 2
- Curtains 53
- Boys 24
- Dresses 53
- Under 164
- Dresses (night) 41
- Suits 164
- Garters 18
- Towels 194
- Mittens 12
- Wash 13
- Wall pockets 3

The seamstress boasts that each girl over 12 years can cut, fit, and sew her own dresses and other garments without depending on others for help.

Kitchens and dining room.—Although the variety of food has not been great, yet an abundance, well prepared, has been furnished. The cleanliness maintained is pleasing to note. To teach the pupils which will benefit them in their homes is the great object in this as in the other departments.

Bathrooms.—When the new room was finished a complete system consisting of fifteen showers was put in place. The showers are supplied from a tank of 2,500 gallons' capacity, heated by steam generator in the laundry. The fifty bath tubs is a thing of the past in this school.

The boys have had ample room. The girls were crowded, but the completion of the new building relieves this and furnishes an abundance of room, besides, with few changes, providing a fine sitting room, play room, and room for clothes closets. When the school opened on September 2 all wash basins were abolished, and the children wash in running water. Each child has its own towel. We consider that the abandonment of bath tubs and wash basins relieves the school of a source of great danger. The immense amount of work that the laundress can do enables us to change sheets, table clothes, towels, etc., as often as is necessary to keep them perfectly clean.

The school garden is in splendid condition. The entire vegetable crop is promising. Owing to lack of rain the grain is short. The progress of the boys is clearly noticeable. The success in this department is due to Mr. Hunter's ability as a farmer and a teacher. Character of work consists in general farming, gardening, fruit growing, and care of livestock.

Course of work.—The child is made familiar with tools and machinery and taught how to care for them. As he grows older and becomes stronger he is gradually taught—

1. To care for the stock.
2. When and how to gather the grain, vegetables, etc.
3. To prune the trees and to trim and cut back small fruits.
4. To prepare the ground to receive crops.
5. When and how to plant and sow.
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Details consist of about thirty boys and are changed monthly. They work one-half of each day. Details are graded and pupils advanced from one grade to another, as shown in course of work above.

Carpenter shop.—While a reasonable amount of work has been done, I can not report much progress for the boys, although the brightest were placed on the detail.

Bake shop.—In charge of an Indian baker, whose work is quite satisfactory.

Sanitary.—During the winter the children were troubled with severe colds. None of these terminated fatally. One death occurred, caused by tuberculosis. A sewerage system would make the sanitary condition of the school first class.

Religious.—All the pupils attend Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a.m. Many also attend the services held by the missionary. A Christian Endeavor each Sunday evening is largely attended by the pupils.

Very respectfully,

The Superintendent of Indian Schools.

R. B. Graham, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., AUGUST, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with the required statistics and such other information as I am able to collect.

The inclosed census reports show a population of 3,848 Indians, distributed over the thirty-two reservations of this agency, which are scattered over an immense section of country; in fact, the agency embraces all of southern California.

I find the Indians generally industrious, quiet, and inoffensive, ready to work when work is to be had by them, and advancing in the art of civilized pursuits as rapidly as can be expected. Their farms are in fair condition, considering the disadvantages they are laboring under. The want of water for irrigation is probably the most serious drawback they have to contend with, nearly every reservation of the agency being in the same condition to some extent. This has been brought about by white settlers diverting the waters of streams and otherwise using the flow of springs and water supplies that fed the streams from which the Indians obtained their supply of water. I see no way to adjust this matter without a long and tedious lawsuit, covering many cases and affecting many old and well-established water rights.

The Indians are interested in stock raising to a greater extent than any other pursuit, their lands being in most cases short of a supply of water for farming. This could be overcome in some instances, but not in all, or on all reservations.

At Soboba.—The industrial garden established there last year has proven a decided success. The Indians are interested in the work, and seem to take that interest which is commendable.

At Caballito.—The Indians are interested in stock raising for the reason that their reservation is better adapted to that industry than anything else. They could grow very fine apples, cherries, and such fruits had they the water to irrigate them. The irrigation of this reservation could be accomplished at not an unreasonable expenditure.

At Capitan Grande.—The Indians are especially obedient, kind, and progressive. Their lands have been allotted to them, with which they are perfectly satisfied. Their children attend school regularly; are bright, intelligent, and apt scholars.

At Mesa Grande.—The condition of the Indians is somewhat improved over their standing of last year. The day-school teacher has exercised her good offices with them, and, I am informed, has done a great deal of good.

At Pechanga.—The Indians are contented, but in a deplorable condition for want of water. They are actually short of sufficient water to drink. Their sanitary condition is bad, and the matter of their progress and civilization is seriously crippled.

At Yuma.—The capricious Colorado River has caused and havoc by its untimely overflow. I have relieved the immediate necessities of the Indians, as authorized. The reservation is sadly in need of a physician and farmer, without which they are rapidly drifting away from civilized pursuits of their ancestors.

At Potero.—The best of feeling exists. The Indians are kind, obedient, and industrious. Their crops have not been good, however, though their stock is in fair shape.

I am informed that many reservations forming this agency are erroneously located, among which I find by the records of this office are Laguna, Campo, La Pesta, Inija, Manzanita, and Twenty nine Palms, and I may add that the Martinez Village of Indians is not situated on the Torres Reservation. Special Agent Patton has recently surveyed Laguna and Campo, and I think he also surveyed
La Posta, Inaja, and Manzanita. His reports will, however, show this event, if it has been done. He is now surveying the Twenty-nine Palms Reservation, after which he will make a locating survey of the Martinez Indian village, on the Torres Reservation.

At Morongo.—The water supply is short, owing to natural causes in part and to needed repairs of the rock ditch, which under authority given will have my immediate attention. The Indians are thrifty as can be expected, are well advanced in civilized pursuits, and are industrious, good people.

At Aguacaliente (Warner's Ranch).—The same old suit is going on for the ownership of the property; I have great hopes of the Indians' final success. I shall give them all the aid I possibly can; my short time in office, however, has not enabled me to be of much service so far to them.

San Luis Rey and San Philippa.—Villages being located on patented lands are beyond my aid. The Indians are undergoing a process of slow but sure eviction from their homes.

Aguacaliente No. 2 (Palm Springs).—The water troubles of this place have been in part settled. The difficulty is not entirely adjusted, however, as Mr. McCallum, the president of the company, has died, thus leaving matters in an unfinished condition.

At Torres Reservation.—The Indians are in need of water at several of the villages, chiefly among which are the villages of Torres and Martinez. The well at the Martinez school, I have not had time to examine. I can not say much of its condition at present, further than its flow is totally inadequate; I shall report upon this matter as time may permit.

At Santa Ynez.—I am informed that the Indians are doing quite well under the new order of things. They are satisfied that their homes are secured to them for all time to come; therefore they are contented and happy.

At Twenty-nine Palms.—I find that little can be said in favor of the reservation. The Indians are destitute and without a chance to advance in the line of civilization. The facts are, that they have neither land nor water with which to accomplish any good results. Special Agent Patton is now surveying the reservation. It is to be hoped that he will find a better condition of things than was found by the preliminary survey made last winter.

Allotments.—In the matter of allotments nothing has been done this year of which I am sufficiently informed to make a report; but I am satisfied from what I have seen that all of the reservations should be patented and allotted at the earliest date possible, and those that can not be patented should have their outside boundary lines surveyed and so designated by monuments that anyone could know the exterior lines of the reservation.

The day schools I find in a thrifty condition. What repairs may be necessary, as well as the needs of the schools, I will make the subject of future reports.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of teachers</th>
<th>Compensation per month</th>
<th>Location of school</th>
<th>Number of days attendance</th>
<th>Average number of pupils enrolled during the year</th>
<th>Average attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Winship</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>2,849</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E. Morris</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>4,840</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles E. Burton</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Solola</td>
<td>4,920</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. J. Sulsberry</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Cholla</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Dean</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Pechanga</td>
<td>2,620</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Babbitt</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Agua Caliente</td>
<td>2,571</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C. B. Watkins</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>2,163</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora Colah</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>La Jolia</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ora M. Salmon</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. F. Thomas</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Caliente Grande</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M. Gates</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following tabulated statement shows the names of the reservations (or villages), their population by sexes, the population under 15 years of age and their sexes, the population of children of school age by sexes, the number speaking English, and the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservations</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Population under 15 years</th>
<th>Population of school age</th>
<th>Number speaking English</th>
<th>Number of dwellings</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>Aqua Caliente No. 2</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustine</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahulla</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayon</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colton</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaja</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Coyotes</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panam</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rincón</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soboba</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syquan</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ynez</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temescal</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
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<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-nine Palms</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua Caliente</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port La Cruz</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerta Ygnoría</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Rey</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Felipe</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
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<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,232</td>
<td>3,232</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>1,473</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sanitary condition of the reservations has improved, generally speaking, of which the report of the physician, C. C. Wainwright, will treat more particularly. It is as follows:

The medical treatment of the Indians on the Mission-Tule Consolidated Agency is a very difficult task from the fact that the reservations that constitute this agency are small and scattered over a very large area of territory. Every climatic condition imaginable almost is found where these Indians live. In July and August the extremes are found on the Colorado desert, when the temperature runs up to 130° in the shade at Torres Reservation, and in December and January in the Los Coyotes Mountains, at the San Ygnoría village; the other extreme is found in the thermometer does not go very near upon these people. Their manner of living, smoking, and drinking, and the climate in which they live, render them easy victims to the above list of diseases. The people of the tribe are very much more than the others, and any iy mixture of the actions of all of them in some degree.

Mission Indians, as a rule, have no individuality, no self-assertion; they do not rise above circumstances, nor do they have the power to extricate themselves from the smallest difficulties; they are not able to think, nor to exert themselves in any way, to do good. The only thing they do is to bear their sufferings, and to do good. They have good memories, and, with all their faults, judge people very correctly, and any violation of the rules of the society circumscribes the usefulness of any kind of work.

To reach the most people, to go right into their homes, lift them up firmly out of their destitution, break up their superstitions, supplant the "medicine man," get them to use intelligent medicines, teach the benefits of cleanliness, and give them a chance to work. It takes years of constant care, with the patience and persistence, to accomplish this work. For Indians have good memories, and, with all their faults, judge people very correctly, and any violation of the rules of the society circumscribes the usefulness of any kind of work.

To reach the most people, I teach domestic medicines to the teachers, matrons, and the Indians themselves. The teachers and matrons are apt scholars, and do well in acute cases, and in some cases of emergency. I supply them with remedies, so that no Indian that falls sick near a teacher or matron has been saved in this manner.

The Indians learn slowly, and every year I can see they advance. As much as the "medicine man" has less and less influence over the tribes, and many of them have quit altogether their incantations and adopted some other mode of making a living.
To reach the most people, in addition, I never go on a reservation unless I see and talk to all the members of the tribe. In this manner I collect vital statistics, the only correct way and a very important part of the service.

Through the past winter and spring we have had a scourge of smallpox throughout the agency and very distressing in its results, as many of the children are not able to work when the chance offers itself, consequently much suffering ensued from scarcity of subsistence. Measles have also been epidemic on some of the reservations, resulting in a large mortality among the small children, caused by the poor shelter offered by the Indian huts.

Before closing this paper I desire to call the attention of the Department to an inhuman custom among the Mission Indians which is very distressing to myself. It is the way the Indians treat their old and infirm. After an old man or woman becomes so aged and decrepit that he or she is not able to forage or work, they place them in a brush hut and keep them supplied with only water until they die from sheer exhaustion.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of cases treated, the births, and deaths for the fiscal year 1897:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Patients treated during fiscal year 1896</th>
<th>Patients treated during fiscal year 1897</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July, 1896</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August, 1896</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September, 1896</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 1896</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 1896</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December, 1896</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January, 1897</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 1897</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, 1897</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April, 1897</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May, 1897</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 1897</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,962</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The police service I find is efficient. The men composing the force are trustworthy, good men, worthy of the trust they have in hand.

In conclusion, I must thank the Department for its able support.

In submitting this, my first annual report, I beg to state that my tenure of office has been of such brief duration that I must of necessity depend largely for my information of the various reservations and the compilation of statistics upon my efficient clerk, Mr. N. Davenport.

Very respectfully,

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 18, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the Round Valley Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The agency, having been abolished by act of Congress, has been under the control of the superintendent of the Round Valley Indian school since November 4, 1889, at which date I received for the property and assumed control of it, relieving First Lieut. Thomas Connolly, First Infantry, U.S.A., who was at that time acting agent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Males over 18 years</th>
<th>Females over 16 years</th>
<th>School children between 6 and 18 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concow</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lake and Redwood</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukia and Wylackie</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt River and Nommackie</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population this year 644
Population last year 631
Increase for this year 10
The apparent increase seems due this year, as last, to the return of absent Indians, as appears from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Excess of deaths over births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land.**—The Indians own by allotment all the land suitable for agriculture except the comparatively small areas reserved for school, missionary, and agency purposes. The tract for agency uses, excepting, perhaps, 20 acres, will probably be allotted during the coming year.

For crops raised, stock owned, etc., see statistics submitted.

**Farming Implements.**—I regret to state that the issue of machinery, etc., to the Indians has been a sad failure, except in a very few cases, when the purpose of said issue is taken into consideration. The mowers and reapers and binders, which ought to be nearly new, are almost worthless, owing to neglect and exposure to hard usage and rough weather. Unless some compulsory measures by which to induce Indians to care for their machinery are resorted to, it is a waste of money to issue it to them.

**Religious.**—The religious and missionary interests have been, as during the preceding year, under the charge of Rev. Colin Anderson and his wife, and the former's report is herewith submitted.

**Proper.**—I regret to state that, owing to the extremely dry and unfavorable weather prevailing here this season, the Indians' crops will be a failure, and unless the aid of Government is extended there must inevitably be great want and suffering among the Indians before spring.

Owing to the fact that the Indians here were so recently released from the stringent supervision incident to a regular agency, coupled with the reprehensible laxity of the local authorities in the enforcement of law, the conditions here are most deplorable, rendering the task of the officer in charge of preserving order on the reservation difficult and unpleasant. Adultery is common, and is not looked upon as of any consequence. Very few couples are married legally, the Indians heretofore having been permitted to retain or dismiss wives at pleasure.

Here, as elsewhere, whiskey is a deadly foe to the advancement of the Indians; but in this locality it is especially difficult to counteract the liquor influences, owing, first, to the difficulty of inducing witnesses to testify, and, second, to the imbecility, or worse, of the petty local magistrates, who frequently discharge causes worthy of trial simply because a warped local sentiment rather than the plain law of the land is their guide.

Another source of evil is found in the actions of some of the stockmen. These men graze their herds on the reservation, despite the strenuous efforts made to prevent them. Indictments are frustrated by methods more effective than defensible. A witness who can not be coaxed nor terrified into silence is silenced by the assassin's bullet, and the investigation by the local magistrates into the killing is only perfunctory.

In addition to these drawbacks from outside the reservation, there is no unity of action nor harmony in council among the Indians, owing to the petty tribal jealousies incident to the remnants of so many different tribes living together.

Under the conditions above set forth, it is not surprising that the progress of the Indians in this valley has not been remarkable. These simple people are still bewildered by their sudden release from the restraints formerly imposed upon them, and, discouraged by constant losses from the stock raiders, drugged with the adulterated whiskey they are so easily led to swallow, debauched by idleness and dissipation, and defrauded on every hand, they naturally tend to sink into the sloth and vice of their ancient savage state. If the unhappy conditions of their present surroundings are alleviated, I have no doubt of their gradual but steady rise from their present dependence and their final attainment of manly independence; but the crying evils above named, if unchecked, must inevitably result in further dissipation, degradation, and misery.

**School.**—I assumed charge of the school November 4, 1896. The boarding features of the school had been discontinued, and the employees transferred to other schools; so that the school was not in operation then, and could not be reopened until December 1, 1896, owing to an epidemic of measles which was prevailing at that time.

The school was then reopened as a day school and continued as such until May 10, 1897, with poor success, for reasons which I have reported in previous communications. For those reasons, and upon the recommendations of Inspector John Lane and Special Agent M. D. Shelby, your honorable office on April 1,
1897, transferred 28 of the largest pupils to Salem Indian School, and also re-established the boarding features of this school; which change was effected May 10, and has continued with excellent results since that date, with an average attendance of about 80 pupils.

The school room work was under the immediate direction of William J. Nolan, assisted by Francis D. Wilson, who are earnest and competent workers. The "Outlines of School Work" and syllabuses of "Number" and "Language" have been carefully considered and used as a basis for graduation and instruction.

The industrial department, under Charles M. Trubody, has received careful attention. It consisted of cultivating the farm, caring for the stock, sawing wood, etc.

The employees, with one exception, have been loyal, earnest workers; and with that one exception I have shown my appreciation of their services by re-nominating them, and hope to be able to retain them.

The school building is too small for the present needs of the school. The present capacity is only about 30 boarding pupils. A new school building with an assembly hall, a new warehouse, laundry, and barn and a cottage for use of the superintendent are paramount necessities. The sewerage of the school is also in a very bad condition and requires immediate attention. The water system is also in a deplorable condition and should be remedied as early as practicable.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the honorable Indian Office for the support given me in the administration of the school, and the unaniimity with which my requests have been granted.

The thanks of the employees are due to the Office for courtesies extended. I desire also to express my appreciation of the generous support uniformly accorded me in my numerous requests for the agency.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. PATRICK,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, August 4, 1877.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to herewith present to you an informal report of my work as missionary under the direction and by the appointment of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the last four years I have labored, with my wife and those in charge of the agency, for the uplifting of this people, and endeavoring as best I could to incite them to accept the pure and holy principles set forth in the blessed gosp of God and our Savior.

With the deepest gratitude to Him that I acknowledge that a marked improvement has been attained on some lines, and a few have seemed to accept the teachings and are endeavoring to conform their lives to them. Yet I am free to confess that the result of our labors are, as far as I can satisfactorily, there being so many obstacles in the way, and unless they can be removed it will be impossible for any measure of success to crown our labors or the labors of any man or body of men.

The diminishing influence of bad white men, in conjunction with the withering, deadening effect of the saloons, where the Indians can, from time to time, procure all the whisky they desire in spite of the law which forbids the traffic; the utter impossibility of convicting any of these hadmen before our local courts—a sad commentary on the rotten condition of society; and not only this, but these combinations even go so far as to hold the argument of removing out of their way, by rifle or otherwise, any who dare interfere with their plans or punish their crimes.

The superintendent, George W. Patrick, has, by his firm and manly adherence to the strict spirit and letter of the law, and the conscientious and faithful discharge of his duty, regardless of consequences, struck the keynote that it sustained in time tell for good. If these Indians could be protected from the saloon power, and could have whisky kept from them, they could and would soon be self-supporting and industrious.

The boarding school and present efficient corps of teachers and other employees aid me much in my work, and I am in hopes that we shall, in the near future, see marked improvement in the young and rising generation.

Another serious hindrance in the work is the utter disregard of law and decency in refusing to acknowledge the marriage laws, and in their pairing off just as long as it suits their convenience, and then separating and taking up with some one else, leaving children to suffer the curse of their sin.

We hold services on the Sabbath at 10:30 a.m., with an average attendance of 100. The best of order is usually preserved, and they engage in the exercises with a good deal of interest, especially the singing. We have the Sunday-school lesson read in concert, and a short exposition of the text, with a practical application to present needs.

I have baptized some 25 adults and 50 children. Some 30 have professed saving faith in the world's Redeemer on beds of sickness and death. Only 3 couples have been married by me, and not more than that number by the magistrate in Corabel during the four years embraced in this report, which I respectfully request to submit.

Sincerely,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs

COLIN ANDERSON, Missionary.
In this connection much praise is due to the physician and disciplinarian for the extreme care with which he has personally supervised the making of the toilets of the larger boys. At each school session they have been as carefully and as neatly dressed as the girls and small boys; while his system of bathing is the best I have ever seen in the service. Under it no paper bath is possible.

Health.—The health of the institution has been unparalleled in my experience. Very few cases of serious sickness have occurred during the year; all have speedily recovered; no deaths have occurred and no pupils have been sent home to die. Our physician has been watchful to note incipient disease and skillful in his treatment.

The clerical work has been very skillfully and satisfactorily done and “exceptions” few. The greatest harmony has prevailed among the employees during the entire year and the school life has been very pleasant. The Indians are very friendly, and some of the pupils are so attached to the school that they insist upon remaining during vacation.

Needs of the school.—A dining room, kitchen, and bakery, similar to that at Chilocco school, with modern appliances for steam cooking, and a four-room school building, with assembly hall above, are absolute necessities. Estimates will be forwarded, with the earnest request that the sum be incorporated in the general appropriation bill for fiscal year 1899.

Needs of the Indians.—The greatest need of these Indians is that the valley of the Colorado from the old bridge below Needles to Hardyville, upon the Arizona side, be set apart as a reservation for their use; that the lands be allotted in smallness to them; that a subagency be created with superintendent of Mohave Indian school subagent, whose salary should be correspondingly increased. This would be a great benefit to the school and to the Indians, who are now without legal control and guidance.

Irrigation should also be furnished them. They are peaceful, friendly, and industrious. They need help only in these lines to become independent, self-supporting, self-respecting citizens. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated for irrigation purposes and the above suggestions be acted upon immediately. The hope of the school lies largely in the improvement of the home life of the Indians.

Prospects of school.—The prospects of the school were never brighter. They fully justify the outlay herein recommended. I look forward with encouragement and renewed zeal to better work in future. I am grateful to the Department for its efforts in obtaining generous appropriations for the fiscal year 1898, which will add so much to the efficiency and comfort of the school life.

Thanking you for the courteous and prompt manner in which my requests have been almost uniformly granted, I am,

Very respectfully,

Jno. J. McKon,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, CAL., July 15, 1897.

Sir: In compliance with the circular letter I forward herewith my annual report for the Fort Yuma Indian Industrial School for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Situated on a hill overlooking the Colorado River, this school is fortunate in having good drainage, very necessary for the maintenance of the health of pupils.

The Yuma Indian Reservation forms a half circle around the base of the hill, extending several miles to a range of sand hills. The close proximity of the reservation is not, in my opinion, a benefit to the school. I deem it a great hindrance to the advancement of the pupils, as in many cases the work of the schoolroom is undone at home, and to check the habit of visiting between the school and home on the reservation seems an impossibility. The best that can be done in the matter is to control these migrations and guard against the ill effects which often follow an absence from school, even though it be for a short time only.

It is unfortunate that as yet nothing has been done in the way of providing the adult Indians of this tribe with the means of irrigating the land on the reservation. Without water it is impossible to grow crops of any kind, although the land is very fertile and susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. In lieu of any permanent and reliable supply of water these Indians avail themselves of low lands overflowed along the course of the Colorado River to plant their crops and eke out a very precarious livelihood thereby.

I refer to this matter as showing how little can be expected from the influence of a home under such conditions and with surroundings such as usually attend.
If the work of this school during the past eleven years fails to point a moral or show the full influence of education on the Indian character, I attribute such failure more to the state of life among the Indians on the reservation than to anything wanting in the system of education in practice. It is a lamentable fact and only too true that the parents of the pupils of this school appreciate but little the advantages of an education. I am inclined to think in the majority of cases the feeding and clothing of their children is a more potent factor in securing their consent to an attendance at school of the children than any prospect of future mental improvement to be gained thereby.

There are, however, a few exceptions among the Yuma Indian families. These have shown some appreciation for the work done in the school, and in such cases a marked degree of advancement in studies and improvement in habits can be noticed in their children.

The attendance during the past year has averaged 105 boys and 65 girls. The pupils have made good progress in their studies during the year.

It is to be regretted the facilities for outdoor work are so poor. Not having any irrigated land, the school is without any cultivated land to furnish much-needed instruction for the boys of the school. Steady, continuous employment is a useful and necessary factor in the teaching of the Indian, old and young. Without it I consider the object of the school but half accomplished, and unless the work of the schoolroom is supplemented by labor in some branch of industrial training the ultimate results will, I fear, fall short of the desires of the Government, there being a strong natural tendency in the Indian character toward a life of idleness. Strenuous efforts to combat this disposition and check the retrograde movement will doubtless in time overcome this weakness in the race.

Connected with the school the sewing room furnishes a valuable aid in training Indian girls to become proficient in the use of the needle and sewing machine. Many of the pupils show examples of fancy sewing and crocheted work of great merit. All of the dresses of the girls and pants and waists of small boys and underwear used by the scholars, as well as the mending of the clothes—no small item, by the way—is done by the girls under the supervision of a seamstress and Indian assistant, a graduate of the school. The majority of the larger girls are able to cut and fit without any assistance from their teacher, and display a natural aptitude for the work.

The work in the kitchen and dining room and laundry is done by a number of the girl pupils detailed for a period of service in each department. Under the care and guidance of the matron and her assistant, the work in the several departments is well and cheerfully done.

The carpenter shop has given an opportunity to eight boys during the year to learn the trade. These boys have been in charge of a competent and painstaking mechanic, and show the result of careful training. The school buildings are old and in need of constant repair; the work of restoration gives work and instruction in the branch of industrial training.

The shoe shop connected with the school supplies the shoes for the entire school. The mending, no small item in itself, also is done here; six boys, under the care of a most competent and reliable shoemaker, have performed this labor in a most acceptable and satisfactory manner. The class of work done by these boys is very good, and would be a credit to any institution.

In addition to the work done in the carpenter and shoe shop, quite a number of the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher have performed service in painting the buildings, cleaning grounds, etc., all of which has given to those engaged an idea of a useful occupation.

During the past year a number of the larger boys and girls have found occupation in American families in the town of Yuma, Ariz. Care has been exercised in the selection of homes where the influence and example would be of the best. Reports from these are gratifying and give promise of much good. It is unfortunate that the field is so small and the demand for Indian help but little.

It would be impossible to secure the consent of the parents to their children leaving for other places far removed from home, as they have strong prejudices against leaving their reservations, no matter how strong the inducement offered. I am convinced by actual experience that this objection is purely imaginary, as the treatment accorded the Indian pupils away from home is all that could be wished for. Patience and the kindest consideration have marked the conduct of their employers.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Office of Indian Affairs for the courtesies extended during the past year.

MARY O'NEIL, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., July 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as superintendent of the Indian School at Phoenix, Ariz.

The school is admirably located 3 miles due north of the city of Phoenix. The plant consists of present 12 buildings, all told, most of which are in good repair. The appropriation of $30,000 made by the last Congress for repairs and improvements will permit the school to provide comfortably for about 500 children. It will be no trouble to fill the school to its utmost capacity; indeed, I already have applications for the full number. When this school, and all others in this vicinity, are filled, there will still remain 800 to 1,000 children of school age on the Pima and Papago reservations unprovided with school facilities.

In a few months five new shops will have been erected, enabling us to organize and develop properly the industrial and mechanical side of this institution.

The greatest need of the school now is a good sawdust system. All the natural conditions for such a system are favorable, viz., the necessary fuel, outlet, etc., and all that is required is the money. The sanitary conditions of the school are good, and with new sewer will be excellent.

Having been here but a few weeks, I will not attempt to give any detailed report. I find everything in good condition and the outlook bright. At the close of the present fiscal year I hope to report unprecedented progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. McCowan, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., August 14, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Greenville Indian Industrial School.

I have had no difficulty in keeping the attendance up to the fullest capacity of the school, and have, in fact, had to deny admittance to quite a number of children.

The fire.—On March 20 our main building burned, robbing us of kitchen, dining room, boys' and girls' dormitories, office, sewing room, employees' rooms, mess kitchen, etc., but by using the chapel (the property of the Women's National Industrial Association) as boys' dormitory, the laundry building as girls' dormitory, and of the schoolrooms as kitchen and dining room, we have been able to keep 40 pupils. I built a lean-to on the schoolhouse (at personal expense) which does duty as office, mess kitchen, and superintendent's bedroom.

During the fire the boys worked like firemen and succeeded in saving all the bedding from their dormitory, their Sunday suits, and many of the kitchen supplies. All of the pupils were willing to stay and put up with anything rather than go home. We had to feed them out of doors for two days. Altogether, I can say that the pupils are deserving of much praise for their behavior both during and after the fire. The employees are also deserving of commendation for their thorough devotion to the school and the pupils.

The fire added much to the expense of the school for the year, besides lowering the average attendance for the last quarter 10 or 12; but we are full of hope, and have reason to be encouraged and pleased with the results of the year's work, considering the disadvantages following the fire.

Purchase of school property.—May 15 the Government purchased the school property from the Women's National Indian Association, and now we are waiting and hoping for new buildings.

Improvement among pupils has been very marked in regard to deportment, the use of English, and progress in their studies. The several classes in arithmetic have made remarkable headway. The teacher tells me that she never took a brighter class through fractions than the class of eight that finished a few days before vacation. I also find that the children are exceedingly fond of history; for that reason I have in some cases taken up history instead of reading.

Industrial work.—The children have been more willing to work than ever before, and the result is great improvement in the sewing room and kitchen. Five of the girls can cut, set, and make a garment without help—one girl 17 and the others under 15 years of age satisfied with some very limited improvements made in the school. They are not yet able to provide for the necessary water supply. Then there is the need of a new sawdust system and water pipe. There is a need for a new building which would not only serve for a school but also as a residence for the principal. The school is growing and will need a new building. The principal, Mr. J. W. Shelly, is doing a fine work. The school is a success and will be a great help to the children. The pupils are well taught and well cared for.
under 15 years of age. One of the school girls is employed as mess cook, and gives entire satisfaction. The boys have cut several hundred cords of wood, and turned out some very nice work from the "carpenter shop," and here I am reminded of—

Needed improvements.—We need a real carpenter shop, a fence for the garden, and water pipe of sufficient size to protect us from fire and furnish water for irrigation. Then we need about 100 acres of valley land adjoining the property for a school farm. With cows, horses, etc., we could then show substantial results of industrial work.

Older Indians.—A progressive spirit has taken hold of the older Indians, resulting in new houses, more gardens, less whisky, and a greater desire to see their children educated.

The Sunday school, which old and young attend with increasing interest, is a great help to civilize the older Indians and to teach the children how to make good use of their education.

Health.—There has been very little sickness in the school, although there were several accidents of a serious nature. Two pupils who were very sick at the time of the fire went home and have since died. One of them, I think, might have recovered had it not been for the excitement and exposure incident to the fire. The other died of consumption.

Results.—The results among the Indians of the valley since the school started are apparent to any thoughtful observer, and speak in no uncertain way in favor of Indian education. Eight of the school boys are at work during vacation for neighboring farmers, and I have received good reports from everyone of them.

Inspection.—The school was officially visited during the year by Special Agent Colonel Shelby and Supervisor J. J. Anderson, and their counsel was very helpful. Claude N. Bennett, special allotting agent, visited the school incidentally and expressed himself as delighted with the situation here, and thought the prospects good for a large attendance of pupils when adequate buildings are completed.

I desire to return thanks to your office for the kindly consideration of the wants of this school.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

IN EAN SCHOOL, August 31, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for fiscal year 1897, viz: The average attendance for the year was 146, with an enrolment of 163. I am informed that numbers of Indian children were refused admittance by reason of lack of room.

I assumed charge of the school on June 2, 1897, and found everything in working order, method and system prevailing, and the pupils deriving all the benefits possible.

The school is located in the Perris valley, 4 miles north of the village of Perris. The land, consisting of 80 acres, is unusually poor, which, together with an inadequate supply of irrigation water, renders the growing of crops, trees, garden vegetables, shrubbery, etc., almost an impossibility. The school was located upon its present site in 1892, and a poorer place for an Indian school, it seems to me, could not have been found in southern California.

The buildings consist of (1) boys' quarters, in which class rooms, office, and a few rooms for employees, boys' sleeping apartments, are located; (2) girls' quarters, with dining hall, kitchen, and a few employees' rooms therein, in addition to girls' sleeping apartments, etc.; (3) hospital, which is mainly used as quarters for employees. These buildings are supplemented with a few minor structures, such as boys' wash house, laundry, barn, shop building, and storeroom.

The capacity of the school is rated at 100, but 100 are now crowded in. The school should be enlarged or rebuilt upon a more desirable site, with accommodations for at least 250 pupils, in order to care for the Indian children of southern California, many of whom have applied for admission and were turned off.

The school, under the charge of my predecessor, has been well managed, and a successful year brought to a close.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.