ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1898.
ASSAULT UPON NAVAJOES, ARIZONA.

A detailed statement was given in the last annual report of an assault upon sixteen Navajo families who were tending their flocks in the grazing district bounded on the east and north by the Little Colorado River and on the west by the Colorado River, a portion of the tract being within the boundaries of the Grand Canyon, National Park. From this district they were ejected by the officials of Coconino County, Ariz., with alleged losses to their flocks and herds. Since that time this office has received a report on the subject from the acting agent of the Navajo Agency, and also, by reference from the Department, has received reports from the United States district attorney for Arizona and from the governor of that Territory. The Indian agent contends that the Indians sustained considerable loss in their forcible removal by the county officials, while the district attorney and governor claim that no harm was done to the Indians, either in person or property. On these reports no action has yet been taken and the office is in doubt whether under the circumstances civil action should be instituted to recover damages which it is alleged the Indians sustained to their property.

MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA.

During the year patents have been issued for the Temecula allotments. No new allotments have been made in the field, nor have the allotments which were made several years ago on the Rincon, Potrero, and Capitan Grande reservations been completed, because the plats of survey have not yet been furnished by the General Land Office. The proposed exchange of lands with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, affecting four reservations, has not yet been completed, this part of the business being also before the General Land Office.

Additional tracts of land are needed for several of the reservations. It was the duty of the Mission Indians Commission, under the act of January 12, 1891, to select as reservations for the several bands or villages of Indians the lands that were at that time in their possession and occupation. But this the commission failed to do in several cases, and it was found that the failure could be remedied only by a special act of Congress. In compliance with Department instructions, this office prepared and submitted, January 5 last, draft of bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be patented to the Mission Indians such tracts of the public lands in the State of California as he shall find upon examination to have been in the occupation of the Indians, and are now required and needed by them, and were not selected for them by the commission. This draft is contained in Senate Doc. No. 54, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.
During last year we had five different cooks, greatly to the detriment of the service of that department. The laundry has been ably conducted and the character of the work excellent. The recent addition of a cold hand mangle has proven a valuable help.

For the first time in the past four years, the sewing room is now in competent hands. The work is expeditiously and properly performed and the girls well taught.

The matron's department continues to be managed thoroughly, systematically, and in a manner highly creditable to the school and service. Work in the industrial teacher's department has also been well managed and faithfully performed.

Work in the carpenter and harness shops under the charge of two Apaches has been, as usual, satisfactory. All the repairs needed on the pupils' shoes are made, and Indians' and agency harness repaired and plow harness, etc., manufactured.

The Apache disciplinarian and assistant matron have been valuable in their line of work. The work of the primary schoolroom has been up to its usual standard of excellence. That of the higher grade, although having suffered seriously in the past, is now in competent hands.

I trust that a kindergarten department will be added to the school next year.

A deplorable condition as regards educational facilities prevails here. For every child in school there are at least 10 growing up in ignorance, vice, and sin, for whom no school is provided. In most of the parents would willingly send them to this school if they could be accommodated. The sentiment regarding education has very materially changed with the older Indians during my four years' acquaintance with them, and a kind feeling prevails toward the school. The parents give us no trouble and do not encourage the children in running away nor other wrong doings.

Discipline is easily maintained, and the school is regarded by the pupils and in which all share alike.

The greatest obstacle in the way of progress in schoolroom work is the aversion of the pupils to the use of the English language. As they do not readily learn any English outside of the school, they can not withdraw from the need of it, and its use can be insured only by disciplinary measures. The English used among themselves is so broken that only a careful observer can distinguish it from the Indian tongue, which is very difficult and guttural. The Mohaves far exceed the Apaches in the use of English and in mental ability, while the reverse is true of manual training.

During the present year 5 of the largest boys and 1 girl were voluntarily transferred to the Phoenix Training School, where they are satisfied pupils. Another party will be transferred in September, and a party of 9 boys and 5 girls to Carlisle at the end of this year.

The general health of the school has been good. The epidemic of measles which afflicted the school last year left its effects in the form of pulmonary disease which proved fatal in several cases. We have been afflicted with whooping cough during the latter part of this year, with no serious results, although the death rate in the camp was enormous. The parents do not fail to contrast these conditions, and this helps to keep the school in favor.

The usual holidays have been properly observed, and Sunday exercises, in which we have been assisted by the Rev. Plocher, who has a small mission on the reservation, have been maintained.

Supervisors Peairs and Caner and Inspectors McCormick and Nesler have visited the school during the past two years, giving helpful suggestions and encouragement.

The school closed with a dinner to which parents and friends were invited—a custom established by me four years ago, and now eagerly looked forward to and expected by all. The guests are seated in the school dinner room, the tables being three times filled. The greater part of the pupils are seated at a table excepting at these annual dinners, and the children take pride and interest in teaching their parents proper behavior.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the support and encouragement received, and of the assistance in carrying on this extremely difficult field.

Very respectfully,

LYDIA L. HUNT, Superintendent.

First Lt. STEVIG RICK.
Seventh Cavalry, United States Army, Acting Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., June 30, 1888.

Sr: I have the honor to submit the following report of service at this agency during the fiscal year ending to-day:

The census roll of the Hoopas exhibits the following statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residing on Redwood Creek near the reservation</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent at school</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of males above 18 years</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of females above 14 years ........................................... 150
Number of children 6 to 10 years ............................................ 118
Number of families, including Redwood people ......................... 113
Births during the year ................................................................ 15
Deaths during the year ................................................................ 13
Number of frame houses built during the year ......................... 9
Rods of fence made during the year (estimated) ..................... 1,200
Stock owned by Indians (estimated):
Horses and mules .................................................................... 300
   Cattle ................................................................................. 100
   Swine ............................................................................... 600
   Poultry .............................................................................. 1,200

Area of land under cultivation:
   In grain (about) ................................................................. acres 750
   In garden (about) ................................................................. 100

Total ......................................................................................... 850

The product must be estimated, and will be about as follows:

Wheat ........................................................................ 4,000
Oats ............................................................................ 3,600
Barley ........................................................................... 250
Corn .................................................................................. 500
Hay .................................................................................. 550
Peas and beans .................................................................. 300
Vegetables ......................................................................... 8,000

The people are industrious, prosperous, and contented, and quietude and good
order prevail among them at all times. The agency establishment will be discontinued
from to-day, the supervision of the affairs of the people having been deputed
to the school superintendent, a very conscientious gentleman, who possesses their
regard and confidence in large measure.

The boarding school was in session during the term required by the regulations,
and closed on the 24th instant. The average attendance during the year was 146.8.
The report of the superintendent is enclosed herewith.

Missionary work of a very practical kind is carried on among the people of the
reservation and among the neighboring Indians by Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Goddard,
who represent the Indian Association. They are eminently successful, as well as
practical, and on this account are highly regarded by the people.

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

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Major, United States Army, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPE VALLEY BOARDING SCHOOL.
Hoopa, Cal., July 6, 1883.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the year 1883.

Number of pupils who have attended school during the year: Boys, 111; girls, 98; total, 209.
Average attendance during term time .................................... 146.8. Lowest monthly average, 68, for the month of
September; highest, 167.8, for February. The growth of the school is shown by the following table:

Average attendance—

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although during a large part of the year the school has labored under unfavorable conditions,
yet, taking all things into account, we believe distinct gains have been made.

Comparing our work of the last four months with that of previous years, we find for the
school an increased popularity with the Indians and children, a more regular attendance, and a
spirit of greater happiness and contentment among the pupils, and better results than ever
before in the molding of character. The children have received at the hands of the care takers
better care and sympathy. There has been no death nor serious illness.

The industrial and class-room work has been carried on as heretofore with success.

Among new features of work are a recently organized girls' cooking class, which has proved
successful and will materially assist us in influencing the homes of the people, and an embroi-
dery class, kindly organized and conducted by a lady sojourning at the school.

Particular attention has been given to the social enjoyments of the children. The "same
REPORT OF MISSION-TULE AGENCY.

MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
San Jacinto, Cal., August —, 1893.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit a report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, together with the report of the agency physician, which is made a part of this report, and the usual statistics. Scattered as this agency is and embracing so many reservations, a comprehensive report in detail would no doubt be burdensome and not desirable. There are, however, some principal features of the work to which I respectfully ask your attention.

This agency embraces the whole of southern California, extending from Tule River, in Tulare County, on the north, to the Mexican line on the south, and from the Colorado River on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. Within this territory are located some 32 reservations of various sizes and stages of improvement.

General conditions.—Among the Mission Indians we may find every condition of life, ranging from Indian affluence to abject poverty. As a rule these people are very poor. They have adopted the civilized modes of dressing and housekeeping. Some of them have fair houses, in which they take considerable pride. Left alone the Mission Indians are a phlegmatic, indolent, improvident, and fairly good-natured class of people. They are entirely ignorant of ordinary business methods, and put implicit trust in the Government and its agents in the management of their affairs.

Once they possessed the best of this land, in fact, owned it all. The advent of the white man has resulted in their discomfiture, and they have been driven back to inhospitable canyons, gravelly wastes, and mountain tops. In this position we find them to-day, humiliated, and in many cases legally robbed of their former possessions. The protection of their remaining rights from the rapacity of the whites, even to the pillaging of the little feed that grows within the confines of their reservation, is a task of no small magnitude.

While upon this subject it would be apropos to consider the self-support of these people. I desire to call your attention forcibly to this fact, that they are not in any sense of the term self-supporting. In a majority of instances they are geographically located so that self-support is impossible. Without soil or water, they are obliged to depend upon the acorn and mesquite bean crop and other forage for their subsistence. From this you can readily see that subsistence must be furnished the sick to make their recovery a reasonable possibility. I anticipate great suffering among these Indians, especially among the aged, infirm, and indigent, this coming winter, which has the appearance of being long, cold, and wet, as they are ill provided with any store of provisions or necessities, and the usual fund for this purpose set apart in the appropriation bill for support of Mission Indians is entirely inadequate for the actual needs of the people in any year.

The outside boundary lines of many of the reservations are not marked by suitable monuments defining the limits of the lands set apart for Indian use, which causes confusion, doubt, and annoyance in the transaction of business connected with these particular reservations, and I shall recommend at an early date that provision be made for the performance of this very necessary work.

Indian land titles.—The fact that many Indians are living on lands alleged to be granted by the Government of Mexico to various missions and private parties renders the advancement of these particular Indians impossible. On account of the uncertainty of their possessions and the chaotic condition of such land titles, strenuous efforts should be made by the proper authorities to forever settle the legal status of the occupants. I shall, therefore, in the near future make recommendations which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Department.
The Santa Ynez land question, I am pleased to report, promises a satisfactory solution both to the Indians in interest and the Department.

Schools.—The pupils and their parents are taking a great deal of interest and pride in the day schools of their respective reservations, which is due to the pains-taking care and effective work of the teachers in the service, as well as the effect of the well-used noonday lunches. The schools are a credit to the service; while the buildings are in good order, except in the instance of the Caballina, Martinez, and Mesa Grande buildings, which have been reported upon and request made for their repairs. The item of water is becoming a question of serious moment at several of the schools, which shall be made the subject of future correspondence; this is also true of the reservations.

Liquor traffic.—This very annoying and mortifying traffic is next to impossible to suppress, as the Indians will not testify against the dealers, nor will they aid me in the collection of sufficient proof to establish a conviction. These parasites are materially aided in their nefarious business by the remoteness of the reservations from the agency headquarters and the facility with which they can conceal themselves when suspecting apprehension. Of my own means, I keep a standing reward for the arrest and conviction of any offenders. I thoroughly believe, however, that this work should be done by the United States marshal, who has competent and skillful men at his command who are not known to the lawbreakers and who could easily incognito bring to justice this class of offenders with a round turn in a way that fear alone would suppress this most vicious of all vices. I shall make recommendations along this line in a future communication.

Allotments.—The following table shows the reservations allotted, the number of allotments, and by whom allotted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>By whom allotted</th>
<th>Number of allotments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>Miss Kate Foote</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>Carare</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tejon</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyuan</td>
<td>Patton</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 301

Patents have been delivered to the following reservations in severalty:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Number of allotments</th>
<th>Date of allotment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pala</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mar. 5, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syquan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temecula</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Nov. 3, 1897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>Name of teacher</th>
<th>Compensation per month</th>
<th>Location of school</th>
<th>Number of days attendance</th>
<th>Average number of pupils enrolled during year</th>
<th>Average attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. H. Winship</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>2,742</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E. Morris</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>5,616</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chauncey Burton</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Soboba</td>
<td>3,821</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ella L. Burton</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4,068</td>
<td>24-20</td>
<td>18.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. A. Bingham</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>3,635</td>
<td>23-20</td>
<td>19.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. J. Salsberry</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Caballina</td>
<td>2,888</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell Dean</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Pechanga</td>
<td>3,083</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Rabitt</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Agua Caliente</td>
<td>8,642</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora Oslie</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>La Jolla</td>
<td>4,284</td>
<td>19-20</td>
<td>17.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orm M. Salmons</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>4,549</td>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>19.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. P. Thomas</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>4,549</td>
<td>17-20</td>
<td>19.22</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 school age and their sexes, the number speaking English, the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians, and their tribes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservations</th>
<th>Population Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Population under 15 Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Population of school age Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Number of Indians speaking English</th>
<th>Number of Dwellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aqua Caliente No. 2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustine</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabrillo</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyamaca</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calardon</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Coyotes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pala</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauma</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syquion</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ysabel</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Miguel</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temecula</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torres</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twenty-nine Palms</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages not on reserva-</td>
<td>2,067</td>
<td>1,881</td>
<td>3,948</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>1,807</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>3,327</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>1,260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Explanation to letters in the right-hand column: C. Cabrillo; D. Diegeno; S. Serrano; S. L. San Lucanita; S. Y. Santa Ysabel; C. P. Cupanita; T. R. Tule River; Y. Yuma; P. Pineda.

I regret to state that I have not been able to get the census of the La Guna, La Posta, and Manzanita reservations.

Police.—I am more than pained to chronicle the death of Capt. John Morongo, captain of police of this agency, for many years an efficient officer, a true and trustworthy friend. In his death his family and his people have suffered an irreparable loss and this agency a valuable officer and friend impossible to replace; yet I must say for the men that they are trustworthy and diligent men, well qualified for their several trusts and charges.

Sanitary.—Dr. C. C. Winwright reports as follows:

In the matter of the sanitary condition of the Mission Indians of your agency in and for the fiscal year last past, I have the honor to report the following statement of the diseases that prevail and other influences that have a bearing on the physical welfare of these people:

Consumption, Yersinia, lithiopathic anemia, organic heart disorders, and scrofula are the commonest diseases of these people, and to this list of diseases alone is due the constant high rate of mortality.

To these must be added this year the cold, barren winter, the extremely dry spring and hot summer, causing an almost complete crop failure. The domestic water supply, which at best on Indian reservations of southern California is almost always inadequate, is this year actually contaminated by the dregs of a scanty flow.

This combination of influences upon the Mission Indians, who never were able to overcome obstacles, and who are not now nor ever were self-supporting, will make your task this fall and winter a very difficult one indeed.

The suffering in store for the sick, aged, and infirm, and consequent mortality on account of food necessities, will be very apparent this coming winter.

Near the close of the year, many cases of typhoid and other fevers, on account of impure, dreary water, have been reported from Morongo, Agua Caliente, Mesa Grande, Naschillas, Ichanga, and Tule River reservations, and the greatest obstacles I have had to encounter in the treatment has been the dearth of proper nourishment.

For your further information as to data you are referred to the itemized summary.
The following statement shows the number of population by tribes, the number of children under 18 years of age by tribes, and the number of children of school age by tribes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Population under 18</th>
<th>Population school age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diegano</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serrano</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahulla</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ynez</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Lucencia</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nute</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupania</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,843</td>
<td>3,806</td>
<td>1,127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY INDIANS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Corteo, Cal., July 7, 1883.

Sir: In obedience to official instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Population of Indians by tribes—

- Concow ............................................. 101
- Little Lake and Redwood .......................... 117
- Ukio and Wynecke ................................. 270
- Pitt River and Nomeackie ........................ 41

Total .............................................. 621

This is a decrease of 23 from last year, due, first, to some Indians who were mere sojourners and are now absent; and, secondly, to an epidemic of influenza last February, which resulted in the death rate being abnormally large. The greatest per cent of death was found among the old Indians and those suffering from pulmonary troubles. In other respects the health of the Indians has been fairly good. For crops raised, etc., see statistics furnished.
REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.

Allotments.—In obedience to instructions from your honorable office, I made 18 additional allotments during the year.

Religions.—The religious and missionary interests for the last year were conducted by the Rev. Colin Anderson and wife, reports from whom are herewith inclosed.

Prosecutions.—In October last Mr. R. J. W. Brewster, special agent of the Department of Justice, paid this agency a visit for the purpose of investigating violations of law relative to selling liquor to Indians. After a very determined effort five offenders were arrested and held to answer before the United States court. In April last four parties were arrested and bound over for stealing stock from Indians.

Progress.—I feel that there has been marked progress during the last year in almost all things concerning the reservation, and especially in the abating of drunkenness and lawlessness, both among the Indians and surrounding whites. I feel it my duty to add that with prompt and vigorous prosecution still further progress in this line could be reported.

Suggestions and recommendations.—I have to state that there are a number of valuable and fertile allotments which are covered with dense growths of shrubbery, without fence with which to protect them, or any drainage whatever. These allotments are owned in many instances by Indians who are unable physically and financially to improve them. They can not be leased for cash rent in accordance with departmental rule, for the reason that there is no market here for the excess of farm products owing to the great distance from market and the consequent excessive cost of transportation. The best white farmers do not attempt to market the excess of their produce for the reason stated, but feed the same to stock and drive the stock to market. Were I authorized to lease these allotments for a term of years for the purpose of having them cleared, drained, and fenced, it could be done with ease, and instead of having the allotments practically worthless and yielding their owners no income nor benefit whatever they could soon be transformed into beautiful and fertile fields and yield their owners a living.

I feel constrained to add before closing this report, that the further extensive issue to these Indians should be discontinued, for the reason that they are intelligent and able to make their own living, and for the further reason that experience teaches me that issuing clothing, subsistence, etc., only keeps them in idleness.

The issuing of any complicated and costly machinery should also be discontinued, for the reason that they take no care whatever of the same. The binders, mowers, sulky rakes, etc., have been allowed to go to ruin, in many instances not harvesting a single crop and in a very few instances extending beyond one or two seasons. I find also that such things as they can not get by issuing they buy and take care of. One instance I will note. I issued an Indian a wagon, but had no plow for him. He immediately purchased a plow, cared for and husked it against the inclement weather, while he took no interest in sheltering the wagon except such interest as I was enabled to enforce upon him. The constant petty issues of plow bolts, harness buckles, horses shoes, etc., are irritating, a nuisance, and consume the entire time of a clerk, and no real good to the Indians results therefrom. I urgently recommend their discontinuance.

The younger Indians, for the most part, are becoming quite progressive. Some of them have comfortable homes, plenty of good stock, ride in buggies, and some of the ladies even ride bicycles and sport, while so doing, costumes quite up to date.

ROUND VALLEY SCHOOL.

This school is located 14 miles north of Covel, at the foot hills on the northern side of Round Valley. A more beautiful valley can scarcely be found.

The school plant consists of one large building, in which the school is taught, and cooking, sewing, etc., are carried on. There are some outbuildings in which the laundry, commissary, etc., are kept.

The farm consists of 180 acres, most of which is very fertile. The stock consists of 10 head of horses, 17 head of cattle, 39 head of hogs, fowl, etc. There are 10 acres of garden and about 100 acres of grain and hay on the school farm this year, which bids fair to furnish vegetables for the pupils and subsistence for the stock.

The schoolroom work has been under the direction of Mr. William J. Nolan, principal teacher, and Frances D. Nolan, teacher, and has been very successful and given perfect satisfaction. The year's work of the school has been a year of uninterrupted progress until the transfer of Miss Coats, seamstress, who was promoted to kindergarten teacher, and Mr. Trusby, industrial teacher. Both were valuable employees, and I regretted to lose them. Their places were filled by
Miss Ida Curtiss and Mr. Albert G. Hunter, respectively, who seem to be competent and efficient employees.

The health of the school was excellent until an epidemic of influenza spread among the pupils and resulted in connection with other diseases, in several deaths.

Twelve pupils were transferred during the year to the Phoenix school.

Suggestions and recommendations.—I respectfully recommend that a school building, a barn, and a hospital be erected. Also that the cottage, storeroom, and granary be removed to the school, which affords abundant room and facilities for the school.

A water supply is badly needed, with proper drainage, which has been estimated for. This, if allowed, will make the school more healthful and protect it against destruction by fire, as well as furnish water for domestic purposes.

The employees of the school have been faithful, loyal, efficient, and whatever progress has been made is largely due to their united, patient, and earnest efforts, for which I desire to return my sincere thanks.

Supervisor Conser and Mr. V. K. Chestnut, of Washington, paid us a visit during the year. Both were very kind and courteous, and we hope to have another visit from them again.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner for kindness courtesy, and support given me during the year, and the promptness with which my numerous requests have been granted.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. PATRICK,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to present to you herewith a report of my work as missionary on the Round Valley Reservation during the past year.

There is a marked improvement in many respects resulting from the enforcement of the law in reference to intoxicating liquor on the reservation and the furnishing the same to Indians, and also an enforcement of other matters in reference to the marriage laws.

The attendance at the public services is much improved, and the children are instructed religiously at the boarding school on the Sabbath afternoons by the teachers. The distance from the place of worship at headquarters to the schoolhouse prevents their regular attendance at the morning service.

We have baptized some 25 children during the year, married 4 couples, attended some 25 funerals, and having been laid up with the grippe for over six weeks were not able to visit or hold services; but the regular services were held by the agency clerk, C. F. Hathaway, who is a member of our church (Methodist Episcopal). He served with much acceptability.

We have had a bitter opposition in our work, and efforts to intimidate us have been put forth in consequence of the fact that it seemed for the good of the Indian people that we should accept the position of United States commissioner. Yet we have done our duty fearlessly, and punishment has been meted out to a few offenders, which has its result in convincing the lawless band of bad men who fear not God nor regard man that the United States laws can and will be enforced even in Round Valley.

Praying that the earnest efforts of George W. Patrick, superintendent, to do his duty and protect the Indians may be sustained, and the rights of these people maintained against the ungodly and vicious wretches who have held sway over them in bygone years and are so loath to give it up, I shall go on, and so long as I am continued in this not pleasant field, yet pleasant, for “labor is sweet if only God is there,” I shall uphold the law and preach the blessed gospel of the Son of God and watch for the harvest.

I respectfully submit this report.

Sincerely,

COLIN ANDERSON,
Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF AGENCY IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.
Another point in connection with our school: Every year our Eastern and Northern schools are obliged to return many pupils to their homes owing to the development in their cold climate of the child's inherent lung diseases. These children are thus deprived forever of all mental and moral development. Nondevelopment is no hardship to the camp child, who is satisfied because she knows of nothing better. But to the child whose faculties have been fertilized with the pollen of quickened thought, whose eyes have beheld the Canaan of knowledge, whose soul has awakened to a grasp of the infinite, the sudden blighting of all her fond hopes, ambitions, and yearnings is the modern inquisition. Such keen disappointments kill. Instead of sending the child home, why not send her to the Phoenix School? This climate will not create new lungs, but it will heal the organ if there is anything left to heal. The child may then finish her studies while the body is healing.

The location of the Phoenix School is most admirable for valuable practical instruction in two very important industries, viz., farming by irrigation and mining. In all the vast region west of the Rockies these two industries are paramount. Agriculture and horticulture in this vast region and the region east of the Rockies have few elements in common. Our farming is all subject to irrigation, therefore a knowledge of the kind of soil, its elements, porosity, etc., is required in order to know how to irrigate. Then our crops are different in kind. This is especially true of our fruits. Yet our Indian children are sent to Haskell and Carlisle (both the most excellent schools) to learn how to farm. All the principles which apply to successful farming by irrigation are taught here, and it is truly surprising how eager the boys are to acquire this knowledge, and how quickly they apply it on their home farms.

Besides the farming proper we give thorough instruction in dairying, flower and fruit culture.

We hope this year to be able to start our mining department. The Indian is the natural prospector. His nature, love of outdoor life, habits, powers of endurance, and knowledge of the country all combine to make this his ideal vocation. Given the proper knowledge of mineral geology, value of ores, and how to work his mining properties, and there is no reason why he should not be an important factor in wealth production, and in a way, that does not bring him into direct competition with thousands of equally deserving but less fortunate white people.

It does seem to me to be far wiser to give an Indian the kind of knowledge that will help him develop his natural resources than to push him, half ripe, into positions created for him. By providing places as teachers and clerks for the Indian youth, by paying them salaries largely in excess of what they could earn in outside labor markets, and by favoring them to the extent of admitting them to these positions simply because of color, while other races are subject to crucial examinations, we simply foster the deplorable policy of governmental paternalism.

This school is located in the beautiful Salt River Valley, which is surrounded by mineral-bounding mountains. Gold, silver, copper, lead, granite, sandstone, onyx, etc., are found in abundance within 100 miles. Many of these are also found on every reservation throughout the West. They lie untouched, valueless, while thousands starve because of the Indians' ignorance. The Indian builds his worthless shack on a million-dollar hill while white men beg for work and women for bread. The Indian should be taught to help himself, then to help others—thrift and benevolence, not idleness and greed. I hope soon to teach the theory and practice of mining in all its branches.

Music forms a very large and important part of our school instruction, we considering it an invaluable aid to mental and moral activity and development. Our band is highly appreciated and much sought after. Our orchestra astonishes those who think there is no music in the Indian. The choir and girls' drum corps are pleasant and profitable features.

Thanking you for past favors, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. McCowan, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Perris, Cal., July 7, 1888.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Perris Indian School for the fiscal year 1883, viz:

Attendance.—The school was opened promptly on the 1st day of September, 1887, at 8 o'clock a. m., with a full attendance. The enrollment has been 100 for the year—94 boys and 6 girls—with an average attendance of 171. Agent L. A. Wright has given further instructions for the rooms.

The school has again shown the world the practice of the practical and the usual. The school, a very instructive feature of the school, is well received by the pupils. The school has been under the care of the principal, who has been especially attentive to the welfare of the pupils. The school is well attended, and the pupils are well behaved. The school is in constant need of supplies.

S. M. McCowan, Superintendent.
has given his official support to the school, and has thereby materially assisted in furthering the work.

Literary work.—This has evidently been a year of unusual progress in the class rooms. The pupils were assigned to appropriate grades on the first day of school, after a careful examination of their fitness; and notwithstanding the fact that this school has had only three teachers, and limited room space to handle 190 pupils, the work has been well done and a systematized application of principles and practice, with which more than anticipated results were acquired. Miss Clara D. Allen and Mr. B. N. O. Walker have been especially constant in the faithful performance of their duties, as well as persistent in their individual efforts toward the practical education of their pupils.

In the early part of the year three literary and debating societies were organized among the larger pupils, viz. Helen Hunt Jackson Society, Excelsior Society, and Franklin Society, in which teachers and employees took active part, and brought societies up to a good standard. The work was varied, so as to include every feature of a practical, educational, and social nature. Nearly every child in school speaks fairly good English.

Sunday school was held regularly during the year, not one Sunday being missed, and the regular international lessons explained and studied, and extracts recited therefrom by the classes. The regular evening chapel exercises received special attention, and were made a leading feature of our school work, and more than usual interest has been displayed by the pupils, the best of decorum being observed.

The singing was executed by the school choir, consisting of twenty-four pupils, the entire school taking part in general song service. The children were also encouraged to study Bible verses, moral and temperance quotations, and recite them during chapel voluntarily.

A circle of the King’s Daughters was organized by the matron during the year, the membership now being forty-two girls. Their practical good work, various entertainments and exhibitions, have produced a grand influence over the entire school.

A branch of the Young Men’s Christian Association is now about to be organized, at the request of the older male pupils, who desire to take advantage of the example set by the King’s Daughters.

Miss.—A brass band of twenty-two instruments was organized, the musical instruction being given by W. R. Preston, irregular school engineer, who taught the band in addition to his other work. He is a good musician. A most remarkable progress has been made, third and fourth grade music now being well rendered. The band is already popular in southern California, and during the year accepted invitations to Los Angeles, Riverdale, Redlands, and other places frequently.

A mandolin and guitar club of eighteen girls has also been organized. The popularity of this club ranks with the band, as they also have given public exhibitions, and never fail to elicit great applause. They have made rapid advancement, talent above the average being displayed.

In addition to giving instruction upon stringed instruments, Miss Pearl McArthur, school music teacher, has given lessons upon the piano, organ, and in vocal music, the result of which is that the girls assigned to piano and organ classes have made good progress and are now able to act as school organists at chapel, Sunday school, etc. At our annual school entertainment, before a large and critical audience, music was rendered by pupils of the class, the execution of which was pronounced faultless. Vocal culture has been pursued with a general marked improvement throughout the entire school. The pupils carry all the parts, sing sweetly, and take great interest in their training. In addition to the above, lessons have been given upon the violin. The school orchestra renders choice music at the bimonthly socials.

Industrial.—Limited as the number of departments are at this school, nevertheless a thorough system of details for industrial work was inaugurated and pursued during the year, and every result practicable has been attained. In each department promptness and regular hours of work have been maintained.

The carpenter shop has a detail of eight boys. Cabinets, washstands, bureaus, hatracks, sofas, lockers, wardrobes, cupboards, and various other articles of furniture required, have been manufactured, besides the necessary repairing being done. Their work has been good, substantial, and some of it artistic, suitable for decoration and display anywhere as hand work without the aid of machinery.

Paint shop.—Whenever necessary, a suitable detail of boys was made and assigned to the shop, where chairs, furniture, etc., were painted and repainted; also, many of the buildings, inside and out, have been painted, and the work well done.

Shoe and harness shop.—A detail of ten boys were assigned to the shoe and harness department. They have manufactured 378 pairs of shoes for boys and girls. The
work was good and substantial, and as perfectly finished as the material would permit. A great deal of repairing was also performed upon shoes and harness.

Farming, etc.—The farm and garden have been in charge of Fred Long, farmer, and no pains have been spared in attempting to raise a good crop of barley, alfalfa hay, fruit, and vegetables, besides making and beautifying the lawns, walks, and flower beds and hedges. The greater number of boys have been detailed at this work, and they have given satisfaction by their industry and perseverance. Too much cannot be said in commendation of Mr. Long for the all-round good work he has accomplished at this school.

Irrigation.—Special effort has been made in instructing the greater number of male pupils in irrigation. The details have been varied, so as to give an equal opportunity to all in this important and necessary work. In connection with farming, gardening, orchard culture, and lawn-making, the necessary ditches, cross ditches, laterals, sluice boxes, etc., have been properly constructed by the pupils. Every possible benefit of this line of instruction was derived, with the very limited amount of water that was available for a school plant and 80 acres of very poor and alkali land in a dry climate.

Engineering and plumbing.—During the year four boys have been detailed to work in the pumping plant regularly, under instruction of a competent engineer, who has given these pupils every attention, through which they are now able to handle and care for an electric gasoline engine and pumping apparatus. Also a number of boys have been detailed in repairing the irrigating and domestic water systems of pipes, flushers, etc., of the school, putting in new pipes to replace the old ones, and other plumbing required in the various departments and sewer system, all of which, while not especially of such an intricate nature, is of great practical value, and just what boys need in southern California, where so many pumping and irrigating plants are in operation.

Laundry.—Considering the facilities furnished this department, the work therein has given perfect satisfaction. Twenty girls have been detailed regularly; as well as fourteen boys, and as good work done as at the average home, the washing and ironing being as neat and well finished as in many city laundries.

Kitchen.—This department of the school has been especially well conducted and successful as an industrial feature. A departure has been made in that the girls detailed have done the cooking and kitchen work in all its details, following out the prescribed bill of fare accurately at each meal, under the careful and watchful supervision of the school cook, Mrs. Lydia Long. Cleanliness, promptness, and good order have prevailed, and very satisfactory results obtained.

Dining room.—The dining room has been in charge of an employee detailed in turn to keep order, teach table manners, and have general supervision of the proper distribution of food by the pupils, who sit at the head of the tables to wait upon the others, grace being repeated morning and night, and chanted at noon. By this means a rapid stop has been taken in politeness and behavior.

Bakery.—An Indian boy, with two assistants, has baked all the bread, pies, and cakes used at the school; and I must say that the baking has been equally as good, if not frequently better, at least for an institution, than the average city bakery could furnish; and above all the baking and the bakery have been clean and wholesome.

Matron's Department.—This department is in charge of Mrs. Fanny D. Hall, whose great and kind influence over girls, added to her constant and untiring efforts to establish ties of sympathy and affection, and bring about conditions so necessary to produce the effect of home life, which is always nearest the heart of the child, has succeeded in accomplishing during the year the result desired, in every way practicable under existing conditions. Teaching practical home work by plain methods has been done in all departments, special and individual instruction being given in home cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, cleaning house, arrangement of furniture and draperies, and ornaments, added to the making of rugs, carpets, fancy work of all descriptions, all of which has added to the appearance of the school, as well as being of great value to the pupils in their education. The dormitories, parlor, sitting rooms, hallways and porches, have been made as homelike as could be, the work being done altogether by the girls.

In addition to the above features an interest has been created in flower culture, and both boys and girls instructed in its arrangement in and around the home. It is satisfactory to notice the result of this training. Every morning the parlor, sitting rooms, schoolrooms, and dormitories, are supplied with tastefully arranged bouquets of beautiful flowers, that have been voluntarily picked and placed around by pupils.

The best of conduct prevailed in this department, and there scarcely has been an occasion that has merited discipline during the entire year. The matron has been
a mother to the school, having the confidence of every child therein. Such being the case, and other things being equal, it was impossible for other than excellent work to be obtained.

Sewing room.—Great interest has been taken in this department. The girls detailed therein have been taught to cut, fit, and manufacture their own garments, and shirts, underclothing, etc., for larger boys, as well as the necessary garments required for the smaller girls and boys. In addition to the work of the regular detail, a large number of girls at the school, who have made money by washing and ironing, cleaning, and mending clothes, etc., purchased goods in Riverside, which they cut, fit, and made into elegant dresses for themselves. The work, which has been seen and inspected by visitors from time to time, has been pronounced excellent, and equally as well done as any work of like nature turned out of a professional dressmaking establishment. All work has been well finished inside and out.

Hospital.—While but very little sickness has prevailed during the year, a detail for instruction in hospital work was made, and a class of boys and girls were instructed in "first aid to the sick." Dr. C. C. Walton, agency physician for the Mission Indians, acts as school physician, and has given good attention. He also gave a weekly instructive lecture to the older boys and girls, which has been appreciated by all.

Buildings and grounds.—The buildings have been kept in good repair, but no new ones constructed. Much work has been performed upon the grounds, new lawns laid out, trees, shrubbery, flowers, etc., planted, grass sown, and the entire place beautified.

Military organization and disciplinarian department.—On the first day of school all the pupils were organized into military companies, two of girls and two of boys; officers and noncommissioned officers were appointed and assigned as prescribed by the United States Army Drill Regulations for Infantry. The organization and all pertaining to it, including the school band and field music, were placed in the disciplinarian's department. Mr. J. J. Wickham, the irregular night watchman, who has been employed at this school and has had ten years' service in the United States Army as a noncommissioned officer, was assigned as acting disciplinarian, and placed in charge of the military work in addition to his other duties. Daily drills, morning and evening flag ceremonies, military inspections, dress parades, and regular routine of exercises and duties were instituted, which in no way interfered with the time of regular school duties. The further the pupils advanced into military drill the more they were pleased; instead of getting tired the greater their ambition in that direction.

Too much praise cannot be given to the merits of military organization, drill, and routine in connection with the discipline of the school; every good end is obtained thereby. It teaches patriotism, obedience, courage, courtesy, promptness, and constancy: besides, in my opinion, it outstrips any other plan or system in producing and developing every good moral, mental, and physical quality of the pupil, when thorough, not only on drill or parade, but in the classroom and in every department of school, and on the playground as well, insuring, as it does everywhere and at all times, erect carriage, neatness, cleanliness, and politeness. It is to a great extent through the application of this system in direct connection with the prescribed school discipline that the school has accomplished so much during the brief period of a school year, and stepped forward into the line of the front rank in the eyes of the good people of southern California.

The discipline in general of the school has been, I may say, perfect. The rod and the guardhouse are unknown factors at this institution. What few slight cases of misconduct we have had were tried by military court, the officers of the companies being detailed for that purpose, under instruction of the acting disciplinarian, and both the findings and sentence submitted to the superintendent for approval or disapproval. Quite an interest was manifested by the officers in this line of duty. It proved very instructive and created a consistent practice of good examples, as well as an effective method of discipline.

In connection with the above methods, reports were made by the company officers to the disciplinarian and matron in the respective dormitories just prior to the evening relaxing exercises that regularly took place previous to retiring, when the pupils were not encumbered with heavy clothing. These exercises lasted ten minutes, and have proved of great benefit to the health of the school, scarcely a boy or girl being sick during the year. At the conclusion of these exercises the matron and disciplinarian, in their respective dormitories, gave "dormitory talks" to the children, who were seated and listened attentively throughout. The above work as outlined has been carried out constantly and thoroughly, and has made a marked change in the health, appearance, and mental development of the pupils.
Every employee at this school has had the specific duties pertaining to his or her department outlined appropriately, and the work therein has been directly under their charge. The full duties have been accorded and the proper trust and responsibility placed in them, under direction of the superintendent. The mechanical and agricultural industries have been unified, regular inspections have been held in all departments, and perfect harmony existed throughout.

The work in all the industrial departments has held close practical relation to the workroom. Weekly and monthly lists of work performed, its value, have been made and handed to the teachers, who placed them in the hands of the pupils, to write upon, compute, explain, or illustrate upon the blackboard appropriately. In other words, the schoolroom and industrial departments are working in close touch with each other.

To say that the school and its pupils have advanced materially during the year is but justice to the merits of the efforts put forth, the work well done, and the actual results that are here evident in the brief period of one year. It seems that from the first day of school to its close every person connected with the school, and particularly the pupils themselves, have "put their shoulders to the wheel." No runaways, no offenses of a serious nature, no discontent, no immorality or even a tendency thereto. The high moral principle of these children is something noble, so much so that I am impressed with the opinion that they are somewhat above the average child in this respect. They are obedient, kind, and respectful in every action and carriage. All they require is the proper direction to lead them in the path of industry and education.

In addition to the military drill and exercises, the customary playground games have been indulged in by boys and girls and enjoyed. Two good football teams were organized last fall. The members took a good deal of interest in the game and some excellent players were developed. By the next season the larger team will be able to cope with some of the South California teams. Two baseball nine have done considerable and creditable playing, winning from the white teams every time.

In addition to the general school work on all other lines, every practicable opportunity and effort has been the important factor, recreation, included in the development of youth, and proper supervision given in every instance. Blumonthly socials, in which employees and pupils mingled, neat dancing, harmless games, proper decorum, and general etiquette were taught; special receptions given by the larger girls, at which social conversation was cultivated; strawberry festivals and evening parlor entertainments, the latter two usually given by the King's Daughters. These, added to various evening band concerts, as well as musicals by music classes and mandolin and guitar club, monthly entertainments, etc., have gone far toward giving plenty of enjoyment to the pupils.

Closing exercises.—The closing exercises of this school were held on June 2, 1893. The programme of the day opened with a military full-dress parade and battalion drill by band and companies at 9:30 a.m., which was followed by a band concert. Fully 1,500 people from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands, San Jacinto, and other places were here, among whom were many leading citizens of southern California. In the evening an entertainment by the children was given in the dining hall, where a neat stage had been erected and seats prepared for about 800 persons. But the room was not sufficient, for by the time the doors were opened the crowd had increased to 1,500 people, and hence many were compelled to go away; as there was no room. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, speeches, recitations, compositions, physical-education drills, fancy marches, and a debate by representatives of the Helen Hunt Jackson and Excelsior literary societies upon the subject, "Resolved. That the dish rag is of more benefit to humanity than the hoe." The judges were selected from the audience. A fancy doll waltz was also given by sixteen little girls, and several tableaux representing the current topics of the day.

Fourth of July.—Our school took active part in the Fourth of July celebration at Los Angeles, the band leading the third division. Native Sons, in the parade, and in the afternoon gave a concert at Central Park to a crowd estimated at fully 30,000 people while the mandolin and guitar club and other pupils rendered a musical and literary program in a large pavilion for the benefit of the 20,000 school children of the city. This trip, of three days' duration, expenses for same being paid by Los Angeles, has been of great value to the pupils and Indian cause generally, and did much to break down prejudice. Santa Monica, a seaside resort, was also visited, and pupils thoroughly enjoyed a plunge in the ocean.

This school should either be enlarged or moved to a better site. No place in the United States presents better advantages for an Indian school by way
of cultivated people. Interest manifested by the citizens in the Indian, climate, etc., than southern California, and I would certainly recommend that steps be taken to give the hundreds, I may say thousands, of Indian youth of the Southwest, who have no school facilities, reasonable advantages to secure to them an education.

In spite of the fact that the school is badly located, with meager equipment and the poorest of surroundings, I feel that good, substantial, honest work has been accomplished during the year, and the good people of southern California have been aroused to the necessity of cooperating and lending influence to assist the Indian in his upward struggle, all of which is due to the interest manifested by the pupils and the united effort and hard work performed by employees.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, Fort Bidwell, Cal., August 20, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of this school, it being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

By a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved January 30, 1897, the Fort Bidwell abandoned military reservation, with all its lands, buildings, water system, and improvements having been turned over to the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to use same for the purposes of an Indian school.

The buildings having been erected for use as a military post, it was necessary that they should be remodeled in order to make them suitable for school purposes. This was done under contract, on plans submitted by myself to and approved by the Indian Department, at a cost to the Government of only $2,248.89, the converted buildings being ready for occupancy by January 1, 1898. Thus, it will be seen, that at a slight cost—less than $2,500—we have buildings with good accommodations for from 100 to 150 pupils; and at a further slight cost the accommodations could be doubled.

Besides the buildings, there are within the reservation over 3,000 acres of land, including 600 acres of well-timbered land, and some of the finest farming land in a wonderfully fertile valley.

Owing to the great distance this school is from the nearest railroad station (135 miles), to its being then the winter season, and to other difficulties which had to be surmounted, we did not get the necessary school supplies hauled here to enable us to open the school sooner than on April 4, 1898; consequently it has been in session less than three months of the fiscal year.

This school was established more particularly for the benefit of Indians of the Plute and Pitt River tribes, the former living mostly in Surprise Valley, Modoc County, Cal. (at the head of which Fort Bidwell is situated), the latter in the Pitt River country, not less than 50 miles distant.

We opened school with 16 children—all Plute Indians—10 boys and 6 girls, to which were added during the term 5 boys and 4 girls of the same tribe.

The Pitt River Indians, who have more children of school age than the Pintes, failed to send any of them to the school. This was owing to evil influences of white people, who, for selfish purposes, persisted in advising them not to send their children to the Fort Bidwell school. One, and I think the most potent, of these influences has been removed, and by considerable missionary work I think the advantages the Pitt Rivers will derive from this school have been made very clear to them, the more especially as they sent a delegation of about fourteen of their most influential men to visit the school during the time it was in session.

As a result of this visit and work, I am informed that a number of them have decided to send their children next term, which will commence on the 1st proximo.

Instead of the present method of persuading Indians to send their children to the schools provided for them, I would respectfully suggest that the Indian department be legislatively empowered to compel all Indians to send all their children of school age (if in physical condition) to the different schools maintained at considerable expense for their special benefit. Some of the States have compulsory education laws which operate successfully, and I think similar laws for the Indians should be made.

Many superintendents, I am satisfied, meet with the same difficulties I have experienced in getting the children to school. So many of the old Indians, who still
have considerable influence in their respective tribes, are strongly opposed to the idea of education for their children. Among the younger men, though, I have not found the same degree of opposition.

The progress made by the children who have been here has been remarkable, not only as to their scholastic studies, but as to the improvement in their ideas of good manners, neatness, cleanliness, etc.

Coming as they did from "tepos," without the slightest previous training, and not having other pupils here partially trained who could act as guides for them, it required much care, skill, and perseverance to convert such wild specimens of humanity into anything like decent and orderly people.

This remarkable change, accomplished in such a short time, is due to the efficiency, so patiently exercised, of the able corps of employees, with whose assistance in the management of the school I have been favored. Mrs. Nickerson as teacher, Miss Bessie McKenzie as matron, Mrs. Burkhart as seamstress, and Mrs. Chapman as cook, each in her sphere, is entitled to much commendation for the results obtained by their well-directed efforts.

Trusting that the results may be still more satisfactory the coming year,

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

Ira R. Bamber,
Farmer, Industrial Teacher, and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

Greenville Indian Industrial School,
Greenville, Cal., August 8, 1888.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Owing to the limited accommodations of our temporary quarters, the average attendance of pupils has of necessity been small—thirty-five for the year. This attendance, however, has been remarkably regular—no runaways, and very few withdrawn.

Health.—There have been more cases of sickness during the year than ever before. Two have died in the school, one of typhoid fever and one of pneumonia; also two pupils who were withdrawn died at home of the latter disease.

These deaths may deter some of the Indians from sending their children to school, for a time at least.

Schoolroom work.—The advancement of pupils has not been as great as it would have been under more favorable circumstances. The schoolroom being separated from the kitchen, dining room, and sewing room by only a thin board partition, the noise from these departments could be plainly heard in the schoolroom.

Nevertheless, the pupils have made quite good progress, and our teacher, Mary B. Clayton, is deserving of praise for her indefatigable earnestness in the schoolroom work.

Industrial training.—The kitchen, sewing room, and laundry furnished the only industrial training for the girls. The work in the sewing room has been especially good, considering that we have had no regular seamstress during the year. Having had no industrial teacher, the boys have devoted their working hours to sawing and splitting wood, repairing shoes, and doing necessary carpenter work.

New buildings.—The school and dormitory building, to accommodate 100 pupils, is almost completed. When the water and sewer system for the same (now being advertised) shall have been completed, we can resume our labors under more favorable surroundings.

This change I am sure will be an incentive to greater effort on the part of employees and pupils to accomplish more during the coming year than ever before. It is my sincere wish that I may be able at the close of this term to tell of improvements all along the line. We are indeed very fortunate in that the Department has done so much for this school.

Needed improvements.—That we may have the facilities for industrial training, a school farm of 100 acres is much needed; also a barn for horses, cows, hay, etc., a laundry building, and a small carpenter shop.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in the past, I am,

Very respectfully,

Edward N. Ament, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.