lage of the second mesa, Samoprivi, and refused to allow that village to be cleaned. It was at last found necessary to order troops to that place to overcome the opposition.

May 23 a detachment of Troop H of the Ninth Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. M. M. McNamme, arrived at the village. The hostiles, who had all congregated in one house, still refused to surrender or to obey orders, and force had to be used before they finally submitted. This was accomplished without serious results, the conduct of the troops being most commendable. Nine of the leaders of the hostile element were placed under arrest and the work of disinfecting the village was completed. The nine Indian prisoners were taken to the Navajo Indian Agency, at Fort Defiance, where they were held until September 28, when, by permission of this office, they were released on promise of future good behavior and returned to the Moquis Reservation.

The Zuñi and other Pueblo villages were also stricken with the disease, of which details are given in the annual report of the agent, herewith, page 245. Beginning with Isleta in January, 1898, it reached Sandia, Santa Ana, Acoma, Laguna, Cochiti, Jemez, and Zuñi. At Zuñi it was especially virulent and 249 died. There were a few cases after February, 1899, in San Felipe, Santo Domingo, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, and San Juan, but owing to successful vaccination in January the disease did not obtain a foothold among these pueblos, and in the last three there were no deaths. During this terrible scourge great heroism and devotion were exhibited by many employees, who remained at their posts, doing all in their power to help the miserable sufferers falling around them.

MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA.

The recent decision of the supreme court of California in favor of the plaintiffs in the cases of J. Downey Harvey et al. v. Alejandro Barker et al., and Same v. Jose Quevias et al., commonly known as the Warner's Ranch or Agua Caliente land cases, is likely to prove disastrous to the interests of the defendants, who are Mission Indians, and number several hundred persons.

In these suits the plaintiffs seek to recover possession of certain tracts of land in the possession of the Indians, including certain Indian villages, all within the Rancho San José del Valle, otherwise known as Warner's Ranch, in San Diego County, Cal. The plaintiffs claim title to the property in controversy through a patent of the United States issued to their predecessor, J. J. Warner, on January 16, 1880, which patent was issued pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," and also through two grants from the Mexican Republic made, respectively, in 1840 and 1844. The defendants claim a possessory right in the nature of an easement in, or servitude upon, the property in controversy, basing their claims upon
the fact that they are, and their ancestors were, Mission Indians, and that they have been in the continuous occupancy, use, and possession of the property from time immemorial, and were in such possession at the time the plaintiff's rights thereto had their inception, viz, at the time when the Mexican Government granted, or attempted to grant, the lands to the plaintiff's predecessors in interest.

Through the kind offices of philanthropic persons, the Indians have thus far been able to defend their claims in the State courts of California, and now as the supreme court of that State, by a bare majority, has decided against them, their sole reliance lies in an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The question of taking an appeal on behalf of the Indians is now being considered by the Department of Justice.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

As stated in the last annual report, Inspector A. J. Duncan, who was instructed to look into the matter of securing lands for the Seminoles in Florida, recommended, March 18, 1898, that certain described public lands be reserved for their use, and that other adjoining tracts be purchased for them. April 5, 1899, he further recommended that some 27,360 acres be obtained from the State of Florida, to be held for the Indians, or exchanged for other lands in Florida, and that some 41,160 acres be purchased for the Indians from the companies owning the same. In another report, dated May 12, he recommended the immediate purchase of thirteen sections, and the purchase of nine sections as soon as the appropriation for the year 1899 should become available. May 29, 1899, the Department approved his recommendation and directed this office to carry it into effect.

July 12, this office submitted to the Department two deeds from the Disston Land Company, executed June 27, 1899, the first conveying to the United States, for the use of the Seminole Indians, all of sections 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, T. 48 S., R. 31 E., containing 1,400.81 acres, and the second all of sections 13, 15, 17, 19, and 21, in the same townships, containing 3,200.48 acres. The deeds and abstract of title were returned to this office August 1, with a communication from the Acting Attorney-General stating that the abstract was too meager and incomplete to enable him to form a satisfactory opinion respecting the title. They were resubmitted to the Department, with additional evidence. September 2, 1899.
REPORTS OF AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.

Holidays have been properly observed and a week's intermission at Christmas time was enjoyed. The liberality of friends and of the Indian Office made a bountiful Christmas dinner and Christmas tree possible.

Evening hour has been varied with study and recreation, while reading has been encouraged and remarkable improvement made in that line. Letter writing has been made an important feature of school work, with much interest manifested.

It is my belief that kindergarten work can not be made successful in Indian schools unless the time for pupils to remain in school is lengthened. If a pupil enters school at the age of five and is required to return home at the end of one year, he has been wasted in material; he has not had his mind averted from other pursuits. The period of time required of the Indian pupil in school is too short to allow him to gain more than a smattering of education, and all too short to have formed character and habits which should be firmly rooted and grounded before he leaves school.

The marriage of the Indian assistant matron, a student from Teller Institute, Colorado, and the Indian disciplinarian occurred at the school, this being the first Indian couple ever legally married on this reservation. This was with much opposition among the Indians. The parents of neither party witnessed the ceremony.

Church services and Sunday school have been regularly held during the year. Four girls were baptized on Easter Sunday by Rev. J. Picher, the resident Lutheran missionary, being the first ever baptized at this place.

Supervisor P. J. Converse has been a welcome visitor at the school. The school was also visited by Inspector W. J. McConnell.

School closed on the 17th of June, with the usual dinner to parents and relatives, the children eagerly waiting for the departure of the vacation from school, and while living in such close proximity to it that they are in almost daily contact with it.

Permit me to express my appreciation of courtesies and favors received during my administration.

Very respectfully,

(Mrs.) Lydia Hunt Wright, 
Superintendent

Capt. W. J. Nicholson, 
Seventh cavalry, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent, San Carlos, Ariz.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

Jackson, Cal., July 20, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as farmer in charge of Digger Indian Reservation, near Jackson, Cal.

The reservation has 320 acres, steep rocky hills, of a light granitic soil, covered with brush and second growth of pine; inclosed with a barb-wire fence of 3 wires, joined in one wire and some more poles, posts being too far apart. The Indians with my assistance, cleared off about 10 acres, which gave them 70 cords of wood, at $2.50 per cord.

The land cleared was plowed and seeded to grass, with several other small pieces, making 16 acres, from which I harvested 7 tons of hay. Had the Indians to plant 4 acres to garden, and on the 4 acres was raised 1,500 pounds of potatoes, 500 pounds of dry beans, 500 pounds of onions, 150 melons, 75 pumpkins, besides other vegetables—corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, pease, beets, etc. Must have plenty of water to irrigate to raise gardens. Will try to more than duplicate the above this fiscal year 1900.

The Digger Indians are not industrious—very lazy. The women do most of the work. In warm weather the men lie in the shade and sleep; the great boggies; get too much intoxicating liquor; when under the influence of same are very abusive and mean. Should have some blankets for beds, clothing for men, women, and children.

The majority of the Indians on the reservation are very old and infirm; you can't expect them to do much. However, they have cleared 10 acres of land, made one-fourth mile new road, repaired 1 mile of old, made 60 rods of new fence, repaired 45 rods of old, and raised quite an amount of garden vegetables.

Number of males above 18 years of age, 8; number of females above 14 years of age, 11; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 18, 5. Have no Indian children attending school.

The 8 dwelling houses occupied by the Indians are built of sawed lumber. Size of each house, 16 by 20 feet, with 8-foot shed on one side. With a little repair will be comfortable for winter. The Government buildings consist of 2 dwelling houses, 1 apple house, 1 fruit dryer, 1 barn, 2 stock sheds, and 3 Indian houses not occupied.

All need some repair, which I will have done before the rainy season.

The three Government horses are in good condition. The Indian's horses are old and very poor; they are too lazy to take care of them.

Very respectfully,

Geo. O. Grist, 
Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., June 30, 1899.

Sirs: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency and school for the fiscal year 1899.

As for the twelve preceding years under the valued and efficient tutelage of my predecessor, Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A., a large majority of the Indians have continued to be industrious and timely in the economic management of their farms and homes. They show very noticeable progress from year to year, seen in the construction of dwellings and fences, neatness of surroundings, increased acreage of farm crops, and an increase in the number and size of the vegetable gardens. The dairying interest grows, although slowly. A careful inquiry shows as many as 30 sewing machines in use in their homes, and 5 Indians have purchased and now own harvesting machines, which they operate for their neighbors as well as themselves.

The population is as follows:

- Males: 235
- Females: 230

Total: 465

- Males above 18 years: 160
- Females above 14 years: 100
- Children between 5 and 10 years: 92
- Births during the year: 12
- Deaths during the year: 11
- Indians who can read: 100
- Frame houses built during the year: 1,340
- Rods of fence made during the year: 4

The products are carefully estimated as follows:

- Wheat: 4,000 bushels
- Oats: 3,900 bushels
- Corn: 400 bushels
- Potatoes: 600 bushels
- Turnips, onions, beans, and other vegetables: 760
- Butter made: 250 pounds
- Lumber sawed at the agency mill: 150,000 feet
- Flour ground at the agency mill: 65,000 pounds

Three Indians from the neighboring village of Weitchpee (not situated upon the reservation) were apprehended in the act of bringing or selling liquor upon the reservation, and are under bonds to appear before the United States grand jury at San Francisco to answer to the charge. An unsuccessful attempt was made to prosecute the white saloon keeper who supplied the whisky.

The lamentable death of Miss Emma H. Denton, field matron, occurred January 16, 1899. Too high a tribute can not be paid to her unselfish devotion to the Indians. The field work thus interrupted will no doubt soon be satisfactorily carried on.

In relation to the industries pursued by the Indians, I would state that, in addition to farming, in which practically all the able-bodied are engaged, as many as 8 Indians raise beef cattle for sale; there are 4 carpenters and 3 blacksmiths; 2 Indians keep boarding and lodging houses for travelers. Numbers of the women are adept at weaving hats and baskets, varying greatly in decorative design; the baskets vary also in size and shape, according to the use to which they are put. It is estimated that the sale of baskets and hats, new and old, nets at least $1,600 to the people of the reservation annually.

The Hoopa Valley boarding school.—The year just closed has shown an increase in attendance to the number of 40. Although the capacity of the school is reckoned at 175, there were at one time 205 children crowded into it, and 102 were actually in attendance at the close of the term.

The old building used as a barracks before the military post was abandoned, and of late as a dormitory for boys, was found to be in a dangerous condition, condemned and abandoned. A new building is imperatively needed. An addition to the dining room is being erected, which will double its capacity. More room will be required at the girls' dormitory the present year, a portion of which will be obtained by the finishing and fitting of the attic in that building for dormitory purposes. The sewing room will also require to be enlarged.
Owing to frequent changes in the teaching force, the year's progress in the classes has not been so satisfactory as it might otherwise have been. The industrial teaching has been satisfactory in the main. Military drill for the boys has been successfully introduced.

The school continues to gain in popularity with parents and pupils, and the discipline and general efficiency of the school have improved materially.

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

WILLIAM B. FREE.
Superintendent and Special Distracting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG HOOPA VALLEY INDIANS.

HOPA, CAL., AUGUST 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

There has been a field matron at this reservation less than one year, the first having been appointed last September or October, and having died in January, the position was filled temporarily until April 23, at which time I took charge of the work. While some good has been accomplished, these changes have been somewhat detrimental to the best results.

The women of this tribe are in the transition stage, having dropped the old Indian dress and most of the customs, yet not having wholly adopted the civilized code of living. The Indian habits have been abandoned, except by a few of the very old people. The cooking is a mixture of the old and new, and very frequently the result is not very good. Some of the women are eager to learn, and in those cases progress is rapid, as all speak more or less English.

Most of the women must be constantly admonished in the matter of cleanliness, and as they feel they should be commended for what has been accomplished rather than urged to do more; both tact and patience are in constant requisition to gain the point without giving offense.

The young girls are objects of special attention, because, for the most part, the younger generation have outgrown their reverence for the old marriage customs, and, failing to take others, there is a tendency toward drifting in and out of the marriage relation at will.

These women are less conservative than most Indians, probably from constant contact with white people, together with the fact that there are a great many half-breeds among them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAY FAURJIE.
Field Matron, Hoopah Valley Reservation.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
(Through W. B. Free, superintendent)

REPORT OF MISSION-TULE AGENT.

MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, CAL.,
AUGUST 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Mission-Tule River Consolidated Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, together with the sanitary report of the agency physician and such statistical information as is required.

Population.—The great distances between the different reservations in this agency and their distance from the agency office make it impossible for the agent to attend personally to the taking of the census upon all the reservations. Great care is taken, however, to correct the list as frequently as possible, and the population reported will be found substantially correct. It is my opinion that the Indians are slowly decreasing in numbers. There has been a considerable mortality among the Indians during the year, due to an epidemic of a malignant form of measles, and the ravages of that deadly foe of the Indians, consumption, and its kindred diseases.

General conditions.—The material welfare of the Mission Indians is not at all satisfactory. The climatic conditions of southern California are peculiar. The winter is what we term the rainy season. During the summer, throughout this rainless area, irrigation must be practiced—water is king. The lack of winter rainfall for this purpose entails serious hardships. Over all this arid region there now exists a period of drought. For three successive years both whites and Indians have been compelled to endure this water famine. This deplorable and distressing state of affairs falls doubly hard upon the poor Indian, for he cannot raise his own subsistence, and owing to the general crop failures he can not obtain work to support his family.

I am most heartily in sympathy with these people; born into idleness and improvidence, they are fast learning the ways of civilization, but during this tutelage, this trying lesson of experience and observation, we should give them every assistance in our power. I find the Mission Indians generally very well disposed, good natured, utterly ignorant of business methods, and quite dependent upon the agency employees to attend to their affairs. I must reiterate my former statement that the old Indians of southern California are not in any sense of the word self-supporting.
On many of the reservations the land is worthless, others are poorly watered, and the Indians must depend upon the natural forage of the country for their subsistence. They do many odd jobs, but they cannot compete with the white people at daily labor. They are paid principally for piece work. They shear sheep at so much per head, gather fruit at so much per box, cut fruit for drying at a stipulated price per pound, and cut cord wood at a fixed price per cord. At the present time we find the Indians quite destitute. They have no money, no crops, no food for future use, and but little work for them to perform, and unless the Government gives assistance to the aged, indigent, and indignant sick Indians they must surely suffer.

Morals.—Generally speaking, the department of the Mission Indians is much better than could be expected from the surroundings of many reservations. There are very many minor offenses and grievances brought to the agent's notice, but besides these there have been a few serious infractions of the law which deserve mention. First, a case of rape on the Potrero Reservation; in this case the Indian culprit was tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Second, an Indian at Santa Ysabel was tried for the murder of an Indian captain from Capitan Grande Reservation. In my opinion this was an unprovoked murder, but owing to the irresponsibility of Indian witnesses the accused was discharged.

Yuma.—At Yuma we have our largest and most numerous populated reservation; but this large tract of land is almost useless, owing to lack of facilities for irrigation. Contrary to former ideas, the lands near Yuma, when properly irrigated and farmed, are very productive. The Indians now till the soil in the most primitive manner. After high water, when the Colorado River recedes, the Indians plant the overflowed lands, and in many instances raise excellent crops. This demonstrates two things: First, that the soil is productive, and second, that the Indians are willing to work. This excellent body of land should be irrigated by the Government, and the Indians thus encouraged and assisted would be able to fully support themselves. During the year we had something of a political and religious war among the Indians at Yuma. This, I am sure, was brought about by the meddlesome advice of a few white people of Yuma City. Matters are now quiet, and I look for no serious trouble from this source.

Tule River day school, Tule River Reservation, Porterville, Cal., shows a slight increase in attendance, though it is not as satisfactory as I desired, caused by a combination of events which have all been overcome or removed, and I have every hope for a decided improvement during the fiscal year 1900. The building is comparatively new, but it requires some repairs and furnishings for the comfort and convenience of the teacher and pupils. The water supply is not satisfactory, nor is it practicable to make it so, without too great an outlay of money. Upon the whole, the school is in a fair way to do good and creditable service to the Indian children.

Potrero day school, Morongo Reservation, Banning, Cal., shows a decline from the attendance of 1896 and 1897, but an increase over 1898. The decline in attendance is due to the close proximity of boarding schools and a disposition to advance the children faster than either their age or education justifies. The building is in good repair, requiring a coat of paint to put it in excellent shape. The water supply is a cause of much annoyance both to the teacher and pupils, and should be remedied at an early date, and it will be made the subject of a separate recommendation. The school is prosperous and well attended, considering the number of available pupils on the reservation.

Martinez day school, Torres Reservation, Walters, Cal. The attendance has gradually increased, although teachers have been frequently changed. The location is undesirable, being situated on the desert, where the heat is very intense during the summer. The building proper is in fair condition. The double roof which furnishes some protection from the heat, has been partly destroyed by a windstorm, and needs repairing. There should be two adobe rooms added to the plant, so as to make it reasonably comfortable for the teacher and the pupils. The water facilities should be increased by the construction of a windmill and tank of sufficient size to furnish good, cool water for the school use.

Soboba day school, San Jacinto Reservation, San Jacinto, Cal. The attendance shows a regular increase—has a good, steady enrollment. The grounds are well cared for by the Indian assistant farmer, and the garden is an object lesson for the older Indians, who are easily interested in this line of work where they have water to irrigate their lands. The buildings are in good repair, but require painting. The water supply, furnished by a windmill, is good and sufficient for the school purposes.

Pechanga day school, Pechanga Reservation, Temecula, Cal., shows almost a steady decline in attendance. The two principal reasons for this are, first, the scarcity of water, which forces the parents to other fields for a living; second, the number of deaths among the younger children. I am hopeful of better results for 1900. The building is in need of repairs and the pupils and to 8 miles. & Caballera day in attendance attendance. Indians who are in need of a more spacious and better school building are unprovided.

Agua Caliente day school and insufficient subject of merit, etc., expired; reason of the year in attendance. The building at La Jolla day school is crowded into a room. The water supply will be made.

Capitan Grande day school has a decrease in attendance, and the school is at least as good as ever, a coat of paint is needed to pass a passing inspection. Indian pupils are well instructed in the several schools.

The Perri day school is in very good order and very much in operation. The San Elia school is well attended. The St. Bernard is well attended. The school is well attended. The Yuma I find, how small are the schools.
building is in good repair, needing only a coat of paint. The water supply is very
deficient—in fact, during this dry season there is not a drop of water at the school;
the pupils and teacher must bring their daily supply from distances varying from 2
to 6 miles. Some measure must be adopted to change this condition of affairs.

Cahuilla day school, Cahuilla Reservation, Cahuilla, Cal., shows a remarkable decline
in attendance, brought about by a series of small events, all apparently affecting the
attendance. The principal event is the continued dry weather, which forces the
Indians to seek outside labor, and when so occupied they take their families.
The building is unfit for repair; it should be abandoned and a new building constructed
at a more desirable point, where water can be had for school purposes with little
expense.

Agua Caliente day school, Warner Ranch, Warner, Cal., shows a steady increase in
attendance. The building is in fair repair, other than the windows, which are small
and insufficient. The water supply is in a very poor condition and has been the
subject of much correspondence. The authority granted for the purchase of pipe,
etc., expired with the year without my being able to make the needed repairs, by
reason of the very heavy advance in the price of iron pipe needed for this purpose.
The building being adobe, requires a good coat of whitewash.

Mesa Grande day school, Mesa Grande Reservation, Mesa Grande, Cal., shows a
marked increase in attendance since the year 1890, and it is safe to say that the
increase would be very much greater had the teacher the room to accommodate the
children. The building is small, cramped, and in no way satisfactory from a sanita-
tary point of view. The location of the building is bad, both for water and soil,
being on a bare, rocky point. The water supply is not good, nor of sufficient quantity
for school purposes, and this year it has failed entirely.

La Jolla day school, Potrero Reservation, Valley Center, Cal., shows a decrease this
year in attendance over previous years, owing largely to the illness of the teacher
and the changes necessary. The building is in good repair, requiring a coat of paint
only to make it attractive and pleasant. The water supply requires some small repairs
to make it adequate to the demands of the school.

Rincon day school, Rincon Reservation, Valley Center, Cal., shows an increase in
attendance from year to year. The enrollment and attendance could be increased had
the teacher the room. As it is, the school accommodates 25, whereas 35 have been
crowded into the schoolroom. The building is not fit for the purpose of a school-
room. A new room sufficiently large to accommodate 40 pupils should be erected,
and the present room used for a kitchen and dining room for the noonday lunches.
The water supply should be increased and brought down to the school, all of which
will be made the subject of a separate communication.

Capitan Grande day school, Capitan Grande Reservation, Lakeside, Cal., shows a
decrease in attendance. This was caused by the resignation of the regular teacher
and the suspension of school for a time. I have great hopes for a speedy recovery to
at least its former standing and average. The building is in fair repair, requiring, how-
ever, a coat of paint. The water supply is a failure this year for the reason that there
is no water to be had, because the drought through which we have been and are
passing has left no water in the reservoir. Some expedient must be adopted to supply
water temporarily for school use.

Indian police.—The Indian police stationed on the reservations where day schools are
situated are doing their duty as well as could be expected. They are attentive, and
obey instructions very well.

Boarding schools.—The various boarding schools within this agency make their sever-
al reports direct. However, I can not well avoid a few remarks upon these schools.

The Perris Indian industrial school I have always found clean, tidy, and thor-
oughly orderly. The superintendent and the teachers are courteous and pleasant
and very much liked by the Indian pupils. There are many very worthy features
in operation at this school, which I trust the superintendent's report will show.

The San Diego or St. Anthony's Industrial boarding school. In my several visits
to this school I have found the children cheerful, bright, and well-cared for, their
apartments roomy and clean; and they appeared happy and fully contented.

The St. Boniface Indian industrial school is conducted in a very exemplary man-
er. The apartments are well cared for; the pupils are clean, bright, and cheerful;
their industrial training is fair.

The Yuma school is so situated that industrial training is somewhat impracticable.
I find, however, that the general conduct of the school is very satisfactory. The
pupils are clean, pleasant appearing, and cheerful students; the school and sleeping
apartments are well kept and cleanly in every particular.

The teachers and employees of this agency are untiring in their efforts to educate
and benefit the Indians, and I must say that they are eminently successful. There is more: however, that does harm and demoralizes the attendance of the day schools, and that is the indiscriminate method practiced by the nonreservation boarding schools in collecting pupils for their several schools.

Many of the families from the various reservations have found work gathering fruit, etc., where their children can help them earn a living. This, too, has had its effect upon the attendance of the day schools, and to some extent reduced the average of attendance for the year.

Many of the schools need repairs, and all require painting in order to preserve the property of the Government; all of which shall be made the subject of a separate communication.

Circular letter No. 31, of August 7, 1899, has given me new courage and hope for the full protection of the day-school interests. It is my firm belief that the day school is a great civilizer; it brings practical events to the notice of the adult Indian from which he may profit and be better able to cope with the ways of the white man, and better able to earn his own way in the world. With the views of the honorable commissioner in mind, I shall use every effort to have all the children of the reservations of school age in school. The system of education as exploited by the Government is accomplishing its purpose, and benefiting the Indians very materially.

The Indians upon the reservations of this agency are continually asking to have the exterior boundaries of their several reservations surveyed, and so marked by substantial monuments that they (as well as myself) may be able readily to designate the lines of the reservation. The facts are, that notwithstanding all the surveys made, no monuments have been built to designate the exterior boundaries, and to-day it is one of the most difficult matters to ascertain the lines of any given reservation. From this lack of information I am often prevented from protecting the reservation from trespassers.

The Indians of the Agua Caliente (Warner Ranch) are very apprehensive of the final outcome of their case with the Downey estate, or Warner Ranch people. This matter should have the best of legal talent and ability, as well as prompt and very active attention, or the case is lost to the Indians.

The Santa Ynez case has been hanging in an unsettled manner for two years. Many obstacles have arisen, and stand in the way of a settlement as agreed upon, but I am pleased to report that a final settlement will soon be attained, to the satisfaction of all interested.

The Rincon and Soboba water supply for irrigation has greatly increased, and the Indians are benefited thereby, though the developments were begun somewhat late in the season for the purpose of irrigating the present crops. The Indians have done splendid work, and deserve credit.

**Allotments.**—They are the same as last year, no additions having been made during the fiscal year 1899.

The same is true of patents, none having been issued since my last annual report.

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>Teachers</th>
<th>Compensation per month</th>
<th>Location of schools</th>
<th>Number days attendance</th>
<th>Average number pupils enrolled during year</th>
<th>Average attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Carr</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Tulo River</td>
<td>2,717</td>
<td>18-20</td>
<td>15.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E. Morris</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Moreno</td>
<td>4,362</td>
<td>27-20</td>
<td>15.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret A. Bingham</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>3,062</td>
<td>24-20</td>
<td>15.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. E. Palmer</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>4,717</td>
<td>27-20</td>
<td>15.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Minor</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Soboba</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>16.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Dean</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Pechanga</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>16.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. J. Shalberry</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Carlinia</td>
<td>1,266</td>
<td>24-24</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Saffit</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Agua Caliente</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>24-24</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C. B. Watkins</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>2,820</td>
<td>24-24</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora Goure</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>La Jolla</td>
<td>3,062</td>
<td>24-24</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatfield E. Alexander</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>La Jolla</td>
<td>4,099</td>
<td>24-24</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orzina H. Bollons</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Cadiz</td>
<td>1,009</td>
<td>24-24</td>
<td>17.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. F. Thomas</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>2,007</td>
<td>12-24</td>
<td>16.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following tabulated statement shows the names of the reservations (or villages), their population by sex, the population under 18 years of age and their sex, the population...
lation of school age and their sex, the number speaking English, the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians, and their tribes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservations and Villages</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
<th>School age</th>
<th>Number of English Speaking</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>Agua Caliente No. 2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente North</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente South</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente West</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente East</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente Center</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente South-East</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente North-East</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente West-East</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente Center-East</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente South-West</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>1,601</td>
<td>3,615</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Explanation to letters in the right-hand column: C., Cabuilla; D., Diegen; S., Serrano; L., San Lucena; Y., Santa Ynez; P., Cuyama; T., Tule River; Y., Yuma; P., Pismo.

William Collier, recently appointed special attorney for the Mission Indians, has brought into the service an energetic, earnest desire to give material aid in adjusting the many legal problems that continually arise in which the interests of the Indians are materially affected.

The physician, Dr. C. C. Wainwright, reports as follows:

The sanitary condition of the Mission Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, has been very unsatisfactory and disappointing to me, from the fact that the death rate has been much higher than for any preceding period in my eight years of experience among these people. The causes that led up to this mortality have been—

1. The extremely impoverished condition of a large majority of the Mission Indians, caused by a continued failure of crops; consequently they did not have sufficient food for the nourishment of the sick.

2. I found among the sick a great scarcity of warm clothing, blankets, etc., sufficient to protect them from the elements, and thus contribute to their recovery such as even in a warm temperature are essential to a convalescence.

3. The improvident habits of these people as a class, who take no thought of any day except the present, is a condition that still exists among these Indians, an attribute of the Indian makeup that takes a strong position in all his conclusions; he realizes fully his position when you chide him in his day of want and suffering. As a matter of course this is not true of many of the Mission Indians; I refer to the majority.

4. The fact that we were without sufficient medical and hospital supplies to make regular trips to the various reservations to attend the sick is another contributing element to the high rate of mortality. In the early fall, and many cases developed into fatal pneumonia and hasty consumption during the winter.

At the close of the fiscal year malignant measles broke out among the school children, and several perished before the parents could be brought to realize the necessity of exercising great care in the treatment of this malady.

During the year this agency has been visited by Inspector Nester, Special Agent Reynolds, and Supervisor Conser, who gave us material aid in directing the affairs of this agency and we were bettered by their coming.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. A. Wright
United States Indian Agent.
REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

COVELO, CAL., AUGUST 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. This report will necessarily be brief, as my acquaintance with Round Valley affairs dates only from June 7 last.

This reservation is situated about 14 miles from Covelo and about 65 miles from Ukiah, the nearest railway point. A telegraph line from Ukiah to Covelo and a telephone line from Covelo to Calistoga connects us with the outer world. Daily mail stage and two weekly passenger stages between Ukiah and Covelo makes traveling possible.

The valley portion of this reservation consists of the best land to be found in the State, and with an average amount of labor and good management these Indians could become very prosperous. The greatest drawback to their progress is the liquor traffic and the damage done the fields by outside stock. As a remedy for this latter evil I respectfully recommend the building of a strong wire fence around the valley part of the reservation. As regards the selling of liquor to the Indians, I will in another communication have the honor to recommend a remedy best suited, in my judgment, to this particular case.

The religious interests of the agency were looked after by the Rev. Colin Anderson, whose report is inclosed herewith.

The shops should be moved to the school, where the superintendent would be able to give them the attention they require. Their removal would also make it possible to apprentice pupils to each. I would also respectfully recommend the removal of the commissary and granary. The boiler used at the sawmill is in bad condition, and is very dangerous. It should be condemned and a new one purchased at once.

Following is the population of Indians by tribes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concow</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukio and Wynlake</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lake and Redwood</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitt River and Nomelacke</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School.—The school plant is situated 3½ miles north of Covelo and consists of one large building for school and dormitory purposes. The dining room, kitchen, and sewing room are also located in this building. Besides it furnishes quarters for employees. There are also an old barn in bad repair and much too small for our needs; a cottage, laundry, and storeroom, the latter too small for the needs of this school.

The farm consists of 180 acres of good land, as is evidenced by the large amount of grain, hay, and garden truck raised. In this connection I respectfully request that our vacation months of July and August be changed to August and September on account of late garden and care of our hay. This change would also permit pupils to earn considerable money picking hops during vacation.

Our stock is old and of inferior breed. It should be issued to deserving Indians and be replaced with younger and better.

A school building and dining hall should be added to our plant to enable us to accommodate the children of this reservation who are so anxious to attend. There are 100 children on the reservation who should be in school, but who are too young and not far enough advanced to attend a nonreservation school.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY F. LISTON,
Superintendent, Special Districting Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, AUGUST 9, 1899.

DEAR SIR: I beg most respectfully to submit my report as missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present year which is now closed.

We have enjoyed a degree of prosperity and deep satisfaction in this most difficult work, in administering comfort to the dying and have them tell of their faith in Jesus and hopes of a purer and more enduring life, in administering baptism to the children, at the request of parents, who, though not fully obeying the gospel themselves, desire to give their children the benefit of a church rite which entitles them to Christian training from infancy and places them under the jurisdiction of the Christian Church.
REPORT OF AGENCY IN COLORADO.

We have baptized 29 children; and although hindered much in our work by a party that is now out of the way, and who also prevented the employees from attending church, as has been their custom, and to hinder our work brought a minister of another persuasion to instruct the children at the Sunday school on the reservation, said children being under our charge and having been baptized by our church, yet we survive without injury, and the outlook is most encouraging since Mr. Liston, with his kind spirit and earnest desire to promote harmony and do good and not evil, has assumed the control.

While we retire after six years of labor, we do so rejoicing that our church will send a worthy successor who will carry on the work, and we have, through the superintendent, applied to your honorable office for 2 acres of land to be used for church and parsonage purposes; the old church occupied for thirty years being almost ready to fall down. We trust you will grant our request in order that we may prosecute the work which we have undertaken by request of your office six years ago.

Praying for all and the success of the great work in which we are both engaged, I am most sincerely your collaborer.

COLIN ANDERSON,

Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,

Ignacio, Colo., August 24, 1889.

Sr: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the Southern Ute Agency, Colo.

Mr. William H. Meyer resigned as agent for the Southern Utes on January 1 last, and Special United States Indian Agent G. B. Pray was in charge until my appointment in June. During the administration of Mr. Pray, as well as that part of the year previous, the work here has gone on as heretofore.

The annual census is forwarded with this report, showing the births, deaths, etc., for the fiscal year 1899.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been exceptionally good during the year past, and it is gratifying to note that they generally avail themselves of the services of the physicians, and voluntarily seek medical treatment when sick. The physician's work is done by contract, and I respectfully recommend a resident physician for Ignacio subagency, where same is greatly needed.

Crime.—There has been little trouble of any kind, and, with the exception of occasional instances where whisky is obtained from the Mexicans who live around and upon the reservation, the Indians are peaceably inclined and not difficult to handle. The degrading influence of the class of Mexicans who live in this section is the greatest drawback to the advancement of the Indians, with which we have to contend.

Irrigation.—The work of providing water for the allotments on the eastern end of the reservation has been vigorously prosecuted during the present summer. The lateral from the East Side canal to the head of Spring Creek valley has been completed. Work on the West Side ditch is going steadily forward, and a splendid showing has been made. The employment of Indian labor in ditch construction has been entirely satisfactory, and gives them an insight into irrigating methods they could not otherwise
I like your Indian band very much, but—are they—quite safe?—Innocent old lady.
I want to tell you that if you have the finest band and the best behaved lot of boys ever on these
grounds, and I ought to know, for I was the general manager here last year, Major Clarkes.
The contrast between your band and those old Indians yonder is certainly inspiring and hopeful.
It is time to imbibe that ominous expression, "The only good Indian is the dead one," and substitute
"The only good Indian is the educated one."—A stranger.

On the other hand, what good has the trip done the boys? Listen:
I feel just like I was in heaven.
I don't see how those old Indians could think of going back to their tepees and the old life after
being here.
It seems to me I have learned more in a month than in all the years of my life.
Those old Indians are just as handsome and strong as the whites, but they can't make any of these
things. Education's the thing, after all. I'm going to stay in school.
I'm going to stay in school just as long as I can, and then marry a white girl.
I think geography and history will be easy for me now.
I can't believe that where we now stand the Indians roamed forty years ago. Education's the key,
and you bet I want to handle it.

And so the boys' imaginations are aroused and their aspirations set a-quiver. Their
former horizons are dissipated, for they catch glimpses of vistas far beyond. New
ideals are created, and they are not dressed in paint and feathers and petticoats. Hope
emerges from out of the gloom of superstition, as bright as the morning star, and
points to a life untainted with narcotic fear and freed from the chains of mental
and moral slavery. And this new life is not cursed with the slogan of "Indian rights,"
for there are no Indian rights there—just as there are no German rights, or Irish
rights, or woman's rights—none but the universal rights belonging to all races. The
only right belonging to the Indian is the right to make a man of himself, the right to
live decently, to rise in the material, social, and political scale, and this right belongs
to him in common with all races of men and is limited only by the talents God has
given—and what man shall say what those talents are or shall say "thus far shalt
thou go and no farther?"

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCown, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

Fort Bidwell School, Cal., July 31, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the second annual report of the Fort Bidwell
school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Location.—The school is located at an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level, on the
former military reservation in the extreme northeast corner of the State of California,
at the foot of Mount Bidwell, which rises to the height of 8,000 feet, and at the head
of Surprise Valley, which extends 60 miles south. The nearest railroad station is
Amedee, 135 miles away, from which place our mail is delivered by stage, six days
of each week. The Nevada-California-Oregon Railway is being extended from
Amedee in this direction and will establish a station 40 miles this side of Amedee
before winter begins. Fort Bidwell, a town of 250 inhabitants, is located at the east
entrance to the school grounds.

Buildings.—The school buildings, numbering 19 frame and 3 log, are situated around
a nicely shaded campus 200 by 400 feet square and are in fair condition. Some
repairs will be needed during the year. The fences were in a dilapidated condition,
but we have repaired them some and will continue until we have them cow-proof.

Water.—The school is supplied with water for all purposes from a reservoir half a
mile up the canyon, which stores up a bountiful supply and is connected with all
the buildings by 4-inch main and smaller pipes for the numerous hydrants. A
mountain stream is conducted through the laundry in a flume and, except after a
rain or when the snow is melting, is as clear as crystal. The bath houses and girls'
lavatory are supplied with warm water from a hot spring. We expect to put in
larger pipes and extend the system to the boys' lavatory next year.

Farm.—There are 100 acres that have been in cultivation, but with bad fences and
only one team we were unable to get in condition to cultivate more than 21 acres. We
expect to repair all the fences and prepare to cultivate the entire farm next year. We
have planted 6 acres to vegetables and 16 acres to oats. The backward spring was
very trying on all vegetation. With a limited supply of water for irrigating purposes,
we were enabled to raise potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, radishes, carrots, beets,
beans, peas, lettuce, pop corn, sweet corn, parsley, rhubarb, watermelons, cantaloupes,
cucumbers, squash, turnips, and oats.

8886—25
Schoolroom work.—The advancement has not been as great in this department as could be desired, considering the disparity of ages of the pupils. Many of them never having attended school has made the work very difficult for one teacher, but I am glad to state considerable progress was made. The Department has authorized an additional teacher for next year.

Industrial work.—Special attention has been given to this branch of the school. The girls have been regularly detailed to the four departments, housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and laundry, under the supervision of the matron; great progress was made in each of these departments. The boys spent most of their time during the winter months sawing and splitting wood, as they do in most other schools where wood is the fuel used. The last three months were spent in repairing fences, planting, and cultivating the garden, pruning the shade trees, cleaning the grounds, replacing broken windows, and otherwise beautifying the premises.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 66 boarding and 2 day pupils; 2 died, 4 moved away, and 8 withdrawn, leaving an enrollment at the close of the year of 52. This being the first year of the school, is considered quite encouraging. The Indians living in the vicinity have watched the progress of the school with a great deal of interest. A number of delegations visiting and inspecting the plant during the year seem entirely satisfied with the management. The two tribes—Pit Rivers and Pit River country, California.

There are 200 or 300 of these of school age. Many of them may be persuaded to attend school the coming year.

Health.—The health of the school has been remarkably good. During February we had an epidemic of chicken pox, and in June a siege of grippe, all of which readily yielded to the skillful treatment of the physician and careful attention of the matron.

Conclusion.—The employees are willing, industrious, energetic workers, and each in their department, has worked for the success of the school. The parents of the pupils have assisted in keeping their children in school, and the prospects for a good school here are very encouraging.

I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner and the Indian Office for assistance and favorable consideration shown my recommendations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE H. MILLER,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disturbing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, JULY 20, 1899.

Sir:—In compliance with the usual custom I have the honor to submit the following concerning the management of this school during the year ending June 30, 1899:

The attendance during the year has been very good. Enrollment, 96 boys and 70 girls. Average attendance, 141. The truants have been few. An epidemic of measles last winter lowered the average attendance somewhat during the duration of the disease.

The health of the pupils of the school, with the exception of the epidemic noted above, has been good. The progress made in class-room work has been excellent.

This school is located in the arid land belt, and having no adequate water supply sufficient for irrigating land, has not been able to give farming that branch of industrial training so valuable to an Indian.

Shoemaking has been taught during the past year to a number of boys who have made and repaired the shoes for the pupils. Six carpenter apprentices have attended to repair work on the school buildings. The necessary repairs to these old buildings are no small item, and furnished considerable work during the year.

The sewing room has given instruction to a number of girls, who learn to cut, make, and mend the clothing of the girls and smaller boy pupils.

The various details of housework are under the direct management of the matron. The larger girls do the work, and under a system of regular change, the pupils serve a certain time in the dining room and kitchen. The girls are also given instruction in laundry work and the care of clothing. All are employed, and each held responsible for their department. The girls have done exceedingly well, and attained such a degree of efficiency as to challenge the admiration of our many visitors, notwith-
standing that the influence exerted by the reservation is bad, and the home training received by the Yuma Indian children is far from commendable.

Much improvement has been made among the adult Indians as to their mode of living during the past year, owing no doubt in a great measure to the work and influence of the field matron.

The children have been far better than could be reasonably expected. Respect for authority is a trait of Indian character. Gentle firmness has accomplished in the majority of cases the end desired, there having been few cases of insubordination. The punishment in such cases was confinement in cell during recess and it proved quite satisfactory in quelling future attempts on the part of the culprit, as these children are very fond of outdoor sports.

A disastrous fire in March last, believed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the girls' dormitory, class room, dining room, and kitchen. It broke out in the girls' class room about 5 p.m., while the pupils were at table. Had it occurred during the night, I fear lives would have been sacrificed. The pupils worked heroically and saved most of the furniture, but the fire protection of our school proved inadequate to prevent the burning of the buildings.

Fortunately the adobe walls of the burned buildings remained standing, and by putting temporary roofs of rough boards over what had been the kitchen and dining room I was able to continue the work. The girls' beds were placed in the sewing room at night and removed during the day. It is also used for a temporary class room for the girls. While the accommodations were somewhat crowded, they served the purpose of keeping the girls in school, and work progressed as usual.

On the 30th of June I transferred six of our larger boy pupils to the Phoenix school. It was the first time since I have had charge of this school that the Yuma Indians allowed their children to be transferred. No doubt this will have a good effect on this school, and be an encouragement for other pupils to go there also.

In reviewing the work of the past, it is with a feeling of conscious pride that I contrast the ill-fed, little-clothed young children, whose strongest desire seemed a wish to flee from the presence of a white man, with the happy, well fed, clothed, and housed pupil of to-day, whose deportment shows the effect of the civilizing influence of education and is an evidence of the generosity of a munificent government.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the support and thoughtful consideration shown for the work at this school by the officials of the Indian department.

Very respectfully,

Miss Mary O'Neil, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Greenville, Cal., August 27, 1889.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889:

Attendance.—School opened in the new school and dormitory building on September 1 with 31 in attendance, and notwithstanding the fact that I have made no special effort to get children from this and surrounding valleys, because the building has had no water and sewer connections, the average attendance for the term has been 65, against 35 last year.

Under advice of the Indian Office, last April I obtained children from considerable distance. This, I think, was very beneficial, as having pupils of different tribes makes the use of English a necessity. Then, too, the coming of these children and their contentment here has given the parents and children in this locality a far better appreciation of the advantages the school offers.

Water supply.—The water and sewer system now in course of construction is almost completed, but owing to the dryness of the season will be too late to store water for the remainder of this summer, and water for laundry and household purposes is being hauled from a neighbor's spring—a half a mile distant.

Health.—The general health of pupils has been very good. There were four cases of fever, but the patients recovered. One boy died of consumption.

Schoolroom work.—The work in the schoolroom has been the most satisfactory of any since the establishment of this school. The teacher, Mrs. Palen, has been very careful and methodical in her work, and the addition of a kindergarten has been very advantageous, as it made possible better classification and the taking up of
supplementary studies. I note special improvement in arithmetic, language, and penmanship.

Industrial training.—We have an industrial teacher capable of teaching the boys carpentering, bench work, steam and electrical engineering, blacksmith repairing, farming, and gardening, but having few large boys it has taken the greater part of the time of both industrial teacher and boys to cut sufficient wood for school use. As outside Indians cut wood for $1 per cord, it seems to me it would be far more profitable to hire that done and have the boys use their time in beautifying the grounds and learning other industries.

The girls, in addition to their detail work in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, etc., have been taught by the matron, in evening classes, outlining, embroidery, crocheting, and other fancy work. There has been a noticeable improvement in the girls' care of their persons and clothing. All of the larger ones earned money by doing fancy work or washing for employees, and bought and tastily made light lawn dresses for the 4th of July.

There is a marked change, too, in the Indian homes. Most of the children living within 10 miles of the school go home during vacation, and to this is due the improvement. After ten months of systematic training it is only natural that they should ask for and help to make improvements at home. A number of houses have been built, and nearly all of the families now have cook stoves, tables, and beds built up from the floor. Where land is available they build fences and plant gardens. In fact, I think that a school situated near the homes of many of its pupils, as this is, proves beyond a doubt that the children and the parents can be brought up together.

This fact is made the more conspicuous when we compare the homes of the pupils with those of the unfriendly Indians who will not allow their children to attend school, and who, with very few exceptions, still live in bark camps, with fire in the center, and no furniture whatever.

As these ignorant and superstitious old Indians are not capable of judging what is best for the rising generation, I think that the compulsory education laws should apply to Indians as well as white children.

Needed improvements.—I have already asked for a laundry building, a barn, and a hospital. The present laundry is small, and is a rough-board, unlined house, in which it is impossible to manage the work properly. We have no barn or hospital.

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

Very respectfully,

Edward N. Ament,
Superintendent and Special Disturbing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

Indian School, Perris, Cal., August 1, 1889.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, as follows:

Attendance, as usual, has been far above the number appropriated for, having an enrollment of 211; average attendance of 188; and an appropriation for 150 pupils. I transferred 37 advanced children to Carlisle during the year, 13 of whom were skilled performers of our mandolin and guitar club, and refused probably 250 additional children admission on account of scarcity of funds and room.

The standard of the various departments has been well maintained, although farming and all that pertains thereto, which is the most important industry, has been a complete failure at this school, and ever will be upon this location, resulting from a lack of water and poor alkali land. In fact, the success of a school depends largely upon the water supply. The Bear Valley Irrigating Company, upon which this school has been dependent for water since it was first located here in 1891, has, by an order of the United States court, closed off entirely the small supply of water heretofore furnished this school for domestic and irrigating purposes. While we are managing to exist upon the water furnished from the school well, yet the full measure of success can not be attained where nothing can be grown. We are compelled to purchase all of the hay, grain, etc., used for our cattle and horses. No water means no grass, pasture, garden, vegetation, shrubbery, etc.

Fifteen miles from here is the famous Riverside Valley, where abundance of water at 10 cents per inch (an inch of water is about 13,000 gallons), and most excellent land, suitable for oranges, fruit, or anything that can be grown out of doors, can be
had at reasonable rates, and why this school should have been planted in this desert, with no civilizing surroundings, is one of the mysteries. Land owners in this valley very naturally object to a new site elsewhere; it would be a bad advertisement. The time has come, however, when the school will be compelled to close up or be given a suitable site.

In spite of all the disadvantages with which we have had to contend, the school as a whole has made good progress. In advanced literary grades, debating societies, music, military tactics and discipline, as well as general home life, the progress has been marvelous.

I cannot commend the good qualities of our pupils and the efforts they make toward advancement too highly. They are moral, upright, appreciative, and have most excellent principles. As a fact, they are superior as a whole to any children I have ever known. The effort being brought to bear to transfer these pupils to a school where they will come in close contact with a great number of children not their equal intellectually or morally, is unjust to this class of children, and should not be.

The school band of boys and the mandolin and guitar club of girls are quite famous throughout southern California, and hardly a celebration of any consequence takes place but what they are sought after. Entertainments by our pupils were given in Redlands and Perris during February; the former was for the purpose of raising funds to assist the Redlands branch of the Women’s Indian Association for pay of missionary; the latter was to purchase books for public library. We have also spent part in county and district teachers’ meetings and institutes as well as at Grand Army reunions and decoration exercises at San Diego and Riverside, Fourth of July celebration at San Jacinto, and also spending two weeks in Los Angeles during this summer in attendance upon the National Educational Association Convention and Annual Indian Institute. All of which has been the means of placing the pupils who belong to band mandolin and guitar club in contact with the world to a greater or less extent, and is educational as well as pleasing to them.

The baseball club and football team have had many a hard-fought battle with the neighboring high school teams, and were generally successful.

During the year numerous tallyho parties from Riverside, San Bernardino, High Grove, Redlands, San Jacinto, Colton, and elsewhere have visited the school. Inasmuch as such parties as above mentioned are the only visitors we have, and are compelled to come such a distance and bring their lunch, an effort is made to entertain them properly. They are usually shown throughout the entire school and then given a band concert, after which a full-dress military parade and battalion drill by band and companies, or a regular school mount (guard mount without guns) is given. A literary entertainment in assembly room, followed by a concert by the mandolin and guitar club, interspersed, however, with character songs and drills by the smaller children, completes the visitors’ entertainment. By this means we have succeeded in arousing great interest and enthusiasm among the best people of southern California as well as numerous tourists from the East.

I have inaugurated the outing system here as part of our regular school work, and placed 40 or more pupils in families the past spring. The pupils remain out from April until September. The satisfaction given by our pupils has been universal, not one case of failure occurring. It is gratifying to be enabled to place our pupils in families composed of cultivated, refined people; such excellent homes are the means by which our pupils will fast acquire habits of true civilization. I expect to extend this system more and more each year, as I consider this outing system the grandest and best means of educating Indian children yet devised, and Maj. R. H. Pratt, of the great Carlisle school, deserves all credit for its first inauguration and successful continuance. Many of our pupils are now at either Corona Beach, Catalina Island, Long Beach, Newport Beach, Terminal Island, San Diego, Santa Monica, and other summer resorts, where they have accompanied their patrons.

We were honored with an official visit during July from the honorable Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. C. Tonner, and also from the honorable Superintendent of Indian Schools, Miss Estelle Reel.

Thanking the office for courteous treatment, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.