ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

U.S. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.
REPORT OF COMMISSIONER
AND
APPENDIXES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.
In former years it had been the custom among this tribe to leave their homes for several months in the fall and winter to hunt on the mesa. The setting aside of the forest reserves and preventing their killing game in the great Coconino forest has reduced them entirely to a vegetable diet. To make up for this loss their food supply it became necessary to put forth renewed efforts to induce the Indians to cultivate every available foot of land in the canyon. One of their religious customs compelled them to abandon a farm for at least one to three years upon the death of one of the owners or heirs to the land. This custom having the tendency to leave a large part of the land vacant each year, I ordered it discontinued. Now all available land is under crops.

By making a survey of the land in the canyon it was discovered that two tracts of land that had never been cultivated could, at no great cost, be put under irrigation. The Indians constructed a ditch under the direction of the farmer, following the survey, and succeeded in adding 8 acres to the arable tract. A ditch that will reclaim 25 acres more is under course of construction, but will require some blasting to get water on the land.

An irrigating system for the school grounds, by means of a gasoline engine and pump, has been authorized, and is under course of construction. It is expected that this plant, when completed, will allow the cultivation of sufficient land to provide all the hay necessary for the Government stock in the canyon, and as hay costs $10 per ton delivered, this is a small item.

An additional farmer is employed to teach the Havasupai improved methods, but as there is no appropriation from which plows or other agricultural implements can be purchased, the teaching of improved methods of agriculture is rather more in name than in fact at Supai.

Morals.—The Havasupai not being thrown much in contact with the whites, have not acquired so many of the vices of civilization as their Walapai cousins.

Education.—The Havasupai school is taught in a stone building erected by the employees at little cost to the Government. It is well equipped, but other buildings are greatly needed. A room for preparing and serving the noonday luncheon and another for use as a laundry and sewing room are greatly needed.

The attendance at this school and the enrollment has been all that could be asked. The enrollment has been 70, with an average attendance of 63. The cost of maintaining the school has been $1,628.47, or $22.96 each pupil. The capacity of the schoolhouse is 40.

Of the progress made in the educational department of the school, I regret to say that I cannot speak with the same as of the Walapai schools. Few of the pupils, even those who have been in school four years, are as far advanced as Walapai pupils of the same age who have been in school but one session. It seems advisable that under the present conditions and circumstances more attention should be given to industrial training among this tribe, and the pupils of suitable age and advancement could be put at school in the Truxton Canyon Boarding School, provided dormitory room is added to the projected buildings.

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

HENRY P. EWING,
Industrial Teacher in Charge of Walapai and Havasupai Indians and Day Schools.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., JULY 20, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as farmer in charge of Digger Indian Reservation, near Jackson, Cal. It has 320 acres, steep rocky hills of a light granite soil, covered with brush and second growth of pine, except 25 acres. The Indians with my assistance have cleared 20 acres, being 5 acres more of clear land, part of which have fruit trees and grapes set out forty years ago, this being the home of an old miner.

The reservation is inclosed with a post and barb-wire fence of three wires. There should be one more wire and more posts, the posts being too far apart, allowing the stock to get between the wires. Eighteen acres have been plowed and seeded to grass, which harvested 8 tons of hay. I should have a mowing machine, as part of the hay got overripe before it could be cut.
The Government buildings consist of two dwelling houses, one apple house, one barn, one spring house, two stock sheds, and three Indian houses, which have never been occupied. All are in good condition except apple house, stock sheds, and one Indian house.

The Government stock is in good condition.

The Digger Indians, in clearing 10 acres of land, cut 15 cords of stove wood, which they sold for $3 per cord. I got them a contract to cut 50 cords 4-foot wood adjoining the reservation at $1.50 per cord. I had them plant 3 acres to gardens, and from the 4 acres was harvested by the Indians the following crop:

- Dry beans ........................................ pounds 600
- Corn ........................................ structs 50
- Melons ........................................ number 300
- Onions ........................................ pounds 700
- Squash ........................................ number 150
- Potatoes ........................................ pounds 1,000

besides other vegetables, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, garlic, pease, beets, etc.

You must have water to irrigate if you cultivate gardens.

I have repaired Government and Indians buildings, built one spring house, repaired 50 rods of fence, and have had a general clean up about the reservation. The Indians should be supplied with water buckets and dish pans, as they have none; also calico or gingham, flannel (domestic), and shoes and stockings, the same being required for clothing for women and children. Clothing also for the men is needed for the coming winter.

Number of males above 18 years of age ...................... 8
Number of females above 14 years of age .................. 14
Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16 .... 7

There is no school on the reservation; have had three Indian children attending district school. They were dismissed for not being kept clean. Will insist that they must keep the children clean and tidy and send them to school. The Digger Indians are very lazy and filthy.

Very respectfully,

Geo. O. Grist,

Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., August 15, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

There are two tribes and two reservations under this agency, viz., the Hupa, living on the Hoopee Valley Reservation proper, and those called the Lower Klamath River Indians, living on the “Connecting strip,” an extension to the reservation proper. The Lower Klamath River Indians are not to be confounded with the Klamath Indians of Oregon.

The extension.—The extension to the reservation comprises the land on both sides of the Klamath River within a radius of a mile, and reaches from the line of the Hoopee Valley Reservation proper to what was the line of the old Klamath River Reservation, since thrown open, 20 miles above the mouth of the Klamath. Since the extension joined the two other reservations named it became known as the “Connecting strip.” It comprises 22,000 acres, all of which is on the slopes of the mountains; the river rushes between as through a gorge. The greater portion of the land is grazing and timber land, that suitable for cultivation being only a spot here and there, where an acre of grain or a garden may be found growing.

The population is as follows:

- Males above 18 years ........................................ 147
- Females above 14 years ..................................... 217
- Children under these ages ................................. 203

Total population ........................................ 567

The number of children between the ages of 6 and 10 is 135. As nearly as could be learned by our census taker, the number of births during the year was 23
and the number of deaths 10. It is probable, however, that some deaths were not
reported by the Indians.

The extension has two district schools supported by the county, which are fairly
attended. A majority of the children live remote from these schools. During the
year 63 children from the extension attended the Hoopa Valley Boarding School.

The able-bodied Indians, as a rule, leave their homes in the spring and find
work among the white farmers and dairymen living near the coast or in the sheep
country, known as the Bald Hills, near the reservation. Competition has taught
them to give good value for a day's wages, and has made them shrewd in their
dealings with their fellow-men, both red and white.

They hold allotments in severity, for which patents have been issued during the
year.

They have received almost no aid and but little supervision from Government.
They receive medicines and treatment or counsel and advice respecting their
troubles when they come to the agency and request the same, or if necessary the
physician or agent travels to the homes to render aid. No issues of any kind are
made to them.

While their standard of morality is in some respects low, they are in the main
law-abiding people. Some engage in mining, and all at certain seasons in fish
and salmon fishing. The language spoken shows no relationship to the Hupa language
nor to the language spoken by the Indians living on the Upper Klamath, though a
few miles of territory only separate the three tribes.

The Hoopa Valley Reservation and Indians.—The Hoopa Valley Reservation proper
comprises a tract of land containing 89,000 acres of very mountainous country,
 bisected by the Trinity River. The reservation line on the northeast reaches and
crosses the Klamath River.

Hoopa Valley is a very picturesque bit of country 6 miles long and from half a
mile to a mile wide, wherein all the people of the reservation reside. It is
surrounded by mountains rising to a height of 3,000 feet and over. It contains about
1,200 acres of good, level agricultural land, growing hay, grain, and vegetables,
and a progressive population of over 400 Indians, who comprise a moral and
industrious and almost self-supporting community.

Allotments.—The Indians have made selections of allotments, but the selections
remain to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; therefore citizenship has
not yet come to them.

Population.—The population is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males above 18 years</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females above 14 years</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under these ages</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children between 6 and 10 years</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians who can read</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians who speak English</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perhaps one-fourth of the population are of mixed blood, but in many of these
the strain is hardly apparent.

Health and morality.—Tuberculosis and scrofula prevail to some extent, but
less than with many other tribes. Rheumatism is also prevalent, but not often in
a severe form.

The records of the past five years show 7 more births than deaths. The births
during the past year number 14 and the deaths 24.

Industry and civilization.—The Hupa Indians are farmers. Every family sows and
reaps its crops each year, depending thereon for a portion of the year's supply of
food. The entire acreage of agricultural land is so small that individual holdings
contain but few acres, the number ranging from 3 to 8; hence the productions of
the farm must be supplemented largely by purchased supplies, which are paid for
by the Indian's own earnings. Nearly all the people are well fed and clothed and
comfortably situated otherwise. There is yearly an increase in the acreage of
crops sown, and greater attention is paid each year to the family garden. I doubt
if there is a single family this year without its well-cultivated garden.

Likewise poultry is in evidence at the majority of the homes; but the family
cow, regularly fed and milked, while found in two or three families, has yet to
make her value known in the others.

The value of fruit as a wholesome food and the necessity of setting out young
trees from year to year are becoming understood. The valley contains about twelve
old orchards of apple trees, planted by the whites before the reservation was
established. These, giving of their abundance each recurring year, are valuable to the
people both as a food supply and as an object lesson.
As many as twelve of the Indian men engage in cattle raising. The number of head in the different herds ranges from 15 to over 100. One of these men supplies beef to the school and agency, the quantity furnished last year being 40,000 pounds. The supply is brought in twice or thrice weekly, dressed, and in excellent condition. This man keeps up his herd largely by purchases from white men in the surrounding country.

Basket making no longer figures as one of the leading occupations of the women. However, nearly all the older ones spend much of their time at the work, and a goodly number of the younger women, outside of their general housework, continue to weave baskets, many of which display great artistic ability in design, coloring, and workmanship. These vary greatly in size and quality, but all are suggestive of the primitive and simple mode of their former life. The framework of all the baskets, from the large storage baskets, often 3 feet in height, to the small cap still commonly worn by the women, is made of peeled hazel twigs, about which is woven a light-colored grass and the stems of the maidenhair fern. The latter is used to make designs in black in the smaller baskets and caps, while the soft-colored fibers of the cedar root, or grass, dyed red with elder bark, are used for designs in storage, burden, and soup baskets. In the cap the Indian woman reaches the height of her artistic ability. Pleasing designs of almost perfect symmetry are found in many, and the colorings are usually harmonious. The baskets are much admired by those interested in work of the kind, and they bring a good price, as they are always in demand.

Fishing for salmon and eels continues to be a favorite occupation in season, although a portion of the more progressive and thrifty Indians find themselves too occupied in their farming or other labor to give it the time it requires from the older men and those less progressive. The cured fish and eels, sun dried and smoked, are always a delicacy if not a necessity.

Similarly the gathering of acorns, the making of flour therefrom, and the cooking of the porridge—all a most interesting proceeding—obtain only among the older and a few of the less alert people.

The following is a careful estimate of the products of the reservation Indians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter made</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber sawed</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood cut</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following statement will show the earnings of the Indians during the last year:

- Freighting for Government: $1,542.05
- Freighting for others: 898.44
- Labor for wages from Government: 1,033.05
- Labor for wages from others (estimated): 2,000.00
- Sale of baskets (estimated): 2,000.00
- Value of products sold Government: 5,708.03
- Value of products sold others: 4,023.00

Total (cash) earnings: 18,107.52

During the year the Indians have purchased in the neighboring towns, from their own earnings, 4 horse hayrakes, 5 mowers, 1 reaper, 1 harvester, as well as several sewing machines and vehicles.

Irrigation.—No great attempt looking toward the construction of irrigating ditches has been made or seems necessary at this time. Nearly every family holding has its rivulet from the mountain side, which supplies ample moisture for the growth of the garden.

The most ambitious undertaking in the line of construction has been made during the year past, when three men associated themselves and constructed a ditch 300 rods in length from Hostler Creek to their several farms, which lie beside by side. The value of the labor expended was $125 and of material $75.

Issues.—When wagons, implements (excepting plows), harness, and stoves are leased, a return is exacted in the form of hay, grain, split shakes, or some other thing of value. These obligations are honorably and promptly met the same year or the following one. Thus, while these articles are made easily obtainable, the Indians actually pay for them, and consequently appreciate their real value, and the paupering effect of receiving value without return is avoided. The products turned in go to the school.

But thirty or forty of the oldest and most infirm people receive rations. The majority of these come every alternate week and receive a pound or so of sugar, coffee, or rice, bacon or beans. Indian labor is added to that of white men. The districts where they work are the best and those districts where they come from the worst. A court of justice had been established, and from the day it was established, every fine and penalty was enforced.

In April, the school was opened at the United States Agency, and the Indians were taught the English language.

The following is a statement of the products of the reservation for the year:

- Wheat: 2,100 bushels
- Oats: 3,200 bushels
- Corn: 500
- Potatoes: 820
- Turnips: 100
- Onions: 120
- Beans: 105
- Other vegetables: 4,000
- Hay: 450
- Butter: 200
- Lumber: 25,000 board feet
- Wood: 300

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coffee, or rice, a little flour from the toll at the agency mill, and a small piece of bacon or beef. A very few come each week. Besides the charity rations, the Indian laborers employed by the Government receive a weekly wage in addition to the monthly wage of $20.

Road work.—During the year last past the valley was divided into four road districts and an Indian supervisor appointed for each. Each able-bodied Indian devotes three days to road work. The plan, while new to them, is popular and brings good results.

Mortality and the court of Indian offenses.—The Hupa are now a moral and law-abiding community, comparing favorably, in my opinion, with country communities among the whites. Last fall and winter four Indians (one not belonging to the reservation) were punished for adultery by imprisonment, the terms varying from fifteen to thirty days of solitary confinement, part of the time on bread and water.

Patient and discreet effort has done much during the year toward the suppression of gambling. Whereas gambling was formerly carried on at Indian stores and dwellings publicly, there is now no public gambling and the little that is done surreptitiously is of small moment.

In April a white man sojourning on the reservation was arrested by the Indian police for disposing of alcohol to Indians. He was given a hearing and forwarded by the United States commissioner at Eureka, and now languishes in jail, awaiting an appearance before the United States grand jury at San Francisco.

A court of Indian offenses was established in February last and three of the best and most influential Indians were appointed judges. Seven Indians charged with drunkenness received hearings in court; all were found guilty. Six were punished by the imposition of fines and one by imprisonment. Two civil cases also came before the court. There has been no case of drunkenness reported for several months.

Work in the field.—The field matron assisted the people in the care of their sick, taught them something of cooking and bread-making, and also of dress-making. The position has since been discontinued.

Mission.—A mission has for some years been supported by the San José branch of the Women's National Indian Association. Several acres of land were set apart from the school reserve for use of the mission, upon which a chapel and a very neat and roomy cottage stand. Services were held in the chapel regularly every Sunday morning, and work was done along the customary lines.

Saw and gristmill.—The agency saw and gristmill is very old, dilapidated and positively unsafe. Work upon the site of a proposed new mill, by agency labor and volunteer labor on the part of the Indians, has resulted in the construction of a very solid and substantial foundation, which is in readiness for the setting up of the machinery. This can not be done, however, until the arrival of a new water wheel and pipe, estimated to cost $1,000, which has been requested of the Government.

No further progress in the way of house or barn building can be made among the Indians or at the school until the wheel and pipe are supplied and the mill running.

Indian doctors.—The respect in which the Hupa Indians are most backward is in their adherence to the practices of the old medicine men and women, the degree of which is surprising in view of their general thrift and progressiveness. A white physician possessing the missionary spirit, who can win and retain their confidence is the cure for this evil.

We who have observed the life of these Indians and the trend of their development cannot but be much impressed by their good character, both as individuals and as a community, and by their rapid and steady progress along all lines. The belief is forced upon one that they must have received an impetus at the hands of some wise person, which started them and has since carried them with yearly increasing momentum in the direction of civilization.

Some knowledge of the recent history of the reservation, coupled with inquiries made of the Indians themselves, develops the fact that the credit for this achievement must go to Col. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A., for over ten years agent for the Hupa Indians. Him the Indians hold in grateful remembrance.

The Hopus Valley Boarding School.—Notwithstanding unfavorable conditions, the school during the fiscal year 1900 has grown in size, efficiency, and popularity.

Measles appeared the middle of August and remained until the last of December, necessitating a small attendance. In December and January the attendance increased rapidly and at one time in March 205 children were present, while the capacity of the school is but 165. In the month of March the disease appeared the second time and found much new material to work upon; it died out in May. One hundred and thirty cases were treated in the school without a death.
REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

We have no dormitory or other building for boys, and are compelled to use for the purpose a balloon-frame, barbilk structure, altogether unsuited for the purpose. We can have no building until the new agency sawmill is finished, for which a small appropriation is expected from the Government.

The average attendance for the year was 140. Since the school was virtually closed on account of the measles, however, until the holidays, these figures do not show the real situation. The monthly averages for the last six months of the year are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The girls have been taught cutting, fitting, and making garments, repairing garments, embroidery, laundering, and cooking. The boys have been instructed in farming and gardening, the care of stock, teaming, carpentry, and blacksmithing. The instruction in the class rooms has been good.

A happy, obedient spirit pervaded the pupils as a rule. They enjoyed many social entertainments, a picnic, and on closing day a very pretty operetta was rendered. In the afternoon of the same day athletic and aquatic contests took place, and in the evening a fête on the lawn.

The employees have rendered faithful and efficient service and have worked harmoniously for the best good of the school.

We need badly the following-named buildings: Boys' dormitory, estimated cost $6,000; new school building, cost $3,000; electric-light plant, cost $2,000; hospital, cost $200.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. FRIER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR MISSION-TULE AGENCY.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., September 1, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to hand you the annual report of the Mission-Tule River Consolidated Agency, together with the usual statistics, for the year ending June 30, 1890.

The fact that this agency is composed of thirty-two small reservations, located somewhere in southern California, each one affected by different physical conditions and influences and each one with its own troubles, and nearly all being encroached upon by the white neighbor in some way, makes it very difficult to lay before the Department a comprehensive and concise report which will enable your office to see these conditions as they actually exist.

Population.—The Indians not understanding the design nor appreciating the efforts of the Government to count and classify them, but suspecting some sinister motive, many positively refused to answer the questions of the census agent, and notwithstanding I gave the census enumerators who were appointed to this field all the assistance in my power I am compelled to say that for the use of the Department or this office the census as taken by the enumerators of the Mission Indians is perfectly unreliable and useless, some reservations not being visited at all; and as a last resort I was obliged to take the census in the usual way, copies of which are enclosed herewith for your information.

These census rolls show a population as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>1,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>1,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General conditions.—When the rainfall in southern California promises what is termed a good year, then the Indians at Injaha, Mesa Grande, Morongo, Pala, Pahrump, Pronto, Rincon, Santa Ynez, and Aguia Callente No.1 reservations raise perhaps a sufficient amount of garden and field products to carry them through the following winter; but I have never known a winter to pass over without encountering individual instances of acute suffering and want among the aged, infirm, and the nonproductive class on the very best reserves. Coahulla, Los Coyotes, Santa Ysabel, and Tule River are in the mountains, and are made up mostly of grazing land, with here and there small patches capable of being cultivated, but insignificant in extent. From year to year I have been able to rent por-
tions of these grazing lands, distributing the proceeds to the heads of families, which has been a great help to them in bridging over the times of need.

There are several reservations on the Colorado Desert, and while it has been thoroughly demonstrated that some of these reservations contain very productive land they are practically worthless under the present conditions, from the fact that hardly enough water can be obtained for domestic purposes and none for irrigation. A system of irrigation is essential to agriculture in this locality every year.

Should the Government complete the well at Martinez and get a flow of water approximating the flow which goes on without ceasing from the well belonging to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Waters, Cal., a point 4 miles from the Martinez village, the greatest step would be taken to make the desert Indians self-supporting that has ever been taken in the history of this agency. The Indians would voluntarily assemble at this place and cultivate the soil and raise an abundance for themselves at all times and in all seasons, for with the aid of water the products of the soil in this desert climate are perennial. It would be economy for the Government to complete this well, even at a cost of several thousand dollars.

The balance of the reservations are a worthless lot; no white man, with his superior education and training, could take any one of them as a gift and raise and educate a family of six children from the products therefrom.

During the past fiscal year I have visited each and every reserve, even to those situated in the remotest districts. At many reservations I found the poor Indians eking out a miserable existence, in a half-civilized condition, with never enough food and clothing to sustain them properly, and as a makeshift making pilgrimages to the Sierra Madre Mountains in Mexico, to gather the pine nuts for food during the pinching days of winter; yet I will give them the credit, even under great adverse circumstances, many of them were trying hard to raise something from their small patches of dry ground. They have no school privileges and perhaps do not appreciate the value of schools for their children, but how much better would it be to assemble all these Indians from these barren reservations upon even a small tract of good land, where they could be cared for properly, schooled and taught the value of industry, and saved from themselves as they now are. I shall make separate and explicit recommendations in behalf of these Indians at some future date.

Moral.—The precepts and examples of the day-school teachers, the civilizing influences of returned pupils, the labors of the missionaries in the field, the continual teachings of this office, have had a good and lasting effect in elevating the morals of the Mission Indians as a whole. It is admitted by everyone who is in a position to know and observe these things that they are gradually becoming educated and civilized, of which I believe there is no doubt.

Liquor selling.—There is nothing so detrimental in the whole field of obstacles which we have to encounter every day in our efforts to do good work among the Indians as the nefarious traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is a special curse upon our Indian civilization. It is responsible for 90 per cent of the criminal acts of the red man.

These violators of law and decency should be brought to a strict account, and were it possible to have the earnest cooperation of the Department of Justice many of these old offenders would be eliminated from the field of the conscientious Indian teachers and other Government employees who are engaged in the always arduous task of trying to elevate and prepare these people for assimilation into American citizenship.

Sanitary.—During the first part of the fiscal year just closed we had quite an epidemic of measles among the Indian children, with some fatalities. Aside from this, no contagious diseases have appeared. Usually the grippe scourges these people every winter, but the mild weather during the past winter prevented its appearance.

On the morning of December 23, 1899, we had throughout southern California a terrific earthquake, whose center of violence seemed to be in the San Jacinto Valley and adjacent mountain ranges. The Indians located within this area were great sufferers. Six old women in the Soboba Village were done to death, and many crippled with broken limbs and bruised bodies; their adobe houses were crushed like eggsHELLS, and many were left without shelter or proper clothing or food. They have all made earnest efforts to repair the damages to their buildings, but as their resources, by reason of so many crop failures, are very limited the advancement in this direction can hardly be called advancement, except in very few instances. The aid rendered by the Government at this particular time to relieve the aged, sick, and infirm was a godsend to the Mission Indians, and I have the honor to state that I made it reach to the very uttermost. There is no doubt that many lives were saved by this timely succor.
I will say, in concluding this subject, that while it is true that we lose quite a percentage every year by consumption, I believe that as a whole the Indians are in better health and show more vigor than for several years past.

Allotments.—With a little exception, Indians appreciate the privilege of being the exclusive owner of a piece of land for a home. This feeling is intensified when the land occupied is good land and plenty of it to support a family. The Indians have for years, under the leadership of chiefs, captains, and headmen, made informal allotments of their lands, and these individual rights have been very well respected. However, this crude method of partitioning the land has resulted in considerable dissatisfaction at some reservations, notably at Tule River and Agua Caliente. At the latter place some four or five families get all the proceeds derived from the bathing privileges at the Hot Springs.

I would again recommend that many of the reservations be surveyed, placing good, conspicuous stakes or monuments, thus plainly defining the lines. Indians seem ignorant of their reservation lines, and this fact is a fruitful source of disturbance between the Indians and whites and causes numerous disputes among the Indians themselves.

Only six small reservations have been allotted, aggregating 801 allotments. One hundred and seventeen patents have been issued, and these have been delivered as far as possible.

The Indians have made many requests for plows and tools, claiming that they are unable to purchase these necessary articles. In this connection I will say that I have had no implements for distribution for nearly three years.

Education.—Education is the grand sheet anchor to which we must attach the greatest importance and hope for the final disenthrallment of the Indian race. The splendid system of Government Indian schools is slowly but surely solving the problem of civilization among the Indians.

With no intention to detract from our splendid boarding schools, I wish to say that I am a firm believer in the reservation day school and home education for the Indians, and my experience at this agency strengthens my opinion in the wisdom of it. Upon the day-school teacher devolves the chief burden of preparing the pupils for transfer to our advanced boarding schools. To be successful the teacher should, by good management, gain the interest and sympathy of the parents and extend their good offices to the family. This method will secure the cooperation of the old Indians and be the means of successfully transferring all the day-school pupils.

It is due the teachers and quite proper that I should say in their behalf that they have all earnestly and faithfully discharged their respective duties. The day schools are doing splendid work. The children attend very well and are interested. Teachers are interested, and altogether the school year has been quite satisfactory.

During the year a new pipe line was put in to convey water to the Agua Caliente school. Mesa Grande and Capitan Grande schools are nearly without water, and some improvements should be made at these places. I have your authority to improve the water system for the Pechanga school; this is greatly needed. Have also received instructions to estimate for a new building at Agua Caliente, to replace the old adobe that was ruined by the earthquake of December 23, 1899. All the day-school buildings need repainting. These various matters will be made the subjects for separate and special reports.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing the names of the teachers, their compensation, the location of the school, 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 of days attendance</th>
<th>Average number of pupils enrolled during the year</th>
<th>Average attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Carr</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>3,832</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>11.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas E. Gillard</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Potrero</td>
<td>3,834</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>12.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malcolm W. Odell</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>4,550</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>12.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Minor</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Soboba</td>
<td>3,832</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>12.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Dean</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Pechanga</td>
<td>4,550</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>12.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie M. Williams</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Cahilla</td>
<td>5,879</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>12.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Babbitt</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Agua Caliente</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>12.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C. B. Watkins</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>15.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Thomas Hall</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>La Jolla</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>15.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greg M. Balcom</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>15.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonidas Sweat</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>15.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*School was in session nine months only.*
I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing scholastic population at reservations where day schools are located:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Home school</th>
<th>Perra</th>
<th>Mt. Boyn</th>
<th>Miscellaneouse</th>
<th>No school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solota</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pechua</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahuilla</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Jolla</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rincon</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is a matter of regret to me that I have had to prepare this report under many difficulties, and am unable to present some matters as fully as I would like to have done.

I thank the Department for all favors shown. Respectfully submitted.

L. A. Wright,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

Coveo, Cal., August 15, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of affairs at the Round Valley Agency and school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

This year has been a prosperous one both for the agency and school, and I am deeply grateful to all my employees who have labored so unceasingly for such result, and not only to them is such result due, but to the people of Coveo and Round Valley, who have acted in a neighborly and friendly way to help better the condition of the Indians on the reservation. The Fourth of July just passed was celebrated on the reservation by the entire country for miles around, a thing not witnessed at this place for many years, and not a person either white or Indian was under the influence of liquor during the entire day and night following. Upon my arrival here I found that, without exception, the white people were antagonistic to the reservation, and were in consequence doing all they could to create trouble for your agent. This state of affairs continued for some time after my arrival, but there is at present an entirely different feeling, and all is working harmoniously toward grand result.

Much praise is also due to the Indians themselves, who have with few exceptions done all that was expected of them. At no time since the Indians received their allotments has so much farming been done or so much hay been harvested as during the year just past. Unfortunately much of the wheat was ruined by a heavy rain fall, which caused it to rust. Much of it has been cut for hay, which, heavily salted, will make a fairly good feed.

Much of the land located in the eastern part of the reservation and designated as Lower Quarters is under water the greater part of the year, thereby involving a total loss to the owners. This could be remedied by ditching and hundreds of acres of good land made productive. I recommend that a machine for ditching be purchased as soon as possible.

In my last report I had the honor to recommend a fence for the valley portion of the reservation as a remedy for the great amount of damage done the grain fields. Such improvement would be greatly beneficial and insure the future success of these Indians.

There is a decided improvement in the matter of selling liquor to the Indians, and I predict that at the close of the present fiscal year the traffic will be entirely
stopped. I have interested the best citizens of the valley in this matter, and the present state of affairs is mostly due to their influence. Where one year ago several drunken Indians were to be seen on the streets at almost any time one went to town, now none are noticed. I have also succeeded in having all stores closed on Sundays, which has resulted in keeping many of the Indians, especially women, from visiting Covelo on that day, thereby breaking up a demoralizing practice which has been in existence since the town of Covelo itself. Gambling and dancing, which were causes of much drinking and trouble and which have been carried on for many years, have been entirely abolished. In recapitulating the moral and social progress of these Indians during the year passed, I feel greatly encouraged to continue in the line adopted, fully believing that when unrestricted citizenship has been given them society in general will have just cause to complain.

The Indians of the reservation are fully able to support themselves and do not need the assistance of the Government in the matter of farming implements, wagons, etc., and I made request on the annual estimate for subsistence only for a few very old people whom I consider it our duty to still provide for.

Rev. Mr. Schilling, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, looked after the religious interests of this reservation, and his report is herewith inclosed.

Following is the population by tribes:

Concow ........................................ 144
Yuki and Wakalaki ................................ 290
Little Lake and Redwood .......................... 110
Pitt River and Nomelaki ............................ 73

Total ..................................................... 648

The school has made rapid progress during the year just passed, and has made many friends among the Indians who have heretofore held themselves aloof from its advantages. We had an average attendance of 71, for the entire year notwithstanding the fact that during July and August very few of the children remained in school.

I have begun the present year with an actual attendance of 123 children, to accommodate whom, at our present capacity, requires many sacrifices on the part of both employees and pupils, and even this will not avail us when the winter months with their rain and snow set in, for it will be an utter impossibility with all our endeavors to keep so many here, and it will be necessary in the interests of their health to return them to their homes. I do not believe it is the desire of the Indian Office that any child who is anxious to receive an education should be left unprovided for, and I am therefore confident that the plans for greater accommodations which I have had the honor to transmit to your office will be instantly approved. No difficulty whatever would be experienced in securing 123 pupils, and I most earnestly and respectfully request that accommodations for that number be built as soon as possible.

A new barn 90 feet long by 50 feet wide has been erected, which furnishes shelter for both horses and milk cows, and affords storage for 80 tons of hay. This amount of hay was raised on our school farm, and will be sufficient to feed all our stock through the winter. Our crop of oats promises a sufficient amount of feed for our horses, but our wheat crop was ruined by a heavy fall of rain, which caused it to rust. Our garden was an excellent one as was evidenced by the large amount of garden truck raised.

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

The set of band instruments received during the year has added much to the success of the school, and has afforded us all much pleasure. The boys are playing several pieces already, and I have instituted the salute to our flag similar to the one practiced at all military posts, the band playing to Star Spangled Banner as the flag is raised or lowered. This exercise has done much to instill patriotism into the hearts of the Indians, both young and old, and added greatly to their love and respect for the flag of their country.

We have greatly improved the appearance of our plant by the planting of shade trees and the building of gravel walks and roads. We have also started a lawn by sowing alfalfa, which, by considerable care and attention, I am confident will prove a success. Several unsightly fences have been torn down and a nice one of pickets built to inclose the entire plant. The main building has been painted both inside and out, and the superintendent's cottage papered and painted.

The needs of the school are (1) a dining room and kitchen; (2) a boys' dormitory; (3) a school building to accommodate 125 pupils; (4) a commissary and office building; (5) a sewer system, and (6) a shop building.
Thanking you for past favors and the courteous treatment accorded my requests and recommendations, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRY F. LISTON,
Superintendent, Special District Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY ON ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

COVELO, CAL., July 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report as missionary at this agency:

I took charge of the mission on the 15th of last October, and notwithstanding the many discouraging features have had a good attendance both at church and Sabbath school. The most discouraging fact met with was the condition of our building here, which is almost a total wreck, affording very little protection from rain or snow with no possibilities whatever of heating.

We are rejoiced to be able to report an increased membership, and as the present outlook for building improvements is good, we hope to accomplish greater results during the next fiscal year.

Another discouragement met with is the Indian marriages still practiced by these people. Stringent laws should be enacted against this practice and authority given the agent to enforce them. We beg your serious consideration of this important question.

Respectfully submitted.

REV. LEW SCHILLINGER, Missionary.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
(Through Harry F. Liston, superintendent.)

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., August 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1900.

Health.—The general health of the entire tribe has been good, fewer deaths and less sickness occurring than for many years past. As the work of a physician is done by contract at both agencies, it often becomes necessary to send the more serious cases to the Marcy Hospital at Durango, where they may be under the daily supervision of a physician and hospital attendants. This entails considerable expense during the course of a year, and it would be more economical to have a resident physician at both the Ignacio and Navajo Springs agencies.

In comparison with other Indian tribes, I believe the Ute to be an exceptionally sturdy, healthy people, there being no disease of a tubercular or venereal nature established among them; consequently scrofula, sore eyes, and like affections are comparatively unknown.

Farming.—It is gratifying to witness the improvement made by the Ute residing on the eastern end of the reservation since they were allotted. They are rapidly developing their allotments into fine farms, take an interest in such work, and derive considerable revenue therefrom. Their products find a ready market at home, and it is a question of completion of the irrigation system now under progress of construction when the allotted Ute will be self-supporting.

In this connection I would also state that I believe the Indian naturally adapted to stock raising, as many of the allotted Ute now own herds of cattle and sheep which are of good and remunerative nature.
Literary department.—Our literary department has always been persistently aggressive under our able principal and her corps of worthy assistants. From the kindergarten to the grammar grades industry and intelligence strive to meet the needs of eager and hungry constituents, and through awakened ambition attempt to lead to higher and better things.

Commercial department.—The commercial course has been started but a few months, and is considered a very important branch of our work. This course follows the completion of the ninth year of regular school work, and is so comprehensive that a holder of a diploma should be competent to fill successfully any position ordinarily filled by a graduate of any business college. It is not the aim, however, merely to fit the Indian boys and girls for positions in stores and offices, but rather to equip them for taking care of their own property and interests.

Manual training department.—With the completion of our manual training building, we have been able to place our industrial department on an educative basis. The theory of the work is taught by drawings and intelligent lectures, thus raising the standard from the drudgery of constant striving to satisfy the economic needs of the school to the dignity of thoughtful comprehension. The pupils are no longer mere apprentices; they are students. They not only have use for their hands, but their brains are stimulated and active. Their hands are just as busy and more skillful, while their brains are ever striving to save time and material, thus adding to the sum of human usefulness and value.

The following trades are taught: Agriculture, baking, blacksmithing, cabinet-making, carpentry, dairying, engineering, farming, gardening (including landscape), harness and shoemaking, masonry, onyx manufacture and stone cutting, painting, printing, sewing, tailoring, waggemaking, and cooking.

Possibly the most important industry established is that of domestic science, which teaches the theory and practice of cooking and housekeeping. Regular courses are established in this work, and it is obligatory upon every girl to graduate from this course, and also that of sewing, before diplomas are given them from the literary department. I am very happy to state that the pupils do not look upon this branch of work as drudgery, but they are very fond of it and eager to enter the classes and to learn everything possible.

A school paper called the Native American has been established during the year, and is a source of much profit to our pupils in various ways, besides being an educational factor of great importance in bringing the whites to a realizing sense of the real Indian—his abilities and ambitions.

Besides issuing this weekly news letter the printing office has recently completed an elegant catalogue descriptive of the school work, which has been distributed very generally throughout the service. The work on the catalogue was all done at the school, the cover design being a creation of the art teacher, Miss Freddie A. Hough.

The last Congress made an appropriation for building an auditorium, which will be erected during the present year. This, with the construction of a new hospital, which we hope to get soon, will make the Phoenix School a completely and splendidly equipped plant throughout.

As usual, the office has been most liberal and generous, and I thank you.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCowan, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., August 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the third annual report of the Fort Bidwell school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

School plant.—The school is located on the former military reservation, consisting of 1,078.85 acres, about 290 acres of which are under fence, 120 are in pasture, 60 in farm and garden, 30 in school grounds, barn lots, etc. The greater part of the remainder is mountain timber land, covered with a luxuriant growth of pine, fir, cedar, and juniper.

Buildings.—The plant consists of superintendent’s residence, three dwellings (employees), physician’s office, sewing room, boys’ building, girls’ building, laundry and drying room, commissary, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, granary, dairy barn, stable, carriage and implement house, girls’ bath house, boys’ bath house, butcher shop, bakery, and a good system of waterworks, the supply being sufficient for the school. With the exception of the need of a few repairs and a new coat of paint, the buildings are in good condition.
Attendance.—The enrollment has not been as great as was expected. The most of the Palaute of school age living in the vicinity of the school came in during September and October; the Pit River did not bring any of their children until December. The largest attendance was during the month of March, the average being 54.

Classroom work.—The progress made in this department has been satisfactory, considering the disadvantage of having all the pupils in one room. With only one teacher, it was impossible to give each pupil the individual instruction it should have had. However, the advancement made was very encouraging.

Vocal music has been one of the leading features of the evening hour and was of much benefit to the pupils, many of them learning to read by following the lines of the song.

The pupils are very fond of music; some of them have considerable talent in that line. A number of the boys are quite proficient with the harmonica, and easily learn to play a song or instrumental music they have heard. The Kimball piano furnished the school has been of great benefit.

Appropriate exercises were held on Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, and Easter Sunday. A very creditable closing entertainment was given by the pupils on the evening of June 26.

Industries.—The larger pupils were divided in regular classes, details changed monthly. The girls were detailed to the four departments, housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and laundering, where they made considerable progress. The boys were required to care for their building, including the schoolroom. Each boy made his own bed. A regular detail, under the supervision of the matron, sweeps, mops, and cares for the dormitories, sitting rooms, lavatories, and play room.

The farmer and carpenter, with the assistance of the boys, repaired the fences and stock corrals, moved and remodeled the blacksmith shop, built 1,200 feet of board walks, moved the boys' bath house, laid new pipes from the warm spring to the boys' bath house, girls' building, and boys' building, putting spray pipes in both the girls' and boys' lavatories, and a hydrant in the laundry; also extended the cold-water pipe to the laundry. They also repaired the irrigating ditch and built 400 feet of flumes, 12 by 18 inches, besides sawing and splitting 250 cords of wood and cultivating the farm and garden.

Products of farm and garden.—Sixty tons oat hay, 20 bushels sweet corn, 30 bushels pop corn, 300 bushels potatoes, 3 bushels turnips, 30 bushels onions, 20 bushels beets, 200 melons, 200 squash, 500 cabbage, 50 bushels beets, 50 bushels rhubarb, 20 bushels tomatoes, besides an abundance of lettuce, radishes, peas, parsley, horse-radish, cauliflower, collards, and cucumbers.

Stock.—The stock belonging to the school consists of 4 horses and 14 cattle. Two of the horses and 4 of the cows were purchased during the year.

Health.—A number of the pupils had German measles, whooping cough, and la grippe, none of which proved fatal. One death occurred during the year from pneumonia.

Conclusion.—The official visit of Supervisor M. F. Holland was much appreciated by the school force. The employees have worked harmoniously for the success of the school.

I desire to thank the Commissioner and the Indian Office for consideration and kind treatment during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Horton H. Miller,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

Fort Yuma Training School, Cal., July 30, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Fort Yuma School and Agency.

SCHOOL.

The conditions of the school, when I took charge last October, were peculiar and, to me, embarrassing. Though a Government school, it had for fourteen years been under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph, all of this time, too, under one superintendent. It is needless to say that they had stamped their character upon the whole school, and that their religion permeated all their work. That these sisters could leave and their places be filled under the civil-service
rules without disturbance could not be hoped for. That the whole policy of an administration that had become so firmly established, in fact, the very character of the school itself, could be changed without friction, could not be expected. We were embarrassed, too, by not having at any time in the year a full corps of employees. Another very discouraging feature was the lack of room and the cramped condition in certain quarters, caused by the burning of two buildings a year ago.

Now, with an efficient, though not yet full, corps of employees, the change of policy effected, most of the friction overcome, buildings in process of erection, the coming year gives promise of much good, solid work, and many visible results of substantial improvement.

Schoolroom work needs relief by the addition of another teacher. We have so many small children that cannot be put on the working force that our schoolrooms are overcrowded. A kindergartner is much needed for these small children.

Industrial work for the boys should be greatly improved. The shop is doing good work, and gives employment to a few boys who become efficient workmen. A harness shop should be added in connection with the shoe shop. In the carpenter shop a few boys learn something about the use of tools. They are engaged mostly in making repairs and there is no chance to learn the trade. Our great need is irrigation, that the boys may be given instruction in farming and gardening. We have the land most favorably situated, and a small appropriation (compared with the cost elsewhere) will give us abundant water. Irrigation is the salvation of the Yuma, and it should begin at the school.

For the girls the facilities for industrial work are fairly good, and beneficial results are apparent.

Transfers.—At the close of the school year 4 boys and 4 girls were transferred to Phoenix, also 1 boy to Carlisle. This is the first time any Yuma girls have been transferred to another school. Other pupils were anxious to go and were prepared to do so, but consent of parents could not be obtained.

A better average could be maintained were we not so close to the Mexican line. When the boys run away from school they can, in a few hours, be in Mexico, where they have relatives who feed them so long as they care to remain, and whence it is impossible to force them back. There are many small bands of Indians living in Arizona on no reservation. Some means ought to be provided for gathering the children of these Indians into some school.

**RESERVATION.**

The Yuma Reservation was discovered from the Mission Tulo River Consolidated Agency on January 1, 1900, and the duties of Indian agent were devolved upon the superintendent of the Fort Yuma Training School. It is a mystery to those best acquainted with the Yuma to know how they manage to live on what they have. There is no doubt that many of the old people suffer at times. Some of them have comfortable shacks built of poles and covered with reeds and mud. A few have beds, cook stoves, tables, chairs, dishes, etc.; others have nothing but a brush shed as a protection from the sun and wind. They sit, eat, and sleep on the ground. They wear little clothing in winter and less in summer.

The outlook for the adult Indians is anything but bright. Though their land is fertile, for lack of water, properly distributed, most of it at present is useless. Though the people are industrious (for Indians), there is very little remunerative work that they are capable of doing. Though they have for years been at peace with the whites, for lack of other occupation they are continually quarreling among themselves. Though they have for many years been under an agent, they have been left practically to themselves. Though they have been told what the law is, they have not been made to obey it, until they have acquired a contempt for all authority. Though the Government expects allegiance from them, they complain that it gives them nothing in return. Though they are asked to give up their medicine men, a physician is not provided, neither are they able to hire one or to buy medicine. In the past there has been little incentive, little chance for improvement. They were placed upon an unproductive reservation, without aid or encouragement of any kind, and allowed to live the best way they could, which has been a very poor way. I hope the future may bring them something. They are good Indians and deserve more consideration than they get.

The annual overflow of the Colorado River is expected in June. This year it was less than usual. When the water subsides, the Indians do a little planting. So fertile is the soil and so warm the climate, that fairly good crops of certain kinds could be raised in this way if the people had tools and knew how to use them. When it is an everyday battle to procure a living, it can not be expected that they will buy plows and other implements that they have never been taught to
use. As it is, some of them raise small crops of grain and melons, but not enough for a living.

With irrigation I feel certain that these Indians would not only make a good living but would progress. Until this can be accomplished, if an agency farmer could be provided, a few plows, harrows, etc., be supplied to loan to the Indians, and some wire for fencing furnished, it would do much to ameliorate their condition, give them a more friendly feeling toward the Government, and help prepare them for their work when they do get irrigation.

An agency physician is greatly needed. The Indians apply to me for medicine, but as I seldom know what to give, I must turn them away. This causes disappointment and hard feeling toward the Government. I am told that the Indians often beg for medicine of the druggist in Yuma. A comparatively small amount in addition to that paid the contract physician for the school would procure his services for the adult Indians also.

The Mexican Indians furnish a refuge for runaway schoolboys, and in turn visit the Yuma and live upon their scanty store. These Indians are in every way lower than the Yuma. They are drunkards; the Yuma are not. Their children have never been to school, and no attempt has been made to civilize the adults; hence their influence is wholly bad. Could some way be found to stop this intercourse it would be of great advantage to the Yuma.

Thanking you for the consideration shown me in my work,
I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN S. SPEAR,
Superintendent and Acting Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., July 26, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to report for the year ending June 30, 1900, as follows:

The attendance during the year has not been as large as I had expected; for reasons hereafter mentioned, although there has been a steady increase in attendance during the year. The average for July, 23; for June, 68. Pupils who live near are allowed to go home for one or two months during vacation.

Every boy in the school over 10 years of age can find work during vacation at from 20 cents to $1.25 per day, and I am glad to say that the boys are anxious to work and give satisfaction to the farmers of the vicinity by whom they are generally employed. As we have no school farm nor shops, there is little that can be done during the vacation months in the way of industrial work for boys.

Health.—During the nine years that I have been connected with this school I have never known of there being so much sickness among the Indians of this locality as during the past year. Three pupils have died in the school, and two others who are sick may not recover. The death rate at the camps has been something dreadful. One Indian family lost seven children, another six, and another four. In this valley alone twenty children and five adults have died during the year. Whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, and consumption were the principal causes of death. This sickness among the outside Indians has made it necessary to be very careful about accepting new pupils and at the same time has so frightened the parents that many of them are unwilling to allow their children to attend school.

The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Mrs. Paine is, I think, a very successful teacher. Miss Pope, kindergartner, has been very painstaking with a large class of pupils, devoting one-half day to the kindergartner work and one-half day to primary study. The results of combining the methods of these two departments have proven very satisfactory. The kindergartner pupils are the pride of our school. We took a class of ten to assist in a recent church entertainment at Greenville, and their recitations and motion songs proved a revelation to the people there of the excellence of the work being done at this school, and the children carried off the honors of the occasion.

Industrial training.—I have, with the limited facilities which the school now affords, endeavored to make industrial training more of a special feature than heretofore.

The children have received careful and practical training under Mrs. Emma L. Tubody, who is a very efficient employee. The dresses, aprons, and underwear manufactured by the girls would be creditable to similar training of white pupils in any institution. Mrs. Ament, matron, has had during the winter a large class
of girls in fancy work, in quilting, rug making, crocheting, and embroidery. Some of the pieces of embroidery have been sold by the girls for two and three dollars each. One of the girls has been offered steady employment at embroidery work.

The industrial teacher, Mr. Trubody, has during the last few months been giving regular instruction in carpenter work to quite a large class of boys, but our "shop" is altogether too limited in size and equipment to render it possible to accomplish much in this direction, although the boys like the work and manifest considerable aptitude for it as far as we have been able to go.

A small piece of hillside land has been cleared of stumps and stones by the boys and planted to a kitchen garden. The experiment has proven successful beyond expectation, and during the last fortnight the children have enjoyed an abundance of the finest of green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, etc. Now that the completion of our waterworks plant has rendered the garden an assured fact, we hope to increase the area of ground cultivated and render gardening one of the features of our industrial work hereafter. This garden has also already proven an object lesson to some of the older Indians, who are preparing to conduct water onto hillside ground heretofore considered by them as worthless and to cultivate it for gardens of their own.

With a view of practically demonstrating the utility of the power afforded by our waterworks plant, a temporary water wheel was built and put in operation by the industrial teacher. It is now regularly used to operate the washing machine in the laundry, and a large quantity of limbs, etc., were cut into wood this spring by attaching the wheel to a circular saw.

A small dynamo was also obtained with private funds and used experimentally in lighting, and for a period of over two months furnished eight 10-candlepower lights in the school building. These small beginnings have served to demonstrate what can be done with our waterpower plant. It would seem that, in the interest of greater safety, economy, and efficiency, a 100-light electric plant for lighting the school and grounds should be added to the present equipment.

The school is now connected by a telephone line, constructed at private expense, with Greenville, 4 miles distant.

The school was officially visited during the year by Supervisor Holland, who made some valuable suggestions in regard to the work and management of the school, which I have endeavored to carry out as far as possible.

Thanking your office for kind consideration during the year,

I am, yours respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT,
Superintendent Greenville Indian Industrial School.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, PERRIS, CAL., August 7, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Perris School for the fiscal year 1900, viz:

The work of the school has progressed along the usual lines. General home life has been emphasized, and we see a marked improvement in that line each year. The girls take more interest and develop much ability to manage household affairs. Their training at the school, together with advantages given them through our outing system, which is now assuming rather extensive proportions, is showing decided results.

The boys have received instruction in carpentering, cabinetmaking, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and care of cows and horses. An attempt has been made to teach farming, but no progress was obtainable, as we have no irrigating water nor arable land. A number of our boys, however, have secured places upon ranches and have done well. Some have permanent places, while others are employed only through harvesting, fruit, and summer season. Our outing is gradually bringing the Indians in contact with the best white element of California.

The literary departments have made commendable progress. I desire especially to make favorable comment upon the excellent work, untiring interest, and management of the principal teacher, Miss Clara D. Allen. The school societies have been well kept up, especially the more advanced society, every member of same apparently taking great interest through the year.

I may say, too, that our musical department is a source of great pride. The brass band of boys and mandolin and guitar club of girls are very popular and much sought after in California.
IN COLORADO.

483

During a street fair held at Riverside April last for two weeks our musical aggregations took active part, which, together with an extensive exhibit of class work of all kinds as well as industrial (the exhibit occupying a booth 10 by 40 feet), was a great attraction for the thousands of visitors, and I may say proved to be the most interesting feature of many good features.

Arrangements have been made for the band and mandolin and guitar club and a large exhibit of pupils' work to be taken to the California State fair, to be held at Sacramento during September. It is also arranged to spend a few days at San Francisco.

By such means as above mentioned the Indians of California are rapidly securing recognition, and a widespread willingness is apparent to give them a helping hand and a fair show.

While every effort has been brought to bear to get our children in contact with the white people and much success is being met with in that line, yet our unfortunate and isolated location, without water, arable land, or neighbors, renders our work exceedingly difficult and discouraging. But as we have an appropriation for the erection of a large school at Riverside (secured after a long-fought and hard battle), the pupils as well as all concerned are feeling very enthusiastic and jubilant. Riverside Valley and city is certainly one of the prettiest and most suitable places for an Indian industrial school in the United States.

The health of the school has been very good; no deaths. Early in the year an epidemic of measles broke out; yet, owing to the untiring work of our nurse, Mrs. Kant, who took every precaution under direction of the physician, the hundred or more cases recovered without leaving any serious results. Owing to our wind-swept location upon a barren plain, several cases of pneumonia developed, yet all recovered nicely.

I desire to express my sincere appreciation to the office for the exertion of its strength and support in the uphill work and success obtained to secure facilities for education of the Indian in southern California, as well as for its sound direction in the management of my school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Harwood Hall, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

Grand Junction, Colo., August 27, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report of the Grand Junction Training School, being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Inasmuch as the location and condition of the buildings on the grounds at this time is identical as to location as set forth in my report of a year ago, and the ice plant now in process of construction is the only building added, I could only repeat my report of last year on this topic except by stating that the ice plant is a small frame building 18 by 32, one story; 110 feet due west of the girls' dormitory.

Industrial work.—In the main this work has been well done. Along the lines of industrial work I have made a departure that has given me results of such marked character that I outline it that other superintendents may give it a trial. I have devoted the study hour on Wednesday evening of each week to industrial training by calling upon the heads of the industrial departments to go before the classes, first, with such utensils, implements, or tools of their several departments as are easily movable and give object lessons, giving names, uses and spellings, passing from room to room in rotation until the set of objects in use, was made familiar to the pupils. At the suggestion of the principal teacher some of the older classes were taken to visit less easily movable articles, where names and spellings were given and afterwards used as spelling lessons and