ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1902.

U. S. Office of INDIAN AFFAIRS.
PART I.
REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER,
AND APPENDIXES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1903.
the Moqui Reservation; thence west to the place of beginning. The Indians residing within this tract have made some improvements on their lands, have endeavored to cultivate it, using the tributary water for irrigation purposes, and have thus acquired valuable water rights.

SOME NONRESERVATION PIMA INDIANS, ARIZONA.

A number of nonreservation Pima Indians have possessory rights to certain lands in township 1 north, range 4 east, Arizona, which they have occupied and cultivated for more than twenty-five years, having also made some improvements according to Indian custom. Notwithstanding the rights of the Indians, certain white men appeared at the Tucson local office, Arizona, and made entries upon the lands, and Special Agent S. J. Holsinger, of the General Land Office, reported to that office that these entries were in conflict with the possessory rights of the Indians. The entries by whites were therefore suspended by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who advised this Office, June 6, 1902, that these entries were held for cancellation, subject to the right of appeal.

In case the entries are finally canceled, steps will be taken to save the lands as homes for the Indians who occupy them.

MISSION INDIANS ON WARNER'S RANCH, CALIFORNIA.

In my last report, page 115, was given the decision of the United States Supreme Court (181 U.S., 481), under which the Mission Indians, who for generations have occupied what is known as Warner's ranch, in California, will be dispossessed of their homes and forced to go elsewhere. As they will be compelled to go absolutely empty handed, humanity and bare justice require that an attempt be made to find lands upon which to locate them. July 25, 1901, this office recommended to the Department that an Indian inspector be detailed to proceed to the Mission Agency for the purpose of making a selection of a tract, to be obtained from the public domain or acquired by purchase from private parties.

In his report of January 7, 1902, Inspector McLaughlin stated that 27 families, aggregating 128 persons, reside at the Agua Caliente (Hot Springs) on Warner's ranch, who, with 20 absentees, make a total of 158 persons who belong on that reservation, known as "Agua Caliente No. 2." The Indian settlements at Mataguate (11 persons), Puerta La Cruz (9 persons), and San Jose (14 persons) are within Warner's ranch, and at Puerta Chiquita, on Governor Gago's property, are 18 persons. These, with 40 persons at San Felipo, who are also liable to be dispossessed of their land holdings, make a total, approximately, of 250 persons who must be provided for.
Inspector McLaughlin submitted definite propositions from sundry property owners for the transfer of the following tracts to the United States for the occupancy of the dispossessed Indians:

1. Warner's ranch, San Diego County, Cal., 30,000 acres; price, $245,000.
2. Governor Gage's tract, a portion of Warner's ranch, 1,148 acres; price, $25,000.
3. Pauma-Temecula ranchos, Riverside County; price, $250,000.
4. Jacob Ludy ranch (Little Temecula ranch) and four other tracts, Riverside County, 2,080 acres; price, $28,360.
5. San Pasqual ranch, San Diego County, 1,900 acres; price, per amended proposition, $68,500.
6. Pauma rancho, San Diego County, 13,660 acres; price, $60,000.
7. Monserrat ranch, San Diego County, 2,370 acres; price, per amended proposition, $70,000.
8. Webster ranch, Riverside County, 2,489.60 acres; price, $16 per acre—$37,343.85.
9. Ethanac ranch, Riverside County, 1,650 acres; price, $241,000.
10. Potreo ranch, Riverside County, 3,500 acres; price, $350,000.
11. Aqua Tibia rancho, San Diego County, 1,620 acres; price, $50,000.
12. William Klinehead's property and adjoining tracts, San Diego County, 1,620 acres; price, $34,000.

Provided the number of Indians to be cared for did not exceed 300 persons, Inspector McLaughlin recommended the Monserrat ranch (No. 7) as possessing greater advantages at a minimum cost to the Government than any of the other properties offered, about 1,800 acres being reported as cultivable and the remainder as fairly good grazing land.

The owner of the Monserrat ranch, Dr. George W. Robinson, of Los Angeles, Cal., originally offered to dispose of the tract to the Government for $75,000, but afterwards, in a telegram dated January 14, 1902, to the inspector, he agreed to take $70,000 for it. This was understood to mean for the ranch and its appurtenances, exclusive of the cattle, hogs, horses, farming implements, hay, and grain, but including the pumping plant, as well as the buildings, fences, and other fixtures.

In addition to the $70,000 required to purchase this ranch the inspector stated that an additional sum of at least $30,000 would be needed to provide building materials, agricultural implements, subsistence supplies, etc., for the Indians to give them a start in their new homes.

January 21, 1902, the office submitted to the Department the draft of a bill to appropriate the sum of $100,000 for the purchase of the required tract of land and to provide other necessaries for the shelter and sustenance of the Indians. July 25 the Department transmitted the bill, together with accompanying papers, to Congress, and it was published in House Document No. 310, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session. This sum was appropriated by an item in the last Indian appropriation act, which also provided for the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of an advisory commission, consisting of three persons, to serve without compensation, to aid in the selection of a tract
of land for the Warner's ranch Indians and such other Mission Indians as may not be provided with suitable lands elsewhere.

The Department on May 27, 1902, appointed Messrs. Charles F. Lummis, Charles L. Partridge, and Russell C. Allen to act as an advisory commission and approved the draft of instructions prepared by this Office on May 20, 1902, for the guidance of the commissioners. The report of the commission is now before the Department.

**BOYD CLAIM, CAMP INDEPENDENCE RESERVATION, CAL.**

Several years ago the attention of the office was called to the rights of certain Indians residing near the Indian day school on what was formerly the Camp Independence Military Reservation, in California.

This reservation was abandoned by the military some years since, and in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress the building improvements were sold, with the stipulation that they should be removed. One W. M. Boyd purchased an old building, but instead of removing it he let it remain and took possession of the reservation, which embraced three fortiess of land, with a total area of 120.22 acres. Attached to this land was a water right, very valuable for that locality.

During the past winter the matter of the rights of the Indians was thoroughly investigated on the ground by Supervisor of Schools M. F. Holland, and March 22, 1902, this Office recommended to the Department that the two west fortiess, comprising 80 acres, be reserved for the Indians living thereon and in that neighborhood, numbering about 75 persons. By letter of April 23, 1902, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, this recommendation was approved by the Department.

It is proposed to settle the Indian families of the neighborhood upon this tract of land and to subdivide it among them, and steps to accomplish that object have been taken by the office. As the result of the investigations it was discovered that the Indian day school is just off the reservation, and it is proposed to remove the school building to the reservation or to erect a new one thereon.

**OPENING OF CEDED LANDS, FORT HALL, IDAHO.**
During the past year I have collected 53 children for the Phoenix and the Santa Fe Government Training Schools.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. We had last September 3 smallpox cases in the Indian village near Tucson and a few cases in the Presbyterian school in Tucson, but by prompt action and strict quarantine the spreading of the disease was prevented. Fortunately the smallpox, which one may say appears in this country periodically and annually, is of a light form and by proper attention and care is very seldom fatal.

During the past year I was able to procure work on new railroads in Arizona, New Mexico, and even so far away as Nevada, for a great number of Indians, mostly young men (including many Indians who had been educated in Government schools), and they earned from $1.75 to $2.25 per day. These Papago laborers gave satisfaction wherever they went, and, in fact, several contractors informed me that they are preferable to white labor, principally for the reason that they are more peaceable and quiet and not troublesome as the white laborer. Probably the fact is that the Papago don’t know yet how and when to strike for the purpose of bettering their conditions.

No serious offenses have been committed by Indians during the past year. Fourteen whisky sellers, including whites, Mexicans, and Indians, were prosecuted and eleven of them convicted and sentenced to from two to six months imprisonment in the county jail, or a heavier sentence in the Territorial prison.

The San Xavier Papago made a voluntary contribution of $120 toward the support, etc., of the Roman Catholic Mission Church, which is on this reservation.

Irrigation Inspector W. H. Graves visited the San Xavier Reservation twice during the past year, and only a few days ago his successor in office, Mr. W. H. Code, made a two days’ call. The objects of the visits of both gentlemen were the same, viz., investigation of conditions upon this reservation in regard to development of water for irrigation.

I beg to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for all the kindness and courtesy shown to me by you and your office, and for the kind support given to me by you in my efforts to advance the Indians under my charge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. Berger,

Farmer in Charge and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

Jackson, Cal., August 4, 1902.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as farmer and special disbursing agent for the Digger Indian Reservation near Jackson, Cal., of 320 acres, all inclosed.

I will need this year some posts and barb wire for repair work; also need about 80 rods of Farmers American wire fence to put partly around the land the Indians cultivate for gardens, in order to keep Indians’ chickens out of gardens; they have done considerable damage this season. Have 25 acres under cultivation, 18 acres seeded to grass, from which I harvested 8 tons of hay to feed Government stock, this year’s hay crop being the best I have harvested in the past four years, on account of late spring rains; the other 7 acres being in vines, fruit trees, and Indians’ gardens.

The Government buildings consist of two dwelling houses, one being occupied by an Indian family, and three houses built for the Indians, which have never been occupied; one barn, one spring house, one apple house, two stock sheds, one wood shed, one tool house, all in good condition except apple house and roof of barn.

The Government wagon is in good condition; the Government buggy, about worn out, will need new wheels and new axles and repainting. The Government team harness in good repair; buggy harness about worn out—should have new harness. Government tools, plows, harrow, hayrake, etc., in good repair. Government stock in good condition.

The Indians have cleared 2 acres from brush and rock and cut 12 cords of stove wood, which they sold at $3 per cord, and 25 cords of 4-foot wood, at $1.50 per cord; and other work, such as picking grapes, mowing, hauling, pressing and putting up hay, at $1.50 per day and board.
I induced each Indian family to plant a small garden—in all, about 3 acres. From the 3 acres will be harvested—

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<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
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<td>Corn</td>
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<td>Melons</td>
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<td>Onions</td>
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<td>Squash</td>
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<td>Potatoes</td>
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Besides other vegetables, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, garlic, radishes, lettuce, peas, etc. The soil being very dry, must have plenty of water to irrigate to raise gardens. Repaired one-half mile of road and 15 rods of fence; cleaned up about Government and Indian quarters; also barnyard. Need blankets, calico, domestic, flannel, gingham, shoes, stockings—the same required for clothing women and children; also clothing for men.

Number of males above 18 years of age: 8
Number of females above 14 years of age: 13
Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 18: 10

We have no school on reservation, five Indian children attending public school. They learn very fast; come home with the white children's ways and plays. Can see quite a change, all for the better. Tidy about their homes, keep their houses scrubbed out, all rubbish burnt up, wash the children's faces, and keep their clothes clean. The Indian men will get intoxicated, but not often. Seldom see one intoxicated on the reservation.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. GRIFFIN,
Partner in Charge, etc.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA, CAL., AUGUST 22, 1892.

Sir: Before beginning my annual report for the fiscal year 1892, which I now have the honor to submit to you, I would like to correct a mistaken impression as to the Klondike-like inaccessibility of the Hoope Valley. I was told that it was a very hard place to reach, but very beautiful after you got there. It's beauty far surpassed my expectations—neither words nor pictures seem to be able to do justice to it—and it seems to me that a place which can be reached from the coast during the greater part of the year in about ten hours is not so dreadfully inaccessible. The trip from San Francisco affords pleasing variety—230 miles on the Pacific, 18 miles by rail, 16 miles by carriage, and 16 miles on horseback over the trail. The valley can also be reached by a carriage ride of 44 miles from Blue Lake, except during a few months in winter, when snow on the mountain between the valley and the railroad station makes the road impassable. There is hardly ever any snowfall in the valley itself, and the temperature seldom goes much below the freezing point, even in the midst of the rainy season.

An extended description of geographical and other conditions existing here may be found in former annual reports, especially that of 1890, by Superintendent Freer, to which the reader desiring such information is respectfully referred.

There are three distinct classes of Indians, comprising a number of different tribes, who are more or less under my jurisdiction.

First. The Hupa, over 400 in number, who live on the Hupa Reservation and are nearly self-supporting, with which this report will largely deal.

Second. The Lower Klamath Indians, about 600 in number, who live on what is called the connecting strip, or extension to the Hupa Valley Reservation, which extends from that to the old Klamath River Reservation, taking in the land for one mile on each side of the Klamath River. These Indians are self-supporting citizens, having received trust patents for their allotments, but I am often called upon to settle minor disputes among themselves and with the white settlers, mostly regarding land matters. Three public schools have been established for them by the county, and pursuant to your instructions I have encouraged parents to have all eligible children attend regularly, whenever possible, although the attendance at Hupa is thereby reduced. Where the Indian home is situated across the dangerous
Klamath River from the public school, or so far away that the pupil can not attend, I use every effort to secure his attendance at the Hupa Training School.

The third class of Indians are those living on the old Klamath River Reservation and elsewhere in southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. They seldom require my assistance except in the matter of securing and holding lands, etc. Over half of the pupils of the training school come from the last two classes.

The Hupa Indians are progressing slowly but surely toward civilization and complete self-support. All wear citizen’s clothing and nearly all speak English. Their allotments, which average about 6 acres of agricultural land to each individual, are too small, except in families having a large number of children; but if properly managed I believe that a much larger and more varied assortment of vegetables, grain, and fruit could be raised than at present. Much land now unproductive would raise good crops if a proper system of rotation were established and a little fertilizer used. The position of agency farmer has been kindly authorized by you for the fiscal year 1903; and if you are able to send me the right kind of man for the position, a substantial improvement can be reported in my next annual report.

I regret that lack of funds prevented you from allowing a field matron, as such an employee is greatly needed here, and I trust that our need will be kept in mind and a field matron allowed us next year. The tenacity with which the majority of the Indians hold to the belief in Indian doctors, devils, and poison is very discouraging and seems to indicate that progress along material lines has been much greater, proportionately, than along mental and spiritual ones.

Dr. Lindley, the agency physician, has done faithful and conscientious work, and is gradually getting the respect and confidence of the Indians, but they can not understand why he can not cure them of consumption and kindred diseases, which they greatly dread. It does no good to remind them that their own medicine men have no better success.

The lack of a suitable hospital is a serious handicap to the physician. There is hardly an Indian dwelling on the reservation in which a case of pneumonia or other serious illness can be properly treated. When this is added the frequent firing of guns and revolvers by anxious relatives and friends to frighten away Indian devils, the disgusting process of the Indian doctors to extract the supposed poison from the patient’s system, and the crowding of the sick room with friends who all firmly believe that some enemy has administered Indian poison, perhaps from a great distance, the wonder is that any of the patients recover. A suitable hospital would be a blessing to the school and to the Indians.

The Hupa Indians are well endowed physically, and I believe are far superior to the average Indian in industry and morality, although there is much room for improvement. Besides cultivating their farms and gardens, they cut annually about 600 cords of wood for market, for which they receive $3.50 to $4 per cord, and haul all the freight for agency, school, and employees. Their earnings from all sources amount to about $20,000 a year.

It seems to be difficult to inculcate in their minds a proper respect for the marriage relation, but with the assistance of the court of Indian offenses marriage by Indian custom and the purchasing of wives has been practically done away with, although still practiced among those Indians who have acquired citizenship, the authorities not desiring to bother with it. It is said that moral conditions here were very bad while the valley was occupied as a military post, and it will take years to overcome the harm done.

Charity rations, consisting of a small quantity of beef, sugar, coffee, etc., are issued biweekly to about thirty old, blind, sick, or crippled Indians. Where issues of wagons, harness, stoves, plows, and similar goods are made it has been the custom to exact a return in labor or products of approximately equal value or to accept promises to deliver the same at some future time. I have had some success in improving this excellent plan by requiring the delivery of products or labor in advance. This has not been popular, and the Indians sometimes speak with regret of the good old days when rations, goods, and other favors were freely granted. I have tried to explain that changed conditions are largely due to change in policy in Washington, and that the new plan of greater independence is really for their own good, but it is hard for them to see it in that light. I believe that anything which will help do away with the pernicious credit system is a step in the right direction. The fact that it is difficult to hire good Indian laborers at $20 per month and board is an evidence of a satisfactory degree of prosperity among the Indians in this section of the country.

Strong efforts have been made to minimize the evils resulting from the use of intoxicants, with a fair degree of success. It is seldom that a drunken Indian is seen on the reservation, and all such are promptly taken in charge by the police and
held for trial. Gambling has not been entirely suppressed, but is not carried on openly.

The sawmill has done good work during the year, a large quantity of lumber having been manufactured for agency, school, and Indians. During the fall the miller and sawyer, with the assistance of pupils and employees, built the superstructure of the mill and finished a small dwelling for himself and family. As recommended by Supervisor Holland and directed by you, all available employees have been used to help with the logging and getting out of lumber, which was greatly needed. Repairs and improvements to the mill had been unavoidably neglected during two or three years while the mill was being moved to its present location. There is very little available timber within a reasonable distance, and a road about 3 miles long will have to be built up the canyon to reach good timber. Owing to the difficulties in the way, it will be necessary to expend about $600 for powder and blasting, and a further sum to do such of the work as can not be done by Indians and employees.

I trust that the engineering supervisor may soon be permitted or instructed to visit Hupa to look into this and other matters.

The gristmill has not been running for several years, and the machinery is old and in poor condition, a low grade of flour having always been produced. The Indians seem quite anxious to have a mill, their petition to that effect, in which they state that they will raise more than enough wheat to supply the valley with flour, having been submitted to your office. The wheat raised is more in former years was full of foul seed and not properly cured, but with the assistance of the new agency farmer there should be no trouble in raising good wheat. The cost of flour at Hupa is about $8 per barrel. I do not recommend the repair of the old mill, as this would cost about $1,200 and would not be satisfactory even then. If a mill with modern machinery could be installed here, it would be of great benefit to the Indians, who could readily market their flour. At present the main crops are oats and wheat, the former bringing about 48 cents per bushel and the latter $13 per ton.

The orchards of the valley, about 12 in number, planted by white settlers many years ago, produce abundantly, but the county board of horticulture has prohibited the selling of fruit off the reservation because infected with insect pests. The spray pump recently purchased has been put to good use in spraying the Government orchard, but some of the trees belonging to the Indians are so badly infected that it is doubtful if they can be saved. I will try this fall by advice and example to induce the Indians to plant fresh orchards and to take better care of them than they have. Last year I succeeded in inducing a number of them to prune their trees—something that they had not done, evidently, for several years.

The Government ferryboat was carried away by high water in the spring, but through your kindness material was authorized for rebuilding it, and a fine new boat will be ready by the time it is needed in the fall. I intend to raise the cable several feet above the former level to guard against accident.

Allotments have been made of all the farming and most of the grazing land on the reservation, but not yet approved. Additional allotments of timber land should be made to the Indians before the surplus land is thrown open for settlement, and sold for their benefit. Much of it is mountainous, heavily wooded, and of little immediate value.

Education has received special attention. Practically all the able-bodied children of school age on the Hupa Reservation were in some school during the past year. Some of the older ones were chronic runaways, and caused much trouble and worry, besides a bad example to the well disposed. The Hupa children, who comprise less than half of the number in attendance, were permitted to visit their homes for a day and night monthly instead of biweekly, as formerly, the change being beneficial all around although opposed by some of the parents.

There was an increase in enrollment in the three public schools for Indians along the Klamath River, but the attendance was irregular in spite of the efforts of the teachers and myself. In some cases the pupils were enrolled in the public schools to avoid having them sent to Hupa, against which there is a prejudice on the part of some parents on account of deaths resulting from diseases following an epidemic of measles at the school about three years ago. While the public-school teachers do the best they can, the home surroundings and conditions of the pupils are such that much better results are secured by sending the children away to some boarding school.

**Hupa Valley Training School.**—The average attendance was about the same as last year—nearly 160—in spite of the increased attendance at public schools and refusal to accept half-breeds whose parents were able to educate them suitably. A gradually decreasing attendance will probably follow the establishment of new public schools.

The health of the pupils has been quite good during the year, and we had no epidemic, although a few pupils had pneumonia. All of the children were vaccinated.
some of them having a hard time on account of the impure condition of their blood. An extra supply of footwear should be allowed this school, as the gravelly soil and damp winter climate is very hard on shoes. A suitable hospital is greatly needed. The boys' dormitory, a barn-like structure built for a warehouse, was not conducive to good health, but a good physician, fine climate, pure air, mountain water, and good food enabled us to maintain a surprisingly satisfactory health record.

Farming and gardening by irrigation received considerable attention, and pupils were taught improved methods. As many of the employees, including the industrial teacher, his assistant, and myself, were new employees as far as Hupa was concerned, and because of the peculiar and backward season, the garden may not be quite equal to that of last year, but an immense quantity of produce was raised and used to good advantage. The industrial teacher and assistants deserve great credit for the good showing made under trying conditions.

Stockraising was taught in a small way. The amount of hay and pasture land set aside for the use of the school was not sufficient to allow the proper teaching of this valuable industry, which can be made a very profitable one on this reservation.

The position of shoe and harness maker was filled during most of the year by a reservation Indian, who was the best available employee, and did fairly well, but was not very successful as a teacher. A Carlisle graduate has recently reported for duty, and I am looking for great improvement in the work of the shop during the coming year.

Cooking classes were ably conducted by the baker, under the supervision of the matron, the larger girls receiving instruction in the preparation of a meal for a family of six or eight, as well as in the proper way to serve it.

Pupils were detailed to the agency blacksmith, carpenter, and sawyer, and received valuable instruction in these industries. The carpenter also successfully burned a kiln of brick, demonstrating the fact that good building brick for the much-needed dormitory could be successfully manufactured here. My idea has been to teach every boy enough about blacksmithing, carpentry, and shoe and harness making to enable him to make the ordinary repairs and improvements needed about the farm, and if anyone shows special liking and aptitude for a particular trade to encourage him to perfect himself in it.

The school band did not attain the proficiency hoped for, sickness and other causes preventing the necessary practice.

The work of the kitchen, bakery, sewing room, and laundry was carried on satisfactorily by the employees in charge, under the supervision of the matron. A very creditable display of fancy work, bread, cake, pies, jellies, preserves, etc., was a part of the exhibit made at the close of school, and received much praise from parents and other visitors who saw it then and since. The literary work, drawings, and kindergarten work were also considered equal to that of white children of the same ages.

In both the literary and industrial departments the course of study prepared by Miss Reed and approved by you has been followed as closely as possible. Literary gardens were planted and plant growth observed. The near approach of vacation time made it difficult to keep up the interest during the last few weeks of school, and the crop was a failure from a material standpoint.

Suitable exercises were held on the designated holidays, the Christmas cantata deserving special mention. Through the generosity of employees and friends, gifts were provided for the pupils. School closed with an enthusiastic reproduction of Ernest Seton-Thompson's animal play, in costume, the afternoon being devoted to athletic and aquatic contests. Music, recitations, and drills in costume comprised part of the evening's programme. The annual picnic was a great success.

A reading room for the boys was established and well patronized. Thanks are due to Mrs. H. K. Fenner for papers furnished weekly, and to others for papers, magazines, and books.

The usual repairing needed to keep an old plant in condition has been done, the lack of material having hindered such work for some time past. A covered walk, blown down in a severe storm, was rebuilt, and many minor improvements made. Forty thousand feet of lumber was sawed and prepared for use in building the new flume to give additional fire pressure.

A party of four boys and four girls was transferred to the Riverside School, in this State.

Our greatest need is a new dormitory building. Next comes the electric lighting system and new hospital. The former would be an economical investment. These matters are before your office, and I trust will receive favorable consideration. We ought to have a new school building with a suitable assembly hall, but I will not urge this, as we can patch up what we now have and make it do; and I wish to emphasize the great need of dormitory, hospital, and electric lights.
There are 2 church buildings and 3 missionaries at the agency. If it is true that it is possible to have too much of a good thing, I would say that this field is too small for 2 churches, the Indian population of the entire Hupa Reservation being only 413. One denomination might move its mission down on the Klamath River, where the need is much greater, but each has a nice start, and neither desires to give up. Equal privileges are extended to Miss Chase and her assistant, Miss McGrail, Presbyterians, and to Rev. Mr. Clark, Episcopal. Although there is lack of cordial cooperation, harmony prevails, and all seem to be earnest and conscientious. The Sunday school is under my control, the missionaries and some of the Government employees each teaching a class. In the morning each pupil is allowed to attend the church of their choice; in the evening a song service is held, which is attended by all the older pupils.

The court of Indian offenses has done much to help maintain order and improve morality on the reservation. The guardhouse has been completed, and is used when necessary. Most of the trouble on the reservation is caused by whisky.

The police force has been equipped with revolvers and is becoming more efficient, the addition of a captain to the force making it much easier to secure good men. I believe there will be fewer runaways from the school this year than last, although this is one of the unfortunate schools where the runaway habit prevails.

Road making and repairing is done by all the able-bodied Indians of the reservation, who put in from three to fifteen days each on the roads, depending on the amount of use they make of them. The four districts are each in charge of a supervisor, who directs the work and keeps a record of the time. As no salaries can be paid, it is not very easy to get good men to take charge of the road districts.

Farming and gardening are the principal industries on the reservation. About a dozen of the Indians do more or less stock raising, one of them having been awarded the contract for furnishing beef during the coming fiscal year. Most of the Indians own hogs, chickens, cattle, horses, or mules. They haul freight for the Government, employees, and trader. Several of them work during part of the year for the salmon canneries, lumber and shingle mills, and on sheep and cattle ranches. Some mining is done by Indians, and at certain seasons of the year a great many engage in fishing for eels and salmon, which are smoked and dried for winter use. The gathering of acorns, from which the highly prized soup and porridge is made, is engaged in by the older and less progressive Indians.

The women carry on the art of basket making with such skill as to make the Hupa basket almost world famous, the cap, shaped like a shallow bowl, with odd patterns woven in, with stems of maiden-hair fern, cedar root, and grasses, being in especially great demand. I have encouraged the industry as much as possible, and the baskets now command such good prices that basket making is coming back to its old-time popularity, when baskets were a necessity for cooking and domestic purposes. Many of the old-time baskets can not be replaced at any price.

Nearly all of the employees of both agency and school have worked together pleasantly and harmoniously, and much credit is due them for faithful and conscientious work.

The school was in charge of Supervisor Conser, now special agent, for some time before my arrival, and Supervisor Holland visited it in November. I am indebted to both of them for many valuable suggestions and good advice, which I have tried to follow during the year.

Sincere thanks are due to your office for the hearty support given and courtesy shown, as well as for the valuable suggestions made.

Very respectfully,

FRANK KYSELKA,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR MISSION TULE RIVER AGENCY.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., September 20, 1902.

Sir: In accordance with custom and in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of the Mission Tule River Consolidated Agency, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, together with the revised census rolls and the usual statistics.
Location.—The official location and headquarters for the Mission Agency is at San Jacinto, Cal.; post and telegraph offices the same.

Population.—Unusual care has been exercised to obtain a correct census and the required statistics. The corrected census shows the following to be the aggregate population of the several reservations situated within this agency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>2,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males over 18</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females over 14</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males under 18</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females under 18</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 0 and 18 (males, 340; females, 289)</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births during the year</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths during the year</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal marriages during the year</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following tabulated statement shows the names of the reservations (or villages), number of acres, population, distance from agency, and character of land. Substantially the same table was printed in the report of this agency for the fiscal year 1901, but as it gives much information in a concise form, it is again submitted, with some changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of reservation</th>
<th>Number of acres</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Distance from agency</th>
<th>General character of land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente, No. 2 (Palm Springs)</td>
<td>3,844</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Desert; subject to intense heat; little water for irrigation. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustine</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Desert; no water. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres (Alamo Bonito, Agua Dulce, Martinez, and Torres village)</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Desert; subject to intense heat in summer; no water; farming; artesian water could be obtained in abundance; land would then be productive. Not patented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahuilla</td>
<td>18,240</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Mountain valley; stock land; little water. Not patented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitan Grande</td>
<td>10,253</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Portion good; very little water. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campo</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Poor land; no water. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curupita</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Desert; produces nothing; no water. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calazon</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Small amount of poor land. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inyaha (Anahuac)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Mountainous; very little farming land. Not patented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Coyotes (San Ignacio and San Ysidro villages)</td>
<td>22,640</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Fair land, with water. Not patented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo</td>
<td>58,600</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Small amount of farming land; little water; portion good; stock land. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Good land; water. Allotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Portion good land, with water. Not patented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauina</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Portion good; water on part. Allotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero (La Jolla, La Piche)</td>
<td>8,229.12</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Sandy; portion good; with water. Patent issued and allotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syquian</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Mountainous; stock land; no water. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ynez</td>
<td>22,844.96</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Lost land by legal decision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Felipe</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mostly poor; very little water. Not patented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Worthless; dry hills. Patent issued. (Unsurveyed; as yet unsettled, but final adjustment will be satisfactory to Indians. Not patented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Manuel</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Good reservation; small amount farming land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>Poor land; no water. Not patented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ynez</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Almost worthless for lack of water. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-mile Palms</td>
<td>100.21</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Desert. Patent issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Caliente, No. 1, Malaga, Puerta La Cruz, San Jose</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>All located on Warner's ranch, and lost to the Indians by decision of the United States Supreme Court.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General conditions.—In a general way I am confident that some improvement in the condition of the Indians is being made from year to year. They are not (save in a few instances) provided with suitable land, with water for irrigation; hence they cannot not make an independent and comfortable living by tilling the soil. At least 75 per cent of the Mission Indians support themselves and families by labor for white people in civilized pursuits. To my certain knowledge many Indians travel over 100 miles in search of work, taking their families, including their children, with them; this interferes with the attendance of many of the day schools.

Southern California has had five successive years of severe drought, and in consequence many industrious white men have been compelled to abandon their homes and seek a more favored locality. We cannot expect Indians to be successful in farming where white men, with their superior knowledge and judgment, have failed. The crops such as Indians generally plant—viz., wheat, barley, corn, beans, melons, etc.—must have surface irrigation and are decided failures without it.

Under these adverse conditions, through all the serious drought, the Mission Indians have done remarkably well; they have shown conclusively that they are not beggars, not lazy, but faithful laborers. Upon their own land they would have starved, consequently they have sought labor in irrigated districts already spoken of; this is a mutual benefit for the employer and the Indians. This gypsy-like method of Indian employment does not tend to the best standard of citizenship, for the home is neglected; but it shows that when the improvements now under way for the betterment of their condition are completed the Indians will make good use of the facilities given them.

Rations are furnished only to the aged, sick, and destitute.

Sanitary.—On June 30, 1901, the position of physician at this agency was abolished. I believe this was a step in the right direction. The many reservations of the agency are so scattered and separated as to make it impracticable for one physician to give prompt and efficient treatment to the Indians in his charge. Local medical men have been employed in emergency cases where the Indians were too poor to pay the medical attention they required. The agent issues medicines at the agency office and on trips among the Indians, and a supply of simple medicines is furnished to all the day schools for distribution among the Indians. This plan is more economical and satisfactory than the employment of a regular agency physician.

I have succeeded in having two or three sick Indians admitted to the county hospital for care and treatment.

Day schools.—We have had a fairly successful school year; there has been a slight decrease in the attendance, due, as already stated, to the Indians leaving their homes in search of employment.

Owing to the intense heat on the desert, the Martinez Day School was closed on the 13th of June. I believe it would be good policy to hold only a nine months' session at this school. The thermometer frequently indicates 115° to 118° in the shade in June, and neither teacher nor pupils can do good work in such heat.

We have 11 day schools, all held in buildings belonging to the Government. The buildings all need repainting and some slight repairs at some of the schools. The water supply is inadequate and needs attention. I will make special reports upon these matters.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing the names of the teachers, their compensation, the location of the day schools, the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, and the average attendance during the fiscal year 1902. This table shows a slight decrease in attendance compared with that of the fiscal year 1901, due to the fact that many Indians are away from home with their families a portion of the year in search of work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Compensation per month</th>
<th>Location of school</th>
<th>Average number pupils enrolled during year</th>
<th>Average attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson Carr</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Tule River</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E. Osborn</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Potro</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles A. Goodwill</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Martinez</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Minor</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Soboba</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Dean</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Tecapa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Waggoner</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Caliente Agua</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Babbitt</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>La Jolla</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C. B. Watkins</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Mesa Grande</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will H. Stanley</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Ilhoren</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ora M. Salmons</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Captain Grande</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonidas Swain</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Warner’s ranch Indians.—The unfortunate decision against the Warner’s ranch Indians continues to be the event of paramount interest this year as well as last. I am informed, also, that judgment has been taken against the San Felipe Indians and that they, too, are homeless. These cases have excited unusual interest and sympathy all over the country. The earnest and active measures taken by the Indian department for the relief of these unfortunate people meets with the universal approval of all. Even the Indians, in their undemonstrative manner, say they “feel very sad to lose their homes, but only half sad, because the Government is going to help them.”

In December, 1901, Inspector McLaughlin, in company with myself, examined carefully the various pieces of property offered for sale to the Government for relocating the Warner’s ranch Indians. Of all the property offered up to that time, the Monserrat ranch, in San Diego County, was superior, and the inspector recommended its purchase. There was, however, one very essential feature lacking in this property, more noticeable to Californians, where “water is king,” than to an Eastern person, who is not fully familiar with our methods of irrigation. For successful farming in Southern California, water in abundance for irrigation is indispensable. The Monserrat property possesses not a small supply of gravity water; therefore, when this property was selected there was so much protest against its purchase that the Government finally appointed a special committee to select suitable lands for the "Warner’s ranch and other Indians.”

This committee is composed of the following persons: Charles F. Lummis, Los Angeles, chairman; C. L. Partridge, Redlands, and R. C. Allen, San Diego. These gentlemen are all experienced Californians and no doubt will make the very best selection possible for the purpose. This commission, named above, in company with William Collier, special attorney for the Mission Indians, and Judge Egan, a civil engineer, have made a thorough canvass of all property offered for sale. Their report, I understand, is now in your hands. We all trust that a wise selection has been made, and no doubt this is the case.

I think that the Indians will offer but little resistance when the time finally comes for their removal.

General remarks.—The Santa Ynez land case will soon be settled in a very satisfactory way for the Indians. No allotments have been made during the year. For protection of the Indians some resurveys should be made as soon as possible to establish boundary lines; especially is this necessary at the Tulare and Santa Ysabel reservations.

I am pleased to receive notification that a clerk and additional farmer have been appointed for this agency.

In closing I desire to express my gratitude for courteous treatment and favors accorded me by your office. Much credit is also due the employees for their united efforts to make the work a success.

Respectfully submitted:

L. A. WATTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

Covelo, Cal., August 20, 1902.

Sirs: I have the honor to submit the annual report of affairs at this agency and school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The improvement in the general condition of the Indians of this reservation mentioned in my last report has continued during the fiscal year, and many improvements to their homes and allotments have been added. These Indians are nicely located and with a fair amount of industry and good management are in no danger of ever becoming dependent. The greatest obstacle to the progress of these Indians has been the liquor traffic, and as I now have that under safe control I feel greatly encouraged for their future.

Industries.—Farming and stock raising are the principal pursuits of these Indians. The crop this year is confined chiefly to hay, on account of the late spring rendering it impossible to sow for grain. Stock raising has also been very discouraging, many dying from blackleg. I obtained 2,000 doses of vaccine from the Agricultural Department, which were used with good result, very few dying after having been
vaccinated and none taking the disease after five days from vaccination. It will be necessary to vaccinate the cattle each year for some time before the disease is entirely stamped out. Quota revenue was derived from the sale of hay to white settlers of the valley and the sale of horses and mules to buyers. Basket making is also quite an industry, and much money is obtained thereby, as they bring a good price and find a ready sale. Sheep shearing also gives the men employment at good wages, and hop picking gives employment to all.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been generally good, though our statistics will show the death of several during the fiscal year, due chiefly to their advanced age.

Liquor selling.—The liquor traffic with these Indians has received what might be called its death blow, and to which we are indebted to the board of supervisors of this county. They recently passed an ordinance making it possible for citizens to protest successfully against the issuing of a license to anyone who keeps a disorderly house or who sells liquor to Indians. The best citizens here are with me in the matter and have already signed a petition for the revocation of one license. An appropriation should be made for this work, as funds are absolutely necessary to conduct a campaign against the evil, and no money could be better spent.

Returned pupils.—Several pupils have returned home after an absence of a few years at Chemawa, Ore., and Phoenix, Ariz., and their future is a matter of deep interest to me. They all seem to have been greatly benefited and anxious to continue their improvement. Of the two who returned last year, one has returned to Chemawa, Ore., the other is farming his allotment and teaming.

Roads.—A new road from the main road to the school plant was commenced and almost completed. Several new bridges were built, old ones repaired, and much old road repaired.

Crimes.—Four half-breeds were arrested for stealing cattle. Two of them were convicted and sentenced to five years each; the other two were acquitted.

Marriages and divorces.—Four marriages were performed during the year and no divorces granted.

Missionary.—The religious interests of the Indians were looked after by the Rev. Len. Schilling, whose report is herewith inclosed.

Census.—Following is the census, by tribes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concaw</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukil and Wallaki</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lake and Redwood</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit River and Nomelacki</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Males above 18 years of age: 174
Females above 14 years of age: 182
School children between 6 and 18 years of age: 116

School.—This school has just finished another successful year in all its departments. The work has been similar to that outlined in my last report, with greater attention to plan outlined in "Course of Study." Five pupils—three girls and two boys—were transferred to Riverside, Cal.

Health.—The health of pupils has been good. Three, who had been pupils of the school for some time, developed tuberculosis and were returned to their homes, where they died. We have had no epidemics during the year and very little sickness of any kind.

Literary.—Much progress has been made in this department by the unceasing efforts of the two teachers, both of whom are to be commended for their work. We are greatly handicapped in this department by our lack of facilities. A schoolhouse should be built as soon as possible and another teacher appointed.

Stock.—Our stock has done fairly well and our dairy furnished considerable milk and butter for the use of the pupils. Sixty gallons of milk and 15 pounds of butter per week is about the average for the year. Pupils of both sexes receive instruction in this industry and are making satisfactory progress. I believe that the dairy industry will soon become the principal one of this place, due to the building of a creamery at Covelos, and the experience of these pupils will then result in great good to themselves and the entire reservation.

Band.—The band has not made much progress this year, but will be reorganized during the present and given considerable attention. A mandolin club, consisting of eight mandolins and six guitars, has been organized and has been a success from the start, the girls purchasing their own instruments. They have played for several public functions and furnished music for the Masons' celebration and also on July 4.
REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

Improvements.—Considerable improvement to grounds has been made in the way of planting flowers and making walks, which has added greatly to the appearance of plant. A new laundry and bath house and bake shop have been authorized and will soon be erected. This is a much-needed improvement and when properly equipped will add much to the comfort and health of both the employees and pupils.

Visitors.—We are indebted to the visit of Supervisor Holland for much valuable assistance. Many visits from neighbors and friends as well as tourists from different parts of the country were greatly appreciated.

Discipline.—The discipline has been good.

Industries.—Work in the different departments under this head was continued on same plan as reported in my report of last year and much progress was made in each department.

Farm and garden.—Eighty acres of land were farmed during the year, the crop consisting chiefly of grain hay. Corn was planted, but was a failure, and the grain was cut for hay on account of its unfitness for grain, due to rust. Other farm work consisted in clearing new ground and ditching. Fourteen acres of garden were planted, though so late that a small yield will be the result. The crop will consist of the usual run of vegetables, though the more hardy ones predominate. An unusually wet and late spring made all kinds of farming and gardening unsuccessful. Our berries are in a prosperous condition and our orchard bids fair to be a success.

Employees.—The employees have been both loyal and efficient and have at all times been interested in the welfare of the Indians on the reservation and the success of the school. Nothing has marred the harmony of our little family and I have only praise for them.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to your honorable office for the many favors shown me in the past and hope for a merited continuation of the same.

Very respectfully,

HARRY F. LISTON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

COYELA, CAL., August 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the pleasure of reporting an increased attendance on the means of grace, and also an increase of membership by conversion. We would respectfully recommend for the sake of the rising generation that marriage be made compulsory.

Respectfully submitted.

REV. LEN. SCHILLINGER, Missionary.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., August 23, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of the Southern Ute Agency for the fiscal year 1902.

Conditions.—We have here the two extremes of Indian life. The Southern Ute number approximately 1,000, about two fifths of whom were allotted. In the year of our visit, the allotments and a condition of
IN ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

There are about 50 acres under cultivation, of which the greater part is seeded to alfalfa, and we will cut enough hay this year to supply the school stock. Ten acres of young orchard were put out in February, which is in a healthy growing condition. The garden has furnished an abundant supply of summer vegetables for the pupils.

Schoolroom.—The result attained in this department has been encouraging, although very little progress was made outside the primary work. The pupils were taught to form sentences of English words and to read readily the charts and primers used in the school. They took a special interest in vocal music and showed a preference for the national songs, and have made wonderful progress in this line. The pupils are all full-blood Indians, and could not speak a word of English when the school was opened, less than two years ago. They have applied themselves to the English language with a zeal that shows that they appreciate the hard work of the teachers during the year and try in every manner possible to please them.

Sanitary.—Owing to the excellent water and sewerage system installed at the school and the perfect drainage, the health of the pupils has been good. Two little girls were found to be in poor health and were allowed to go to their homes upon the recommendation of the physician, where they died in a short time. Both were returned to the school by their parents for burial. It is a lamentable fact that there was no provision made for sick pupils when these buildings were erected; therefore when pupils become seriously ill we have to send them to their homes.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your office for the many courtesies shown me during the year, and for whatever good has been accomplished due credit should be given to the able corps of assistants at the school.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT A. COCHRAN, Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., August 28, 1902.

I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report of the Fort Bidwell School, being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Attendance.—The enrollment reached 50, with an average attendance for the year of 44. The low average was caused by the pupils not coming in until late in the fall; many of them were out with their parents hunting and visiting, and did not return until the snow came and drove them to the towns for shelter. Of the number enrolled 20 were Pit Rivers, that being the largest number of this tribe that has ever attended.

Health.—The health of the pupils during the year was exceptionally good. Smallpox was prevalent in the surrounding country, but by care and watchfulness it was kept out of the school.

Class room.—The work in this department was very satisfactory, considering the many grades in charge of one teacher. Four creditable entertainments were given during the year.

Industrial.—Practical instruction in cooking, sewing, laundering, dairying, and general housekeeping has been given the girls. The boys have had practical training in farming, gardening, stock raising, irrigation, etc.

Farm and garden.—The yield of grain hay was not as great as was expected, considerable damage being done to this crop by ground squirrels. The garden also suffered from their frequent visits. The oat crop, which was cut for hay, amounted to 40 tons. The first crop of alfalfa amounted to 5 tons, and the second cutting will be about the same. The potatoes will probably amount to 250 bushels. There were also raised rhubarb, lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, onions, carrots, beets, cabbage, squash, cucumbers, and tomatoes.

The flower garden has furnished a good supply of bouquets. Pansies and sweet peas are the best producers, pansies being in blossom nearly all of the year.

Geraniums, carnations, nasturtiums, cosmos, and all of the hardier plants do well here.

The Indians.—The Paiute living in this vicinity are good workers for about two months of each year. During that time they are employed in the hay harvest as stackers, for which they receive $2 per day and subsistence. The balance of the year they do odd jobs when they can not live without it, but as long as they can manage to get a meager living without work they do so. They are inveterate gamblers, and spend most of their time playing cards or the hand game. They bet everything they possess, even their clothing. They have been allotted lands which are of practically no value.
benefit to them. They can do nothing without water, and the available supply has been appropriated by the white settlers.

The Pit River Indians are more progressive. A few of them have improved their allotments and are trying to make homes. They are good workers, and are employed by the ranch owners the greater part of the year. They are also very fond of gambling. Many of the younger men of both tribes are good horsemen, and are employed to break the range horses raised in this country. Some of them own a number of horses themselves, and have sold several head for use in the cavalry.

Special Allotment Agent W. E. Casson, with two surveyors and assistants, has examined, surveyed, and set the corners on nearly all of the allotments in the Susanville land district. This has been of great benefit, as the Indian has been shown his allotment and all disputes in regard to boundary lines have been permanently settled. Mr. Casson is greatly interested in the advancement of the Indian, and has done much to encourage them in sending their children to school both here and at Greenville.

Conclusion.—Supervisor M. F. Holland's official visit was pleasant and beneficial. The employees have been earnest and faithful in their work during the year. Thanking you for favorable consideration during the year, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORITY H. MILLER
Industrial Teacher and Special Disturbing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF RIVERSIDE AND PERRIS SCHOOLS, CALIFORNIA.

AUGUST 15, 1902.

DEAR SIR: Complying with usual instructions, I have the honor to submit my report for the year, as follows:

The average attendance at Perris for the year was 225, with an enrollment of 293. As has been the case for a number of years, the building was very overcrowded. While the instruction from an industrial standpoint was very poor, yet the girls obtained considerable knowledge in housework and kindred matters through the outing system and otherwise. The boys received considerable information in woodwork, shoemaking, and some blacksmithing. Farming, gardening, horticulture, etc., were not taught, it being impossible to do so with worthless soil and no irrigating water. As a whole, however, the pupils did very well considering conditions, yet I cannot say the school did the work it should, all owing to improper location and the utter impossibility to teach Indian pupils the art of self-support in a neighborhood where the most energetic of the American people failed to make a livelihood and were forced to leave for other fields. Houses were abandoned, houses moved away, and desolation reigns.

The beautiful structures designed for the Riverside School are completed, 11 in all, of the mission type. The corner stone of the main school building was laid on July 18, 1901, with a concourse of people present estimated at 10,000. Many prominent men of this and other States were present. Since that time great interest has been centered upon the Riverside School, known as the Sherman Institute, and many are the visitors from various parts of our country who have visited the site. At this time pupils are flocking in, and by September 1 the school no doubt will be filled to overflowing.

The school farm of 103 acres is one of the finest bodies of land in California. It lies under the most ample and largest irrigating system in the southern part of this State. The garden is furnishing in abundance everything that is needed. Up to the present 600 one-half gallon cans filled with tomatoes and about the same of plums have been put up, and were not for the great amount of work necessary at this time in making ready to open school on September 1 the canning would be continued. It is intended that pupils be instructed here to the end that the Indian of California may occupy a higher place in social affairs and finally become a part of the body politic and swallowed up therein, so that Indians as a distinctive people may finally be lost, and the future generation will not be known as Indians, but all classed as American citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRWOOD HALL
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., July 1, 1902.

Sirs: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Greenville Indian Industrial School, located at Greenville, Cal., 68 miles northwest of Beckwith and 87 miles northeast of Oroville and Chico, these being our nearest railroad points. The year just closed has been one of advancement along all lines. The attendance has increased, we have a better class of pupils, and the discipline has been so nearly perfect that the little exceptions are not worth mentioning.

Industrial departments.—Besides keeping up the repairs, the industrial teacher during the year, with the assistance of the boys, has built retaining bins in the commissary and pantry, raised a most excellent garden, cleaned out the underbrush from among the shade trees, built a furnace in the laundry, and cut about 50 cords of wood.

The seamstress and girls detailed for her department have manufactured all clothing necessary for the pupils, besides the mending, and found time, mostly outside of regular hours, for teaching the older girls embroidery. The laundry department has been without criticism. This is in charge of a full-blood Digger Indian woman, and no change is desired.

Literary department.—The schoolroom work up to the 15th of February was not satisfactory. Up to that date one teacher did all the work in the eight grades, with 72 pupils. She was earnest in her efforts, and did all that it was possible to do under the circumstances, but with meager results. At the date before mentioned Miss Pope, our former kindergartner, was returned, and the congested condition of Mrs. Palme's work was thus relieved. Since that time much has been accomplished, and more will be done next year.

Attendance.—There has been an increase in attendance for the last three quarters of about 12 per cent over the same period of the previous year. The girls' dormitory was filled, and we had to give out the word that we could take no more girls. We already have more applications of girls for admission the coming year than we can accommodate. Boys are harder to get, but we have a good prospect of filling up that side of the building during the coming year.

Health.—There have been two deaths during the year, both dying at home of tuberculosis. When it becomes evident that these children are doomed, the parents want them to come home to die. It is sadly pathetic. After they have gone home we exercise such care over them as can be done in sending them food, clothing, and medicines and furnishing them respectable burial.

Last fall I requested the Department to send us some vaccine matter. It proved to be very poor, producing varioloid in nearly every case. About the same time smallpox broke out at Jonesville and Beckwith, finally getting into the vicinity of the school, and was very fatal among the Indians. These facts, together with the fact that the varioloid produced eruptions, gave rise to the report that the disease originated at the school and caused some feeling against it. I am glad to say that this feeling has almost entirely disappeared, and has given place to a feeling among many of its former enemies that the school is doing a good work among the Indians and making better workers of them.

Needs.—The main building was erected in 1887. The floors and stairs were made of soft pine. After five years of service these are very much worn. They must be replaced during the coming year, and I advise that they be laid with maple, or some other very hard flooring. This will cost considerable in the beginning, but will be cheaper in the end.

There are three rough board buildings, which were erected temporarily after the fire a few years ago. These have never been painted and are not things of beauty. I had intended having them whitewashed, but now think it advisable to work the material into a two-story building, properly built and finished; this building to be used as a storehouse.

Closets in the dormitories should replace the disease-spreading "cans." No more remains to be said in regard to lighting and heating than was said in my report last year, other than that we have escaped a fire thus far.

I acknowledge a visit from Special Agent D. W. Manchester, who came on a special matter in April. His visit was pleasant to us and very helpful. Not because it is supposed to be the thing to do, but because we owe it, we desire to thank that office for making things as pleasant for us as possible during the year and for many courtesies in many things.

Very respectfully,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CHARLES E. SHELL.