

aho, Hopi, and Paiute. The Hopi occupy one village, Moencopi, and number about 150. There are about 300 Paiutes in the northern part of the reservation. With the exception of the Hopi, who lived so many years in such close proximity to the Mormon settlers, these Indians are, perhaps, as primitive in their manners and customs and have been as little influenced by the white man's civilization as any Indians under the control of the Government. They have no code of morals and no laws. Child marriages and polygamy are so common that they cause no comment, even from white people who know these Indians. The women and girls own the sheep; each girl gets control of her part of the flock when she marries. The son-in-law lives with his wife's people, as the girl's mother does not wish to divide the flock, and as she does not wish to support any more sons-in-law than are necessary, it frequently happens that the same man marries all the daughters in one family.

The Navaho are inveterate gamblers. It is very difficult to bring them to see any harm in it, as several of their gods were gamblers. The Navaho, like most Indians, seems to have an inherent craving for whisky, but these Indians are not given to drinking. The Navaho on this reservation knows but little about a higher life, and he cares less. I am told that no child has been put in school if his people could support him at home. Those who have attended school are either orphans or the children of very poor parents. Schools are not popular with the wealthy class. These Indians are and always have been self-supporting, but the women contribute fully 97 per cent of the support of the family.

Missions.—Up to the present time but very little missionary work has been done among these Indians. The National Indian Association has done pioneer work for some years. This association has now assigned its stations to regular church organizations, and a new force of workers will soon be placed in the field.

Farming land.—The Government acquired about 800 acres of arable land from the white settlers, but it has been so neglected that less than one-half of it is capable of being cultivated to-day. Much of what was once farms can not now be distinguished from the surrounding desert. The Indians expected to be given possession of the settlers' homes as soon as they were vacated, and great dissatisfaction prevails among them because this was not done. The land and the locality are admirably adapted to fruit raising, and all of the land that can be supplied with water should be devoted to this industry.

Live stock.—These Indians have just passed through a period of drought that must have rivaled the seven dry years in Egypt. While thousands of sheep died, the drought was not an unmixed evil, for it strewed the desert with the carcasses of thousands of worthless ponies. The standard of wealth has been transferred from the cayuse to the sheep. During the struggle for existence a prejudice sprang up against ponies that nothing else could have created. The precipitation during the past year was unusually heavy, but through lack of storage facilities the Indians have not derived much benefit from it. All the feed was killed out for miles around the permanent water, and it will require years to restore the ranges to a normal condition, even under the most improved methods.

Through many years of inbreeding the Navaho sheep has greatly deteriorated in wool-bearing qualities. This should be remedied by introducing improved bucks. The flesh of the Navaho sheep resembles that of the antelope rather than that of the eastern sheep, and if once introduced among epicures it would soon be as much in demand as the famous Navaho blanket.

Allotments.—No allotments of land have been made on this reservation, but sixteen patents were issued to that number of Indians, who had made application for them before the reservation included their lands.

MATTHEW M. MURPHY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., August 7, 1905.

As Congress failed to make an appropriation for the Digger Indians for the fiscal year of 1905, I have been somewhat handicapped and have not got along

so nicely. After all of the subsistence supplies were issued the old and feeble Indians began to beg around the neighborhood. The people finally got tired of seeing them almost every day, and shut their doors and told them to go and beg somewhere else, so I gave them out of my private supplies enough to keep all together, expecting an appropriation for the fiscal year 1906. But on April 18, 1905, I received a letter from the Indian Office stating that Congress had made no appropriation for the Digger Indians in California for the fiscal year of 1906. I informed the Indians there would be no money for us, and requested that we enlarge our gardens and take good care of them and we would get along some way. They told me: "Heap hungry; no more give him." Nine Indians left the reservation and moved out close to the mining towns, so they would have a better field. Some of the Indian children could not attend school on account of not having suitable clothes to wear. I request and hope Congress will make an appropriation for the fiscal year 1907 to feed the old and feeble Digger Indians and the children that are left in their care. The old and feeble should be fed and clothed and the children sent to school.

Statistics are as follows:

Total population (males, 12; females, 24).....	36
Males above 18 years of age	7
Females above 14 years of age	12
School children between ages of 6 and 16.....	11
Deaths during the year	0
Births during the year	2
Marriages during the year.....	0
Health during the year.....	Very good.

Have no Government school on reservation. Six Indian children have the past year attended public school; seem to advance in their studies along with the white children in their class. The other Indian children could not attend school on account of not having suitable clothing to wear, there being no funds available to purchase same.

Each Indian family has a small garden to care for, in all about 3 acres. From same they will harvest about 2,500 pounds potatoes; 420 pounds dry beans; 75 bushels of corn; 200 melons; 100 squashes, and 75 cabbages, besides other vegetables, such as peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, etc. The Indian gardens are very well cared for; they are worked mostly by the Indian women. They also do some basket making. Harvested five tons of volunteer hay to feed Government stock. The Indians harvested two tons for their own use. Put up 100 rods of stock, rabbit, and chicken proof wire fence, part of it around Indian gardens. They cut 8 cords of stove wood, which they sold at \$3.50 per cord. Indians used Government team 7½ days hauling wood for a neighbor, at \$2 per day; plowed 12 days, at \$1.50 per day; hauled grapes to winery 2 days, at \$1.50 per day, with board for man and team.

I do not know how much the able-bodied Indians realize from their labor per year, living 5 to 15 miles from reservation where they seek employment. They are self-supporting, working in harvest fields at \$1.50 per day and board and cutting wood at \$1.50 per cord for 4-foot wood and \$2.50 per cord for stove wood, and other odd jobs, such as digging potatoes, husking corn, picking hops and grapes, etc. They will get intoxicated at times.

Government and Indian buildings are in good condition, except apple house. Government stock, wagons, tools, etc., in good condition. Need clothing for men, women, and children, seed grain to seed for grass to feed Government stock, plowshares, garden hoes, and grindstone, as the one on hand is worn-out.

GEO. O. GRIST, *Additional Farmer, in Charge.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PAIUTES.

FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA, August 3, 1905.

The total enrollment for the year was 79 pupils—55 boys and 24 girls—with an average attendance for the year of 57. As mentioned in my report last year, "the low average" was caused by the pupils not coming in till late in the fall, many of them, especially the older boys, being out at work on the ranches, while many of the smaller ones and the girls were in distant parts of the mountains hunting and visiting, and did not return until inclement weather drove them to towns for shelter. This state of affairs will always

operate against the best interests of this school, and I therefore asked last June that the vacation period be changed from the months of July and August to the months of August and September, which your office approved. The result of this change has been highly satisfactory, as during the month of July we had an attendance of over 72 instead of 33, which would be the most that could be secured for the month of September. The year before this we had 23 Pit River children in attendance, which up to that time was the largest number of this tribe that had ever attended the school; but this year we had 26 Pit River children, showing a gradual increase in the number of children sent by the Pit River.

Health.—The health of the pupils the past year has been very good. There has not been a serious case of sickness among the pupils during the entire year and not a single school child has died.

Class-room work.—The work in this department has been highly satisfactory during the entire year, and the pupils have shown a great deal of interest in their schoolroom work. They have made more progress during the past year in their schoolroom work than at any time since I have been here. In the advanced room Miss Cochrane, teacher, seems to have been able to arouse the older pupils from that mental stagnation which seems to have had them under its spell, and the pupils seem to have grown to like the schoolroom work instead of going to this work with a feeling of distaste and disgust, as was formerly the case to a great extent.

The kindergarten work has been very satisfactory, and the pupils have been making most rapid progress as well as enjoying their schoolroom work. Many of these pupils who commenced the kindergarten work a year ago are now reading nicely in the First Reader and doing all other primary work in a highly satisfactory manner. The kindergarten work and the primary work are together and under the charge of Miss Rita B. Rakestraw, and the work is so arranged that the kindergarten work leads up to and into the primary work without leaving that "gap" which is so often left and has to be bridged over when the pupils take up the primary work.

School entertainments.—During the year, under the direction of the school-room teachers, Miss Cochrane and Miss Rakestraw, the pupils gave four public entertainments, which were highly successful and showed the progress the children were making and the interest they have taken in their work.

Visitors to the school.—This school is becoming well and favorably known in this section of the country, and the white people are beginning to take a great deal of interest in the school. Formerly there were scarcely any visitors at the school. During the past year there have been over 200 visitors, visiting and inspecting the school and its work, some of these visitors being so thoroughly interested in the work of the school that they remained several days, and on leaving expressed themselves very highly pleased and very much surprised at the results being accomplished.

Industrial work.—The industrial work for the girls is not what it should be, owing to the lack of facilities. General instructions in cooking, sewing, laundry work, dairying, and general housework has been given, but the facilities for the proper instruction in domestic science are not what they should be. A year ago I asked for a separate dining room and kitchen, also a laundry building, in order that this part of the work may be made thoroughly practical and of educative value. The laundry building has been granted and is now being constructed, and we then hope to make this portion of the work more educative in value than it has been in the past. I shall at once make request again for separate dining hall and kitchen and submit plans for the same, as was done a year ago, with the hope that this building will be authorized, in order that we may be able to give the proper instruction to these girls in this line of work.

Your office materially assisted the industrial work of the boys by the installation during the past year of a saw machine, by which we are rid of the drudgery and great waste of time in having to use our force of boys in sawing wood by hand. We have been able to give the boys practical training in farming, gardening, stock raising, irrigation, carpentry, painting and glazing, and masonry.

The school garden has been successfully maintained and the pupils have been taught the raising and care of small fruits and various vegetables, as well as the care and pleasure of ornamenting the school gardens with flowers. The very dry spring and the lack of water for the purpose of irrigating has greatly injured the vegetable garden, but, with all, the pupils have had very valuable instruction in the industrial work during the past year.

Condition of plant.—During the past year we have made considerable substantial improvements in shape of repairs to the various buildings, and the school plant is now beginning to recover itself from its former neglected and dilapidated condition. Of course, with the great number of buildings here, much is necessary to be done in order to get the various buildings again in proper condition, as for years past they have been sadly neglected.

The present enrollment is 79, with an average attendance of 57. There will doubtless be an increase in both enrollment and average attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. The scholastic population on which the school is supported is quite large, as it embraces southern Oregon, northern half of California, and northwestern Nevada, and in time there is no reason why a good, large school can not be built up at this place from this scholastic population.

Sewerage.—The sewerage about the girls' dormitory will need to be completely overhauled and properly constructed, as its present condition is a menace to the health of the pupils.

Water.—The water supply for school use and fire protection is not adequate, on account of the small reservoir. This reservoir will need to be enlarged and the dam considerably repaired. It will require an expenditure of about \$1,000 to put this reservoir in proper shape. It will also require for the sewerage and water pipes which will have to be repaired at least \$500.

The heating and lighting is accomplished by numerous wood stoves and coal-oil lamps. It seems to me there should be some other system of both heating and lighting this plant, as these numerous stoves and lamps in these frame buildings are very dangerous and a menace to the lives of the children intrusted to our care. There seems to be a possibility of an electric company running a wire to the town of Bidwell for the purpose of lighting the same. If this should be done it would be highly proper to make some arrangement by which this plant could be lighted by electricity.

Estimate for improvements.—In order to maintain and increase the efficiency of the school during the fiscal year 1906 there will be needed the following: (1) Repairs to water system, in order to furnish the necessary water supply for school use and fire protection, \$1,000. (2) In order to relieve the cramped condition now existing in the girls' building, which is being used for girls' dormitory, general dining room, and general kitchen, thus depriving the girls of all quarters in this building except mere sleeping quarters, I urgently recommend the building of a separate building for dining room and kitchen and for the purpose of proper instruction in domestic science, in order that these girls may be properly taught. This building will cost about \$6,000, and plans for the same will shortly be submitted to your office. (3) There has been no provision for the proper care of the sick at this school, and the only place a sick or injured pupil can stay is in the general dormitory—either the boys' or the girls'. This is not a condition which should be permitted to exist, as it is not humane to compel a sick child to remain in a general dormitory during such sickness. I therefore recommend that a suitable hospital be built at this school. This can be done at a cost not to exceed \$1,000, and I urgently recommend that the same be granted.

Adult Indians.—The Paiute living in this vicinity are good workers when they have the opportunity, and are employed on the ranches, and during the haying season they receive from \$2 to \$3 per day and board. This money, however, seems to do them little good, as they use the greater part of it for the purpose of gambling and the purchase of whisky. It seems to be a curious fact that the greater part of the adult Indians are better off when they do not earn money, as then they have nothing with which to gamble and no money with which to buy whisky, and my observation is that they gamble less and do not indulge in drunkenness so much when they have not the money. During the past winter these Indians earned over \$1,000 in putting in wood for the school, but this money seems to go about in the same way that their harvest money goes, namely, in gambling and the purchase of whisky.

Some of the adult Indians, especially the younger ones who formerly attended school, have been making considerable improvements on their allotments, and if they could only have water on their land I am confident that many more would open up their allotments and build homes on the same. During the present year I hope to be able to secure some means by which water may be placed on many of these Indian lands.

CHARLES D. RAKESTRAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF YUMA.

YUMA, ARIZ., August 24, 1905.

In my report of last year I said: "At last it seems that irrigation is in sight for the Yuma Indians." Now I can say that it seems an assured fact. Work has actually begun upon the Laguna dam, by which this reservation is to be watered, and the work will probably be completed within two or three years. If the levees and ditches are built by that time and allotments made the Indians will be ready to begin farming.

With a view of establishing a basis for allotment, a complete census was taken last February. It showed the following:

Males -----	355	
Females -----	320	
		675
Males (between 6 and 16) -----	73	
Females (between 6 and 16) -----	42	
		115
Males under 18 -----	119	
Females under 16 -----	101	
		220

I am more and more impressed every year that some steps should be taken to relieve the condition of the old Indians of the tribe. The condition of these is often most pitiable. It seems that the older they get the harder they have to work, until they break down and can go no longer. Then they are almost abandoned. It is certain that at times these old people suffer for the barest necessities of life, and this within sight and sound of the children and grandchildren for whom they have spent a lifetime of toil and to whom they have given every indulgence that could possibly be drained from their scanty horde. The names of "grandfather" and "grandmother," that are so dear to us, are the words of greatest reproach to the Yuma. Allotment will help this class very little for the reason that much work will need to be done upon the land in the way of clearing, ditching, and leveling before it can be at all profitable. This work can not be done by the old people, they have no money with which to hire it done, and no one could afford to do the work under lease of less than five years.

During the past two winters I have issued small rations to a few of these old people, but it is doubtful if they got even the full benefit of this, for they would probably divide with their able-bodied children, who would not hesitate to take the provisions and see the old helpless people go hungry the next day. Neither will they ever be able to get the full benefit of rations issued them until they are segregated where some one can care for them. This could be done easily and at small cost by building them such houses as they usually live in, but making them comfortable. They could be given such furniture, bedding, utensils, etc., as they will actually use and let them live in their own way. This would render their old age comfortable and they would be free from the restraint of a "home" or "retreat." I am sure that they would rather endure their present misery than be housed in a modern building, have their food cooked for them, and be compelled to bathe regularly, and abandon their present garb.

Unusually heavy rains in the winter, followed by the floods of February, March, and April, caused a great deal of destitution and suffering on the reservation. Fortunately, however, the Indians were able to get work upon an extension of the Southern Pacific Railway that was building in this county. Most of the men who had no regular work at home took advantage of this opportunity. The flood, too, left the ground in good condition for the overflow crops, and the women have taken advantage of this and planted a much larger acreage than usual, so that even at this date the Yuma are in a more prosperous condition than usual.

Missionary work.—In September Rev. Frank T. Lea came here as a missionary representing the National Indian Association. His wife was at the same time appointed field matron. They are working daily among the Indians, and it seems certain that in time their work will count for much real good to the Indians. Mr. Lea expects to make permanent improvements here and establish a home that will be comfortable and an example to the Indians.

In November Rev. John Sayers took up the regular mission work of the Catholic Church that had been discontinued or carried on only in a desultory way during the last few years. He has become interested in the condition of

the Yuma and expresses his desire to make his life work among these people. A number of improvements about the church property have been made.

School.—Although we have every available pupil from the reservation in school, the attendance was smaller than usual. This was caused by our sending more pupils to nonreservation schools than ever before and to an epidemic of running away to Mexico, which took place among the larger pupils just before school opened in the fall. Schoolroom work and industrial work in most departments was good. A great deal of work on the farm—leveling, ditching, plowing, and planting—went for naught because of floods. We have sent 6 pupils to Carlisle, 1 to Phoenix, and 11 to Riverside within the past year.

JOHN S. SPEAR, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA, CAL., August 31, 1905.

The condition of the Hupa Indians is a matter of pride in many respects. As a tribe and as individuals they are superior to most of the western Indians. They were well advanced in civilization when I came here four years ago, and there has been a slow but noticeable improvement from year to year. My efforts to make them more self-reliant and independent were at first misunderstood, and they thought my attitude was due to lack of interest in them and their welfare; but they are beginning to see that a greater dependence on their own efforts and less leaning on the arm of the Government is for their own good. All the able-bodied men earn a good living for themselves and their families by freighting, wood cutting, lumbering, sheep shearing, packing, farming, gardening, and stock raising. Many can read and write. Nearly all do more or less farming, some being very successful in this line. Many self-binders, mowers, rakes, and other agricultural implements, and wagons have been purchased by them, and their funds are usually expended judiciously. Experience has taught them to be more careful to plan and provide for future needs.

Agriculture.—Farming operations were very successful during the past year, partly owing to favorable climatic conditions. Oats and oat hay are the main crops, the yield of the former being 11,160 bushels against an average of 5,765 bushels for the three years previous, and of the latter, 625 tons, the average yield being 340 tons. There is a shortage in the potato crop owing to drought. Efforts have been made to interest the Indians in cooperative irrigation ditches, but with only moderate success owing to jealousies and factions among them. Several individual ditches are maintained.

Allotments averaging 20 acres of land to the individual have been made to 104 Hupa families of 395 individuals, but have not yet been approved. The survey of the reservation should be completed and additional allotments of timber and grazing land should be made. The reservation is very mountainous in character and there is little, if any, unallotted farming land on it. The number of allotments on the extension is 485 and the average size is 40 acres; on the Klamath River Reservation, 161 allotments averaging over 60 acres. Only a very small percentage of this land is suitable for farming purposes.

Basket making.—This is a special industry of the Hupa women, whose product is world famous. The Hupa basket is superior in beauty and artistic excellence to those made by most Indian tribes, and the demand for choice specimens is far greater than the supply.

Census.—The census of the Hupa taken June 30, 1905, gives the following information:

Males	200
Females	212
	—— 412
Males above 18	121
Females above 14	148
Between 6 and 16	84
Males, 6 to 18	54
Females, 6 to 18	43

In addition to the above there are about 600 Indians on the extension, and a few hundred scattered through northern California and southern Oregon who look to the Hoopa Agency for protection and advice in land and other matters.

Electric lights.—Economy, cleanliness, safety, and various other reasons can

be urged in favor of an electric-lighting system. We have abundant water power, not in use after 5 p. m. Authority should be given me to carry out plans already submitted to your office for electric lights and other much needed improvements. The engineering supervisor or supervisor of construction should be sent here to examine conditions and make new plans and estimates. Only a few minor improvements have been allowed here for several years past, and our imperative needs should receive favorable consideration.

Employees.—Most of the employees have been faithful, zealous, and loyal in advancing the interests of the reservation and school, and credit is due them for the good work accomplished. The suggestions made in my efficiency reports should be put into effect.

Health.—There were several more deaths than births on the reservation during the year. I believe that most of the Indians still have greater faith in their "medicine men" than in the agency physician, and it is very difficult to get them to carry out instructions faithfully. A combined agency and school hospital and a field matron understanding nursing would be a great help in bettering conditions.

Indian court.—A number of minor offenses and difficulties have been tried and settled by the Indian judges during the year. The Hupa are generally peaceably disposed and private settlement of troubles is encouraged, the court being appealed to only when other means fail. All unnecessary litigation is discouraged.

Liquor selling to Indians.—There has not been as much trouble as usual with selling of liquor on the reservation. Three cases have been brought before the United States commissioner during the year; one was dismissed because of the Heff decision; one has not yet come to a hearing, and in the third the defendant pleaded guilty and was confined in the county jail for several months.

Logging and lumbering.—A great deal of work of this kind has been done both by Indians and by agency employees. Sawing was suspended during the summer because of the scarcity of water power, there having been no rainfall for several months past. Practically all the available timber near the school has been cut, and it will be necessary to extend the wagon road farther up Supply Creek to reach suitable timber.

Murder case.—John Mahach, an Indian of the Old Klamath River Reservation, was tried in the Del Norte County courts for murder, the death sentence being imposed, contrary to the recommendation of the district attorney who conducted the prosecution. This sentence seems to me an unjust one and steps have been taken through your Office and the Department of Justice to have it modified.

Marriage and divorce.—There were four formal marriages during the year and no divorces. Moral conditions are greatly improved, but not yet entirely satisfactory. Respect for the marriage relation is increasing and legal marriages are taking the place of the marriages by Indian custom, which involved the payment of money to the parents of the bride.

Missionaries and morals.—Faithful, conscientious work has been done by the two missionaries, Miss Chase, Presbyterian, and Reverend Douglas, Episcopalian. A new dwelling was erected by the latter. A formal organization of the Presbyterian Church was effected after a series of revival meetings by Doctor Noble and Reverend Hicks. A prize-medal speaking contest on the subject of temperance was successfully conducted by Miss Chase with beneficial results not only to the young men and women who participated, but upon the Indians generally, intemperance being one of our greatest evils.

Orchards.—Largely because of the limited market, fruit orchards have been much neglected. A great many new trees have been purchased by the Indians. The valley is particularly well adapted to fruit culture, although insect pests must be guarded against. Some spraying and pruning was done under the direction of the farmer.

Public schools.—The Indians along the Klamath were in charge of competent teachers, but the attendance was somewhat spasmodic and irregular, particularly during the winter season. I am a believer in public schools, but I think that where home surroundings are filthy, immoral, and degrading, or when regular attendance is not enforced, the children are much better off at Hoopa, where cleanliness, morality, and industry are taught in addition to "book learning" and where the attendance is necessarily regular.

Rations.—These in limited quantity are issued biweekly to 25 or 30 old, blind, sick, and crippled Indians, to whom a little beef, flour, and rice affords an agreeable change from their usual ration of acorns, salmon, nuts, fruits, and berries. The quantity allowed for issue should be increased, as several worthy appli-

cants are necessarily refused rations, and the quantity allowed is not enough for those who have no other means of support.

Returned students are doing well, and by their influence and example exercise a beneficial influence upon the Indians generally.

Road work.—Each able-bodied Indian is required to work three days on the roads annually, and those having wood contracts put in from two to thirteen days additional time. The roads are thus kept in good condition, the work being under the supervision of the farmer. Bridges have been repaired and strengthened and a new one is now in the course of construction.

Telephone communication with the nearest railroad station, 32 miles away, is one of our great needs, and the construction of a Government line should be authorized, as already requested. A local system connecting the various buildings of the school and agency plant would be convenient, desirable, and invaluable in case of fire.

Timber sales.—Some illegal cutting of timber has been done on the allotments near the mouth of the Klamath River. It was investigated and stopped by Mr. W. S. Wade, agent of the General Land Office, and myself. The matter of damages is still pending.

Training school.—The past year has been satisfactory and successful, particularly in attendance and general results. Although unhealthy pupils were excluded and large classes transferred to advanced schools the enrollment was 158, against 124 the year before. Much more than half of our attendance is made up of Indian children not belonging to the Hoopa Valley Reservation, many of whom would receive little or no education if this school were not open to them. Their enrollment is entirely voluntary, and as a rule they appreciate the advantages offered to them here.

There were fewer runaways than usual during the year, and as a rule the pupils were happy and contented. Much interest was taken in football, baseball, military drill, basket ball, and other games and amusements. The swimming pool was popular during the hot summer days. Some spirited athletic contests helped keep up the interest.

The work of the class-room teachers was handicapped by the lack of suitable quarters, and they deserve great credit for the fine work accomplished under adverse conditions. Miss Reel's course of study was followed as closely as conditions here permitted.

The destruction by fire of the school building and assembly hall in May, 1904, and the lack of funds to rebuild made it necessary to remodel rooms unsuitable and inadequate in size and use them for class-room purposes. Tables in the dining room were crowded together and one end of it used for assembly purposes. The arrangement is very unsatisfactory, and I have again strongly renewed my request for the erection of a suitable building containing assembly hall and class rooms. A new boys' dormitory should replace the present one, which was erected as a warehouse and has been patched up to answer until a suitable building is available.

A combined bakery and domestic-science cottage should also be provided, as the class in home cooking, in charge of the baker, is made a special feature here, and such training is of great practical value to the girls.

The class in hand-laundry work was carried on with good results by the laundress, the use of machinery to do the hard work giving her sufficient time to instruct suitably the girls in this important branch of household work.

The culinary department of the school was conducted in the usual able manner by Mrs. Spinks, who has filled the position since the establishment of the school, over twelve years ago. The plentiful supply of butter and eggs and the general excellence and variety of the food furnished the pupils is largely due to her great interest in the general success of the school. The matron, Miss Anna McDermott, deserves special credit for the excellent manner in which all the domestic departments were conducted.

Suitable exercises were held on the various holidays. The feature of the Christmas entertainment which seems to make the strongest and most lasting impression is the distribution to the pupils of gifts, candies, and fruits provided through the generosity of employees and friends of the school, to whom thanks are due. A very creditable entertainment was gotten up on short notice after the receipt of your telegram ordering the furlough of the employees during June, and was given on May 30, just before the school closed.

The moral education of the pupils received careful attention. Most of the pupils were naturally well behaved and of good habits, but a few seemed to have an inborn and almost irresistible tendency to steal, and heroic efforts were

made to break them of the habit. All pupils attended church and Sunday school, the latter conducted by employees and missionaries. The older pupils also participated in Sunday evening song service. The aim was to guide the pupils in the formation of such habits as would cause them to develop into useful, respectable, and respected citizens.

Many minor improvements and repairs were made by the regular force during the year. Several roofs were reshingled and painted, porches made, new floors laid, a lumber-drying house built, wainscoting done, etc. Some of the old buildings used for many years by the military post are hardly worth repairing, but it is necessary to use them until the construction of new buildings is authorized. Constant watchfulness is required to keep the plant in even passable condition.

Instruction in industrial work was given as much prominence as our facilities would permit. Fruit raising, care of poultry and stock, cobbling, gardening, (including irrigation), carpentry, blacksmithing, cooking, laundering, plain and fancy sewing and embroidery work, nursing, and general housekeeping were taught, some of the pupils becoming quite proficient. In both the literary and industrial departments the aim was to make the instruction practical and useful. Classes in vocal music were conducted on regular evenings each week by the teachers, and a few pupils showing special aptitude were taught organ playing.

A literary society under the supervision of the principal teacher did excellent work, and their programmes were much enjoyed by pupils and visitors. The agency physician gave regular talks along physiological lines. The social evenings were a source of much enjoyment to the pupils. A plentiful supply of good literature was furnished to the reading room by friends of the school. Particular thanks are due to the Eureka dailies—the Times, Standard, and Herald—and to the Blue Lake Advocate. The donations by friends of magazines and newspapers, particularly illustrated ones, was much appreciated.

Our school would make a much better impression upon inspecting officials and other visitors if we did not transfer our advanced pupils so freely to the larger nonreservation schools. During the past four years 75 pupils have been sent away to Riverside, Phoenix, and other schools, and a party is now being formed for Haskell and Carlisle by a former employee. Transfers to larger schools are usually beneficial to the pupils, and while it cripples this school to send away the best and most advanced, it is to their interest, and therefore done cheerfully and as a matter of duty.

There was an epidemic of whooping cough among the pupils last winter, and one pupil died during the year. Aside from these cases, the health of the pupils was good.

The water and sewerage systems should be enlarged and improved, as per plans already submitted to your office. We are fortunate in having an abundant supply of pure mountain water, but the pressure at present is insufficient for adequate fire protection.

The school should be provided with a small ice-making plant, as there is no natural ice available, and the weather in summer is so extremely hot that food, particularly meat, spoils in a few hours.

Wagon road.—Congress should be asked to appropriate \$6,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Hoopa to the county road at Bair's ranch, as recommended in letters to your office and in my annual report for 1903. The building of this road is a matter of great importance to the Indians of this reservation as well as to the Government.

I have been greatly disappointed because certain much-needed buildings and improvements have not been authorized here, but I know this was unavoidable and hope that future conditions will allow favorable action.

FRANK KYSELKA,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MISSION INDIANS.

PALA, CAL., August 15, 1905.

The agency is located at Pala, San Diego County, Cal., 12 miles from Temecula, the nearest railroad point. The location is beautiful and the climate is beyond criticism.

Buildings.—The needs in the line of buildings mentioned in my last report have nearly all been supplied. A neat porch has been built in front of the

office building, a tool and implement shed has been built, and a neat woven-wire fence constructed about the agency and day-school buildings. In addition to these, two rooms have been added to both the Pechanga and Rincon schools, and entire new day-school plants have been allowed for the Mesa Grande and Volcan day schools. These plants consist of four-room teacher's cottages, school buildings, and all necessary outbuildings. These improvements will place all of the seven schools, except the Capitan Grande, in first-class condition.

Schools.—The schools have, without exception, done excellent work, and the teachers and housekeepers have been faithful in the performance of their duties. There have been two changes during the year in the teaching force. Miss Belle Dean, who has had charge of the Pechanga School for the past nine years, was transferred to Fort Mohave, and Mr. J. W. Lewis, of the Pine Ridge day schools, succeeded her. On May 17 Miss Ella L. Patterson, of the Capitan Grande School, died very suddenly. I feel that no more than justice is done to her when I say that she was one of the very best teachers in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Games have taken charge of the school recently organized at Volcan, and although new to the work are doing very well indeed.

In nearly all of the schools some attention has been given to gardening, and it is my purpose to give this subject still more attention next year.

The following table is given to show important information in regard to each day school:

School.	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Monthly salary.	Average attendance 1904.	Average attendance 1905.
Capitan Grande ..	Ella L. Patterson	Blanche Patterson	a \$72 b 30	} 11	} 11
La Jolla	Leonidas Swaim	Minnie E. Swaim	a 72 b 30		
Mesa Grande	Amos R. Frank	May Frank	a 72 b 30	} 12	} 16
Pala	Ora M. Salmons	Salvadora Valenzuela ..	a 72 b 30		
Pechanga	J. W. Lewis	Ida Lewis	a 72 b 30	} 15	} 11
Rincon	W. J. Davis	M. Blanche Davis	a 72 b 30		
Volcan	Thomas M. Games	Mary F. Games	a 72 b 30	} 17	} 14
			a 72 b 30		

^a Salary of teacher.

^b Salary of housekeeper.

Agriculture.—The copious rains of the past winter have caused the tillable lands of the several reservations to yield a bountiful harvest. The people have been diligent in planting, and cultivating and all are happy and encouraged at the results. During the coming year all able-bodied Indians will be able to live well. Only the old, sick, and dependent will require assistance. There are about eighty such dependent ones, and these should be assisted by donations of food and clothing at regular intervals and systematically, instead of waiting until starvation drives them to beggary. I have asked for \$3,600 for this purpose for the coming year and hope it will be allowed. The number that I have estimated for does not include a single able-bodied person.

The Indians at Pala are making good use of the new irrigation ditch, which has just been completed.

Health.—Since December 1, 1904, the Government has not furnished any medical service to these Indians, on account of lack of funds. The sick have either gone without treatment or accepted the treatment of the "witch doctors." These "witch doctors" use roots and herbs in connection with a sort of superstitious faith cure and sometimes do good, but much more often evil is the outcome of their witchery. A physician is much needed.

An epidemic of smallpox broke out on the Rincon Reserve during the spring, but was kept in check by the usual precautionary measures. A physician was sent among them to vaccinate all who needed vaccination. There was one death as a result of infection of the person vaccinated. Aside from this, the health of the Indians has been good.

Fiestas.—The fiesta is acknowledged to be the greatest barrier to the advancement of these Indians. It has been the custom for a century to celebrate certain religious feast days by devotional exercises, followed by games and amusements. These occasions gradually became less religious and more demoralizing,

until for many years past they have been little more than a drunken debauch. Instead of undertaking to break up the fiesta, I have tried to make it respectable and bring it back to the original intention of making it a religious feast. The drinking has been practically broken up. There is still too much gambling, but "one thing at a time" is the surest way to succeed. With the stopping of the drinking more interest in the religious feature is apparent.

All police are required to attend each fiesta, and they are very diligent in preserving order and preventing the introduction of intoxicating liquors. I can not speak too highly of these faithful men. The sentiment of the Indians is fast becoming opposed to these excesses. Fiestas held this year have been remarkably orderly; in fact, much more so than similar gatherings among the whites.

The Campo situation.—In November, 1903, I called the attention of the office to the destitution at the Campo, La Posta, Manzanita, Laguna, and Cuyapipa reservations and made recommendations looking to the relief of these people. Since that time much has been done for them. The old and indigent have been provided for, a field matron and an assistant field matron have been placed in that field, a small school established, with the result that the people are gaining self-respect and are now looking forward to a time when they will be able to help themselves without the aid of anyone. It seems to me that there is but one solution to the Indian question in this district, and that is to purchase suitable lands for them, build them comfortable houses, provide them with some simple agricultural implements, and require them to earn their own living. They are not lazy, but the land they have is so nearly worthless that a living by farming is out of the question.

During the great destitution last winter there were many donations of food, money, and clothing from charitable persons and societies. The people of San Diego also furnished them with seed grain for the spring planting. For all of these I am very thankful.

Population.—A census taken at the close of the fiscal year shows the following:

Total population: (Males, 876; females, 778) 1,654; children, ages 6 to 18 (males 233; females, 196), 429; births, 35; deaths, 31.

I am very much encouraged. These Indians in general are quiet, peaceable, and law-abiding. While it is true that there are some among them who love to make mischief, the majority are tractable and really good citizens. This good element is dominant, and little trouble comes from the evil disposed.

CHARLES E. SHELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MISSION INDIANS.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., *September 1, 1905.*

The revised census rolls show that the population varies but slightly from that of last year. The appended table will inform you as to our Indian population, and is presented as the most compact means of reference:

	Reservations.									Total.
	Tule River.	Santa Rosa.	San Jacinto.	Morongo.	Palm Springs.	Cahuilla.	San Manuel.	Santa Ynez.	Torres. ^a	
Population	154	51	144	279	33	141	55	52	342	1,251
Males	87	28	74	145	19	69	36	26	190	674
Females	67	23	70	134	14	72	19	26	152	577
Males over 18	56	21	52	83	16	52	26	14	137	457
Males under 18	31	7	22	62	3	17	10	12	65	217
Females over 14	41	19	49	88	13	51	14	16	118	408
Females under 18	26	8	27	59	3	24	5	12	42	206
Between 6 and 16	33	8	27	67	4	26	8	12	71	256
Males between 6 and 16	17	4	14	33	2	10	5	5	40	130
Females between 6 and 16	16	4	13	34	2	16	3	7	31	126
Marriages	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	9
Deaths	3	2	4	5	5	7	5	5	10	31
Births	5	2	4	3	3	1	3	3	6	21

^aIncluding Martinez, Torres, Alimo Bonito, Agua Dulce, and Cabazon.

The foregoing table shows an aggregate population of 1,251 for the reservations under the jurisdiction of the San Jacinto Training School, while the table for 1904 showed 1,263.

For your information, as well as for those who may read this report, I will present briefly the features of each reservation under my charge:

San Jacinto Reservation.—This is commonly known as the "Soboba Reservation," Soboba being an Indian word signifying "cold." It is located 6 miles from the city of San Jacinto, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the post-office and telegraphic address being San Jacinto.

The reservation comprises 2,960 acres of mostly poor foothill land; about 150 acres are under irrigation from a reservoir fed by springs. A considerable portion of this reserve could be tilled if eligible to water for irrigating purposes. It is located near a fine agricultural region and fruit orchards, and the Indians gain at least 75 per cent of their maintenance by working for white people in civilized pursuits. Only small sums have been expended from time to time in obtaining water for these Indians. During the past year the Office allowed me to use the sum of \$600 in enlarging, cleaning, and deepening the reservoir and ditches leading therefrom. It is necessary to have this work done at least once a year, so that the small amount of water available may be used to the best advantage for domestic and irrigating purposes.

Upon the San Jacinto Reservation, at a distance of 4 miles from the agency headquarters at San Jacinto, is located the Soboba day school, a prosperous school, and well conducted by Mr. Will H. Stanley, the teacher, with his wife, May Stanley, as housekeeper. The attendance has been uniform and satisfactory. Practically every child of school age is either at the day school or away at some of our excellent boarding schools. Several acres are devoted to a school garden, and the teacher has made this feature of the work a success, providing a nice assortment of fresh vegetables for the use of the children at their noon-day lunch. A windmill pumps all of the water used for irrigating this garden. The school buildings are in fair condition, and will receive new paint during the coming year.

Tule River Reservation.—In the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Tulare County, 25 miles from Porterville, the nearest railway station and post and telegraph office, is located the Tule River Reservation. Some twenty years ago the Indians of this reservation were evicted from the rich river bottom lands 5 miles from Porterville and established upon some 45,000 acres of land reserved from the public domain. Of this large tract only approximately 200 acres can be farmed with any promise of success, being mountainous. Such remaining portions as are not needed by the Indians themselves are leased from year to year for grazing purposes, at an annual rental of \$1,000.

The agricultural land is irrigated from the South Fork of the Tule River, a never-failing stream which rises upon and flows through this reservation. Acting under departmental authority, I constructed during the month of September, 1904, a concrete dam across the Tule River at the intake of a long flume which carries the water to the land for irrigating purposes. The dam was a complete success, but a small amount should be expended during the coming fiscal year in repairing the flume, which has become badly warped and cracked from exposure to the sun when not in use. Twenty thousand trout were placed in the Tule River during the season of 1904, and it was restocked during the present year with 20,000 more, thus furnishing a good food supply for the Indians.

The lower portions of the reservation are covered with oak timber, and in the mountain regions, which are heavily timbered, are found many of the giant sequoias, the famous "big trees of California." Through the inadvertence of the Land Office, or fraud, or possibly both, greedy white men obtained patents to some of this best timber land, covered with sequoias and splendid pine and fir trees, within the reservation's boundaries. I regret exceedingly that the legal department of the Government has, after careful examination of the matter, determined that nothing can be done to save these tracts for the Indians. The principal reason given for this decision is that the statute of limitations would preclude the possibility of holding the land. Is it any wonder that the Indians consider themselves common prey for whoever sees fit to rob them when this has been done upon this one reservation twice within twenty years.

A day school is located on this reservation, and is ably conducted by Mr. Frank A. Virtue, assisted by his wife, Minnie I. Virtue, as housekeeper. By authority of your Office I constructed a temporary school building about 3 miles south of the old schoolhouse. The new quarters are situated nearer the

center of school population, and in consequence the school has been well attended. The pupils are interested, and the teacher has the cooperation of their parents and has within the year made a decided success of the school. There is a small school garden, which will be enlarged and irrigated from the river, which runs close by. It is not the intention that the present quarters shall be permanent, but has been tried more in the nature of an experiment, to note the difference in attendance, with a view to establishing a good school plant when the school shall be placed upon a successful basis. This building will be painted early in the year.

Morongo Reservation consists of 38,600 acres of land in Riverside County, near the town of Banning, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Like most of the Indian reservations in southern California, the land is in the mountains and foothills, only a portion being level enough to cultivate. The cultivated land is on a mountain slope, and water is conducted to it through two stone ditches, constructed some years ago at considerable cost. There is quite an abundance of water in the cienega where the water is obtained, but a large reservoir should be constructed for the purpose of conserving the surplus for future use.

What is known as the Potrero day school is located on the Morongo Reservation, 4 miles from Banning. For many years this school has been conducted by Mrs. Sarah E. Gilman, with Mrs. Victoria Miguel, an Indian woman, as her housekeeper. Mrs. Gilman has been a very successful teacher, but there has been a lack of attendance in recent years, due somewhat to the fact that the reservation is situated near a Catholic boarding school, and is also easily accessible to Sherman Institute, so that these two schools draw largely from the scholastic population. Even under these conditions the school has been a success and done much good work.

San Manuel Reservation.—This reserve consists of 640 acres of absolutely worthless dry hills, some 10 miles from San Bernardino. There is practically no water for domestic purposes, only that which is obtained from an irrigating ditch running through one corner of the reservation. A small community of Indians have their habitations here and are apparently happy. They obtain their living in some way better known to themselves than to me.

Santa Rosa Reservation lies 30 miles east of here, upon the side of a mountain of the same name, upon a portion of unsurveyed Government land. A community of nomads reside here, spending the summers in the cool shade of the pine trees, and when the winter months come round they slide down the mountain to the desert side to stay during the winter season. Agricultural pursuits are out of the question.

Santa Ynez Reservation is situated in Santa Barbara County, near the town of Santa Ynez, which is the post-office for the reservation, and not far from the old Santa Ynez mission. As has been stated in previous reports, these Indians were located upon lands belonging to the Catholic Church and also what is known as the college grants. Legal steps were taken several years ago to obtain for the use of the Indians the lands upon which they had resided, and which they had cultivated for many years. There remains yet only some legal technicalities to be disposed of when they will be provided with excellent land with never-failing water and should support themselves without difficulty.

Palm Springs Reservation.—This reservation is located on the edge of the great Colorado desert, 4 miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad. The post-office is Palm Springs. Thirty-three Indians reside here and maintain themselves by working for others and by what little they raise on the small portion of the reservation that is under cultivation. We have here a continuous quarrel over the small amount of water available for irrigation purposes. Both the whites and Indians lay claim to the same, but neither gets enough for successful farming operations. A hot spring is located on this reservation which gives it its name. This spring furnishes some water for irrigation.

Cahuilla Reservation.—This reservation is situated in an elevated mountain valley, 35 miles from San Jacinto, the nearest railroad point. The post-office is at Aguangua, 10 miles away. Successful farming is not possible on this bleak reservation; the land is better adapted to stock raising, there being considerable good pasture land. There is practically no water for irrigation. During the year I had authority to expend the sum of \$500 in an endeavor to obtain water for irrigating some of the land. This effort was partially successful, and with more means at hand I am certain would be entirely so.

A day school is situated here and has been very successfully conducted by Miss Mabel Egeler, teacher, and Miss Alma Spence, housekeeper. Miss Egeler gained the confidence of the Indians and the school was very well attended.

The school plant is very poor; the buildings are old and can not be used for school purposes much longer. I shall repair and paint them and do what I can to make them habitable during the coming year.

Torres Reservation.—The Torres Reservation comprises 19,200 acres of desert land, concerning which a full description was given in my report for 1904. Suffice it to say now that upon this reservation, which runs for 15 miles lengthwise, parallel with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is 4 miles from the railway, there are several communities of Indians assembled in villages near the artesian wells sunk for them by the Government. These places are known as Torres ("hot," and rightly named), Alimo Bonito (beautiful cottonwood), Agua Dulce (sweet water), and Martinez.

At Martinez there is a day school, successfully conducted by Mr. James B. Royce, with his wife, Bonnie V. Royce, as housekeeper. The building is poorly adapted to school purposes, and I am pleased to say that I have been instructed by your office to make estimates and plans for an entire new plant, which I hope we will be successful in installing before the end of the winter season.

Twenty-nine Palms.—This worthless reservation contains 160 acres of land. It has been temporarily abandoned by the Indians, who formerly lived there in considerable numbers. They have taken up their abode with the Cabazon Indians on their reservation, near the town of Coachella, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Cabazon Reservation contains good soil, but very little can be done with the present irrigating facilities. There are but two artesian wells, so located that only a small portion of the land can be supplied with water. The water is wholly inadequate. The Twenty-nine Palms and Cabazon Indians together furnish enough pupils for a day school, and I shall, at an early date, ask your permission to establish one at that point.

In addition to the above-described reservations several sections of land were years ago set aside for Indian purposes. Only in two or three instances are these tracts occupied by Indians, and then only by individual families.

By condensing the above information relative to day schools of this agency, the following table is formulated:

School.	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.
Soboba.....	Will H. Stanley.....	May Stanley.....	20	17
Tule River.....	Frank A. Virtue.....	Minnie I. Virtue.....	30	15
Potrero.....	Sarah E. Gilman.....	Victoria Miguel.....	21	13
Martinez.....	Jas. B. Royce.....	Bonnie V. Royce.....	23	19
Cahuilla.....	Mabel Egeler.....	Alma Spence.....	14	9

Compensation at all schools: Teacher, \$72 per month; housekeeper, \$30 per month.

General conditions.—It is but fair to state that the Indians under my charge are doing very well under the circumstances. If it is the Government's definite policy to locate each Indian with his family upon a piece of land where he may be proprietor of his home and thus make him independent and self-supporting, additional farming lands will have to be secured.

After following the descriptions of the several reservations it becomes apparent that only a small portion of the land is fit for cultivation, because of the fact that the Indian lands largely consist of dry hills and mountains, and the level portions lack sufficient water for irrigation, which is indispensable.

The Mission Indians obtain at least 75 per cent of their own and their families' maintenance by working for white people in civilized pursuits. This, of course, is commendable, but when they are incapacitated for labor, through sickness or for any other reason, they immediately become dependent paupers because they have no other resources than their labor. There are, however, a few who are thrifty and lay aside something for the future. But the majority have not learned the lesson that it is not what they earn but what they save that prepares them for the pinching time of winter and adversity.

Rations have been furnished only to indigent Indians—those who are positively unable to support themselves because of old age, sickness, or some other infirmity.

A variety of tools, wagons, implements, and wire have been issued to deserving and industrious Indians during the past year, and this has been a great aid to them in putting in and harvesting their little crops.

Drunkness and crime.—The most discouraging feature in all our Indian work is the constant and increasing drunkness among the Indians and the crimes and debauchery arising therefrom. We have secured a few convictions where the evidence was so conclusive and convincing as to be beyond question. It is little trouble for the Indians to secure whisky. For a small sum a Mexican or miserable white man, who acts as go-between, can get the intoxicant, and in most instances it seems impossible to detect him in transferring it to the Indian. When we must almost wholly depend upon the unwilling testimony of the Indians themselves we are helpless.

As a result of the use of liquor by Indians many crimes have been committed, two very serious and notable ones in this jurisdiction, viz, the shooting of Policeman Martin Jauro, at the San Jacinto Reservation, and Policeman James Alto, of the Tule River Reservation. The Tule River policeman was shot by one Rosindo Ellis, who was at the time drunk. There was no cause whatever for the shooting, as the policeman was simply trying to quiet Ellis and prevent his disturbing the peace. The policeman is slowly recovering and Ellis is in jail. Martin Jauro, the policeman at San Jacinto, was shot by an Indian named Paulino Resveloso, who was undoubtedly under the influence of liquor at the time. The policeman received a mortal wound and died within three days from the time he was shot. He was a most excellent man and his murderer is now in jail awaiting his trial in October.

In this connection it seems proper for me to say that there is a very urgent necessity for amending the Federal statutes for the punishment of Indians who make assaults with deadly weapons or with intent to kill upon other Indians on an Indian reservation. As the law stands now, interpreted by Judge Welborn of the United States Federal court at Los Angeles, an Indian may assault another upon a reservation, shoot or cut him with intent to commit murder, and we can do nothing with him. Such cutting and shooting scrapes are frequent. The Indians are aware that there is no punishment for these crimes. In view of this fact I fear that we can not punish Ellis for his assault on the policeman at Tule River unless the policeman should die within the year, when we could hold him on the charge of murder. By all means the law should be amended during the coming winter.

In conclusion, I will say that in a report of this kind only the main features of the work can be embodied, as it is impossible to chronicle the multitudinous small matters to which a superintendent is compelled to give his attention.

L. A. WRIGHT,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

COVELO, CAL., *September 12, 1905.*

The same improvement in conditions as has been reported in previous years can be said to have been continued during the past year. No radical changes have been effected or attempted. The Indians are as industrious and, I believe, more law-abiding than the average citizen in the surrounding community, and while there are many things working to their detriment, yet they are making rapid strides toward civilized citizenship, which, if continued, will eliminate the necessity of maintaining this agency in a very few years. The principal duties now of the superintendent here are connected with the school. All the Indians speak and understand English, and transact their own business in a very similar manner and quite as successfully as the average white person. It is only occasionally that matters arise, aside from regular routine office business, which require the personal attention of the superintendent.

The census by tribes is as follows: Concow, 171; Little Lake and Redwood, 114; Pit River and Nomelaki, 80; Yuki and Wailaki, 250; total, 615.

Health and mortality.—Barring an epidemic which was pronounced by the physician to be whooping cough, the health of the Indians for the past year has been reasonably good.

There have been 10 births and 18 deaths recorded. The principal causes of death, as heretofore, have been old age and tubercular troubles. The physician, Judson Litchfield, has enjoyed continued success in his treatment of cases generally. He seems to be very much interested in his Indian work and devotes

much more time to his duties as contract physician than the requirements demand.

Industries.—These Indians are engaged principally in agriculture and stock raising. A very conservative estimate of their stock shows that they possess 600 head of horses, 1,000 head of hogs, 2,000 head of cattle, and 1,600 domestic fowls. During the past year they have raised on their allotments 500 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of barley, 1,200 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 bushels of beans, and 6,000 bushels of other vegetables, cut 3,000 tons of hay, and made 2,000 pounds of butter. At the sawmill they have sawed for their own and agency use 87,000 feet of lumber. They have also cut 600 cords of wood, for which they have received \$3.50 per cord, and transported 250,000 pounds of freight, for which they have received \$2,500. As nearly as I am able to estimate, their income from all sources for the past year has been about \$17,000. In addition to this income they have raised sufficient feed to subsist their stock, as well as sufficient agricultural products to subsist themselves.

Marriages.—Seven formal marriages have been solemnized during the fiscal year just closed.

Liquor traffic.—This continues, as in the past, to be a very great detriment to these people. The sentiment of the whites in the valley is very much in its favor, and it is an impossibility to get evidence concerning the furnishing of liquor to an Indian that will convict. Some headway has, however, been made against the traffic by the maintenance during the year of a lodge of Good Templars. It has a membership of nearly 50, practically all of whom approximate the requirements, and some of whom, previous to joining the order, were hard drinkers.

Crimes.—Practically no crimes have been committed on the reservation, and none of which I am cognizant, off the reservation, except such as have been directly traceable to liquor and which have resulted in the offender being sentenced in the justice court of Covelo for disorderly conduct, to pay a fine, or to be confined in the county jail.

School.—The school has had a fairly successful year. The attendance has been about 100. Most of the employees have been industrious and willing, though some of them were not particularly efficient. In the main they have been loyal, also. Unusually good work has been performed in the schoolrooms and kitchen, and fairly good in the sewing room, laundry, and general household department. Good work has also been done in the garden and on the farm. For the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, the school farm netted, after deducting cost of maintaining same and estimated cost of pupil labor thereon, \$898.21; and from present prospects it will net more during the present calendar year. The dairy has been quite successful during the past fiscal year. Milking on an average of 10 cows we have secured 6,561 gallons of milk, from which have been manufactured 1,679 pounds of butter. Besides this we have increased the herd 10 in number, and have taken therefrom 838 pounds of net beef, valued at \$92.18, thus making the gross proceeds from the herd \$1,084.08, besides the value of the increase. We have also butchered 25 hogs and 23 pigs, from which we have secured 3,794 pounds of pork, net, and 306 pounds of lard, valued at \$462.24. It may be added, to secure these results, less than \$150 worth of purchased feed has been fed to this stock, the balance having been raised on the school farm, and with less than our regular authorized labor.

Improvements.—No extensive improvements were begun during the year. We have been kept busy completing those under way, which include the new laundry and commissary. Some new walks were laid, some shrubs and trees were set out, some fences and corrals were repaired, some new floors were placed in the buildings, and considerable interior papering and painting were done.

Bell bill.—During the year there was introduced in Congress what is known as the Bell bill looking to the opening of the relinquished part of the reservation for settlement. The original bill would have defrauded the Indians of all remuneration for the land, and the bill, as passed, is a rank injustice to them. Your office already knows my attitude in the matter, so it is hardly necessary for me to say more than that if Mr. Bell was correctly reported by the newspapers in his speech in Congress on the bill he misrepresented the attitude of the authorities here relative to the same.

HORACE J. JOHNSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.