rect by his incantations. There have been several Indians wounded in fights among themselves or at Tis-win parties; one man near Apache killed; Chief Juh was stabbed by his squaw with a knife, but not badly injured.

A party of five Mexicans came on the reserve to cut hay; they were arrested, but proved ignorance of locality, and getting certificates as honorable Mexicans were discharged after four days' confinement in the calaboose at this agency, with a severe reprimand and reading of the United States statutes to them, and their promise to inform other Mexicans living in their vicinity.

The negotiations for getting in the late hostiles of Victoria's band failed on account of the lapse of time between my communication to the department, dated April 13, and the receipt of the answer, May 8, 1881.

With these exceptions the Indians have, until July 1, remained peaceable, quiet, and obedient.

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

J. C. TIFFANY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA, *August* 8, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report for the year ending July 31, 1881. For a large portion of the information contained therein, I am indebted to my predecessor, Capt. E. B. Savage, Eighth United States Infantry, who was acting Indian agent up to the 1st day of March, 1881, upon which day I relieved him, together with my own observations gathered during a two years' sojourn at this post as first lieutenant of the Eighth United States Infantry.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The dwellings are situated upon pleasant sites, surrounded by trees, and are very commodious and pleasant quarters for the employés of the reservation. There are a few repairs needed, such as papering, painting, and glazing. The barns and stables are in good condition. The saw and flour mills are in good running order, and have done good work, furnishing all the lumber and flour necessary; but as the time is fast approaching when they will be taxed to their utmost capacity, it is imperatively necessary that the new penstock be hurried forward, as the present one is incapable of conveying a sufficient quantity of water to the wheel to keep the mills running steadily.

INDIAN BUILDINGS.

The majority of them are very old and dilapidated, and from their style of structure, half cellar, half shanty, are conducive to rheumatism and general ill health. It would be well to distribute amongst the Indians a liberal supply of lumber, wherewith to erect new habitations in really necessary cases, for it is observable that when they live in houses, like the white man's, they to a great extent endeavor to follow his mode of living. Such action would not only be charitable, but in a sanitary point of view would prove exceedingly beneficial, as well as an additional stepping-stone in their progress towards civilization.

POPULATION AND DISPOSITION.

There are 480 full and mixed blood Indians living upon this reservation, all of whom wear full citizen's costume, and endeavor to imitate as closely the quality and style as their limited means will allow. Their disposition is good, being quiet and orderly, and far from quarrelsome; occasionally they have a quarrel among themselves, which is quickly and quietly settled.

GOVERNMENT FARMING.

The acreage under cultivation this year is 418 acres, 150 of which is in excess of the previous twelve years, but owing to the late and severe rains last fall plowing was retarded to such a late period that the crops will not be as good as they otherwise would, and furthermore it has been a cold and unfavorable season for good growth. Frost destroyed the bean crop, cold days and nights blighted the corn, rendering it a failure. The estimated yield of the other crops is as follows: Wheat, 1,500 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; hay, 100 tons. All this land has been worked by the Indians with perfect willingness, and for no further compensation other than their daily rations and clothing.

Their conduct and their industry in planting, sowing, and harvesting the crops deserve great praise.

INDIAN FARMING.

I am pleased to be able to state that this farming has received a decided and permanent impetus; in fact, this is the first real attempt they have made worth considering, and it is only right to say that this impetus was caused by a liberal division of garden seeds among them, which the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs gave me permission to purchase last spring for that purpose. There are now some 50 Indians cultivating land for themselves in small and large patches, and the success of their attempt this year will tend to promote additional effort this coming season.

ORCHARDS.

There are nine orchards in the valley, and taking into consideration the fact that they have as yet never been pruned, with one exception, have yielded averagely fair. The orchards are composed of apple, peach, plum, and pear trees, and with a thorough pruning they will yield a large quantity of fruit. A large percentage of the apples are dried, and during the winter are issued occasionally to the Indians.

HUNTING

Is followed to a considerable extent, and with fair success. Their sales of deerskins and furs amounted to upwards of $200 this year.

FISHING.

They give their chief attention to this branch of native industry, as upon it depends, on an average, one-third of their subsistence. As the run of salmon was excellent, they were well provided with hundreds of pounds of dried salmon for their winter supply. They find but small sale for their fresh salmon, owing to the smallness of the white community in this valley.

BASKET MAKING.

They manufacture from the roots of certain shrubs very strong and durable baskets, and for which they find a small but remunerative sale. Also baby-baskets and brimless fancy hats, purchased more for curiosity than for utility.

NATIVE FLOUR

Is composed of the nut of the oak, the acorn. In the fall of the year great numbers of them are gathered, then dried, and finally ground, or rather beaten, into a flour. The procedure is analogous to that practiced by the Egyptians of old, who ground their corn by beating it between two large stones. It makes a very good bread, although somewhat acrid to the taste. It constitutes a large average of their yearly subsistence.

SANITARY.

Their general health is apparently good, but a great number of them are afflicted with hereditary scrofula and venereal diseases. Rheumatism prevails to a considerable extent, and an odd case of consumption now and then appears. There were 240 treated this year for various ailments. The births exceeded the deaths by seven, there being nineteen births and twelve deaths. To establish a better condition of health some steps must be taken in the matter of their dwellings, such as mentioned in a previous paragraph, under head of Indian Buildings.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION

Have made rapid strides within the past year. In education there are several who within the past six months have mastered the English language so far as to be able to read and write it understandingly. A noticeable progress has likewise been made in arithmetic. Therefore their progress in education, their general desire for better habitations, their evidently awakened interest in agriculture, their rigorous search for remunerative work, their industry and quiet dispositions, all tend to attest to their slow but gradual approach towards true civilization.

Respectfully submitted.

GORDON WINSLOW,

First Lieutenant, Eighth United States Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, MISSION AGENCY,
San Bernardino, Cal., August 20, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

The following are the names of the tribes under the jurisdiction of this agency, commonly known as the Mission Indian, viz: Coahuillas, Serrannos, San Louis Rey, and Dieguenos. Their aggregate population, according to the last census, is 3,010. Over two-thirds of this number live in villages, scattered over San Diego County, embracing the Colorado desert; the others along the southern border of San Bernardino County.

By executive order small and isolated reservations have, at different times, been set apart for them, aggregating nearly one hundred thousand acres—an amount of land, if of the proper kind, that would be ample for their support; but which, owing to the mountainous and desert character of the country, is practically worthless for the support of so great a number of Indians.

It has been by thrift and economy alone that they have been able to maintain themselves when the seasons have been favorable, and labor available among the whites. When it is otherwise, they necessarily experience great destitution. What lands they have that admit of cultivation, they plant and sow to the best advantage; but without other sources or means of support, these would, at best, afford a very scanty subsistence. Fortunately remunerative labor has been abundant during the year—employment being found on farms, in the construction of railroads, of water ditches, in the shearing of sheep, and in other industries, the demand for Indian labor being equal to the supply. But this is not always, or even often, the case, so that, notwithstanding a prosperous season, owing to their improvident habits, they are subject by turns to virtual starvation.

The lands reserved for them are wholly inadequate to the support of older people, who must of necessity remain at home, and when others are forced by the absence of outside labor to return and subsist upon the same, want is inevitable. The necessity for providing suitable lands for them, in the form of one or more reservations, has been pressed upon the attention of the department in my two former reports, and I now for the third and, perhaps, the last time, emphasize that necessity, by saying that whether government will immediately heed the pleas that have been made in behalf of these people or not, it *must* sooner or later deal with this question in a practical way, or else see a population of over 3,000 Indians become homeless wanderers in this desert region.

Thus far several of the larger settlements have been living on private lands—original Spanish grants—because their owners have not seen fit to disturb them in their quiet homes, where for generations they have lived and reared their children. No rights to the lands so occupied seem ever to have vested with the Indian occupants, and their ejectment has been looked upon as a mere matter of time. That time has now come. Peremptory demands have repeatedly been made upon me by Ex-Governor Downey, the reputed owner of the "Rancho de San José del Valle," for the removal of the Indians living there. In every instance I have evaded the task, by pleading for time on the ground that I had no other place to put them. Recently he has intimated his purpose to eject them by a writ from the supreme court of San Diego County, in which event, and in the absence of any definite arrangement for their settlement elsewhere, I propose to resist the execution of the writ by legal process, on the ground that the ex-governor has no valid claim to said ranch, his title being at present in dispute. Of course little can be gained except time, their ultimate ejectment being certain. The same fate is pending as to two other settlements of these Indians, on the "Ranchos San Jacinto and San Ysabel." The fact that there is no other place for them, and sympathy with a people who are known to be helpless, peaceable, and industrious, has caused them to remain undisturbed to the present time. But the force of the argument that government, rather than private charity, should provide for these people, cannot well be resisted longer.

Aside from these, there are settlements on unsurveyed government lands. Here white men encroach, believing Indians have no rights that need be respected. As a temporary expedient, I have asked that such lands be set apart by executive order for the sole use of the Indian occupants, to prevent their being driven out homeless till such time as more permanent provision should be made for them; but I am advised by the department that it is not the policy of the government to create small and isolated reservations, and that it were better to encourage Indians so situated to take up the land under the "Indian homestead act." In my opinion, however, it were better to reserve such lands than to risk their ejectment, in view of the further fact that, while these people have adopted civilized habits in a great measure, they are not yet willing, in individual cases, to sever their tribal relations and assume the role of citizenship. If sufficient land might be found to offer all or even any considerable number the benefits of the "homestead act," it would be different. In that case, I believe many would avail themselves of the privilege. But to advise a few individuals or families, who have been

forced to abandon their little reservations for the want of affording them support, and who have found refuge and means of subsistence on neighboring unsurveyed land, to sever their tribal relations, would be useless. It would be to invite the scorn or the envy of their people, inasmuch as the influence of their headmen, and of the tribes as such, is exerted against such individual action on the part of any of their number, not to speak of the prejudice that prevails against the payment of the entry fees and commissions in such cases, which to the mind of the average Indian amounts to a purchase of the land.

A further source of trouble in this connection is that growing out of the fact that even-numbered sections have been reserved for Indians within the limits of "railroad land grants." In some instances their villages are found to be on railroad sections; or, if they happen to be on reserved land, their little fields, cultivated all these years, are claimed as within the limits of the railroad grant, their improvements presenting such temptations as to overcome all considerations of sympathy and right. The lands are entered in the office of the railroad company, taken and occupied, and the Indians turned out. Now if the same rights which attach in common to the *bona fide* white settler occupying land prior to such grant to railroads were accorded to Indian occupants, it would be different; but, unfortunately for the Indian, he has not yet in *fact* come to be considered by the government as a *man*, although bearing the impress of a common Maker in all respects except as to the color of his skin. The situation, as far as it relates to the subject of lands, is anything but reassuring; and the correspondence with the department during the year, growing out of the anomalous situation of affairs at this agency, it is to be hoped, has developed the real needs of the Mission Indians in such a light as that the proper steps will soon be taken to provide them with suitable lands upon which they may gain a living. This is all that they ask of the government.

Since my last report two schools have been established and conducted, for a period of nine months, with most gratifying results. Three more have been authorized, and by October 1 next will be in operation if the necessary preparations can be completed by that time. This is the first effort of the government towards the education of these people, and I am firmly convinced the expenditures involved will be more than justified by the results obtained. It is not a question any longer whether Indian children can be educated or not, but a demonstrated fact that they have capacities equal to those of white children; and, in view of their greater anxiety to learn, their average progress for an equal period is greater. The desire is general among these Indians that their children should go to school and learn as white children do. The evidence of their deep interest in this matter is shown by their willingness to erect the necessary buildings, the government supplying the wood-work. The last census gives them over seven hundred children of proper school age, and with five schools in operation in the larger settlements a large proportion of them will be afforded educational facilities. Their isolated and scattered condition precludes the possibility of affording all the benefits of a school. In not a few instances Indian children attend the public schools that are within reach of them. I have claimed this privilege, if not right, for them, on the ground that a large proportion of the State apportionment of funds for such schools rests on the basis of the enumeration of the Indian children of such school districts.

Referring to the subject of civilization, I have to say that the Mission Indians are as much civilized as the population by which they are surrounded; and if they are not up to the full standard, it is because of their surroundings. All wear civilized dress, sustain themselves, with few exceptions, by civilized pursuits, and hold themselves answerable to the law of the land when they violate it. They, however, maintain their tribal relations; and until laws are enacted governing their relations with each other, it is well, as a public regulation if nothing more, that they do, inasmuch as the word of the headmen, or the verdict of a council, has all the force of law with a majority of them. But it is noticeable in many instances, especially among the more intelligent, that this assumed authority rests very loosely upon them; and the day is not very far off when the tribal court and headmen will be things of the past.

The medicine man has been entirely discarded by the Mission Indians proper, as well as many of the superstitious practices that once obtained among them. The only exception is found among the renegade class, living along the Colorado desert, but having no tribal connection with the Mission Indians. These have more or less faith in the medicine man, and still retain a few of their old customs and habits; but after a few of the older people have died these will be discarded.

The position of a head chief or general has been a detriment to the service, inasmuch as it centralized authority and made each individual of the tribe subject to the beck of that functionary whenever, under the most frivolous pretext, and to gratify his vanity, he saw fit to call them together. My endeavor has been to distribute this authority among the captains of villages, who should be held responsible for those immediately under them. The result is proving satisfactory, and the impression gaining ground that there is no need of a head chief or general when they have a captain over them.

No active missionary labor is at present conducted among them. The greater portion of them, however, especially the older people, have had, in years past, the benefit of Christian instruction by the Catholic fathers, who conducted the famous missions whose ruins are yet objects of veneration and curiosity. They have orthodox views as to morals, God, and a future life, and it is not unusual to see sacred pictures, the crucifix, and the rosary, adorning the walls of their abodes and lodges. The priest still makes his annual rounds and baptizes their children; but aside from this no missionary work is carried on, their nomadic habits and settlements over an extended mountain and desert country rendering little else practicable.

The important work of the past year, one involving great labor and difficulty both in the field and in the office, was the enumeration of the tribes by families. It required the traveling of more than a thousand miles over rugged mountains and desert plains to find them, and while the work must necessarily be imperfect in many respects, correctness has been approximated as nearly as it is possible under the circumstances. The statistical table will show for the first time the number, condition, and resources of the Mission Indians, about which mere conjectures were possible from the occasional and imperfect reports of visiting special agents.

A steady and marked improvement in their condition has been effected during the year, their general and individual interests having been scrupulously guarded. The sanitary condition of the tribes is good, under the efficient supervision of the agency physician. Hospital accommodations for the sick, who cannot otherwise be successfully treated, would improve this branch of the service.

Special attention has been given to finding employment for those "out of a job," and honorable dealing in the payment of wages insisted upon. Indian laborers no longer receive 50 cents per day in calico, at 25 cents per yard, and other goods in the same proportion, from the little Indian store at the ranch; but instead, $1 and $1.50 per day in money. Good clothes, plenty to eat for their families, and more steady and industrious habits are the result. So marked has been the change in the *personnel* of these laboring Indians, that it is a frequent subject of comment by the citizens as they contrast the past with the present.

No one thing has contributed more to effect this result than the partial suppression of the liquor traffic among them; and but for the leniency of the courts in dealing with offenders who have been detected and arrested for carrying on this traffic among them, better results might be reported. As it is, much has been done towards checking this evil. If it were possible to estimate the money saved by the Indians weekly, or turned by them to better uses, on account of the present difficulty, if not inability, to procure liquor with their earnings, it would amount to thousands of dollars. Recently three offenders were arrested, examined before the United States commissioner at Los Angeles, and held to answer before the United States grand jury at San Francisco. If the courts will execute the law in these cases alone it will effect a virtual suppression of the traffic. The positive tone of the honorable commissioner in his circular, relating to the duty of agents in breaking up this great evil, has my hearty approval; and, as far as in me lies, instructions will be carried out at this agency, in letter and spirit, so that, if possible, these Indians shall yet become a pattern to the white population of this locality in sober and temperate habits, as they now are in peaceful and law-abiding behavior. I say it with pride, that among the three thousands Indians under my charge, the civil authorities have not had cause in the past three years to make a solitary arrest, except for crimes committed by them when intoxicated, and then in very rare instances.

In conclusion I have to say that, while nothing has been asked for, for the service at this agency without the strictest regard for economy compatible with the best interests of the service, I must yet express my satisfaction with the promptness of the department in responding to every reasonable request when it was possible to do so, and my gratitude for the continual confidence reposed in my integrity and honesty of purpose, in the face of the persistent efforts made for my removal by a class of unprincipled men in this locality, backed by the whisky element, who have not been benefited by my management of Indian affairs at this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LAWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY,
Mendocino County, California, August 25, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth annual report for this agency.

RESERVATION.

"By actual survey there are 102,118.19 acres included within its boundaries; deduct from this 3,600 acres of school and other lands, patents to which had been obtained

before the change of the boundaries in 1873, 1,080 acres claimed as swamp lands in this valley, and 90,000 acres of grazing lands in the possession of and used by the settlers, who have never been paid for their improvements. Of the balance, 7,438 acres, all but 2,500 is rough and mountainous. The 2,500 lie in this valley; of this we are cultivating about 1,200. There are places scattered through the wide range that would yield well if properly fenced and cultivated, but until Congress shall pay these settlers for their improvements it is impossible for us to make much progress in this direction; but the sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs of the settlers are eating away the very pasturage that should support our stock." I repeat the foregoing from last year's report, as in the tables, pages 228-258, we are charged with 207,360 acres, and this mistake has appeared for several years.

POPULATION.

By the Indian census taken the past spring, there were 569 Indians at the agency, 281 males, 288 females. At the date of last year's report I estimated the number of Indians off of this reservation and so situated as to fall to the care of this agency as about 5,000. The exact population as per the United States census return of last year is as follows:

Mendocino County	1,240	Sonoma County	339
Yolo County	47	Butte County	522
El Dorado County	193	Plumas County	508
Shasta County	1,037	Placer County	91
Tehama County	157	Napa County	64
Solano County	21	Sutter County	12
Lassen County	330	Sierra County	12
Colusa County	353	Amador County	272
Humboldt County	224	Nevada County	98
Marin County	162	Lake County	774

Or a total of 6,456; add 569 on the reservation and we have a total of 7,025.

I have recommended that these Indians be visited at least once a year by the agent, or some one competent to look after their interests, and to induce them to send their children, or some of them to school, instead of allowing them to grow up in idleness and vice. I have also recommended that at least all Indians in *this county* off of the reservation be placed under the charge of the agent here, the better to guard them against evils of drunkenness, and to carry out the provisions of section 2,139 Revised Statutes United States.

AGRICULTURE.

As before reported, it is impossible to segregate these lands to the Indians or to give each a respectable *garden patch* until the government shall pay off the settlers for their improvements, according to the act of March 3, 1873, as the said settlers are holding nearly all the lands. As reported last year, "Since the first establishment of this reservation in 1856 it has been conducted as a *farm*, and not cultivated by individual Indians or tribes for themselves, except the family gardens. The same reason exists now for this that has in the past, viz: Our farming lands are so limited in the valley, and so cut up by swamp land claims, that to divide what we have among them and depend on their making their own support from said divided lands would result in most cases in a failure. Whereas we work most of the land by a *community of interest*, requiring all able to assist in raising the general crops of wheat, corn, oats and barley, while each is required to work some ground as a garden, raising his own vegetables. Thus, on a given piece of ground, a much larger yield is obtained than could be by them in separate parcels, as they are exceedingly prodigal of ground. Although the work is all done by the Indians that they can do, yet, as we store the wheat and flour, and issue to them regularly in order to avoid waste and partiality, we have to report the major part of our crop as belonging to government, instead of to the Indians, while seldom, if ever, is a pound of flour or other cereals bought for them by the government."

PRODUCTIONS.

We were not able, owing to continued rain and cold during the past winter, to put in as many acres of grain as the year before, but have raised for the general supply 3,159 bushels of wheat, 1,603 of oats, 1,850 of barley, and estimated 1,500 bushels of corn will be gathered. The hop field yielded the past fall 20,980 pounds of baled hops, which netted us $2,302.72. This year the yield will probably not be as much, owing to various causes.

The Indians, for themselves, have raised 692 bushels of wheat, 148 of oats, 325 of barley, and will have about 600 bushels of corn, 1,500 of potatoes, 60 of beans, 12,000 melons, 3,000 pumpkins, and have cut 90 tons of hay for their horses.

As the school was closed in the spring for lack of funds, nothing was raised by it as a school.

It is entirely impracticable to carry out here the instructions in circular No. 23, as to increased products, owing to the changeable character of our climate and its adjuncts.

STOCK.

We have 69 horses, to be rated as follows: Serviceable work, 20, unserviceable work, 13, serviceable saddle, 21, unserviceable saddle, 15; colts, 26; mules, 13, and one mule colt; 20 oxen; 452 cattle, old and young. The increase in cattle the past year has been about 300 head; of hogs we have 149. Some of the unserviceable animals, horses and oxen, we shall be obliged to get rid of during the coming year. The Indians have 110 ponies, 7 mules, and 115 hogs.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Eighteen houses have been built for the Indians during the year, the work being done by Indians under the superintendence of the carpenter; 410 rods of good board fence have been built, and 327 of rails and poles, besides repairing 14½ miles of rail fence.

MILLS.

The grist-mill has ground 250,806 pounds of wheat for the agency, 24,799 pounds for the Indians; ground 440,998 pounds of wheat, and cracked 32,411 pounds of barley for citizens.

The saw-mill has cut 177,000 feet of lumber, nearly exhausting the timber in its vicinity. I therefore moved the machinery to another place, only half the distance from the agency to the old mill site, and where timber will be found for several years to come. A large supply of fencing is needed immediately.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

None of our Indians subsist by the chase, and yet they retain their love for it, which they indulge at proper seasons. All able are required to work for themselves, or the agency; many make large wages at shearing sheep during the seasons therefor.

Two years since I reported that one Indian had a small flock of sheep on shares, but he was so annoyed by the settlers surrounding him that he was obliged to return the sheep to the owner, nor can this be remedied until these settlers are paid and removed.

APPRENTICES.

There have been apprentices as follows, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 2 millers, 1 logger, 3 herdsmen, 1 harness-maker, and 1 assistant clerk in the office; all have made commendable progress.

EDUCATION.

Owing to delays (seemingly inseparable from government business), I was not able to open the boarding school during the year, but have prepared the buildings at Camp Wright, so that from 50 to 100 can be accommodated. The buildings already there were too large in some respects, yet I am led to believe that in a short time its ample rooms will be filled. At present writing the pupils are being gathered, washed, *cleaned*, dressed, and prepared for the school proper, which we hope to open in October.

Day school was maintained during nine and one-third months of the past year, and the scholars made such progress as could be expected under the adverse circumstances. I have tried to avoid the too common practice of cramming a given amount of knowledge into the heads of pupils, and to make whatever they do learn, or have learned, practical, by showing its utility; thus learning becomes to them not simply so many words, thoughts, truths, stored by memory, but a part of themselves, and hence available in life's duties. For this, no teacher, who is merely a "time-server," is fit, and there is a too common idea that almost "anybody can teach an Injun."

SANITARY.

This year the births (16) have equaled the deaths (16), a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the Indians, owing, perhaps, to the absence of any severe epidemic, greater care on the part of the physician, and the improved housing of the Indians.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

The missionary, Rev. J. S. Fisher, has been unable, by reason of sickness, to devote as much time to his work among the Indians as could have been wished, yet Sabbath school has been maintained, in which most of the employés have assisted; also regular service has been maintained, the agent and native helpers supplementing the labors of the missionary. An interesting field is open here for one willing to devote himself to the salvation of the poor Indian.

DRAWBACKS.

Gambling, drinking, and licentiousness are the great evils, blocking the way to much progress. Indians, as well as Mexicans, seem to be gamblers, if not by instinct, yet by early education.

We have no trading-post on the reservation, so Indians cannot obtain intoxicating drink except they go off the reservation, or it is brought to them. It is impossible to keep them on the reservation, as they are looked to to do most of the work of this valley, and getting money for work, get drink for money, either buying directly at the saloons or through third parties, and clandestinely. In the first instance, if witnesses can be found that saw them drink it must also be proved that what they drank was intoxicating. But the greatest difficulty of all is that per diem and mileage of said witnesses will not pay their expenses attending the United States district court, to say nothing of from 16 to 20 days' time consumed in the said trials; hence, it is next to an impossibility to obtain the necessary evidence to convict those that furnish the drink.

In closing, permit me to say that I came to this work four years since, having but little experience with Indian ways and less with governmental ways of business. I have made many mistakes, but feel and know that they have been those of the head and not of the heart. I have seen but one inspector during the four years, and that one only last April. Allow me to thank you kindly for the courtesy which I have received from the office, and the forbearance with which my ignorance has been met.

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

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CAL., *August* 11, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my sixth annual report of this agency. The limited area of arable land on this reservation is an embarrassment realized in every effort to advance these Indians to the position of independence. Although there are 48,551 acres of land, not over 250 can be utilized for farming purposes. Quite a large portion of it is suitable for grazing purposes, but much the larger portion is so rocky and mountainous that it is entirely worthless. There are at the present time only 162 Indians on the reservation, who are trying to make a living and permanent homes. The most of these are cultivating small patches of ground, and are so located that each family can control about 160 acres of land. The object has been by giving each family a home to impress upon their minds the necessity of care and attention, so as to prepare them at an early day for independent subsistence.

AGRICULTURE.

Although we had a little more land in cultivation this year than last, the yield is not so much; 475 bushels of wheat have been produced by the Indians; 200 bushels corn, 51 bushels barley, 50 bushels potatoes, 15 bushels onions, 25 bushels beans, 30 tons hay, 10 tons melons, and 10 tons pumpkins. The agency farm is cultivated for the exclusive purpose of producing forage for government stock; 20 tons hay was all that it yielded the present year, which is a third less than last.

EDUCATION.

The manual labor boarding school has been in operation nine months, and a day school one and a half months during the year. The most of the year the school was very satisfactory. The children have really done better in the labor department than in the literary.

There has been some opposition to the school by the older Indians, on the ground that their children are becoming alienated and losing respect for their parents. Another objection to the school is that the rations are not distributed equally; the children are receiving nearly all, while it should be equally distributed. However erroneous these ideas are, they nevertheless have weight with an ignorant Indian, who is, with his own tribe at least, a communist, both by nature and education. Careful and persistent effort will be required at this agency to overcome this prejudice and make the school a success.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary work has been done on this reservation since I came in charge, except by the agent and employés. For twenty years or more these Indians have been drilled by the Catholic fathers, and have, through them and the Mexicans, with whom they have associated for more than that length of time, become familiar with that form of

Christianity. As I have repeatedly written, I cannot speak very encouragingly of this department. They will assent to everything you say, and make many positive promises to lead correct lives, but under temptation their course is usually such that the missionary is almost discouraged in his efforts to bring them to a better understanding of the obligations and responsibilities of life.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

If every department were as satisfactory as this there would be encouragement sufficient to warrant ultimate success. It would not be saying too much to affirm that these Indians would easily support themselves if they were located upon suitable lands. They are doing remarkably well in this regard, considering their opportunities. I think now perhaps it would be well to give them a reasonable start in stock-cattle, with the understanding that they will soon be thrown entirely upon their own resources.

The only embarrassment in the way of self-support and comfortable homes is their ungovernable appetite for strong drink. I think, however, even in this regard, there has been this year some improvement over the past.

SANITARY.

There has been during the part year six deaths and seven births, an increase of one. This is a remarkably good showing considering the diseased condition of these Indians. There has been a great deal of sickness, but not of quite so severe a type as the year previous. I am satisfied their sanitary condition is gradually improving. The most of them, when sick, come to me for treatment. Some, however think, by the Indian medicine-man alone is the healing art possessed.

CIVILIZATION.

Living in close proximity to the whites for so many years, all have long since adopted citizens' dress. The women cut and make their own clothing quite as neatly as white women. Their washing and ironing will also compare favorably. All take pride in appearing well dressed in the presence of company, and are quite as observant of the rules of etiquette as white people. If one is addressed politely you may be sure of a similar response. If they could become *bona-fide* owners of land with an inalienable title, it would lift them up in self-respect, and give them more encouragement than any other possible measure.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient s ervant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY,*
Salt Lake City, Utah, September 10, 1881.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of the affairs at this agency. The past year has been one of much interest, alike to the government, State of Colorado, and the Ute Indians, as to the peaceful removal and location of the latter, which I am happy to say has been accomplished successfully.

Soon after submitting my annual report last year, the trouble originating from the murder of the Ute Indian "Johnson" by a freighter named A. D. Jackson, (which, from all the evidence that could be gained at the time, was uncalled for) the subsequent capture of Jackson by the Indians from the citizens who were conveying him to prison at Gunnison, and his alleged murder by the Indians, seemed to arouse a feeling of antagonism among the people to such an extent that at one time it appeared as if a serious war between the whites and Indians would be the result and involve the State and government in much trouble. The subject at the time was so thoroughly presented to the department and so widely circulated by publication in the newspapers as to inform every one, that I deem it unnecessary to make any further comments upon the matter in this report; suffice it to say, however, had I not traveled day and night at the time through the Indians' camps, watched and counseled with them towards good conduct, serious trouble I fear would have occurred; although afterwards I was forced to lose much time from the agency and at great expense, dwelling hard upon my limited means, in order to defend myself at court from suits pushed forward by parties who were actuated merely through revengful feelings.

Last December the Indians received their annual annuity payment, which had been provided for them under the late agreement, together with their regular annuity goods, with all of which they were well satisfied.

During the year the subject of their removal has been freely discussed by many

* Agency located in Colorado until September 1st.