REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency and of the Indians under my supervision. The changes which have occurred and the advancements made during my administration have not been as radical or satisfactory as I, in my early zeal, was led to believe might be effected with these people. However, it affords me pleasure to say, confidently and without egotism, that the tribes occupying this reservation are in a more advanced condition to-day than they were when I assumed charge of the agency—possibly not so apparent in that which pertains to industrial pursuits, as in their manifest desire to discard many of their characteristic habits and assume in their stead those of the white man.

LOCATION.

The reservation, beginning at a point 5 miles north of Ehrenberg, Ariz., extends 70 miles up the Colorado River, which here forms the boundary line between the State of California and the Territory of Arizona, and embraces within its limits all, or nearly all, of the bottom land on either side of said river. The agency is situated near the northern line of the reservation, at a distance of 50 miles from Ehrenberg, 100 miles from Fort Mohave, 180 miles from Fort Yuma, and about the same distance from Prescott, the capital of the Territory.

THE SOIL

of the reservation is a light sandy loam, interspersed with large tracts of "adobe land," strongly impregnated with alkali; also with occasional sloughs or marshes, which are productive only when an overflow of the Colorado River occurs. As these sloughs constitute the entire arable land of the reserve, and as they are small in area, limited in number, and widely separated by interposing tracts of non-productive soil, the results of farming are necessarily meager and unsatisfactory.

THE AGENCY BUILDINGS

are in a good state of preservation, and are ample in dimensions and conveniences for all the purposes of an Indian agency. With the assistance of the Indians, whose only reward was rations of flour and salt (beef having been rarely issued while the labor was being performed, on account of the contractor's failure to furnish the same), I was enabled during the year to not only improve the condition of the old buildings, but to construct convenient slaughter and issue houses, and, in connection therewith, to build an adobe corral 90 by 180 feet in size. This corral is divided in the center by a partition wall 8 feet in height; one apartment is used as a receptacle for cattle, from which they are driven through a lateral alley into the other apartment, passing over a platform scale, on which they are weighed; thence into the other end of the alley, where they are branded. For convenience in receiving, weighing, branding, and slaughtering cattle, and in issuing rations, these buildings are, I presume, superior to any on the Western coast, and were constructed at a cost for labor of $885. The Indians, for their faithful assistance, which was rendered with alacrity, deserve honorable recognition, for without their aid these improvements would have cost the government not less than $6,000.

THE INDIANS.

According to an enumeration made at the last general issue of rations, the Indians under supervision of this agency numbered 1,026, of whom 811 were Mohaves and 215 were Chimehuevis. Some jealousy exists, and ever has existed, between these tribes, but it is not of a character to create apprehensions. They are peaceable, quiet, well-

disposed, and seemingly have some regard for each other. During my administration I have learned of no fighting or quarreling; I have rarely been compelled to reprimand any for disorderly conduct. I have not seen an Indian intoxicated, and have heard of only one case of intoxication; no case of larceny, and but few instances in which my orders were not obeyed with promptness and without reluctance have come to my knowledge. If a community numbering more than a thousand souls can be found to exist in "the States" about which the foregoing can be truthfully asserted I desire to know its location.

This, however, is only one view of the picture, for its reverse side shows superstition of a pernicious character; an inordinate love of gambling; licentiousness unrestrained except by physical causes and natural conditions; instinctive brutality, and a total disregard for veracity, honesty, and fidelity *de facto;* yet assuming these commendable traits if thereby some personal or selfish end may be subserved. In their dispositions, characteristics, purposes, plans, motives, and methods these Indians are very interesting indeed, presenting the strange anomaly of integrity without conscientiousness, sobriety without motive, selfishness and improvidence at the same time, a love of gambling without acquisitiveness, natural brutality which seldom leads to acts of violence, and a religion devoid of veneration.

SANITARY.

In this respect there has been no material change during the year, the principal ailment still being venereal disease and its consequent evils. The agency physician, who was in service from the 19th day of October last to the close of the fiscal year, reported that the above and other diseases to which the Indians of this agency are subject yield readily to medical treatment, when it is possible to place and continue the patient under favorable conditions; but without proper hospital conveniences and supplies which, owing to an insufficiency of funds, I was not authorized to purchase, he found it impossible to obtain satisfactory results, especially in treating constitutional diseases of the character above mentioned.

EDUCATIONAL.

A boarding school was opened at this agency on the 1st day of March, 1881, and has been in continuous session since that date, usual vacations only excepted. Originally a deep-seated prejudice existed in the minds of many of the Indians against the school, and it was with some difficulty that an average of 25 pupils out of a school population numbering 285 could be obtained; but happily this prejudice seems to have been entirely dissipated, and it is believed that, with an assistant teacher and additional supplies, the attendance would have been doubled during the last half of the year. The average attendance for the school year was 27⅞. The pupils were taught in classes, according to their age and advancement, in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English composition, and music, in which studies they, without an exception, made good progress under the faithful and efficient labors of Miss M. E. Hampton.

In addition to instructions in the educational branches enumerated, the children were taught such useful employments as their ages and the conditions by which they were surrounded would admit; the girls having been instructed in needle work, cooking, scrubbing, ironing, and in everything that pertains to general housework, while the boys were instructed as far as practicable in agriculture and other pursuits of civilized life. By reason of adverse circumstances, which were wholly beyond my control, viz, the sterility of the soil within easy reach of the school building, failure of the department to authorize an agency farmer, and the limited number of other male employés, the instruction of the boys in manual labor was not as thorough or as practical as was desirable.

My opinion as to the benefits which will result from the general education of these tribes is substantially unchanged; nevertheless I am forced to concede a reverse side to the shield. Prominent among the many discouragements which confront the Indian in the pursuit of an education is the fact that no profession or other avenue of employment opens to him within the tribe of which he is a member, not to say elsewhere, by which he may call into requisition his educational attainments as an auxiliary in earning him a living; and it is with difficulty that his energy and efforts, either physical or mental, are called forth except by an appeal to faculties more sordid than those which inspire a love for his kind, or a desire for the moral, social, and intellectual advancement of his race. This being a trait inhering in the Indian, it is not believed that the customs and habits of those of mature age will be essentially modified by our present efforts. To lift the children above the reckless improvidence of their former lives; to inspire them with the idea that they are, at no distant day, expected to be self-sustaining and self-dependent; to teach them values, and that values are

the rewards of effort and industry, and to implant in their minds principles of frugality have been as much the aims and object of the teacher as to impart a knowledge of text-books.

In this connection I may be permitted to suggest that, considering our remote position and the excessive cost of provisions and apparel, the isolated condition and many deprivations to which the employés are subjected, the great expense of coming to and returning from the agency (professional teachers cannot be obtained on the western coast at salaries paid agency teachers), and last but not least the high and grave responsibility of the profession, teachers have hitherto been inadequately rewarded at this agency. We cannot expect men and women of teaching power and ability to leave their occupations, their homes, and society for an inconsiderable compensation; and I concur in the trite and truthful saying, "a poor teacher is dear at any price." It is confidently believed that with a sufficient appropriation to pay school employés the salaries which obtain in the West, and with the hearty co-operation which has previously been manifest on the part of the Indian Office, our school has attained a popularity with the tribes and a general prosperity which does not leave its future in doubt.

Here I desire to suggest, through your office, to the friends of the Indian in Congress, the necessity and justice of providing educational opportunities for the Mohave Indians at Fort Mohave, the Yumas, the Hualapias, and the Cocopahs, all accredited to this agency, but not on the reservation. Many of these Indians would doubtless avail themselves of the advantage were proper encouragement and facilities tendered them. This agency being centrally situated with respect to the tribes mentioned, unobjectionable from a sanitary stand-point, surrounded by Indians who, I am confirmed, will henceforth yield cheerful acquiescence in and encouragements to our educational efforts in behalf of their race, and with the early completion of the A. and P. Railroad, which will reduce the price of transportation, evidently is the most elligible location obtainable for a school of the character mentioned. I will add that, should it be deemed expedient to establish such a school at this agency, no new buildings will be required for its accommodation, except an addition to the school building proper, the expense of which will be inconsiderable. I have doubtless occupied too much space in the discussion of this subject, but when we consider the total absence of all remunerative labor, the impracticability of agricultural pursuits, and the want of causes which stimulate mechanical skill and industry, this, seemingly, is about the only measure necessary to the future well-being of the Indians on this reservation which may be pursued with well-grounded hopes of success.

THE INDIAN POLICE FORCE

remains the same in number and membership as at the beginning of the year. They have rendered prompt obedience to all commands, but the unexceptionable order and the universal amity existing among the Indians have, happily, caused their position to be little more than that of a sinecure.

AGRICULTURE, LABOR, AND WEALTH.

As will be seen by statistical report herewith transmitted, 1,050 acres were cultivated by Indians, producing, approximately, 700 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of corn, and 1,050 bushels of beans, besides other vegetables, of which, owing to a habit of consuming their products before maturity, no estimate approaching accuracy can be furnished. They also cut and delivered for use at the agency 26 tons of hay, for which they received $25 per ton; and furnished the Colorado Steam Navigation Company 500 cords of wood, receiving therefor $2 per cord. Their wealth, if it may be so designated, consists of about 200 domestic fowls, 13 head of cattle, and 108 horses or ponies. The latter, being but little used except for racing, are an unmitigated detriment to the tribes, rather than a benefit.

SUBSISTENCE.

As previously mentioned, the contractor failed to furnish the amount of beef called for by his contract, and in consequence the Indians were compelled to subsist more than hitherto upon the natural products of the reservation. I think the following proportions fairly represent the subsistence obtained from the sources mentioned: By labor of Indians in civilized pursuits, one-third; by issue of rations, and by gathering the natural products of the soil, each one-third.

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

JONATHAN BIGGS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOQUIS PUEBLO AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office of July 15, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1882.

LOCATION.

This agency is located in Northeastern Arizona, about 90 miles west of Fort Defiance and 70 miles north-northeast of Winslow, a station on the A. and P. Railroad. Its immediate location is in what is known as "Kearn's cañon," famous for its springs of pure water. With the high and rugged walls of the cañon on either side, one is reminded of some mediæval prison-house. We are not trammeled by over civilization and the restraints of fashion. Our nearest post-office (except one at a Mormon settlement) is Fort Wingate, one hundred and twenty miles distant. The surrounding country is an elevated plain, interspersed with barren mountains in the South and furrowed here and there with deep cañons.

THE MOQUIS PUEBLOS.

This interesting people, unlike most of our aboriginal tribes, dwell in pueblos or villages. There are seven of these villages, all of which are built upon high mesas, from 300 feet to 500 above the plains; and only two of these, Oribi and Ci-mok-pi-vi, are accessible by wagon road. Tewa, Ci-tcum-ivi, and Walapi are 14 miles west-northwest from this agency. Me-cañ-ni-vi, Ci-pol-i-vi, and Ci-mok-pi-vi occupy the brow of a mesa 8 and 10 miles further west, and Oribi is situated still west of these about 12 miles.

On the 25th day of this month, with my teamster, I visited the latter place, having made the entire journey by wagons, over a very difficult and circuitous route. Our arrival created quite a sensation; such an event, I am told, had never been known in the history of the town; a span of mules and wagon on the streets of Oribi was indeed a novelty! Oribi is much the largest village, and contains about 700 inhabitants. The streets are narrow but more regular than those of the other pueblos. The houses are all built of stone, many of them three and four stories high, with flat dirt roofs, cement floor, and small windows and doors. But little lumber is used, and then only for doors when the builder can afford that luxury.

The furniture of these houses is a very simple affair. A sheep skin serves for a chair, the floor for a table, and a few blankets, baskets, and pieces of home-made pottery constitute the household goods. Nearly every family has a corn mill. This is made in the form of a long, low box, inclosing two or more large flat stones, which form an inclined plane. The grinding is done as follows: A small quantity of corn is first placed in the box, which has been partitioned off into sections corresponding to the number of stones, then the miller (who is usually a young woman or a girl) with one hand covers the surface of the stone with corn, then taking a long narrow stone, well adapted for the purpose, she crushes it until it is reduced to meal.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

The Moquis are a pastoral and an agricultural people. Nearly all keep a few sheep and burros, and some have large flocks of sheep, besides horses and burros. All cultivate the soil; some go fifteen miles or more to plant their wheat and corn. Onions, beans, and melons are their favorite vegetables, which they raise in considerable quantities. They usually do not plant the same ground two years in succession. Peaches and apricots are raised to advantage, especially in the vicinity of Oribi. One important branch of industry with them is the manufacture of pottery, in which they show some skill. They weave their own blankets and belts, and a coarse, but very fair, kind of cloth worn by the women and girls. Their work-houses are all underground, where the carding, spinning, and weaving is done, and where they prepare their costumes for the dances.

LANGUAGE.

The great difficulty at present in the way of effectually reaching this people is the want of a suitable interpreter. No one of the tribe has learned enough of English to fill that position satisfactorily, and no white man, so far as I know, has mastered the Moqui language sufficiently for ordinary intercourse. In all the councils held since my arrival here it has been necessary to employ interpreters who speak the Spanish or Navajo or both; and as many of the Moquis understand the Navajo and a few the Spanish, we have been able to comprehend each other tolerably well.

From what I have learned of the Moqui language, I find it to be rather an agreeable one. There are few monosyllables. Many of their words are composed of five and six syllables, and some even seven. Hence they have acquired the custom of abreviating, so that in some sentences the important word which you would expect is entirely lost, or so faintly suggested as not to be recognized.

The Tewas on the first mesa do not belong to the Moqui stock and speak an entirely different language, so that although the Tewa village is only a few yards from two Moquis villages, little intercourse can be had between them except through a few from the Tewa village who speak the Moqui language.

MORALS.

There is much to be said to the credit of these Indians. They are affectionate and not at all quarrelsome. As far as they understand the right they seem inclined to follow it. Still they are children in understanding; sometimes they act like spoiled children, and the policy that has yielded to gratuitous giving has, in a measure, confirmed them in that course. They must be taught self-reliance, and that beggary is a disgrace, if they are to be made men and women in the true sense of the terms.

I have never yet attended any of their dances, and cannot speak from personal knowledge; but, judging from reliable authority, the great evils in the way of their ultimate civilization lie in these dances. The dark superstitions and unhallowed rites of a heathenism as gross as that of India or Central Africa still infects them with its insidious poison, which, unless replaced by Christian civilization, must sap their very life blood.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of this tribe is far from being all that could be desired owing to their manner of living. Nor can we expect to see a radical change until they are induced to leave the mesa and build their homes on the plains, away from the filth and the foul air of their present abodes. If it were not for the high altitude of these pueblos, sickness and death would prevail much more among them than at present. Venereal diseases comprise the general disorder, being the result, doubtless, of their promiscuous lodging together in small, dark, ill-ventilated rooms, without regard to sex or condition. If this people are ever to be saved from ultimate extinction they must be induced to change their abodes to where they can breathe a purer air. Many of them, I am glad to say, spend much of their time during the summer months on the plains with their flocks, and in cultivating their crops, and the result is a sanitary benefit to them.

EDUCATION.

When I arrived here last February I found a day school in progress at the nearest mesa, under charge of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Two teachers were employed, Mr. W. E. Taylor, brother of the missionary, and his wife. The school was held in a small room, poorly lighted and worse ventilated, the ground for a floor, and benches without backs for seats. This room was intended only for temporary use, until accommodations could be had at the agency, and the advantages being so meager, the teachers resigned and Mr. Taylor accepted a position as an employé at this agency. As soon as authority could be obtained an unfinished building and three agency rooms were finished and refitted for a boarding school, except the floors, the lumber for which has not yet arrived. We have waited long for materials to complete this work and for teachers, but not in despair, and we now expect soon to begin the school so much needed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There is one missionary on the field, Rev. C. A. Taylor. So far his work has been a preparatory one. His time has been largely occupied in superintending the building of a mission home and in the study of the Moquis language. With an ardent zeal for the highest interests of this people, he and his excellent wife are patiently laboring at the "seed-sowing," and expect the "harvest." They are now absent for the purpose of securing teachers for the school in prospect.

THE PAST AND FUTURE.

The past history of this people up to the time of the Spanish conquest is almost as little known as their future. They doubtless have a few vague traditions, but noth-

ing really definite. The ruined pueblos found in the northern part of this Territory, and the remains of ancient Aztec pottery found in great abundance, not only near these ruins, but on all the plains, is the only key to that history, and these prove them to belong to a race once powerful and populous. If their future is to be a happy and a progressive one, it must be the result of wise legislation on the part of the government, and of earnest self-denying Christian effort on the part of those who are commissioned by the church and by the government for this sacred trust.

THE WORK IN GENERAL.

I can only speak of what has been done since February 11, 1882, the date of my assuming charge. I have had many difficulties to contend with which few can appreciate unless placed in similar circumstances. At the commencement of my services I found many things were wanted. There were four agency animals; three of them which were almost worthless from age and disease, were issued to Indians, leaving me but one horse, since which time I have been without a full team. The missionary having a span of mules, I have thus been able to borrow.

The rooms were very much out of repair, and everything wanted a general renovating. A school was much needed, but we had no suitable building and no funds were immediately available for that purpose. As soon as practicable the work of repairs was commenced and carried on as far as means would allow. Owing to the great distance from the railroad and the almost impassable wagon roads, we have been obliged to move slowly.

The want of interpreter, mentioned in another place, has been a serious hindrance. The physician, appointed soon after my arrival, declined the position, and I have been almost alone for several months with a people numbering nearly two thousand to care for, and unable to converse with them except in fragmentary sentences. Since the first of July I have been virtually without an employé, the new appropriation bill not having provided for the salary of any employé at this agency except physician. At my earnest solicitation my former teamster remains with me at present, and I expect the department will pay him.

The accompanying statistical report is, much of it, based on estimate, as indicated in the margin. I found it impossible to secure reliable information concerning the number of sheep and the amount of corn and other produce raised, as they have no idea about these matters themselves, and I had no way of ascertaining the facts. I saw many of their flocks and herds and the most of their corn, beans, &c., in store, and I am quite certain the statements made in this report are not exaggerated.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the department for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to this agency, and I am fully assured that whatever can be done to elevate this people to Christian civilization, the officials of the Indian Bureau will do all in their power to promote that object.

Very respectfully,

J. H. FLEMING,
United States Indian Agent.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AND MARICOPA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: In making this my second annual report, having had a year's experience, I feel better prepared to judge of the true condition of these Indians, their good qualities and their failings. I can say truly that I have worked faithfully for the good of these Indians, striving in every manner to better their condition; and while I can see a marked improvement, I cannot say that I have not been somewhat disappointed; but still when we remember that they are Indians, and consider their surroundings in this new country, and the class of Americans with whom they come in contact in a mining country like this, we can only be surprised that they are as good as they are.

In procuring the extension of this reservation over a body of fine farming land, covered with farms, and for Indians under a high state of cultivation, a great good was accomplished, and I naturally feel some pride and gratification at having succeeded in doing this much for the Indians.

The hardest thing I have had to contend with is the sale of whisky by Americans and Mexicans to the Indians, and my faith in being able to prevent it is getting very weak, because of the many ways of evading the law. Still I shall make and am now making extraordinary efforts to get at and punish the offenders, and hope that the new United States district attorney, unlike his predecessor, will faithfully and vigorously prosecute the guilty parties. How shall an agent look an Indian in the face

and urge him to become civilized and Americanized when he says to you, "Americans drink whisky and get drunk, nearly all of them, and more than Indians do, and they sell our people this whisky for which you punish us for drinking?" I can only say to them that such an example is not set them by the agent or any of the employés at this agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

Some time during the month of June last, the settlers on the San Pedro River, some 75 miles from here east, up the Gila, became greatly alarmed at a threatened outbreak of the Apaches residing near, and calling upon the sheriff of this county at Florence for assistance, he called upon me very urgently to send to their assistance and for their protection my Indian police. This request I reluctantly complied with, knowing the weakness of human nature, and especially Indian nature, for whisky. However, on the condition that they should be kept from all opportunity of getting intoxicated, I consented that they should go. In this I erred, as the trip was the beginning of the downfall, and finally the end of the organization. Some time previous to this I had confidentially told the interpreter, who was also the lieutenant of police, that I had been informed that no provision had yet been made by the government for police rations for the coming year, and that in all probability, unless some provision was made other than that which I knew, the police force would be discontinued at the end of the year. While on this expedition up the Gila, the settlers out of mistaken kindness, gave whisky to Louis, the interpreter, and when he became intoxicated he probably divulged the fact that no provision for police rations had been made, and the whole force became a drunken mob, and came home disgraced and their usefulness gone. And thus ended probably the best organization of Indian police in the United States. The Indians quickly realizing that I had now no means of arresting the disorderly, immediately dropped into their old habitual ways, at the bottom of which is intemperance.

It is my intention to immediately make an effort to organize a new police force, and, if suitable men can be obtained. I hope to succeed, though the public sentiment among the Indians is not favorable to an organization of this kind. This arises from a natural repugnance to any restraint, which I am not prepared to say is or is not peculiar to these Indians, and they, heretofore, not having been compelled to observe laws or receive punishment for violation of them, makes it very difficult to secure men suitable for policemen who will consent to act in that capacity.

CIVILIZATION.

There has been a perceptible improvement among these Indians during the past year in the matter of dress, and also in the treatment of th women, as I have never missed an opportunity to impress upon them the importance, as among the first steps in civilization, to cover their nakedness, even if with only the cheapest material. I have also told them that they should treat their women with more respect if they wished to raise children who would become good men and women; that in the history of the world no people who did not so treat their women ever amounted to a great people. And by continually, and upon all occasions, impressing these things upon them, I believe that at last some effect has been produced. I have also talked to them and endeavord to induce them to cut their hair like Americans, and I am happy to say that in a few instances I have succeeded; notably, Antonio, chief of all the Pimas, Louis, the interpreter, and a few others. In the matter of painting, to which these Indians are much addicted, I have also talked and labored unceasingly to induce them to abandon this foolish and disgusting practice. It is a gratification to me to be able to say that, although I have not been entirely successful, there is a marked change among the more intelligent Indians, many having entirely abandoned the practice.

In this connection I might say that although these Indians have these faults and failings, it is not to be inferred that they are savages in any sense, they being already in great measure civilized, in that they are kind, generally truthful, industrious, and self-supporting.

One great obstacle to the complete civilization of this people is the character of their dwellings, which seem to be a complete bar to further advancement; and how to surmount this difficulty is the question. The dwellings are simply constructed of a few poles bent over and covered with straw and dirt, and one looks a short distance off like a mound of earth with a hole in one side, the Indian crawling in on all fours. The huts being too low for them to stand erect, and void of either chimney or ventilation, the inmates are obliged to keep close to the ground to avoid the smoke, which is thick enough to stifle a white man. Thus it is in winter. During the warm weather the huts are abandoned for their summer residences, which are usually in their fields,

and consist of forked sticks covered with poles and brush to protect them from the sun. Their winter dwellings are easily heated, very little wood being required. The Indians are very sensitive to cold, and a much larger quantity of fuel would be required to heat even a small adobe house with a fire-place and chimney, so that it would necessitate the use of a wagon to haul that which is now carried upon the backs of the women. I have observed that those who either possess or have the use of wagons occupy adobe houses, which are quite comfortable. The number is very few, however; but might be increased by supplying wagons and harness, say one to each small village and two or three to the larger villages. Some wagons have already been allowed and more have been asked for.

In this connection I might mention the aversion of these Indians to restraint, which was referred to in my remarks on Indian police, as a difficulty in the way of securing good policemen, and it also makes it very hard to enforce law and order among them. This peculiarity extends even to their families. A child is never punished or corrected, and so grows up as free from any idea of obedience as it is possible to conceive. I have talked with them a great deal of the importance of exercising more discipline in their families, and by this means have learned that they formerly, perhaps a generation or so ago, although they were not in the habit of punishing their children, it was their custom to talk to and lecture them a great deal at home, teaching them the difference between right and wrong. I have urged upon them the necessity and propriety of their reviving this excellent practice.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Rev. C. H. Cook is employed by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions as missionary to these Indians and is conscientiously doing all that he can to instruct and convert the people of which he has charge. He expects mainly by means of contributions from churches and individuals, to erect a small church building at one of the largest villages during the present year. He conducts services each Sabbath at the agency, speaking in both the English and Pima languages, in addition to his regular labor at the different villages.

EDUCATION.

A boarding-school with seventy-five scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of sixty-seven, has been in successful operation at this agency the past year. This being the first regular boarding-school that was ever attempted here it was considered by many as experimental, and its success looked upon as extremely doubtful. But, thus far, I am happy to say it is a success as regards the progress made by the children in learning. The doubts which existed in the minds of some as to the propriety of an Indian school composed of both sexes, in the same building, have been measurably dispelled by the trial, and the result is better than was anticipated. The boys, upon arrival at the agency, were subjected to a shearing process, their hair being closely cut by the agent, and hats given them in place of the mop of hair which answered the purpose before. To this operation many demurred, but the rule was insisted upon, all finally submitting with the exception of one, who, greatly to my regret, could not be prevailed upon except by force, and although he was one of our brightest and most moral boys, I could not vary the rule, and he returned home. These children are remarkably studious, and could be seen with their books poring over their lessons during recess, early in the morning, and even at night, in preference to joining in the play. Another favorable feature of the Indian children, and one remarked by everybody, was the almost entire absence of disagreements and quarrels usual to all schools.

Yet, notwithstanding these excellent traits, brought to light during this trial, I am afraid I shall have to modify my views as expressed in my last annual report, as to the propriety of establishing schools in the different villages. I am led to thus change my views by observing how quickly, upon the close of school and return of the children to their Indian homes, they drop back into their old filthy ways, being ashamed of their short hair and acquired civilized ways. This condition of things may change on longer continuance of the boarding-school. If so, it would be the most encouraging feature of the attempt to civilize these people.

AGRICULTURAL.

The present is another prosperous year, the crop of wheat being large and of excellent quality generally. Considerable new land has been cleared and fenced, adding to the acreage already under cultivation. The great difficulty with their farming is the failure to sow their grain early and thus secure growth before the water fails. This I am trying to remedy; with what success I am unable as yet to state.

I have succeeded in making arrangements by which to change, without cost, the

seed wheat; procuring a variety from California, which is said to produce a larger yield and for which there is a demand at an increase of price over the variety which they have been raising. The millers have been compelled heretofore to procure it from that State to mix with the wheat raised here, which is too dry to grind well alone. I think that this will be a great benefit to the Indians. The wheat crop this year is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 bushels. It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics as to the amount of wheat, raised as well as other farm products, for the reason that the Indians have sold so much of it off of the reservation and to others beside the traders and regular dealers. Cultivating the soil is the principal occupation of this people; I might say almost the sole occupation. Even the few who are engaged in other work still find time to raise a crop of wheat, melons, and squash.

SANITARY.

The health of the Pimas has been generally good for the past year. This is due to abundant crops for the past two years. Since travel has ceased on the old overland trail, venereal diseases have apparently decreased and but few patients appear. Malarial fevers have been common since the summer rains set in. But these will cease as soon as the cold nights compel the Indians to leave their open summer houses in the fields among the irrigating ditches for the drier ones away from the river.

POPULATION.

In the absence of any other means of enumeration, I instructed the police to make an accurate count of all the people in each of their villages, the object of which was mainly to make an equal distribution of farming and other implements supplied by the government last year. The result of this count was as follows:

Pimas	3,908
Maricopas	331
Apaches residing with Maricopas	10
Papagos residing on reservation (estimated)	250
Papagos residing off of the reservation (estimated)	5,750
Total	10,249

I am of the opinion that their numbers are gradually decreasing.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSWELL G. WHEELER.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
July 31, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1882.

In my last I drew attention to the desirability of furnishing the Indians with new habitations, their present dwellings being greatly dilapidated and unhealthy in the majority of cases. Since then I have given lumber to the most needy, who built eight frame houses therewith. Their habits appear to change with their habitations, for, from the moment they were comfortably quartered in a house similar to a white man's, they discarded their primitive habits of slovenliness and filth, and the unhealthy custom of sleeping on the bare ground six feet below the surface, with possibly a blanket over and under them, and adopted the bedstead and mattress. This encourages me to assist them to the utmost in providing them with new dwellings, as the civilizing results thus seen in these few instances are indications favorable to the hope of a thorough civilization in the near future, if assisted in this way.

After a very careful census I find that there are actually 510 Indians, full and mixed blood, living upon this reservation, all of whom wear full citizen's costume. Their disposition is good, but occasionally their old-time superstitions creep up and the result is disastrous. An instance thereof occurred a few days ago. An Indian whom, it was alleged, was the possessor of a certain poison, and who blew it or wished it across the river to some of his enemies at different times, was, by the friends of those whom he was accused of thus poisoning, shot and killed in his doorway. The murderers immediately decamped, their whereabouts being at present unknown. The probability is that as soon as they believe that the excitement has cooled they will return. As I leave this agency in a few days it is impossible for me to do anything towards arresting them, but I have mentioned the subject to my successor, Captain