REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF INDIANS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENT.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., July 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report for the Colorado River Reservation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

In my report for last year full description of the reservation was given—its location, climate, soil, topography, etc., together with a statement of the characteristics, habits and means of subsistence of the Mohave Indians. It is not deemed necessary to repeat these statements in this report, but rather to confine myself to such modifications of condition as the year has brought forth.

The first half of the year was a peculiarly trying one. Not only did the Colorado River fail to make its annual overflow, but the old experimental irrigation pumps erected in 1892 broke down altogether in August, ruining all unmatured crops and leaving the Indians without any opportunity for self-support on the reservation. By September 1 there was not a spear of food-producing vegetation growing on the entire reservation. As the agent is only furnished rations to supply one-third of the population many of the Indians were compelled to leave the reservation to escape starvation.

The unusual drought conditions prevailing for months over the surrounding country for the previous year had caused all the cattle to be driven out of adjacent territory. For this reason the Department could secure no bids for the delivery of beef cattle at the usual time of letting contracts nor for months afterwards. It was not until September that a bid was secured at nearly double former prices, and coupled with the conditions that the cattle should all be furnished at one delivery. The agent protested as soon as this condition was learned, but it was too late to prevent the contractor bringing in 118,000 pounds of fat steers in October. Here was a sad condition of things, as there was absolutely nothing for these cattle to eat except brush and leaves growing on the margin of the river. The Department promptly authorized the purchase of hay, but only a limited amount could be had from the Indians. To ship in by rowboats after a long shipment by rail meant the prohibitive cost of $60 per ton for hay. Under the circumstances it was deemed best to divide the cattle in several bunches and herd them over as wide territory as possible, with the limitation of having to keep them near the river on account of the failure of all other water supply. The weaker cattle were brought to the agency and fed hay. By this course the loss of cattle during the winter was only about 10 head. But the programme was carried out under difficulties. The Indians are not very good herders and the drought had practically lost them their horses. Those remaining were so poor as to be unfit for duty. This made the work largely devolve on the employees and agent and gave them many weeks of physical hardship and mental anxiety.

Meanwhile arrangements were being made to better conditions. Several months previous the agent had estimated for a 40-horse steam engine and a 15-inch centrifugal pump, costing not exceeding $2,000, delivered and installed, to be used in connection with the 70-horse boiler and other appliances of the old irrigation outfit yet in good condition. This purchase was urged more strongly after the old outfit gave way entirely, and finally in November the Department sent W. H. Graves, the special irrigation inspector, to investigate the situation. As soon as Mr. Graves looked over the field he immediately wired the Secretary of the Interior approval of the agent's request and urged immediate authority. This was granted at once by wire.

The contract was let in January, but the pump en route from the East was snow bound in Colorado for weeks. When all arrived at Needles, and after a week's delay were started on a small steamer, the vessel broke down and was eight days in reaching the agency. Thus it was that the plant was not in operation until April 15, six weeks after the proper planting season in this hot region.

But here our trouble in this direction ended. Not for a single minute has the new plant refused to do its full duty, pouring into the ditches from the river from 5,000 to 7,000 gallons of water each minute of its operation. From 80 to 100 acres are irrigated each day the pump is operated. Three hundred and fifty acres planted to corn, melons, pumpkins, beans, and sorghum have made that luxuriant growth peculiar to bottom land in hot climates where the supply of moisture is under control. The sight at present is a feast to the eyes, and the Indians are just beginning to feast in a more substantial way.

Considerable trouble has been had with the ditches. It was foreseen that the old ditches would not be large enough, and they had been greatly enlarged and strengthened previous to the arrival of the new pump. The only safe permanent site for the pump is about 1½ miles from the main tract of land to be irrigated, and for a portion of this distance the ditch runs on an embankment from 1 to 5 feet above surrounding territory. This portion of the ditch requires a patrol for every 100 feet. In spite of this precaution several bad breaks have occurred, requiring a force of 50 to 60 Indians a half day to mend in each instance. This embankment has been slowly strengthened until now it is practically safe with watchfulness, made necessary by the work of gophers.

It was impossible to get the Indians to realize the immense volume of water which the new pump would furnish, as they had nothing but the work of the defective old pump for a criterion. Hence for several weeks they could not control the water by the crude methods in vogue after it reached their land. Lateral ditches and levees dividing their beds disappeared like ropes of sand. By reason of this much water was at first wasted. By building sluice gates at the heads of laterals and by further strengthening the ditches, the Indians are now able to handle the water in fair shape.

It is the intention to get 200 acres more land under the ditches this fall. This amount will be sown to wheat, the most successful of all crops here. After one crop of wheat is grown I see nothing to prevent these Indians from being on practically a self-supporting basis. They cut the wood to run the pump, and the only expense the Government is under to maintain the plant is the salary of the engineer (Indian), $240, and the necessary oil and repairs. At present the wood is all hauled by agency teams, the Indians having no horses in condition to do the work.

For the information of those interested in irrigation it is well to state that the average lift of water from the river into the ditches is but 12 feet, and wood for fuel is had for cutting and hauling. Under such conditions there is no doubt of the practicability of steam irrigation with a centrifugal pump. But where the lift is greater than 30 feet, where fuel is expensive, or where the water supply is scanty or irregular, this method is not available. On this reservation it now appears that the means of supplying water for the necessary amount of land to grow subsistence for the Indians here is at hand. Of the willingness of the Indians to work their land and to raise crops there can be no doubt, unless, as some have suggested, prosperity will make them lazy. So far all is well, and the Indians are happy, contented, and industrious. The present state of their crops—far exceeding in extent anything they ever saw—is certainly an object lesson to them.

Of the 200 Indians who left the reservation last fall to join their kindred at Needles, I believe every one has returned. In addition to these a horde of others have "smelled the flesh pots in Egypt" and are now here. Whether the majority of these intend to locate permanently on the reservation or whether they only intend remaining during the season of green corn and watermelons is difficult to ascertain. They profess to be "trying to see how they like to live on the reservation," with a view to permanent removal if satisfied. While I am anxious to have as many of the non-reservation Mohaves as possible to locate on the reservation, I am a little suspicious of the good intentions of these newcomers and shall feel justified in driving off such as do not go to work very soon. The presence of a lot of loafers (under the guise of visitors) is not calculated to have a good effect on the old residents, every one of whom does something toward general support.

The large body of nonreservation Mohaves, estimated to number 1,300, settled near Needles and Fort Mohave, continue a reproach to the Government, a detriment to their more civilized kindred on the reservation, and a general source of vexation. They are practically beyond the control of the agent by distance, difficulties of travel, and lack of means of enforcing authority. They continue to practice all their

old superstitions and barbarisms, with the added vices of drunkenness, prostitution, beggary, etc., as picked up from contact with border civilization.

The Department in April authorized the agent to employ a temporary farmer to look after the welfare of these Indians. A young man of high character was secured for the place. While his presence tended to decrease drunkenness and to make less friction between Indians and whites, yet the lack of sympathy on the part of the majority of the whites at Needles, the high cost of living, the lack of means of enforcing any authority tended to discourage this employee and led him to resign on July 1. I am not prepared at present writing to give an opinion as to the practicability of securing another man for the place. Certainly it is a trying position to fill and get results.

Surely it will be necessary to take radical steps to abate the conditions existing there—either compelling the Indians to remove to the reservation or establishing a reservation near Needles that would give an agent some legal power over them. Here are about 1,300 Indians without Government control and direction—a prey to the vices and greed of a border railroad and mining town. No religious or philanthropic society has ever raised a hand toward them. The Government does nothing for them. They earn from $50,000 to $100,000 per year working for the railroad company, mostly at track work on the hot desert, and spend it for whisky, tawdry clothing, burn it up at their funerals, or divide it with the hobo white element living among them. They have not made the slightest advance in civilization, live in the rudest shacks, paint and tattoo frightfully, drunkenness, prostitution, and gambling prevailing among them unchecked.

I know it is the fashion for well-meaning people to write of the evils of the agency system and to talk of making the Indians "free agents" to work out their own salvation, but I should like a few of these to visit the Mohaves at Needles, who are certainly working out their own destiny, and then come down to this poor, old, long-neglected agency and note the contrast. It will demolish more high-flown rhetoric than volumes of reply from master hands. These are the same tribe and kindred; in many cases brother, sister and near kindred, yet at Neddles one sees savage life with all its horrors, its crime, its disease, its superstitions, its barbarisms, its utter hopelessness. On the reservation there has not been a case of drunkenness for years. Medicine men are discarded along with paint, tattoo, and feathers. Civilized garb prevails entirely. No property is destroyed at funerals, and homes are permanent and as comfortable as circumstances will permit, chimneys, doors with locks, glass windows, private sleeping rooms, and home life prevailing. Crime is less than in the same-sized community of whites. The majority of males now wear short hair and a few months more will complete this reform. In other words we have here a crude civilization, gathering strength with every month, but still far from a proper ideal.

Last fall the Government authorized the agent to employ Indians to bring in all agency and school supplies by rowboats from Needles, Cal., instead of giving the contract to the steamboat company as heretofore. By this means they were enabled to earn over $2,000 in a season of scarcity. This not only proved a great help to them financially, but gave them occupation when there was no work to be done on the farms for lack of irrigation. Not only this but our freight was delivered more promptly than ever in the history of the agency, and not a pound was lost or damaged. The grade of goods was better than heretofore, especially in the line of subsistence supplies.

A new industry has been inaugurated among these Indians this year—that of making and burning brick. About 120,000 have been made and sold to the Government for new school buildings, the price paid being $7 per thousand. Although having no previous experience, except that gained through making adobes, with the aid and direction of the white employees they have made their work a success. The brick, while not averaging so smooth as those usually made by whites, are good, serviceable brick, and will make permanent and well-appearing buildings. The dozen or more Indians at this work kept it up faithfully, although the thermometer in June ran up as high as 120 in the shade. Here is something more for those who write of "lazy reservation Indians" to note.

The Department, in February and March, authorized the building of a new dining hall, kitchen, and employees' quarters, also a brick laundry and an ice plant for the agency boarding school. Contracts for the material and machinery were let as soon as possible, but by the time the goods were expected at Needles the river was greatly swollen by the melting snows in Colorado and Wyoming. This made it difficult for the Indians to get their rowboats up the river, always too swift for rowing upstream. The agent, clerk, mechanic, and farmer accompanied them. In some instances it took six days to get the boats up the river the necessary 100 miles. The Indians often waded breast deep in the rushing water, or climbed almost perpendicular cliffs

with the ropes by which they pulled the boats. Barges and rafts were constructed and the four carloads of goods were all safely delivered, notwithstanding the freely offered prediction that all would go to the bottom. One raft of lumber was caught in a whirlpool in the Mohave canyon, and, although weighing over 30,000 pounds, was turned completely over and the four Indians on it went under the raft. They all came up safely. The raft was held together by strong anchor bolts and rode the balance of the way bottom side up. Thirty pairs of window sash on the raft, in bunches of six, were sent swimming, but every one was picked up within the next 10 miles uninjured. The agent and clerk were in a boat accompanying this raft and were eyewitnesses to the dangers of the trip. The boiler, engine, compressor, and other heavy material for the ice plant were brought in barges, along with a carload of lime and cement.

I give the above statement to show further the industry and courage of these Indians. It also shows that I have faithful agency employees and that they do not live a life of ease. In fact, this year they have been called upon for more than the usual amount of work. The employees and agent installed the ice plant complete without any expert or outside help and with no special plans or directions, and it was a success from the start. This, with the installation of the irrigation plant, the construction and reconstruction of over 5 miles of ditches, supervising the clearing and leveling of over 200 acres of new land, teaching the Indians how to make brick, the hauling of material and machinery from the river to agency, the hauling of stone and sand for foundations, the building of flume boxes, in addition to the regular routine, have taxed the utmost physical endurance of all. Twelve to fourteen hours per day, and not eight, has been the rule for months. Yet it has all been done cheerfully, hopefully, and even enthusiastically as results became apparent.

The boarding school shows gratifying progress, and is now getting in position to challenge comparison. Authorized improvements, completed or under way, begin to make our meager plant worthy of notice. Pupils show marked improvement in scholarship, self-reliance, deportment, and general bearing. One boy was transferred to Carlisle in September, the first pupil ever transferred from this school. Unceasing efforts on this line brought forth more fruit, and in March 14 pupils were transferred to Phœnix. If no misfortune comes to these, future transfers will not be difficult. Altogether the cause of education on this reservation bears a most hopeful look at present.

It is to be hoped that some church or society will send a missionary to labor among these Indians. For about twenty months, ending with April, 1898, M. J. Hersey, an Episcopalian, but working independent of any organization, worked among them. Near the end of his labors something near 150 were baptized. They were regular attendants at the services. Just as the church of this diocese was preparing to support him in his work, he received a call to a more advanced field and accepted it. Since that time no services have been held for these Indians. It is to be hoped that this or some other denomination will see fit to resume work here. At Needles there is also a less inviting but even more needy field for such work.

During the two years I have acted as agent nothing has been allowed for repairs of agency buildings, and in this particular I am ashamed of the conditions that are constantly growing worse. The buildings are of a character that require constant but not expensive repairs in order to remain serviceable.

Full-blooded Indians maintain three merchandise stores on the agency, and there is no white trader here. There is no court of Indian offenses, and probably no need of any. The principal disputes that come before the agent grow out of marital difficulties and the desire to change wives or husbands. The rule has been to grant permission to separate where both are anxious, but with the injunction that if either marries or cohabits within six months they will be arrested and confined to the agency jail. This almost invariably reunites the warring couples.

While there has been no legal allotment of lands, I notice these Indians thoroughly respect the allotments made by the farmer for farming purposes along the ditch. They treat these patches as individual property and subject to sale. I am sorry that they were not divided on more systematic lines and find it difficult to work up exchanges to get the tracts more contiguous or regularly shaped. Each Indian seems to think his own land possessed of peculiar merits that calls for double the quantity of anyone else's. In most cases the home is on each individual tract.

Thankful to the Department for many favors, and with a hopeful view for the future, I am,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. MCNICHOLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

COLORADO RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Colorado River Agency, July 1, 1899.

MADAM: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

School was opened September 5, 1898, and at the close of the first week the enrollment included all the old pupils except one, and 11 new ones, making a total of 101 (56 boys and 45 girls), which was increased on October 1, by the addition of one girl, to 102.

No runaways have been recorded since the first two weeks of school.

The use of the Indian language has been an exception, and I believe that the use of English is as universal here as in any reservation school in the service.

By earnest work among the pupils and old Indians we have overcome their superstitious belief that if any of them leave the Colorado River they will die, to such an extent as to secure the transfer at the beginning of the year of 1 boy to Carlisle, Pa., and on March 25, 1899, 14 (7 girls and 7 boys) were transferred to the Phœnix school, Arizona.

Three boys from the camps were recived April 25, 1899. Two who had developed tuberculosis were sent home, and died May 25, reducing our enrollment to 89 (50 boys and 39 girls). Average for the year, 97.94.

Health.—The health of pupils has been exceptionally good, there having been but few cases of sickness, mostly not of a serious nature.

Literary.—Schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Pupils seemed to be interested in their studies and made good progress. Evening exercises were conducted in a manner to secure the best results to the pupils, and consisted of lessons in language, singing, needlework, literary, and entertainment. Most of the larger pupils learned to read music quite well, the larger boys carrying the bass, some of the girls and smaller boys the alto. The authorized holidays were observed with appropriate ceremonies. Closing exercises were superior to those of former years since I took charge of the school.

Industrial.—A new irrigation pump having been allowed for the agency, a plat of ground for a school garden, consisting of about 3¼ acres, was fenced and prepared for irrigation by the boys, under supervision of the industrial teacher. The boys are also taught the care of stock, the use of tools and other implements in making repairs on school building, gardening, etc. Although the irrigation pump was late in arriving and being placed in position, the garden has supplied vegetables, consisting of lettuce, radishes, cabbage, etc., for the school table. Since the irrigation problem has been solved I hope a school orchard may be planted this coming fall. Fresh fruit is badly needed here for the children, and it can be secured only by raising it.

Matron.—Girls have been regularly detailed in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, dormitories, and as housekeepers. Advancement has been made in all these departments. In the sewing room the girls were taught to manufacture articles of girls' wear, pants and shirts for boys, and mending for the school. A few very creditable pieces of fancy work were made and sent for exhibit at the institute at Los Angeles, besides some other articles made by small girls. No material was purchased for teaching girls fancy work, and what was used was furnished by employees. All work in the sewing room was well done, as evinced by the appearance of the girls. The following is a list of articles manufactured in this department:

Aprons	302	Shirts	6
Curtains	44	Scarf, dresser	1
Dresses	195	Spreads, laundry	9
Fire escape	1	Suspenders, pairs	15
Flannel bandages	4	Skirts	161
Napkins	220	Tablecloths	20
Nightdresses	36	Towels	160
Nightshirts	108	Underwaists	31
Overalls, pairs	40		
Pillowcases	120	Total	1,596
Sheets	123		

In addition to the above 38 suits of girls' knit underwear were remodeled. In the laundry the improvement was very apparent, both in the work and the manner in which it was done, under supervision of a white laundress instead of camp Indians. In the kitchen girls were taught plain cooking, bread making, and to prepare meals for a small family.

Improvements made.—An ice plant has been received and placed in successful operation by Clerk T. M. Drennan and Agent McNichols, assisted by employees of school and agency. A new well is being sunk, which, if it can be carried to a sufficient depth and tightly curbed, will furnish sufficient water for running the ice plant and for school use, except for drinking, which is still hauled from the river. A new building, to contain dining room, kitchen, and employees' rooms, and a new laundry building have been allowed, and material is mostly on the ground for their construction. The bathroom heater, with "ring" baths, have also been furnished and will soon be placed in position. It is a much-needed improvement and will supply a long-felt want. A fire escape has been placed for the girls' dormitory, and they have been drilled in the use of same. All pupils are regularly required to practice "fire drill," and all possible precautions are taken against fire.

Improvements required.—A new oven is badly needed, and I would recommend that a brick one be constructed, as the galvanized-iron one we have has never been satisfactory and is now unfit for use. Water for drinking purposes is still hauled from the river in large 54-gallon casks. It is a shame that boys should be required to lift those heavy barrels and to wade in the water to fill them at all times of the year, when an expenditure of a few dollars would provide a wagon tank and pump with hose to fill and empty into the barrels, thus doing away with the necessity of boys exposing themselves by wading in the river to fill barrels with pails. I asked during the present year for a wood saw with horsepower. The power is not now necessary, as the saw could be run with the ice-plant engine during the portion of the year when it would not be necessary to run the ice plant.

A school carpenter has been allowed for the ensuing year, which will add to the industries that may be taught the boys.

During the fiscal year just closed we received an official visit from Supervisor Conser, which was much appreciated for the helpful suggestions received.

The employees are to be commended for their earnestness in the performance of their duties.

In closing this report I wish to thank Agent McNichols for the uniformly courteous treatment received; also the agency employees who have ever been kind and ready to lend a helpful hand.

With thanks to the Department for favors received, I am,

Very respectfully,

WORLIN B. BACON, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Charles S. McNichols, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FORT APACHE AGENT.

WHITE RIVER, ARIZ., *August 19, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

I assumed my duties as agent April 1, 1899, and found many Indians in a starved condition, as reports from Special Agent Taggart and Inspector McConnell hitherto made will show. I have known much about these Indians the past fifteen years and consider this their most destitute year, caused by floods destroying their crops last summer, and a failure to secure so large a wood contract as usual from the Fort Apache military post. On application, the Indian Office authorized an extra monthly issue of flour and beef, and loaned them 11,000 pounds of barley and 7,000 pounds of corn for seed, and gave them 5,000 pounds of seed corn, which proved a great relief. Corn grows well here and is usually a successful crop, but barley raising is a new experiment for these Indians, and I fear the rainy season of July and August will destroy much of it, as it ripens in the former month. The prospect for corn crop this season is flattering and if it escapes hailstorms and early frosts, these Indians will be able to fully supply the contracts at the agency and the military post.

The following table shows the Indian population under this agency:

Indian children of school age	422
Males	220
Females	202
Males of all ages	846
Females of all ages	1,003
Total population this year	1,849
Total population last year	1,838
Increase in population	11

The following number of domestic animals are owned by the Indians of this reservation:

Horses	5,291
Mules	57
Burros	380
Cattle	848
Domestic fowls	159
Greatest number of horses owned by one person	200
Greatest number of cattle owned by one family	300

These Indians have sold to the Government this year the following products of their labor, receiving the following prices:

To the War Department—	
550¾ cords soft wood	$1,514.77
758 bushels charcoal	151.60
60,865 pounds corn	1,052.98
1,500,000 pounds hay for feed	15,000.00
383,900 pounds hay for bedding	2,879.25
Total	20,598.60
To Interior Department—	
14,436 pounds barley, at 2½ cents	360.90
90 pounds beans, at 4¾ cents	4.27½
300 cords wood, at $2.75	825.00
49 tons hay, at $25	1,225.00
61,564 pounds corn, at 2½ cents	1,539.10
Total	3,954.27½

The military establishment was prepared to purchase 350,000 pounds more corn from the Indians, but owing to failure of their crops they were unable to deliver more.

These Indians are the White Mountain Apaches proper, with a few scattering Chiricahua Apaches, the remnant of Geronimo's band, who were removed from here to

Fort Marion, Fla., in 1886, and the leader of whom is now apparently well contented riding after cattle around Fort Sill, Ind. T. I saw this hostile tribe, numbering 440, on their way from Fort Apache to Holbrook, on the Santa Fe Railroad; they were bound hand and foot and loaded into open wagons. They were an angry, fierce looking band of disappointed Indians. Few people outside this Territory realize the extent of benefit that removal did the remaining Indian tribes.

This reservation is located in the eastern central part of Arizona and its dimensions are about 42 miles north and south by 62 miles east and west, with a number of fine trout streams emptying into Black River on the south, which serves as the southern border and part of the eastern border. These streams are quite an attaction for fishermen. Tourists have often been permitted to camp on the banks of these streams, with the pleasure of angling, but not without the consent of Indians and agent, and so far nobody has abused the privilege extended to them.

On account of needed repairs the sawmill remained idle for some weeks after my arrival. The planer and shingle mills are almost worthless without the repairs recommended April 21, 1899, by Special Agent Taggart. There have been manufactured since I took charge 30,000 feet of lumber.

The forebay leading to the gristmill partly washed out last season, but is now being repaired for the purpose of making meal and chopping corn and barley,

These Indians have grown but very little wheat, but an effort will be made next fall to teach them, on a small scale, how to grow it if the Department furnishes the wheat for sowing. I have examined some of the most favorable spots on the mountains and recommended a test case of fall sowing be made, and asked the Department to authorize the purchase of seed wheat for that purpose.

New school buildings are badly needed to accommodate the children. These Indians are not satisfied to have their children sent elsewhere to school since so many of them have sickened and died at nonreservation schools. This climate suits them best, and facilities for teaching them the different trades should be furnished here. The more they are advanced the more likely they will from choice go elsewhere to better schools. The Department should authorize 10 head of cows added to the herd of 3 already at the school. It will make them worth attending and prove quite a benefit to the children. It is a mistaken idea about these Indian children not relishing milk. My observation is that they are very fond of it.

Agency buildings are also needed. There are not sufficient quarters for the employees. An agent's dwelling was authorized to be built; but since the question of removal of agency and school was agitated I declined to build until the question of location was settled, believing it would not be acting in good faith toward the Department to do otherwise, the carpenter putting in his time finishing and repairing the buildings, so many of which were built with no regard to convenience.

Hay and grain storehouses are needed. Our hay is baled, piled inside of wire fence, gate locked, covered with old hay and wagon sheets, which is sure to entail great loss during the season, both from theft and rain.

I would recommend that a hospital be built for the use of the camp Indians, and for school children in dangerous cases, or contagious disease. The school has a small room for the sick; but if an epidemic should prevail, and a number of the children die at the school, it would become quite difficult to get the Indians to patronize the school longer; but if they were removed to agency hospital half a mile distant the effect would be very different. Their superstition is annoying and troublesome in managing them. Agency physicians become discouraged when "medicine" men interfere with their patients. Without a hospital it is difficult to prevent it. If the Department would furnish a field matron I think she could oversee the hospital and attend to the outside work satisfactorily. It matters not how severe a case of sickness or injury presents itself, there is at present no suitable place to care for them. Such condition of affairs is very trying and embarrassing to a physician in charge.

I would recommend the construction of a telephone system between this agency and Fort Apache, a distance of 4 miles. It can be constructed with red pine poles, and put up by Indian labor, requiring but two telephones and insulators furnished by the Department, there being already sufficient wire at the agency. This will be a great convenience and very useful, since a telegraph office is at Fort Apache and none here.

Musical instruments should be furnished, and a band organized in the school. I have observed that the Indians become proficient players, and are lovers of both vocal and instrumental music.

The present system of hauling water in tanks and barrels for agency and school use at this time of the year will certainly result in harm; when it stands for a few hours it is unfit for use. The project of a dam and turbine wheel in the North Fork of White River to pump water for the school has been considered by the Indian Department for months. It is the only feasible plan to furnish water for the present site, and its construction should be authorized at once. There is absolutely no fire

protection at present, and the plant is a regular fire trap. This dam can oe safely built only in the fall or late spring, on account of high water interfering. This power can also be utilized to furnish electric light for the agency, school, and Fort Apache military post. This water system has been reported upon favorably by Colonel Taggart, special agent, who took a deep interest in the welfare of this agency and school.

These Indians have not had a pound of salt issued to them since my arrival; there have been only 3,500 pounds furnished for 1,838 Indians and for agency stock the past year. It was all gone before the beginning of the last quarter. It lacked considerably of being half enough. There is a vast difference in the requirements of salt in different localities in Arizona, both for man and beast. In Salt River Valley in this Territory stock will not taste salt, and people require much less than they do here. This may cause the Indian Office to imagine that one agency is economical and another extravagant.

Forest fires are a great annoyance, but not difficult to control where they occur each successive year, and harm the timber but little; but where the undergrowth is protected for a few years, and trees destroyed by frequent lightning are allowed to accumulate, and fire gets started it is utterly impossible to control it, until the accumulation of combustibles is consumed. A fire of that nature appeared in the eastern part of this reservation in the month of May last, and was absolutely uncontrollable until a heavy rain fell on the 1st of June. I worked a force of Indian police and prisoners for one week, burning off their shoes in their attempts to check it, but found it useless to try longer as the fire was spreading each day, being very dry and windy. Many of these Indians are quite superstitious in regard to smoke from these forest fires producing rain, and it is impossible to change their ideas so suddenly, and seemingly useless to attempt to apprehend them in setting fire to forests. I can not recall a single case in past years where an Indian has been caught and punished for setting fire to these forests, and fires have been numerous.

If the conditions for tiswin making have ever been changed or checked to any perceptible degree it must have vanished just before my arrival here. I found it made on all sides, just as I had witnessed it in the past fifteen years. I have used every reasonable and honest effort to keep it in check and have succeeded in about the same degree as my predecessors, but I am not boasting that it is about subdued. Putting down intoxicants among Indians is a very similar task to that among white people in Kansas and some other States where rigorous warfare has been instituted against it for many years. It moves to more secreted places. It belongs to the impossibilities.

People who have never seen an Indian and have only read of their depredations will talk about what they would do with these Indians were they placed over them, forgetting the fact that Indians must be convicted upon testimony and treated like other people. Indians know when they are mistreated, and the agent who is guilty of gratifying his own desire regardless of testimony makes a great mistake and loses his grip upon them.

There is no court of Indian offenses, all cases being tried by the agent. This requires much time, patience, and firmness to succeed properly. An old chief will sometimes while arraigned for an offense show signs of that former rebellious spirit, but when he receives a sentence to the full extent of the law for such violation it modifies the effect of his rebellious spirit upon the bystanders.

There has been very little friction between the whites and Indians, and that little grew out of sheep being herded on the reservation, which can be easily obviated in the future by Congress amending the act prohibiting stock running on Indian reservations, and specifying sheep and goats and fixing the penalty at 20 to 25 cents per head for each offense. The present law does not refer specifically to sheep and goats, and with such a vague law and exorbitant penalty of $1 per head to be applied to a sheep herd of 2,000 to 3,000 is a little more than the average jury of Arizona will do. A failure to enact such a law as suggested makes a vast amount of work and trouble for both agent and Indian police, besides it may lead to much friction between whites and Indians. It is my aim not to allow these Indians to molest or harm the whites nor their property, and I ask the same courtesy extended by the whites to the Indians. If complaints are made concerning depredations committed, I shall make close investigation and deal with the offenders accordingly.

There are no contracts at present with stockmen to pasture stock on the reservation, and I find the Indians opposed to any such arrangement being made by the Interior Department. Such contracts not only lead to differences between whites and Indians, but prove a great annoyance to the agent. This is a fine grazing country and should be stocked with cattle by the Government in the interest of the Indians. They can do the work, because they are natural horsemen and take readily to the business, and it can be made profitable if managed by experienced persons. These

Indians can be made self-supporting by that method long before it can be reached through any other channel.

Two deaths occurred from gunshots, both accidental, one a child shot by his father, an Indian scout, the other an Apache boy shot by a San Carlos boy. They continue to follow their old custom of disposing of the remains of their dead children by placing their bodies in the little cradle like they carry on their backs, and hanging it up in a tree or putting it in the crevice of rocks.

This reservation is well suited for day schools, since it is naturally divided so that settlements are made on the streams and can conveniently furnish pupils for four or five such schools to be located in different parts of the reservation. These schools should be established in the near future.

There is an efficient force of teachers and employees at the school. I believe the superintendent has ability to improve the school very much if the Department will make the needed repairs and erect the necessary new buildings. History shows the great difficulty in Indian schools to be the maintenance of harmony among the employees. This has been fairly done here of late, but can not be a perfect success without the hearty cooperation of all concerned. This the superintendent must have in order to succeed; to think of harmony without the effort of all to accomplish it is erroneous.

During my administration Indian Inspector McConnell has been the only official visitor. His general knowledge of the business is widespread, and he shows a great interest in the Indian's advancement. If he makes any mistakes it will be on account of overanxiousness. Colonel Wells, commander of Fort Apache military post, and Lieutenant Parsons, quartermaster, have aided in securing contracts from the War Department for these Indians and extended many courtesies to me for which I owe many thanks.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to the employees who have been faithful in their efforts to make the work agreeable and successful, and to extend to you my appreciation of the manner in which you have met my recommendations.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. A. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT APACHE SCHOOL.

FORT APACHE BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of Fort Apache Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

I consider it altogether unnecessary to state here condition of plant, as this matter has been repeatedly before your office during the past year.

The number of pupils who can be properly and comfortably accommodated in these buildings is 60 (40 boys and 20 girls). We opened school with an enrollment of 66 (49 boys and 17 girls), increasing to 73 (50 boys and 23 girls), the average age of these pupils being—boys 12 and girls 10 years. Average attendance during year, 70, the last three months showing 100 per cent. To secure this it has required the utmost determination and firmness. Compulsory measures are absolutely necessary to maintain a school properly among these people.

The half-day system of industrial and literary work for each pupil has been carried out to the best of our ability.

We have two class rooms—one of three grades—first, second, and third reader, and the other of two—first primary and kindergarten. One half day in the last-named department devoted to first primary work and the other half day to purely kindergarten training.

The industrial work has consisted mostly in that required to keep the school going. The boys outnumber the girls two to one and have had to do most of the laundry and kitchen work, as the few large girls were needed in dining and sewing rooms. Fifteen acres of land are under cultivation, 6 in alfalfa and 9 in garden. The boys are good and willing workers. Besides gardening, cutting wood, hauling water, policing grounds, etc., they, under their instructor, gave every building, with one exception, a coat of whitewash, painted roofs, and planted trees.

The matron's departments have been in good trim and worked smoothly.

The sewing room has turned out a great deal of good work, is beforehand and satisfactory, pains having been taken to instruct the girls in both sewing-machine and hand work.

For the last four months the laundry has been in excellent hands and moved along without a jar. Better facilities for work are greatly needed here as well as many other places.

The kitchen gave us more concern than any other department, until we chanced to pick up a temporary cook in the form of a Chinaman, who for faithfulness, economy, and variety of food served was all we could wish, but not being an American citizen, we have had to give him up.

A few cases of pneumonia and a slight attack of chicken pox alarmed us a little at the beginning of winter, but aside from that the health has been excellent.

It has been said that the great drawback to progress here is the "tiswin" evil; that the use of this intoxicant extended to the school, the pupils being supplied by their outside friends. Only one case

of the kind came to our knowledge. The school culprits were summarily dealt with right here, the agent attending to the outside offenders.

We were visited during the year by two Government officials, one of whom, Inspector McConnell, only made a call. To the other, Col. S. L. Taggart, we are greatly indebted for encouragement and help while with us as acting agent.

I wish here to express my appreciation of the faithful attention to duty of the good corps of employees now here; also my thanks for kindness and courtesy shown me by your office, our agent, and his very efficient clerks.

Very respectfully,

ELLA L. PATTERSON,
Superintendent Fort Apache School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Maj. A. A. Armstrong, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF HUALAPAIS AND YAVA SUPAIS.

HUALAPAI AGENCY,
Hackberry, Ariz., August 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Hualapai and Yava Supai Indians and the three day schools under my charge.

HUALAPAIS.

Census.—The census of the Hualapais shows little change from last year. The present number being 611, against 598 for last year. There is apparently a gradual but steady decrease in numbers of the tribe. Sometimes there is a slight upward tendency, but during the past thirty years they have dwindled from over 900 to the present number. It will be perhaps another generation before this tribe will tend to increase, and then not unless great care is taken to keep them away from those blighting causes that have tended to disseminate them. Many of them are contaminated with constitutional diseases, scrofula, and its kindred affections. These and alcohol are the most relentless and destructive enemies of the Hualapai, as they are of so many other tribes.

Industry.—The Hualapais earn about 75 per cent of their own living, the remainder being furnished by the Government in the form of about 60,000 pounds of flour, which is issued to them from time to time when they are unable to provide for themselves, and to those who live near the schools and take care of and feed children attending the day schools. An annual appropriation of $7,500 has been made each year for their support, but only about 25 per cent of this has been expended for their support during the past three or four years. The remainder is applied, with their consent and approval, for the purchase of clothing, subsistence, supplies, etc., for the children attending school.

It has been demonstrated in the case of the Hualapai that the only way to civilize him is to make him work and earn his own living, for when he is fed he will not work, but spends his time in idleness, gambling, drinking, and otherwise going to the bad. But when he earns money himself, by his own labor, he learns to value it, and uses it to procure the necessities of life. During the past four years these Indians have not received any rations except when they were in actual want, and were unable to procure their own subsistence. Every effort has been made to procure work for those who could perform it, and when a job of remunerative work was offered to an Indian and he refused to work at the next ration issue his name was not on the list. In this way it has been the constant endeavor to impress upon them the necessity of exercising their own endeavors for procuring their living, instead of depending on Government rations, as they had been doing in the past.

The younger men take very kindly and naturally to stock raising, and soon learn to become expert cowboys. They are fearless horsemen, are familiar with all the ranges, are reliable and fairly industrious, and many stockmen employ them in preference to white labor in this kind of work. For such labor they receive fair wages and find work for several months in the year. There have been issued to these Indians about 30 wagons and harness, which they use in hauling wood, wild hay, and other commodities to the small towns and mining camps, for which they receive a fair compensation. Others secure work around the mines as top men, and during the summer months nearly half the tribe are engaged in agriculture on a small scale, raising corn, pumpkins, melons, and beans. They market a little of this and consume the rest.

Water is scarce and there are only three places on their reservation where they can farm, aggregating about 100 acres. Outside of the reservation there are some 50 acres more that are cultivated by the Indians in favorable years, when there is water for irrigation.

After the completion of the new school buildings now under course of construction about 125 children will be taken from the families and supported at the expense of the Government. This should render the Hualapais able to care for themselves to the extent that only $1,500 to $2,000 annual appropriation will be required after this year for their support; and this should be used to provide subsistence for the aged and infirm alone, the others being required to provide their own support, which they will then undoubtedly be able to do, and any gratuitous aid given them by the Government or others will only do them an injury rather than be an advantage.

Morals.—There has been great room for improvement in the moral condition of the Hualapais, and it is pleasant to note that there has really been a great improvement. The twin vices that corrupt and degrade the tribe, intoxication and prostitution, have greatly decreased, especially the latter. Whisky is hard to suppress among a people who, like the Hualapais, are in almost constant association with those who sell and drink whisky. In the camps and towns they see it drunk at all times openly and to excess by the whites, and it is natural that they should think it hard that they should be asked to pattern after the whites in one thing and be punished for doing so in another. Strict police supervision, a system of punishing offenders, and prosecuting the sellers is the only means left us to try even to control or lessen this evil.

Prosecutions for selling whisky to Indians has lately been almost unknown, the officers refusing to prosecute such cases, and the only means at the disposal of the agent has been to punish the Indians who drink. This has been done in a way by enlisting the chiefs and head men of the tribe in the work after impressing upon them the importance of the task in hand. And they have, under the direction and sanction of the agent and the officers of the county government, established a court of their own, with a system of punishment by imprisonment and labor that has proved very effective. The results are apparent on every hand, and I feel that I can safely say that in the past four years whisky drinking among the Hualapais has decreased 80 per cent. If this vice can be put down and the Hualapais are made to earn their own living, there will be nothing in the way of their rapid advancement toward civilization, now that they have a well-equipped boarding school among them.

The greatest drawback to the enforcement of all reform measures and education among the Hualapais has been the outside interference of unscrupulous whites, who profit by the whisky traffic or are benefited by having the Indian remain uncivilized and a savage. The past year has witnessed a desperate and unyielding fight between these people and the officer in charge of these Indians.

Education.—The Hualapai child is bright and intelligent and learns rapidly and takes kindly to school, and his parents are not usually opposed to his attending school, but will make unusual sacrifices to give him the advantages of an education. The two day schools, one at Kingman, the other at the agency, are therefore crowded beyond their capacity at all times. The attendance is regular and full, and little trouble is experienced in keeping the children in school except to provide subsistence for them, as many come in from a long distance and are left near the schools with relatives or friends. These friends are expected to care for, feed, and house these children, which they do to the best of their very limited ability and facilities. To assist them they are given rations, paid for from the funds of the tribe, and in this way at least 60 per cent of the pupils are provided for and allowed to attend school who otherwise would never attend.

Kingman Day School.—This school has a capacity of 33, with an enrollment of 52 and average attendance of 43. A teacher and housekeeper were employed for this school, and their work has been satisfactory in every particular. The pupils have advanced in their studies, and especially is the training given by the housekeeper noticeable as an improvement over last year. The total cost of maintaining this school has been $2,279.62 during the year, or an average of $52.76 for each pupil. A very poor building is rented for a schoolhouse and water is paid for at a high rate.

During the winter smallpox broke out in the town of Kingman, where the schoolhouse is situated, and, fearing an epidemic among the tribe, I immediately ordered the school closed, had the Indians vaccinated, and made them leave the vicinity of the towns and railroad immediately, and compelled them to remain away until all danger was past. In this way a serious epidemic was unquestionably averted, for, owing to the superstitions of the medicine men, a single case among the tribe would have spread to every individual in it. After taking the action named a report was made to the Indian Office, and the action taken was approved. Had authority to do as stated been awaited I feel certain that the Hualapais would have been practically decimated; as it was, not a single case appeared.

Hackberry Day School.—This school has been under the tuition of a matron, acting teacher, an assistant teacher, and a housekeeper. The capacity of the very inadequate schoolhouse is 42, the enrollment was 68, and the average attendance was 52. The low average was owing to the smallpox epidemic, but the average during the

period exclusive of that time of danger was over 60. The total cost of maintaining this school, including some clothing purchased from the funds appropriated for support of the Hualapais, was $3,637.40, or an average of $70 for each pupil.

The results accomplished in the Hackberry school the past year have been far more satisfactory than at any other period of its history. Especially in the advanced grade is this true, the employee having charge of this division having exerted her whole energy and ability in the interests of her school.

Of industrial training but little could be done. Aside from laundry work, cooking, and sewing, no training of a manual nature could be given the girls, and only a little gardening for the boys.

The new boarding school.—The new boarding school for the Hualapais is now an established fact, an appropriation of $60,000 having been made by the last session of Congress. The survey of the site, the maps and plans, and the formulation of the water and sewer systems have been completed and now we only await the advertising and letting of contracts before beginning work. The new school will have a capacity of 125 and can be filled immediately upon its completion.

Sanitary.—There were 30 deaths in the tribe during the year. Of these more than 50 per cent were due to tuberculosis. Several were from old age, a few were infants, and 6 were school children. The health of the tribe has been fairly good on the whole.

YAVA SUPAIS.

Of the Yavasupais, or Supais, as they are usually called, little need be said. They have plodded along in the even trend of their uneventful existence, providing their own subsistence without aid from the Government, except in the case of the disastrous floods of last summer, when their crops were nearly all washed away by a flood. It then became necessary to aid them to tide over until a new crop could be raised. This was done and 25,000 pounds of flour and 4,000 pounds of beans were issued to them. This year's census shows a decrease of 25 in the tribe, or a total of 247.

The school has been running full time with a large attendance; in fact, all that the tribe can provide. The building is crowded beyond its capacity, the enrollment being 70 and the capacity 44. Good work has been done in this school, a teacher, housekeeper, and cook being employed. The total cost of maintaining the school was $4,433.78, being an average of $72.68 per pupil.

More buildings are greatly needed at this school, those in existence being greatly inadequate.

EMPLOYEES.

Without exception the employees under my charge have discharged the duties of their respective offices with fidelity, ability, and cheerfulness. No friction nor unpleasantness has shown in any branch of the work, all having labored in harmony and with diligence.

With full appreciation of the continued courtesies that have always been shown this agency from the Department, I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. EWING,
Industrial Teacher in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENT.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

NAVAJOES.

The condition of the Indians on this reservation is not as good as would be desirable, from the fact that the last winter was very severe, and the snow was unusually deep. This being considered a mild climate, was something of a surprise when the mercury registered 24° below. However, there were no Indians starved nor frozen, but many of their flocks of sheep and horses starved on account of the deep snow, not being able to find any grass; the sagebrush, which is their principle food for

winter, was mostly under snow. It is estimated that fully 20 per cent of the sheep on the reservation either froze or starved; hence the spring clip of wool was reduced.

An effort has been made to ascertain as near as possible the number of pounds of wool sold and shipped, the product of the Indians; also of sheep pelts and goatskins. As the result of the investigation, I have the following estimate, furnished by Mr. C. N. Cotton, Indian trader and shipper of Indian products, who is located at Gallup, N. Mex., but has other trading posts. His estimate is as follows:

For the year ending August 1, 1899, shipments between the two points of Flagstaff, Ariz., and Mitchell, N. Mex., on the Santa Fe Railroad: Wool, 1,000,000 pounds, prices varied from 8 to 12 cents during year; sheep pelts, 150,000 pounds, at from 6 to 7½ cents per pound; goatskins, 60,000 pounds, price about 22 cents per pound; Navajo blankets, $50,000.

There are 320 Navajoes working on the railroad since early in May, who are earning about $7,000 per month. There were 302 Navajoes worked for the same company last winter until they earned some $20,000. Considerable complaint has been raised by the railroad company about the Indians quitting work just as the company had them taught to understand how the work should be done.

It should be understood that this product and labor does not by any means all come from Indians residing on the reservation; it is not probable that over one-third of it does, and I very much doubt about there being over one-half of the tribe now or at any time residing on the reservation. From the best information I can gather, they extend over a territory of over 200 miles through Arizona and New Mexico; many of them never come to the agency; true, some of them do, though only when they expect some issue or for the purpose of having the agent settle some trouble that exists among themselves, which is usually adjusted to the satisfaction of all.

Stock raising.—This reservation is adapted to the sheep and goat; in fact, they are the main support of the Navajo, while many of them raise large herds of Indian horses, more of the latter than should be, as they kill out the grass much more than the sheep and goats do, but we can not yet get them to understand this. The sheep, goat, and pony constitute the main food product of the tribe. They seem to think as much of the horse meat as they do of the mutton or goat, and many live for days and weeks on horse meat alone. The same may be said as to the sheep and goat, as many do not raise corn enough to furnish them bread from one crop to another, and in winter the stock become so poor that they are not fit to market; hence they often have no means with which they can buy flour. Those who have plenty of sheep and weave the Navajo blankets are always able to dispose of them and buy food, but very many have no flocks—they are the poor. It is very difficult to get an estimate of the number of their flocks. They have no idea of numbers, neither have they of distance.

Habits and disposition.—The habits of these people in some respects are not desirable. Many of them are habitual gamblers, and of that class they are averse to labor. This, of course, does not apply to all, but to more than it should. This does not apply alone to the men, but to women also.

A very unfortunate condition exists relative to their marriage vows. Separation of man and wife are of quite frequent occurrence. They have no legal mode of divorce and there is no limit of time as to when they may take up with others and consider themselves remarried.

The disposition of these Indians is usually good. They have their disputes and differences, but as a rule they are easily settled. There was one murder committed about 100 miles from the agency, claimed to have been in self-defense, which will be fully investigated.

Three deaths from smallpox occurred on the reservation last winter, but we had no general epidemic.

On January 1 an Indian killed his wife with an ax and then committed suicide. We brought them into the agency and gave them proper burial. Jealousy was supposed to be the cause of the tragedy. Three of the school children died during the year; neither of them, however, at the school, but were brought in and properly buried.

The crops this year are not very promising on account of the drought in early spring and summer. We have had no rain to wet the ground between September, 1898, and the 10th of July of this year. On account of the dry spring, many of the Indians did not plant; others planted two or three times and will have but light crops. In a few localities the corn promises to yield fairly well, but as it is quite green yet, no one can tell what the yield may be.

The trouble which has heretofore existed near Tuba City between the Indians and Mormons, or white settlers, has been amicably settled by Inspector McLaughlin, and no further trouble relative to the land and water question in that part of the country is anticipated.

Road work.—There have been about 10 miles of new road built on the northern part of the reservation by the Indians, leading over to the new ferry on the San Juan River, and about the same amount of road repairing done.

Missionary work.—The Christian Reformed Church has two missionaries located here at the agency, Rev. Mr. Fryling and Rev. Mr. De Groot, who are doing all that any people can do for the Indians. They expect soon to establish a mission at the Little Water School, to which one of them will move.

St. Michael's Mission, located about 8 miles south of the agency at La Cienega, just off the reservation, was established in October, 1898. Two Franciscan fathers, the Rev. Juvenal Schnorbus, O. F. M., superior, and the Rev. Anselm Weber, O. F. M., together with the lay brother, Ven. Placidus Buerger, O. F. M., of the province of St. John the Baptist at Cincinnati, Ohio, opened a Catholic mission for the Navajoes.

The Methodists have a mission at Two Gray Hills, Mrs. Cole in charge and Miss —— as teacher. They desire to build a small school building at the mission. Miss Tripp is located on the San Juan River with Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge the field matron. All are doing good work.

Improvements about the agency consist of extending the water main to the barn, also to the rear of one agency building; putting in hydrants—making better fire protection; putting down 1,000 feet of new sidewalk; grading and leveling streets; building new and repairing old fences; putting good substantial floors in jail and police quarters; building a good and substantial shed 18 by 100 feet for storage of tools and wagons. Have ditched and drained a pond that lay in the rear of the girls' dormitory, which contained some five acres. This was done to prevent sickness by the stagnant water, also to prepare it to be fenced for pasture next season.

Many complaints are coming in from parties who reside in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the State of Utah, in regard to the Indians going there with their flocks. I am unable to find a remedy, for the reason that there is not vegetation nor tillable land enough on this reservation to support more than one-half of the tribe, and I would most respectfully recommend that the reservation be extended to such proportions that this trouble may be remedied.

There is great need for a new dormitory for the boys at this school, which will no doubt be erected this year, as the bids for the same are to be opened on the 29th of this month, and it is to be hoped the contract will be let; also that of Little Water, as the capacity there is not sufficient to accommodate the children at that school.

I herewith transmit the report of the superintendent of the Navajo Boarding School.

MOQUI INDIANS.

The Moqui Reservation is located due west of the south half of the Navajo Reservation and bounded on the east and north by the Navajo Reservation, and embraces a territory of about 55 miles east and west and 65 miles north and south. The general appearance of the country differs somewhat from that of the Navajo Reservation, containing more level land, a very large portion of which is very sandy. The water supply is very limited. In some cases they have to carry the water from 1 to 2 miles; and the wood problem has been very serious with some of them, as the wood has usually been carried on burros from 3 to 4 miles. But this difficulty has been greatly relieved, as the Government in the last year has placed on the reservation for the Moquis some forty wagons, which will quite well supply them, they living as they do on top of the mesa in villages very compact, so that a great number can use the same wagon.

The Moqui is quite provident. They seem to have a good idea that in time of plenty they should prepare for famine. This was fully demonstrated this spring after the smallpox scourge had abated and the time came for cleaning up and fumigating and disinfecting their houses. It was found they had an abundance of corn and dried peaches stored away in their houses; they claimed a supply for two years ahead. This fully demonstrates that they are not living for to-day only, but preparing for their future subsistence. They are industrious and appear to be a very quiet and peaceful people. Very seldom do they have any serious trouble among themselves. Their domestic relations are very superior to that of the Navajo. They are not polygamists—do not believe in plural marriages. However, they do sometimes separate and remarry, but not so frequently.

An epidemic of smallpox broke out among these people about the 10th of December, 1898, which resulted in 187 deaths. Fatalities occurred very largely among those who were obstinate and refused to receive medical aid from the Government physician. Miss M. H. McKee, M. D., who is the school physician at Keams Canyon, as soon as advised of the contagion existing in the Moqui villages, accompanied by Mr. Samuel E. Shoemaker, head farmer, who was in charge of the Moqui Indians

under the direction of the agent, proceeded at once to the villages and began a general vaccination of all who would submit, and at the same time rendering medical assistance to those who were sick so far as they would submit to our manner of treating the sick. Unfortunately a great many absolutely refused either to be vaccinated or receive medical treatment. Of 632 who had the smallpox, 412 were willing to receive treatment from our physician, and out of that number of cases 24 died, and of the other 220 who would not receive treatment from our physician 163 died.

Every precaution possible was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, it having broken out about the same time on the first and second mesa. To prevent further spread a quarantine was maintained by police being stationed at intervals between the second mesa and Oraibi; thus we kept it confined to the two mesas. Had they been obedient and adopted our mode of treatment the death rate would have been very much less.

When the time came for cleaning up their villages, burning their infected clothing, fumigating and disinfecting their houses, there still existed a hostile element that refused to have this done, and to enforce the orders it became necessary to call on the Indian Office for military assistance, which was readily granted. A cavalry troop of 30 men was sent from Fort Wingate, and on their arrival at the mesa where the trouble existed the Indians were still stubborn and refused to be washed and reclothed, but the troops soon subdued them without any serious injury to anyone. Eight of the leaders in the hostile element were arrested and taken to the agency and confined in the jail. Had it not been for a few of such leaders we would have had no serious trouble, but they controlled an element, consisting of nearly one-fourth of the entire tribe, who now claim to be pleased that the leaders are punished. I have used my best effort in a kind way to teach these prisoners that they were wrong; that the Government was their best friend and guardian. They finally acknowledge that the civilized mode of treatment for the sick is best, and should another outbreak of the disease occur they would be obedient and receive treatment from our physicians.

But they still insist that they do not believe in educating their children. This class of the Moqui have never patronized the school to any extent, but there is still hope that they may be made to realize the necessity of education.

The Government has assisted the Indians in building 96 houses on the bottom lands where the farming is carried on. Nearly every one of these houses is occupied during the summer while the crops are being raised and harvested, after which the Indians move back to their villages on the mesa, carry their crops up and store them in their houses, and remain there through the winter. A few families remain in the houses on the farms the entire year.

All dress mostly in citizens' clothing. Women all have dresses and black blankets. Their occupation is general housework; besides, they make baskets and pottery, and grind the corn, preparing it for their bread. The men do the farming and weave the blankets and do the sewing, making all the clothing for both men and women.

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools on the Moqui Reservation. Keams Canyon Boarding School, with a capacity of about 70 pupils, which has been crowded with an enrollment of 86, and an average attendance of more than its proper capacity; Blue Canyon School, with a capacity of 20, which was very slow in filling up, largely owing to the lack of a proper supply of material for conducting the school and taking care of the children. But late in the spring, when the roads became passable and made it possible to supply that want, the children were brought in, and at the close of school the enrollment was up to or beyond the capacity of the building.

The day schools at Polacca, Second Mesa, and Oraibi were quite well patronized until in December, when they were closed on account of smallpox.

The field matrons on this reservation no doubt have rendered good service to the tribe.

I am unable to furnish a report from the superintendent of the Keams Canyon School, for the reason the superintendent was transferred before the close of the term.

These schools and the Moquis have now, by order of the Secretary, been transferred and placed in charge of a bonded superintendent.

In conclusion I desire to return my sincere thanks to the Indian Office for support and kind assistance rendered me during the short period I have had charge of this agency.

Very respectfully,

G. W. HAYZLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAJO SCHOOL.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Navajo Boarding School for fiscal year 1899.

Within the year 94 boys and 40 girls were enrolled, 111 of this number being also students the previous year. All pupils either came in willingly or were persuaded to come by the parents, no police or other force being used. However, as shown by other reports, the children did not come as early as is desirable.

There was but one runaway, no pupil expelled, no severe punishment inflicted, nor was there any trouble or anything the least shameful or disgraceful occurring at the school with the children.

The health of the children was good, though a very light form of the measles confined one after another from the latter part of May till almost the close of school. Four boys were sent home ill with tubercular diseases.

It is worthy of note that the girls again had better health than the boys. As has been reported, the boys' building, with its low ceilings, leaky roof, and small windows, is not suitable for dormitories. This building is now being whitewashed inside with a disinfecting preparation, and will be thoroughly fumigated before school begins. The employees of the school, especially the literary teachers, were often ill, there being but one teacher an exception.

The industrial departments were managed successfully. The school was conducted on the principle that it is much better for an Indian child to learn to labor and to form habits of industry, where hand and muscle are required, than to spend so much time in schoolroom studies. The industrial force assisted greatly in compelling pupils to speak English. After every task performed each day the pupil was required to give an English sentence, and during work hours speaking Navajo was forbidden. To the industrial teachers, including the matrons and the disciplinarian, is due, in a great measure, the success of the school. Habits of idleness and of stealing were successfully contended against. Stealing became almost unknown, though pupils often had access to employees' rooms, to general workrooms, and to offices.

Each pupil was given some manual labor to do, including kindergarten pupils, who policed yards, carried fuel, swept, or were drilled in the broom brigade. The general work done was what all schools in the service require. The boys, with the industrial teacher, supplied all the firewood used, repaired buildings, put up ice, tended about 5 acres of garden, and found some time for shopwork. The boys also worked in the kitchen, dining room, and laundry, and kept their building in proper order. The girls, with the seamstress and the second assistant matron, with occasional assistance from other employees, did the sewing and mending. The girls helped in other departments and took care of their building. All the larger girls took practical lessons in cooking as often as once each week.

To summarize, both boys and girls were kept busy. No idlers were tolerated during work hours. Great progress was made. These boys and girls are good workers to begin with. The children learn to work at home, the strong compelling the young and weak to do the labor; but even the Navajo man will work if he is sure of being paid.

If the pupils of this school remain on the reservation with idle habits formed, or if other schools return pupils to this reservation, as is sometimes the case, with a dislike for manual labor, the condition of the student is made worse at a ratio equal to the man who left his house but returned with seven other devils in him.

Can water be obtained on any large areas of this reservation, pupils of this school and returned students from other schools might be colonized on irrigated tracts, homes built, and more tangible evidence given of the good done by the schools. But now the discharged student often goes where he does not hear a word of English for perhaps a year, where he must herd sheep, plant corn in some desolate wash, do some other kind of labor, marry and make his squaw and children support him, sponge or steal. The pomp and glitter of school life is gone. If he has lost the inclination to labor with his hands his learning is worthless. If he has been trained to labor intelligently he has gained much.

Owing to numerous changes made in the teachers at work the first half of the year and to illness of teachers when substitutes did the teaching, the literary work done was not up to a high standard of excellence. It was the endeavor to make this department practical and to fit it with industrial work, the greatest effort being to teach English speaking. Notwithstanding the hindrance met, the pupils with few exceptions made the yearly advancement of one grade.

Within the year 23 children were transferred to nonreservation schools. The children were urged to go by school employees and met the hearty cooperation of the agent. Some very energetic work was done by representatives of the schools securing children.

Considerable work was done toward beautifying the school grounds and surroundings. About 100 trees were transplanted to the yards, and suitable fences were built to protect them. The fences and buildings were kept painted, while in the girls' building flowers were grown. Water was conducted by ditches over the front yard and the girls' play yard and grass seed sown. However, we have not succeeded in making any kind of grass grow, except a kind of yard grass common in yards and waste lots in the East; but even this grass is much better than none.

The garden was systematically laid out, and is not only beautiful to look at, but will produce considerable quantities of lettuce, cabbage, radishes, corn, green beans, beets, parsnips, and carrots. Onions and potatoes do not thrive well. Gardening is somewhat difficult here, because of drought, sand storms, and cold nights. By the greatest perseverance a nice and profitable garden has been raised.

The school generally was a decided improvement over last year in everything except the number of pupils, so large a percentage this year being former students. Employees were faithful generally; in fact, all were so till the beginning of May, when a little trouble was had with one or two employees. To the agent-elect and to the one superseded sincere thanks are due for uniform courtesy and kindness.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS M. NEEL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through G. W. Hayzlett, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF TEACHER OF BLUE CAÑON SCHOOL.

BLUE CAÑON SCHOOL,
Tuba, Ariz., June 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statements relative to Blue Cañon School:

The school opened September 1, 1898, with an enrollment of 15, but owing to the fact that there was no clothing furnished until December, except what I furnished at my own expense, and what the Indians furnished, and then only a very limited amount (7 suits jeans and 2 suits duck, and a few

shirts, etc.), we were compelled to send the children home, with the exception of a few that we managed to sleep on sheepskins, and kept them warm by getting up during the night and building fires in the dormitory, as there was no bedding furnished (except 3 quilts and 4 blankets) until March 28, 1899.

When the supplies arrived on March 28 and April 4, 1899, we at once notified the Indians that we wanted their children and were able to care for them, and within a short time, through the assistance of Mr. E. E. Rogers (additional farmer, stationed at Tuba), we were able to fill the school to its utmost capacity (22), although some of the Indians were living some 70 or 80 miles from the school.

During the last three months of the school almost all of our time was taken in caring for the children with the whooping cough. Every child had it, and some of them very severely.

There being no schoolroom supplies whatever furnished, our school exercises were necessarily very limited.

Respectfully,

MILTON J. NEEDHAM,
Teacher, Blue Cañon School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through G. W. Hayzlett, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., *Sacaton, August 19, 1899.*

SIR: In making report of affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, I respectfully submit the following, accompanying it with the required statistics:

Report of D. D. McArthur, superintendent of Pima boarding school, and report of Mr. J. M. Berger, farmer in charge of San Xavier Reservation.

Jurisdiction of agency: This agency embraces four distinct reservations, Gila River, Salt River, Gila Bend, and San Xavier, on which are located the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa tribes of Indians, numbering 7,870.

Reservations.—Gila River Reservation, comprising an area of 350,000 acres, and on which the agency buildings are located, is situated in the Gila Valley, commencing within about 2 miles of the old Casa Grande ruins and following the course of the river westward 50 miles, being 14 miles wide, on which are living 4,000 Pima and Maricopa Indians.

The agency office, agency and school buildings, at an altitude of 1,300 feet above sea level, are 16 miles north of the town of Casa Grande, our railroad and telegraph station, and on the wagon road running from Casa Grande to Phœnix via Tempe and Mesa.

The arable land of this reservation would give to each Indian under this agency 25 acres, 2 acres of which, with water to irrigate it, would support one Indian, making a surplus of land for the three different tribes, and upon which they could all be massed if water could be supplied them for irriagation.

Salt River Reservation, comprising an area of 46,726 acres, is situated on the north side of Salt River adjacent to the towns of Mesa and Tempe, and 10 miles east of Phœnix, being 30 miles north of the Pima Agency, on which live 650 Pima and Maricopa Indians.

Gila Bend Reservation is located at Gila Bend, a town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Maricopa County, comprising an area of 22,391 acres, being 60 miles west of this agency, on which are living 680 Papago Indians.

Besides these a large number—near 2,000 of nomadic Papago Indians—exist and roam over the territory lying between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Mexican line, having a few cattle and ponies; raise some wheat in the mountain valleys in seasons when rainfall is sufficient. They do some placer mining, there being some gold carrying dirt in that country.

Buildings.—The buildings of the agency consist of schoolrooms, dormitories, and such buildings necessary for the successful conducting of a boarding school of 175 pupils, blacksmith and carpenter shops, office, flour mill, dispensary, 2 commissaries, court-house, jail, police quarters, corrall building, and 6 residence houses for the employees, of which there are 28—17 whites and 11 Indians—some occupying rooms in the school apartments. The buildings are made of adobes and most of them plastered both in and outside; some painted and some calcimined, presenting a sightly appearance. With the new additional school building to be erected of brick, the water and sewer system contemplated put in working order, the new kitchen and laundry built, Pima Agency will rank among the well-equipped plants.

Crops.—Many of the Indians under charge of this agency are self-supporting. All would be with the all-essential water with which to irrigate their land, the scarcity of which often resulting in the entire failure of their crops, as in the past season, disheartens them, and they have but little to encourage them in planting. There was a failure of water as early as February on some parts of the Gila River Reservation, and there being no rainfall from February to July, crops that bid fair with a good start in January were an entire failure. Other locations, where water rises in the

river to the surface afforded them later irrigation, maturing partial and some fair crops. Taking an average not more than half a crop of wheat was harvested this year, and the result is that many a poor Indian will go hungry if the Government does not open its crib doors and come to their rescue.

Late rains will assist them in maturing their crops of beans, corn, melons, and pumpkins which they have been in the past few weeks busy planting.

The Indians on the Salt River Reservation are better supplied with water, have raised an average crop of wheat, and are in a prosperous condition. They have realized $125 from giving permission for cattle to cross their reservation for water, which is deposited with the United States assistant treasurer, San Francisco, for their use, and are now discussing how best to utilize it, the prevailing opinion being in favor of asking the honorable Commissioner to buy them some lumber for bridges and head gates for their water ditches, the agent approving of the same.

In 1895, on the Gila Bend Reservation, 679 allotments of 10 acres each were made to those Indians. Owing to the small amount of water for irrigating the land, only about 40 families are cultivating their allotments, the East River Side Canal furnishing a limited supply of water to them. They have no water rights and only a claim for work done by them on the canal, being entirely at the pleasure of the canal officials in allowing them the use of the water. They have had a regular flow of water through the season and those Indians who engaged in cultivation are rewarded with a good harvest of wheat, a large increase over last year. Some understanding should be had with the canal company as to the Indians' use of the water and a larger supply furnished them, as I am told the canal is capable of doing so, and thereby more of the land could be cultivated by the Indians.

In regard to the San Xavier Reservation, your attention is specially invited to the report of Mr. J. M. Berger, farmer in charge, herewith submitted, descriptive in itself.

Policemen and court of Indian offenses.—There are 15 policemen, who, clothed in their Government authority, as indicated by their bright badges, prove adequate for the maintenance of peace and good morals. I find them ever ready and on the alert to bring offenders to justice for any offense committed that can be ferreted out. They are located at different places on the reservation and their positions are changed at intervals.

Indian offenses are few considering the number of Indians. There have been 17 cases tried and offenders convicted in the court of Indian offenses (which consists of three Indian judges), as follows: Drinking spirituous liquors, 7; manufacturing and selling tiswin, 1; controversy as to the ownership of real and personal property, 10; petit larceny, 2; deserting one wife and taking another, 2; stabbing an Indian slightly, 1; practicing medicine man, 3; adultery, 1. In each case a sentence was imposed according to the offense, of so many days at hard labor, during which time the prisoners are worked about the agency during the day and locked in the jail at night, all of which is quietly submitted to by the offending party. I have no trouble in enforcing the decrees of the court.

Many complaints and differences of a minor nature brought to my notice were amicably adjusted by a little reasoning with them.

Health.—In the report of the agency physician, Julius Silberstein, the general health of the Indians is stated to be good. Some tuberculosis is reported as existing among them. Smallpox came near our borders and in surrounding towns, but such care was exerted as to keep it off the reservation. At one time 146 school children were sick with measles, necessitating closing the school exercises for a month. By careful nursing all the children recovered, except one boy nearly grown, who ignorantly took a cold bath on the morning of leaving the sick chamber, was thrown into convulsions, and died in a few hours, this being the only death occurring at the school during the term.

School children.—There are 1,711 children of school age on the four reservations, of which 922 are attending school elsewhere than on the reservations. With the two day schools soon to be started on the Gila and Salt River reservations, and the Pima boarding school, 287 children can be placed in school on the reservations, leaving over 500 not attending school, some of whom could be provided for by building schoolhouses in the best-settled Indian districts or villeges, to which the Department seems favorably inclined, and well-directed efforts on that line, I believe, will result in great good to the Indians at large.

Schools.—The literary work of Pima boarding school has been efficient and prosperous, though interrupted by an epidemic of measles during the term (as evidenced by the report of the superintendent), and a very noticable intellectual advancement made, self-confidence being shown by the children. The industrial work was fairly done. So much, however, is required of those in charge that it is difficult to get them to give it the needed attention. The children manifest a willingness, but must constantly be encouraged by both teaching and example.

The Phœnix school has attained the popular respect of the Indians and proves a great blessing to them. They generally wish to go there to school if they are to be sent off the reservation.

The Presbyterian mission boarding school at Tucson, Ariz., is giving both literary and industrial instruction to 175 Indian children, mostly Papagoes, under the efficient care of Mr. T. S. Herndon. The pupils show good training in all departments.

The field matron, Miss Thompson, located on Salt River Reservation, has rendered good service by her devotion to the interest of those Indians in visiting their homes, instructing them, and administering to their wants. She has been an adviser, physican, and teacher, having taught a class of 10 to 20 young men (some coming quite a distance) at night to speak, read, and write the English language. The Indians have implicit confidence in her, enabling her to cast her good influence around them.

Missionary.—The missionary work done by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, under the charge of Rev. C. H. Cook, at this agency; Rev. Wynkoop, of Gila Crossing and W. H. Gill, of Salt River Reservation, is productive of much good to the Indians. Their moral influence, manifested by the large number that attend their churches on Sundays, rain or shine, some wading the river up to their armpits carrying a papoose on their heads, is plainly seen.

There have been 162 acres of land set aside by the Government for the Roman Catholic Church, to be used for missionary purposes, 160 acres on the Gila Bend Reservation and 1 acre each on Gila and Salt River Reservations. There is a Catholic church at Gila Crossing, and the Catholics are building a schoolhouse at the same place.

Improvements.—The east wing of the girls' dormitory, which was almost ready to fall, having been built on a dirt foundation, has been torn down and replaced by a substantial building on a solid stone foundation.

The old adobe corral building and sheds, being in close proximity to the girls' dormitory, have been torn down and removed, giving the premises a much sightlier appearance. New corral buildings and sheds, court-house, jail, and police quarters, at a suitable distance from the school buildings, have been built on good stone foundations.

A schoolhouse with a capacity for 30 pupils has been built on Salt River Reservation, and one with a capacity for 50 is in course of construction on Gila River Reservation, located at Gila Crossing.

Road working.—I have given much attention to road working, which has hitherto been neglected at this agency. The Indians scarcely understood it at first introduction. With explanations, persuasions, and patience they were induced to open a road across the reservation at the agency, which presented an object lesson pleasing to them and induced a desire amongst them for more and better roads in different parts of the reservation, resulting in the improvement of 30 miles or more of roads, adding to the appearance of the country as well as useful to the traveling public.

Remarks.—When we study and consider the former lives, habits, and character of the Indians constituting this agency, and the many difficulties in the way of their rising to the plane of civilization, our sympathies are enlisted in their behalf and enlarged by the constant inquiries and apparent efforts to learn and get into a better way of living. Many of the adults are adopting the modes of white people and are inspired by the influence of their children on their return from schools, where they have been educated in the proper walks of life and desire to continue in them.

In my intercourse with them my efforts have been to encourage and stimulate them to depend on themselves and direct their efforts in a manner to become self-supporting. This would be an easy task could I say to them, "You will have sufficient water to mature your crops." Until that time comes I am unable to see where but little progress can be made in energizing them. Their principal occupation being agriculture, and their lands of no value without water, there is but little to stimulate them to industry; hence that which is most natural to them, living in idleness, is readily adopted.

I find a general interest in them for education, they want their dark eyes—as expressed to me by an Indian—opened. I considered the day school as well as the boarding school on the reservations an essential civilizer and training process for the Indian children. The older Indians are favorably impressed with the object lessons of the school that are daily under their notice, and having a strong attachment for their children, are encouraged by the improvements they see in them.

The climate is well adapted to the limited possessions of these Indians, it being good and healthful. No bad weather during the winter months. In June, July, and August the temperature is high, but the heat is not oppressive, the atmosphere being rare and dry. With plenty of water for irrigation they could grow on the same land two crops of grain each season or five crops of alfalfa, giving them a great stock country with a ready market at their doors. Stock raising is nearer to

their natural pursuit than any other occupation, and to set the mill agoing the water must be turned into the race. So much depends upon irrigation for the present and future of these Indians that in the management of their affairs it is a most difficult matter often to know how to advise them.

Returning students from the different schools are at a loss to know how to commence life, not having sufficient confidence in themselves to leave their people, and fearful of placing themselves in the hands of the white man, they naturally want employment in the Government service, and many applicants for positions must be turned away, there being no place for them. Most of them would be successful agriculturalists if conditions favored it; as it is they are left to drift at the fate of chance to gain their existence, and that, too, on a soil that is fertile, a climate unsurpassed, a land of sunshine, and every surrounding to make life a success were the intelligence and means of man properly used in the storage of the surplus water now going to waste in Gila River.

We have been honored with the company and words of advice and encouragement of the following officials: Colonel Stokes, of the Treasury Department; Inspector Walter H. Graves, special agents Taggart and Pray, and Captain Lloyd, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry.

With due appreciation of courtesies extended by your honorable office, I am,

Very respectfully,

ELWOOD HADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF SAN XAVIER PAPAGOES.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,
San Xavier Reservation, August 15, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith this, my ninth annual report, of the affairs at this reservation under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, together with such statistics as are required by regulations.

The Sax Xavier Papago Indian Reservation, situated in the Santa Cruz Valley, 9 miles south of the city of Tucson, the county seat of Pima County, in the Territory of Arizona, was set apart as a reservation by an Executive order in 1872, which order was approved by an act of Congress in 1882, and embraces an area of 105 square miles (7 miles north to south and 15 miles east to west) of farming, timber, and so-called mesa land. In 1890, all the farming and timber land and also a part of the mesa land was allotted.

This reservation is a subagency of the Pima Agency, and is about 90 miles from Sacaton, the agency seat. The nearest post-office is Tucson, which is also our nearest railroad station.

There is not a single agency building here, and the only employee besides myself as farmer in charge, is an Indian policeman.

The inclosed census report shows a population of 502 Indians (all of whom are of the Papago tribe), a decrease of 15 in number as compared with last year's census (517). The cause of this deficiency is emigration; 2 large families of nonallottees have left the reservation, going to a mining camp in the vicinity. Of the population there are 253 males and 249 females, including 147 children of school age, from 6 to 18 years—73 males and 74 females.

About three-fourths of the Indians are now Christians and belong to the Catholic Church. Mass is held in the old Mission Church by a priest every second Sunday and is well attended by the Indians. Eighteen children have been baptized and 11 couples married in accordance with Christian rites during the past year.

Farming is still the chief occupation of the San Xavier Indians, and therein they are progressing fairly well, slowly but steadily. I may justly repeat what I said in my last year's report: "Agriculture is in a much more advanced state than formerly, and there is hardly an Indian who has not made some kind of an improvement upon his allotted parcel of land." The issue of the most essential farming implements which the Department very kindly furnished for this reservation for the last two years has proven to be of a very great benefit to the Indians.

The area planted during the past year exceeds that of any previous year. Last fall most of the Indians had prepared their land for early planting, and more planting, better planting, and in better time was done than in any previous year. The crops started well and were very promising, but the unusually severe frost we had the night of the 3d day of last May destroyed not only most of the vegetables planted, but also

damaged to a very great extent the wheat crop. In order, therefore, to save as much of the wheat as possible, the heads having been destroyed by the frost, it was cut green, to a large extent, and dried for hay. Very little wheat grain was harvested, and therefore wheat seed will be scarce at the reservation this season. I at first thought it would be indispensable for the Department to furnish some of the Indians with seed, but now I have come to the conclusion that they will be able to procure the necessary seed in one way or another themselves. I think so for the reason that our so-called second crops, consisting principally of beans, corn, and squashes, are at present in a very good condition. The grasshoppers, which for many years have made it almost impossible to raise a second crop, have fortunately not made their appearance this season. We have, therefore, good reason to expect more than an average good harvest of beans, corn, and squashes; provided, however, a late frost does not turn our expectation to naught.

The cutting of barley for hay has given very satisfactory results. Several well-cultivated fields have yielded 2½ tons to the acre, and as there is always a good market for such hay, barley is far more profitable to raise than wheat. The consequence is that many of the Indians have decided that they will next season sow barley instead of wheat, and this will certainly be to their benefit.

Improvements of more or less importance are being made continually by the allottees, by clearing new land, building new houses, digging wells, etc. In fact, several of them have really worked hard during the past year. Some have inclosed their parcel of land with a substantial wire fence. To the more needy I have given one-half of the necessary wire, thereby inducing them to buy themselves the other half. More families have moved upon their fields to reside there permanently. Most of the Indians have a desire to get their property under fence.

There is no question but that the allotment of land in severalty in 1890 was a very important fact in the matter of civilizing these Indians. No better steps could have been taken by the Department. Undoubtedly, if my early requests (beginning in 1891) for farming implements, instead of being ignored, had been granted in the manner which has been done for the past two years, these Indians would have been several years earlier in the same good and prosperous condition which they are unquestionably in to-day.

The never-failing floods during the rainy season, in July and August, render it a very laborious task to keep roads, ditches, and fences in good order, but notwithstanding these difficulties, the Indians willingly assist in repairing roads, ditches, and fences whenever called upon to do so. Over three hundred days' labor have been performed during the past year on public roads, etc.

The day school at San Xavier has been and is constantly of great benefit to the Indians. This school is conducted and maintained by the Sisters of St. Joseph at their own expense, without any compensation from the Government. These sisters are exemplary teachers for Indian children, toward whom they exercise the greatest kindness and patience, instructing the larger girls in sewing, dressmaking, and general housework, besides teaching the regular lessons of the day school, in which very gratifying results have been obtained.

The number of children attending school has increased during the last year; 57 boys and 52 girls are enrolled this year, with an average daily attendance of 94 (51 boys and 43 girls), an increase of 24 in number compared with last year's average attendance. In 1894 the attendance was only 43—17 boys and 26 girls.

Up to the present time the school has been conducted by only two teachers, in two rooms, but as the number of children attending school has increased so rapidly, the Catholic Indian Mission has furnished $400 for building and furnishing a third schoolroom, and at the begining of next term the school will open with three rooms and three teachers.

The sisters are also efficient in the care of the sick, either at their homes or when brought to the mission, and their kindly ministrations have undoubtedly a beneficial influence.

The sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation is good. Although there have been many deaths, yet we were exempt from contagious diseases, and the population remains about the same as last year. Last January several cases of smallpox in different parts of the county had been reported to the county board of supervisors, and the board, fearing a general outbreak of the disease, ordered all the school children in the county vaccinated. Under the circumstances I thought it necessary to do the same with the Indian children on this reservation, and at my request you were kind enough to send the agency physician, Dr. Silverstein, who performed about 150 vaccinations upon children and adults.

As yet no land has been leased, nor has any application to that effect been made, nor has any allottee exercised his right to suffrage.

The Indians have hauled all the Government supplies for the reservation from the railroad station at Tucson without receiving any compensation for their services.

The general behavior of the Indians during the past year has been very satisfactory. The big church feast in honor of St. Francis Xavier, in December, and St. John's day, in June, passed without disorder of any kind.

No intoxicating liquor has been introduced into the reservation, but the sale of liquor to Indians in the city of Tucson is still going on, which, however, is not interfering much with the peace and quietude of this reservation. The fact that the United States marshals and their deputies are paid now by fixed salary and do not receive any fees makes it almost impossible to stop this traffic in liquor.

To state that the San Xavier allottees have made rapid progress during the past year is but to state a fact. That they are prosperous is a matter of comment by those observant of their condition. In a few years most of these Indians will, I have no doubt, be in such circumstances that any further material assistance by the Government will not be needed. The Department has again been just and generous to the Indians under my charge by furnishing them with a liberal supply of farming implements, for which I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner.

Thanking you and your clerk, Mr. Palmer, for the kind treatment I received by your office, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. M. BERGER,
Farmer in Charge.

ELWOOD HADLEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

PIMA SCHOOL, *Sacaton, Ariz., July 5, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Pima school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The Pima school is located, in conjunction with the Pima Agency, on a small branch of the Gila River, 16 miles due north of Casa Grande, Ariz., a station on the Southern Pacific Railway. The site affords good sewerage, and an abundance of good water is obtained at a depth of about 30 feet.

As this region is dependent upon irrigation for farming and water for that purpose has not been available at the school for several years, no farming was attempted during the past year.

It is my opinion that a small area could be irrigated by raising water by steam power, thus enabling the school to maintain a lawn, garden of flowers and vegetables, small fruits, etc. Probably sufficient river water might be secured to produce pasture for a small dairy herd.

The trees planted last year and mentioned in the report of my predecessor are doing very well and already add much to the appearance of the grounds. An additional number were planted during the present year.

The school opened on the 5th day of September, the day of my arrival. In a few days its capacity was filled. Many pupils desiring admittance were not received from lack of accommodations. These Indians appreciate the value of schools and are eager to take advantage of the opportunities offered. They seem to adapt themselves to the ways of civilization very readily.

The children are not so active as are those of northern tribes, but they are very faithful, plodding workers, and exhibit an interest in both literary and industrial work which is very commendable. Their dispositions are amiable. Discipline in the school is maintained with the greatest ease.

The health of the pupils has been fair. They seem to be prone to affections of the eyes, stomach, and lungs.

During the month of March the school was visited by an epidemic of measles. Very few of the pupils escaped. Dormitories and class rooms were converted into rooms for the sick. Extra help was provided to care for the pupils. There were many critical cases, but only one death occurred at the school.

A good hospital and a competent nurse would be a great benefit to this school.

Improvements.—The exterior of the main buildings, where protected by porches, was calcimined, which greatly improved their appearance. A number of the buildings were plastered and painted on the outside walls. Besides making the buildings look cleaner and brighter, this work will be a great help in preserving the adobe walls, which, when exposed, are very susceptible to the influence of wet weather. A large amount of calcimining and painting was done on the interior of the buildings.

A number of old, unsightly adobe buildings, with "mud roofs," standing in close proximity to the main building, and used as a horse barn, implement shed, police quarters, etc., were torn down and the débris removed, which made a better view on the north side of the plant, and improved the sanitary conditions. New quarters for the police, a good horse barn, and an implement shed have been built at a proper distance from the main buildings of the school.

The bathroom of the boys has been improved by putting in a cement floor and the introduction of shower baths. A cement floor was also put in the bakery.

The north wing of the girls' dormitory, which had been in a dangerous condition for several years by reason of a bad foundation, has been torn down, enlarged, and rebuilt on a good foundation of stone. Good facilities for the bathing of the girls will be provided soon.

The fine school buildings and new water and sewerage systems, which have been authorized, will make this a fairly well-equipped plant. The most urgent needs remaining are the hospital and irrigation works above mentioned, a new laundry, and buildings and yards for poultry raising.

In all of the improvements which have been made, the boys of the school have taken a prominent part, and they deserve much credit for their work. The training in the shops has been limited on account of the regular mechanics being engaged on the above improvements so much of the time.

The domestic departments were well conducted; the girls of the school being trained in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, and in general housework. All pupils were busily employed throughout the entire school year in work suitable to their age, sex, and strength.

The literary work has been satisfactory. Soon after the opening of school an additional teacher was provided, giving this school five teachers. The pupils took much interest in the work of the various classes, and their progress was gratifying.

Several entertainments were given during the year and the school participated in two excursions and picnics. Saturday evenings were devoted to social games and miscellaneous entertainments, which were much enjoyed by the pupils. The employees also participated on these occasions.

A Sunday school was maintained throughout the year at the school. On Sunday evenings pupils attended the services in the Presbyterian mission chapel, which is conveniently located. The cordial support of Rev. Charles H. Cook has been a help in many ways.

Much attention was given to military drill for the boys, and to some extent for the girls, during the year.

A band could very easily be organized at this place, and an effort should be made in this direction during the ensuing year.

To all who by loyal devotion to duty heartily cooperated in the work of the year the school is indebted for its success.

Very respectfully,

D. D. McARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Mr. Elwood Hadley, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PIMA RESERVATION.

SACATON, ARIZ., *August 17, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: It gives us pleasure to inform you that during the past year we have received many new members at all of our five Presbyterian churches; this gives us at present an adult membership of 780 Indians.

The Maricopas for several years past have earnestly requested us to build a chapel in their village, some 8 miles below the Gila Crossing villages. During the last spring, with a little help from us, they have laid the stone foundation and also made the adobes. We hope to have the chapel finished before the end of this year.

The Pimas are making fair progress in Christian civilization; the only difficulty in the way at present is the lack of water for irrigation. They have plenty of good rich soil, but the whites above take from them the water needed for irrigation. If the Government will help them to a reservoir, then this reservation will not only amply sustain the Pimas, but also the many Papagoes and others who live not on a reservation at present.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. H. COOK,
Missionary Presbyterian Church.

ELWOOD HADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., *September 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your letter of instructions, this, my first annual report of the condition of this agency.

The Indians comprising the population of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1899, are as follows:

Males		1,423
Females		1,513
		2,936
School age, 6 to 16:		
Males		420
Females		438
		858

The crops have been generally good for the past season, and many have been fairly well supplied with the necessaries of life from the products of their farms, as will be seen from the following:

Wheat	bushels	9,399
Barley	do	11,796
Corn	do	3,838
Beans	do	16
Melons	number	9,970
Pumpkins	do	3,370
Hay	tons	150

Lands.—The number of acres of tillable land approximates 8,000, 3,000 of which is under fence. Much more land will be broken this fall, as it is my intention to insist upon much more farming by these Indians. There is no agency farm, but I hope to have one by spring.

The number of horses and other stock owned by the Indian tribes of this reservation is as follows:

Horses	2,416
Mules	41
Cattle	1,012

The Indian horses are a sorry lot, due, in my opinion, to constant inbreeding. There should be five good jacks purchased in the East and sent here for use on pony mares. Ponies are worth $5 per head, while fair mules will bring $65 per head the year round, and are much better for farming purposes.

Civilization.—While the advancement of these Indians toward civilization may seem slow, I am satisfied they are improving. They are slow to appreciate the advantages of education, such as they receive at our schools, but this condition of affairs is due partly to the fact that an official, while here a short time since making his inspection, gave these Indians to understand that education was a secondary consideration.

Policy.—My policy has been to impress upon these people that they must strive to be self-sustaining and to disabuse their minds that they are to be the perpetual wards of the nation.

Liquor.—The greatest drawback at the present time to the improvement of these people is the ease with which they can procure whisky and other intoxicating liquors in the towns adjacent to the reservation, Globe and Geronimo. The civil officers give me very little assistance in this matter. Since April I have sent seven men to the penitentiary for selling liquor to the Indians.

Yumas and Mohaves.—These Indians are most anxious to return to their old homes in the Verde country. They are much farther advanced than the Apaches, and I would recommend that something be done for them toward their settlement in their old home.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are very much in need of repairs. In fact, I have just had to prop up the commissary storehouse to prevent it falling in. Quarters are absolutely necessary for the employees. They are now living in the old agency buildings, which are unsanitary from every point of view, and I earnestly request that some steps be taken to give these employees respectable quarters. In the last two months I have constructed an addition to the stable to accommodate 12 horses and room for one month's hay. A large hay shed is very much needed, and would result in a great saving to the Government. I found the guardhouse much too small, and I have enlarged it to the present and, I trust, future requirements.

Sawmill.—Since my arrival here the new sawmill has been installed, and will give us all the lumber that we will require for many years to come.

Gristmill and pump.—The mill is good of its kind, but is not large enough for present conditions. The pump is good and would do most excellent work if given its full capacity by increasing the size of the main pipe.

Very respectfully,

W. J. NICHOLSON,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: Permit me to submit my fifth annual report of the San Carlos boarding school:

No building nor other improvements of any importance have been made looking to the abandonment of this old plant, and the erection of a new school 12 miles from the agency, up the San Carlos River. Work has begun on the new buildings, which will be erected to accommodate about 150.

Great need is manifest here for the improvement of these people along many lines, and notably so in educational work. Not one-eighth of the school population can be accommodated in school, and the people have no desire for the improvement of their children. It is rarely that the parents learn to speak the English name of their children, and ridicule them for using the English language, although they seem to appreciate the usefulness of it. Volunteers for school are rare, and those are from the children's own wishes and not from that of their parents. Opposition to nonreservation schools is very bitter and has been encouraged by officials who should have promptly discouraged such feeling. Nothing short of a compulsory school law and increased school facilities will make any perceptible change for the better in these people. Pupils who have received careful and thorough training in nonreservation schools are returned here and dumped in the general refuse heap and allowed to fall into mental and moral decay without having had the slightest chance for a useful life.

The attendance of the school for the year has been 101. Pupils have made excellent progress, and the work of the year has been in the main satisfactory.

A small garden has yielded an abundant supply of early vegetables and gives promise of a fair amount of later ones.

The average age of the pupils is 11$\frac{7}{10}$ years.

The general health of the school has been good. Three cases of typhoid fever occurred soon after school opened in September. One little girl died in camp from spinal disease and one small boy of tuberculosis. The entire school underwent vaccination during February. The pupils do not visit their homes to remain over night, which fact enables us to maintain better sanitary conditions than otherwise.

Holidays have been properly observed and a week's intermission at Christmas time was enjoyed. The liberality of friends and of the Indian Office made a bountiful Christmas dinner and Christmas tree possible.

Evening hour has been varied with study and recreation, while reading has been encouraged and a marked improvement made in that line. Letter writing has been made an important feature of school work, with much interest manifested.

It is my belief that kindergarten work can not be made successful in Indian schools unless the time for pupils to remain in school is lengthened. If a pupil enters school at a suitable age for kindergartening he has finished his course as now prescribed and is ready to leave the school at about 12 years of age, too young to be useful in any capacity or to have gained a sufficient knowledge of manual labor to enable him to put in practice any scholastic knowledge he has gained. The period of time required of the Indian pupil in school is too short to allow him to gain more than a smattering of education, and all too short to have formed character and habits which should be firmly rooted and grounded before he leaves school.

The marriage of the Indian assistant matron, a student from Teller Institute, Colorado, and the Indian disciplinarian occurred at the school, this being the first Indian couple ever legally married on this reservation. This met with much opposition among the Indians. The parents of neither party witnessed the ceremony.

Church services and Sunday school have been regularly held during the year. Four girls were baptized on Easter Sunday by Rev. J. Plocher, the resident Lutheran missionary, being the first ever baptized at this place.

Supervisor F. M. Couser has been a welcome visitor at the school. The school was also visited by Inspector W. J. McConnell.

School closed on the 17th of June, with the usual dinner to parents and relatives, the children eagerly scattering to the filth and degradation of camp life, from which they can not become weaned in the short time they are in this school, and while living in such close proximity to it that they are in almost daily contact with it.

Permit me to express my appreciation of courtesies and favors received during my administration.

Very respectfully,

(Mrs.) Lydia Hunt Wright,
Superintendent.

Capt. W. J. Nicholson,
Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent, San Carlos, Ariz.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

Jackson, Cal., *July 30, 1899.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as farmer in charge of Digger Indian Reservation, near Jackson, Cal.

The reservation has 320 acres, steep rocky hills, of a light granite soil, covered with brush and second growth of pine; inclosed with a barb-wire fence of 3 wires (needs to be one more wire and some more posts, posts being too far apart). The Indians with my assistance, cleared off about 10 acres, which gave them 70 cords of wood, at $2.50 per cord.

The land cleared was plowed and seeded to grass, with several other small pieces, making 16 acres, from which I harvested 7 tons of hay. Had the Indians to plant 4 acres to garden, and off the 4 acres was raised 1,500 pounds of potatoes, 500 pounds of dry beans, 500 pounds onions, 150 melons, 75 pumpkins, besides other vegetables—corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, pease, beets, etc. Must have plenty of water to irrigate to raise gardens. Will try to more than duplicate the above this fiscal year 1900.

The Digger Indians are not industrious—very lazy. The women do most of the work. In warm weather the men lie in the shade and sleep; are great beggars; get too much intoxicating liquor; when under the influence of same are very abusive and mean. Should have some blankets for beds, clothing for men, women, and children.

The majority of the Indians on the reservation are very old and infirm; you can't expect them to do much. However, they have cleared 10 acres of land, made one-fourth mile new road, repaired 1 mile of old, made 80 rods of new fence, repaired 45 rods of old, and raised quite an amount of garden vegetables.

Number of males above 18 years of age, 8; number of females above 14 years of age, 11; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 5. Have no Indian children attending school.

The 8 dwelling houses occupied by the Indians are built of sawed lumber. Size of each house, 16 by 20 feet, with 8-foot shed on one side. With a little repair will be comfortable for winter. The Government buildings consist of 2 dwelling houses, 1 apple house, 1 fruit dryer, 1 barn, 2 stock sheds, and 3 Indian houses not occupied. All need some repair, which I will have done before the rainy season.

The three Government horses are in good condition. The Indian's horses are old and very poor; they are too lazy to take care of them.

Very respectfully,

Geo. O. Grist,
Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.