

TEMECULA INDIAN TROUBLES  
NEWS PAPER ARTICLES - 1875

Then related to an effort of  
mine to keep the Mission Indians  
back and quiet tonight.

Jernicula Indian Co.  
1875



**Justice for the Temecula Indians**

The case of the Temecula Indians must be regarded as a very hard one indeed. They had for a very long time been located on a ranch in San Diego county. So far as information extends in relation to them they were peaceable and quiet. They have worked to support themselves and have been a trouble neither to the Government nor the settlers. But lately there came a decision that the lands upon which they were gathered belonged to private parties, and not to the Government. The machinery of the law was put in motion against them and they were ejected. They have suffered no more than white people would under like circumstances, but the point involved is one that the Indian mind could never grasp. It would be vain to attempt to make them understand how the Government lost its rights in the premises. There are five thousand of them, men, women and children. They are homeless wanderers over the winter is upon them, and they have no shelter, neither have they any accumulation of provisions. It should surprise no one, therefore, if these simple-minded savages should be, at the present time, in no available frame of mind. Rumors of impending trouble are constantly transcribed by the telegraph. Not only are the Temecula Indians highly exasperated, but the tribes located in the neighboring counties. In their simple and direct logic they are coming to the conclusion that all Indians are to be expelled from their homes, in the fate of their brethren at Temecula they read their own.

In almost all Indian disturbances there are two sides. In this, however, there does not appear to be more than one. These Indians should receive from the General Government an amount of land equal in every respect to that from which they have been dispossessed. They should also be reimbursed for whatever improvements they have made on the ranch from which they have been driven. Fortunately Congress will soon be in session, and can remedy the wrong which has been done. But how shall this vast body of aborigines be kept mean-while from resorting to desperate measures? Much depends on the agent who is in charge of them. From what has transpired in relation to his official conduct he appears to be an honest, conscientious man. But it will not be wise for him to keep on continually asserting that he is powerless and that nothing can be done. This can result in nothing else but some foolish and desperate act of vengeance on the part of the Indians.

Leading firm unnecessarily attempted to make the conditions so exacting as to crush the lucky firm altogether, but the generosity of the Messrs. Harpers and others was too much for it. And the firm will soon resume business again. The Liverade Press, whose books are favorably known on either side of the ocean, has by press a number of very reasonable and desirable works. Among others, by Lind & Houghton, is "The Letters of Mrs. Ann Adams to her Husband," written during the war of the Revolution, being a new edition of a book which has a special interest at this time, and is likely from its intrinsic value to take rank among the standard books.

**DANIEL WEBSTER'S HOME.**  
It was only a few days ago that I visited the country home of the Marshfield statesman, who, though dead, "still lives." The beauty and quietude of the secluded country home and ocean-bordered farm of Webster is one of the attractions of the Old Colony. Under its former owner the estate embraced fifteen hundred acres, but it is now reduced, by sales and otherwise, to about three hundred and fifty acres. The place is two miles from the sea, in the midst of locust and elm trees, planted by Mr. Webster's own hands. On the four trees four trees attract especial attention, from the fact that Mr. Webster watched their growth with more than ordinary significance. Two of the trees, graceful oaks, were planted early one morning by the bereaved father, in memory of his son Edward and his daughter Julia, who died within a few months of each other. The mansion house is a typical American structure, although it has no pretentious grandeur that accords with the spot. The library to this day is left as nearly as possible as it was at Mr. Webster's death. The great massive writing-table, the favorite chair, the bustures, etc., still remain as mementoes of other years, and recall the great life with which they were associated. Among the notable portraits that adorn the high vaulted walls are those of the Webster family, the most conspicuous one being that of Mr. Webster, by J. H. B. The portrait of another of Major Edward Webster, in the uniform of the Massachusetts Mexican volunteers. In the dining-room there are many pictures of favorite cattle. The star chamber is a room, and the room in which the great statesman died seems death-like as it was on the eventful morning when he passed away.

**HORRORS OF CLARENCE'S DREAM.**  
New Hampshire, one of our sister states, has made itself infamous during the past year on account of the high number of atrocious murders committed within her limits. During the past twelve months there have been no less than a dozen poisoning cases, three or four hangings, and several deliberate murders in which the victims' heads have been cut off. The last horror there came to our ears a few days ago, the victim being a young lady of fifteen years, named Josie Langmaid, and the scene of the tragedy, Farnham. The details of the affair are simply appalling, and some of them unfit for publication. Miss Langmaid was not only insulted and outraged, but her body was cut to pieces, the head having been severed from the trunk, and found one hundred rods from the body. Miss Langmaid was a promising young lady and an excellent scholar. She was on her way to attend the village high school, a mile and a half away, and nobody entertained a single thought of the handsome and happy maiden would need company for protection. But her failure to appear at school gave rise to terrible suspicions which were too terribly realized. New Hampshire, as well as Massachusetts seems to be infested with a gang or gangs of blood-thirsty villains whose baser passions are worked out on the innocent and helpless of the rural districts. The murderer of the Langmaid girl is unknown. It has come to pass that to read in New England is safe by day or night for a child or woman to walk alone, perhaps it would be a good idea to allow Judge Lynch to prevail for a season.

**A NEW SPECIES OF FRAUD.**  
One of the recently developed species of outrageous fraud is the so-called "instalment plan" of selling goods to persons who are not in circumstances to pay cash for articles of need and utility. Among these frauds is the sewing machine

# THE WEEKLY UNION.

City and County Official Press.

Thursday, October 24, 1873.

Thursday, October 7, 1873.

## The Temecula Indian Troubles.

By those who are acquainted with the character of the Indians of Southern California, and with their condition in the conflict with civilization which has been pressed upon them within a few years past, the intelligence published on our local page this morning will be read with grave concern. These Indians, peaceable in the ordinary tenor of their lives, and slow to anger, are terrible when roused to excitement and implacable in their resentment. We must consider the facts in the present case to arrive at a proper conception of the danger that impends. The Indians of Temecula were born on the land from which they have lately been ejected and have always regarded it as their own. Moreover, year after year, for many years past they have been visited by agents of the Government who have always assured them that their title to the lands they occupied was good, and that the Government would maintain them in it. The chiefs, too, have for some years past been in the habit of going over to Los Angeles for legal advice, and Olegario, the head chief, (a man of remarkable intelligence and also of strong passions) has a lawyer regularly retained in that city. The legal counsellors of the Indians have added their assurances to those of the Government Agents. When, therefore, the

Indians, finding themselves wronged for them to regard themselves as wronged injured people, and the outbreak now threatened is likely to prove a very serious matter unless it is promptly taken in hand. Our local authorities are powerless to deal with it. Nothing can be effected but by the presence of troops in sufficient force to preserve the peace and to enforce a properly devised plan of adjustment on the part of the Government. General Schofield has been telegraphed on the subject by the Sheriff and District Attorney of the county, and it is hoped that he will act promptly in sending military assistance, for every hour's delay is full of danger to the settlers in that distant and sparsely populated section.

Unquestionably these Indians have been hardly treated, and they are objects of sympathy. But when we ask the question, "Who is to blame? we have no right to find fault with the persons who have honestly bought and paid for the Rancho and who want the use of their property; nor have we any right to impugn the Court whose decree has established them in the possession of their own; although this has been flippantly done by the San Francisco Chronicle, in some remarks on this case. There are two sides to this Indian question in Southern California; but, of all the agents sent here by the Government, only one, Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, has recognized that fact. He saw both sides, studied the situation and reported a plan of adjustment which was endorsed by all the leading citizens of these counties as practical and equitable for the ranchmen and the Indians.

## The Temecula Indians.

The San Francisco Call has an editorial article under this heading, which we quote at length, because it is conspicuous among the many extraordinary misstatements of fact regarding the Temecula case that have appeared in the newspapers of San Francisco and Sacramento. But one of the leading journals of those cities—the *Albion*—has spoken with any knowledge of the truth of the matter. Says the *Call*: "There is no doubt but that these Indians have been subjected to a great outrage. Ignorant of the processes of perfecting paper titles to land, they observed the good old way which secured actual titles before courts and lawyers were invented. They lived on their land, built houses, cultivated the soil, imitated the manners and customs of civilization. One day the news came to them that a man who had ridden over their land had perfected a paper title to it, and wanted to take possession. This was rather bad news for well-behaved Indians, who had made up their minds to work for a living. Some of them, imitating the habits of civilization, drank more whisky than was good for them. In this condition they talked of war, and on the strength of this talk telegrams were dispatched to the capital asking for troops and arms. A correspondent of *The Call*, who has recently visited the Indians, states that they have given up their lands under protest, and will abide the final decision of the authorities at Washington. The agent of the claimants had endeavored to induce them to sign a forty-days' lease, but the Indians, under advice, had declined to do so, on the ground that it would be a recognition of the claimants' right to land which in law and justice belongs to them. It is to be hoped that justice will at last be done to the owners and occupants of the soil."

Once more we recite the facts in this case:

The Temecula Rancho was patented to Louis Vignes by the United States on January 18th, 1860. The Rancho subsequently passed under the ownership of various parties, and in April, 1873, it was purchased by a company of Spanish capitalists resident in San Francisco, who paid for it and the adjoining Fauba grant (also patented in 1860) the sum of \$77,055.

The new proprietors immediately stocked the Rancho with sheep, and placed it in charge of Mr. J. Marieta, who has since resided on the premises as agent.

In June, 1873, at the request of the proprietors, the Sheriff of San Diego county served notice upon the Indian occupants of the Rancho that the fee simple ownership of the lands vested in the purchasers of the Rancho. This was more than two years ago.

Olegario, a shrewd Indian, who subsists by contributions levied upon the working members of the band over whom he claims chieftanship, under the counsel of a lawyer in Los Angeles, advised the Indian occupants of the Temecula Rancho not to recognize the title of the owners.

Suit was commenced in the Fifteenth District Court of San Francisco by the purchasers of the grant to obtain possession, which was decided in their favor, and the Indians were notified of the judgment of the Court over one year ago. The Indians have since persisted in

San Diego

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graphed on the subject by the Sheriff and District Attorney of the county, and it is hoped that he will act promptly in sending military assistance, for every hour's delay is full of danger to the settlers in that distant and sparsely populated section.

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with this question upon any basis are criminally wrong; and it is to such attempts in the past that will be due any trouble that may now fall upon our people in the interior. A sympathy with the Indians that ignores the rights of white property-holders and settlers is the most pernicious thing that can befall the Indians, for its effect is only to postpone action that alone can save them from going to the wall in a hopeless contest with an advancing civilization. This question would have been happily settled to the permanent advantage of the Indians in this county, long ago, but for the effusive gush of the superannuated Washington hangers-on who have from time to time been sent here in the capacity of "agents," and the silly twaddle of such newspapers as the Chronicle, that use the Indian question as one of the stock subjects for humanitarian fine writing.

The blame in this case falls wholly upon the Government at Washington. The Department within whose purview the matter falls has been thoroughly advised of the facts. It was known in Washington over two years ago that the Pauba and Temecula Ranches had been purchased by their present owners, and that this suit in ejectment had been commenced. The condition of the Indians and their relation to the rancho owners was fully and ably reported upon by Mr. Wetmore a year ago. Why has the Government delayed to act? It has no right to confiscate the property of Messrs. Sanjurjo, Marietta and Pujol, the owners of the Temecula Rancho. If it wants to keep the Indians upon that rancho why does it not buy the land and pay the owners for it? Or, let it buy other land and make homes for the Indians there. All these things have been pointed out to the Government often enough. And now if property is destroyed, and blood is shed, the Government alone is responsible for it.

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The Indians have since persisted in refusing to recognize the title of the purchasers of the Rancho, and have very much embarrassed them in their operations. The stock owned by the Indians has been a constant source of annoyance, ranging over the whole tract and interfering with the sheep business of the proprietors.

Therefore, after due notice the judgment of the Court was in September last put in execution against the Indians, and the title of the proprietors. Some of the Indians, who signed leases, were permitted to remain.

More than two years ago, and from time to time since, these facts were and have been laid before the Interior Department at Washington, and the necessity of making provision for the Temecula Indians has been clearly and urgently set forth.

To sum up: The persons at whose suit the Temecula Indians have been ejected are not "claimants," in the sense conveyed by the Call; they are the lawful owners of the land, which they have in good faith bought and paid for, and which they hold under the highest title—a United States Patent. They have never attempted to take any advantage of the Indian occupants; but, on the contrary, gave them early and explicit notification concerning the title of the lands.

These are plain, indisputable facts, and in the light of them the utter nonsense of the Call's remarks will be apparent. Of course, these Indians should be provided with homes. But it is the business of the Government, not of the owners of the Temecula Rancho, to do this. The sympathy for Olegario's people expressed by the Call and other journals cannot be sufficiently admired. In the ardor of their benevolence they would cheerfully appropriate the property of private citizens to make homes for the Indians. It reminds us of the patriotism of the lamented A. Ward, who was prepared to sacrifice all of his wife's relations upon the altar of his country.

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It is estimated that during the last 75 years \$14,000,000,000 in gold and silver have been dug out of the ground. The relation which silver bears to gold is about 1 to 15. But the sum total is nearly 2 to 1. But

**The Temecula Indian Trouble.**

Nearly all of our San Francisco and Sacramento exchanges contain editorial articles on the Indian troubles at Temecula, in this county, in which the question is discussed with the usual ignorance of the facts in the case and disregard of its merits. Only one journal, the *Alla*, (whose remarks are published elsewhere) speaks with any knowledge of the subject.

The *Sacramento Record-Union* says, endorsing General Schofield's dispatch: "The people who are now alarmed for themselves ought to have foreseen this danger when they undertook to abuse the Indians."

The *San Francisco Bulletin* says: "The Indians threaten to massacre the white settlers in retaliation for their ejection from the land upon which they were settled, and to which every evidence yet published indicates they were entitled in justice, if not in law."

The *Chronicle* says: "The ejection of the Temecula Indians from their homes under the forms of law has already resulted in consequences alarming to the actors in that cruel business." The *Chronicle* quotes General Schofield approvingly as follows:

This should have been thought of before the Indians were driven to desperation. The local authorities having chosen to act without the knowledge of the United States Government, have put it beyond my power to prevent retaliation by the Indians.

And adds: "The rebuke is severe, but we are not prepared to say it is undeserved. . . . If the Indians of the vicinity are really so dangerous and warlike as Sheriff Hunsaker now represents, ordinary prudence would have admonished the civil authorities to delay the enforcement of the writ of dispossession until arrangements could be perfected to protect the settlers against the possible consequences."

To begin with General Schofield and the *Chronicle*, we have to point to the fact that the proceedings in ejection were undertaken by citizens of San Francisco (owners of the Rancho) in the Fifteenth District Court of San Francisco, whence the writ of ejection issued; that all the "actors in that cruel business" are San Franciscans; and that none of the settlers in the Temecula region have had any thing whatever to do with the origin of the troubles; that, on the contrary, they have always lived on terms of amity with the Indians. Sheriff Hunsaker is a sworn officer of the law, and simply performed his bounden duty in executing the mandate of the Court. The representations made to General Schofield by the Sheriff were based upon the fact that the Supervisor of the district in which Temecula is included had just arrived from that place and had made application to him (the Sheriff) for protection for the settlers. Not having the resources to afford such protection as seemed imperatively needed by the

case of the Indian occupation of Ranchos or Mexican grants in this county, the Government has forced upon the owners of these tracts a charge that belongs to itself. It has virtually confiscated private property for the use of its Indian wards.

Let us take this present case of the Temecula Indians as an illustration. The facts here are these. Two adjoining grants, the Ranchos Temecula and Pauba, were patented by the United States to Louis Vignes. These tracts have passed under the ownership of various parties, and were finally purchased in 1873 by some Spanish gentlemen of capital in San Francisco, whose purpose it was to engage in the sheep-growing business in this county upon a large scale. Large flocks of sheep were brought in and an agent and manager (Mr. Marietta) was placed in charge of the establishment. It was found that the very best portion of the Temecula Rancho was occupied by an Indian village, to the serious embarrassment of the operations of the proprietors. The owners of the Rancho very naturally desired to have the run of the land they had purchased, and took steps to secure possession in the Courts. The Indians were then—two years ago— notified of the action taken, and ample time was granted before executing the writ of ejection, in the anticipation that the Government whose patent to the lands had heretofore been given, would perform its duty in making provision for the Indians.

The Interior Department at Washington has perfect knowledge of the facts in this and similar cases, but has contented itself with sending Commissioners from time to time to assure the Indians of the good intentions of the Government, instead of promptly taking steps to provide for them. The present trouble is the result of that delay.

The Indians of Southern California have been shamefully neglected by the Government. They have ever been industrious and well disposed, and they are regarded with kindness by our people. But now, where six years ago there were a thousand white settlers there are to-day more than ten thousand, and the white settlement goes on with increasing rapidity. Something must be done at once for the Indians; sympathy will not help them. Nor can the Government shoulder off its responsibility upon the citizens.

We have here briefly recited the plain facts bearing on this question, and we ask the press to give them an intelligent consideration. The remedy for the troubles which must arise is not to be found in cheap expressions of sympathy by uninformed persons; but in that practical action by the Government which shall secure the rights of the Indians without trenching upon the rights of the owners of lands in Southern California, and without retarding the settlement and development of the country by a civilized population.

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The remarks of the *Bulletin* indicate an impression upon the part of the writer that the Temecula Indians have been deprived of lands to which they possessed an equitable title, and this touches the gist of the subject. It is quite time that the facts relative to the whole question of the condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California should be understood; and that the utterances of the press thereon should be governed by an impartial consideration of the merits of that question. We have heretofore briefly set forth these facts, and the article from the *Alla*, published in another column, covers the same ground.

Under the Mexican Government of California, the Indian occupants of lands enjoyed a certain protection and the possession of their homes was guaranteed to them; but when the American rule succeeded, no provision was made for the landed rights of the Indians. They have had no title under our Government; they cannot preempt public lands, and they hold their homes thereon only by the precarious tenure of sufferance. Every day as the settlement and development of this section of the State progresses, these poor people are driven closer to the wall, and they must very soon become outcasts and vagabonds unless the National Government makes proper provision for them. And the Government has now persistently neglected its duty in this regard for more than twenty-five years; notwithstanding the most urgent and repeated representations of intelligent and humane citizens of Southern California of the necessity for action. In the

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alta - Oct 4.

# THE TEMECULA INDIANS.

## HISTORY OF THE GRANT CONTROVERSY.

### The Impotency of the Government.

The troubles with the Indians in San Diego county, of which the Alta's despatches yesterday gave the latest accounts, were recently noticed in Sheriff Hunsaker arrived in the city yesterday from Temecula, where he has executed the order of ejectment some time since served upon the Indian occupants of that rancho. The order was carried out without difficulty, as will be related below. Meanwhile we propose briefly to sketch the facts in this case so that the public may have a proper understanding of them.

In May, 1875, the ranches Fentes and Temecula were purchased by Messrs. Banjurjo, Marietta and Fajol, who intended to stock the lands with sheep and enter largely into the production of wool. The charge of the property and the general management of the business was placed in the hands of Mr. Marietta, who has since resided at Temecula. In the latter part of May the proprietors applied to the Sheriff in this county to send a Deputy to the Indians, about 100 in number, who had long occupied the choicest portions of the Temecula rancho, to give them legal notice that the fee simple ownership vested in the purchasers of the grant, these Indians, having, from long usage, become impressed with the belief that the land was theirs by prescriptive right.

#### NOTICE WAS THEREUPON SERVED

Upon the Indians, who were clearly informed of the late purchase of the property by Messrs. Banjurjo, Marietta and Fajol, and it was distinctly stated that the object of the owners was that the title should be legally recognized, they having no desire to drive out the Indians and their property. No attention was, however, paid to this notification by the Indians, and a suit in ejectment became necessary to protect the rights of the purchasers of the property. The owners of the rancho have constantly treated the Indians with the utmost kindness and forbearance, and have given them all the time they have asked to make trees to deposit, but they have been badly advised by designing men, and ignorantly counseled by Government agents, and have finally remained on the premises in the belief that they could not legally be removed.

On the 9th of September instant, Sheriff Hunsaker proceeded to Temecula and served papers in ejectment upon all the male Indians that were then on the rancho, and on the 10th he visited Olegario, the head chief, and also served a notice upon him. The Indians were given until the 20th instant to remove their property beyond the lines of the rancho.

#### THE EJECTMENT.

On Monday, September 20th, Sheriff Hunsaker went to Temecula to execute the writ of ejectment. The Indians asked that further time be granted them, that they might consult with their chief Olegario, but as they had previously been granted all the time they had requested, it was not believed that any good would come of further postponement, and the Sheriff proceeded to perform his duty. On that day three of the Indian families were dispossessed, a fourth family desired delay until the next day, which was given them, until 8 o'clock in the morning; at half past 8 the next morning, none of them appearing with any further request, the Sheriff went on to execute the law.

#### MR. MARIETTA

Told the Indians, before beginning to dispossess them, that any of them who chose to recognize his title by signing a lease could remain on the premises for forty days, so as to have ample time to take off their crops, move off their houses and all their property. Seven of the families signed the lease and remained for the time specified. The rest, about two-thirds of the whole number, declined to do so, and were ejected.

The dispossession was finally accomplished on Wednesday, the 23d, and their stock was driven over the line to them. The rancho owners do not want to touch the property of the Indians, and have told them to remove it, which they will probably do. After the Indians found that they were legally obliged to go, they behaved very well, giving the Sheriff no trouble. Neither Sheriff Hunsaker nor Mr. Marietta thinks there can be any difficulty consequent upon this ejectment, which the Indians have long known was impending, unless it is wrought about by the

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**BAD COUNSEL.**

Of evil-minded men, who hope to make money out  
of these simple people, or by the equally pernicious  
advice of ignorant persons like the "agents" sent to  
them by Washington authorities in years past. That  
they may be badly advised is, indeed, not unlikely;  
but the Government must bear the responsibility of  
any evil that may result, for it has been fully placed  
in possession of the facts, but has delayed action  
that should long since have been taken. The  
time has now come when the Government must act  
immediately if there is any honest citizen on the part  
of the authorities to do anything for the Indians and  
to prevent troubles that may become serious.

**THE PRESENT DANGER.**

And it is a constant danger, arises from the facility  
with which the Indians obtain intoxicating liquors.  
Whether they get whiskey from Los Angeles, whether  
white villains carry it to them and sell it among  
them, or whether they obtain it from some of the  
trading places in the interior, is not known to us;  
but they do get it, and when they become restless or  
excited they resort to liquor, and then they are mad-  
men and ripe for mischief.

Mr. Murietta, on his way into town on Thurs-  
day, was met by two Indians near Monserate. They  
were intoxicated and much excited, and stopped  
him, demanding to know why he had turned out  
the Indians at Temeocula and torn down their  
houses. Mr. M. explained to them what had been  
done and that nothing had been "torn down" and  
they left him; but if he had not been able to talk  
to them in Spanish, there would have been trouble  
with them.

**THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

Or rather its want of policy, was referred to by the  
San Diego Union of the 23d Inst. Speaking of Mr.  
Dryden, the Special Agent for the Mission Indians,  
it says:

So far as Rev. Mr. Dryden is concerned, we  
doubt if he has yet been invested by the Govern-  
ment with any power to act in the premises. The  
Government has for a long time been pursuing a  
very bad policy concerning the Indians of Southern  
California. It would have been better if it had  
done absolutely nothing at all. Every year the Gov-  
ernment sends an Agent to palaver with the Indians;  
he comes, he palavers, and makes his report to  
the Secretary of the Interior; the report is deposited  
in a pigeon-hole in the Indian Bureau, and that is  
the end of it. A year ago Mr. Charles A. Wetmore  
was sent here in the capacity of special agent to  
visit and report upon the condition of the Mission  
Indians. He was the first and only man ever sent  
here who had any comprehension of the duties of  
his position. He performed his work intelligently  
and well, and submitted a report which had the en-  
dorsement of the entire press and people of Southern  
California, and which only had to be carried out to  
settle the Indian question in this section of  
the State upon a permanent and just basis,  
alike beneficial to Indians and whites. Instead of  
action, however, nearly a year later Rev. Mr. Dryden  
(a gentleman for whom we entertain a high personal  
regard) was appointed "Agent for the Mission In-  
dians," with headquarters at Los Angeles. He has  
lately stated in a letter to the Union that "the pre-  
liminaries of a plan are being arranged which we  
hope" "will adjust and settle the conflicting rela-  
tions between the Indians, the settlers and grant-  
holders so as to do justice to the interests of all."  
And that "the facts of the situation have been stated  
to the Department, and definite instructions will  
soon be received."

There has certainly been enough of "examining  
and reporting" and the people want it to stop.  
These numerous talks with the Indians simply have  
the effect of exciting their apprehension, or of awak-  
ing expectations which are not to be realized. The  
Department has all the information it can possibly  
want—all that it can ever obtain, and what is wanted  
is that it shall act; stop palavering and act. Let it  
have a policy of some kind and take the proper  
measures to carry it out.

"We know that Mr. Wetmore's plan has been care-  
fully studied by the oldest and best citizens of  
Southern California, and that they have urged that  
it be adopted. What the Government means by its  
contemptible shilly-shallying policy of delay no  
mortal man can tell. If there is trouble with the  
Indians of Southern California the Government at  
Washington will be wholly responsible for it."

tion against the  
plained

THE TEMECULA INDIANS.

The trouble with the Temecula Indians in San Diego county involves the Mission Indian question. It also brings to mind an urgent joint request which was made by the Congressional delegation from California, and the United States Senators from California, Nevada, Oregon and the delegate from Arizona, for the establishment of a military post at San Diego. This request set forth in a forcible manner the necessity for a military post at that place, and particularly predicted the troubles now impending. It was referred by the Secretary of War to General Schofield, whose report would settle the question. In his despatch to the San Diego county officers, yesterday, General Schofield complained because he had not been consulted before the trouble was brought on. He has probably forgotten that the people of that section have grown weary in demanding the attention of the War Department, and have had no other recourse except to fight it out for themselves and take the chances. However, we know that the General intends to do all that he can for the people, and it is probable that this trouble, whether it becomes serious

INDIAN OUTCASTS.

The Indian scare in San Diego County is more worthy of consideration than is generally supposed. There are three thousand Mission Indians in that county, all unprovided by law with homes. Conflicts are impending with all of them. They are deserving of more earnest attention by the Government, and our Congressional delegation should attend to their wants.

DELEGATION.

What the Indians at Los Angeles. Yet the Press is an official

about on their own resources and live in a distant city, quarantined at the Alvarado Tile House. It looks very much as though some one were using this Delegation for a purpose, whether for good or not does not yet appear. The public should recollect that these "outcast Indians," about twenty families, are in no worse condition than twenty-five hundred others in the county of San Diego, nor are they worse off than white laborers, who do not own real estate. There is nothing to prevent them from living as the other Indians live, and as they lived before, trespassers in law upon the lands of the Whites, or in the neighborhood of their Indian relations. The piteous howl which comes from Olegatio is a bid for supplies from the Government, which should not be given. What is wanted is simply provision

settled. They are entitled to work for their living, and other means of being taken from the Temecula

THE TEMECULA INDIANS.

Throughout the southern part of the State, more especially in San Diego county, there are large numbers of Indian villages. Some of these villages are on public lands and some on private ranches; but for neither has the Government made any provision or reservation to secure the Indians in their homes. As the progress of settlement goes on, the conflict between settlers and Indians increases. Now, it requires an appropriation by Congress to settle these Indians in homes of their own. This may be done, in part, by purchasing the lands on which the Indians live, or by purchasing other lands upon which to remove them. The delay of the Government in acting, and the unwillingness of Congress to appropriate money, unless it be for hostile Indians, have resulted in the troubles now impending. Private ranch owners demand the possession of their property; fanatical Indian lovers have counseled the Indians that they cannot legally be removed, and an incompetent Indian Agent adds to the confusion by his want of sound advice. The consequence is that the Indian outcasts are in rebellion against the whites. This matter will be explained

Oct 4

Oct 8

Oct 10

Oct 3

**THE TEMECULA INDIANS.**

The trouble with the Temecula Indians in San Diego county involves the whole Mission Indian question. It also brings to mind an urgent joint request which was made by the Congressional delegation from California, and the United States Senators from California, Nevada, Oregon and the delegate from Arizona, for the establishment of a military post at San Diego. This request set forth in a forcible manner the necessity for a military post at that place, and particularly predicted the troubles now impending. It was referred by the Secretary of War to General Schofield, whose report would settle the question. In his despatch to the San Diego county officers, yesterday, General Schofield complained because he had not been consulted before the trouble was brought on. He has probably forgotten that the people of that section have grown weary in demanding the attention of the War Department, and have had no other recourse except to fight it out for themselves and take the chances. However, we know that the General intends to do all that he can for the people, and it is probable that this trouble, whether it becomes serious

**OLEGARIO AGAIN AT LOS ANGELES.**

Olegario has arrived in Los Angeles with a delegation of Indians from the Temecula band. What he has gone to Los Angeles for is hard to tell. The Indian Agent is at San Diego, and there is no one at Los Angeles to help him, except to get into trouble. Yet the accomplished Agent of the Associated Press speaks of them as though they had come on an official errand. The truth of it is that these Indians are not suffering very much if they can travel about on their own resources and live in a distant city, quartered at the Alvarado Tile House. It looks very much as though some one were using this Delegation for a purpose, whether for good or not does not yet appear. The public should recollect that these "outcast Indians," about twenty families, are in no worse condition than twenty-five hundred others in the county of San Diego, nor are they worse off than white laborers, who do not own real estate. There is nothing to prevent them from living as the other Indians live, and as they lived before, trespassers in law upon the lands of the Whites, or in the neighborhood of their Indian relations. The piteous howl which comes from Olegario is a bid for supplies from the Government, which should not be given. What is wanted is simply provision for securing them in settlements, so as to check their vagrant disposition. Otherwise they are able to check for their lives and

other men. In being ejected from the Temecula ranch, they have suffered what white settlers on whom Spanish ranches have frequently suffered. People should not permit their sympathies to run away with their judgment in the matter. The case is our usual enough without this nonsense from Olegario, but Drunkenness and prostitution is what is the matter with the Mission Indians, and to correct this so as to prevent, as far as possible, the evil effects upon their wives and themselves is the great problem. If they in there to be treated as citizens, then treat them as resident citizens and let them alone as other citizens citizens let alone; if they are Indians and wards, let the Government exercise its control over them and prevent their vagrancy.

was a had ~~been~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~past~~ ~~before~~, that they have abandoned the field, and the present results are the legitimate consequences. It is time now that Senator Sargent should give this matter a little attention, and hereafter, if he would take a little notice from those competent to give it, his recommendation for appointments would be more satisfactory.

of share was levied on the capital stock of corporation, payable immediately, in United States money, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room No. 17, Hayward's Building, No. 419 California street, San Francisco, California, on or before SATURDAY, the nineteenth (19th) day of October, 1878, and unless payment is made before that date, the said (19th) day of October, 1878, shall be deemed, and advertised for sale, together with the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. M. WILCOX, Secretary,  
Room No. 17, Hayward's Building, No. 419 California street, San Francisco, California.

CHAS. B. NEAL, Secretary,  
Office—Room 2) and 19 Hayward's Building, 419 California street, San Francisco, California.

**Knickerbocker Mining Company.**  
Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California—Location of works, American Flat Mining District, Sierra county, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th day of September, 1878, an assessment (No. 1) of One Dollar (\$1) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room No. 10 Stevenson's Building, San Francisco, California, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1878. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on SATURDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1878, shall be deemed delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Friday, the 5th day of November, 1878, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Directors,  
J. B. SAYES, Secretary,  
Room No. 10 Stevenson's Building, San Francisco, California.

**Meadow Valley Mining Company.**  
Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California—Location of works: Ely Mining District, Lincoln county, Nevada.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the eighteenth (18th) day of September, 1878, an assessment (No. 1) of One Dollar (\$1) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room No. 10 Stevenson's Building, San Francisco, California, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1878.

*Oct 4*  
*Oct 7*

THE TEMECULA INDIANS.

The trouble with the Temecula Indians in San Diego county involves the whole Mission Indian question. It also brings to mind an urgent joint request which was made by the Congressional delegation from California, and the United States Senators from California, Nevada, Oregon and the delegate from Arizona, for the establishment of a military post at San Diego. This request set forth in a forcible manner the necessity for a military post at that place, and particularly predicted the troubles now impending. It was referred by the Secretary of War to General Schofield, whose report would settle the question. In his despatch to the San Diego county officers, yesterday, General Schofield complained because he had not been consulted before the trouble was brought on. He has probably forgotten that the people of that section have grown weary in demanding the attention of the War Department, and have had no other recourse except to fight it out for themselves and take the chance. However, we know that the General intends to do all that he can for the people, and it is probable that this trouble, whether it becomes serious or not, will result in some provision being made for the protection of the extreme portion of our State.

This Indian chief, Olegario, is the client of a Los Angeles lawyer, who ought to be treated to a dose of martial law, if such were possible. This lawyer has for a long time been trying to induce the Mission Indians to believe that they are American citizens, entitled to vote, pre-empt land, etc. The Indians have also been led to believe that they could not be ejected from lands, which they occupied without any known or recognized title. They were encouraged to believe that they had all the rights of American citizens, as well as all the privileges claimed for Indians. The consequence was a serious conflict.

Meanwhile the Government, in appointing a Methodist Minister, who speaks English only and has had no experience among Indians, to assume charge of the interests of Indians, all of whom speak Spanish, and not English, and are Roman Catholics, has failed utterly in securing the cooperation of those who have influence with them.

The ranch men have despaired of ever getting a solution of their difficulties through the medium of the Government, and have sought their own rights in the Courts. The War Department has neglected to provide military protection to the community, though the same has been asked for. The San Diego people are certainly not to blame. They have done all they could to avoid trouble. The Mission Indians are worthy of care and ought to have been provided with homes; but their Indian nature will come out when they are exasperated by the tortures of uncertain government and dire necessity.

The subject has been urged upon the attention of our delegation in Congress very often and forcibly, but without effect. Because the Indians were peaceable, their necessities would not command attention. Moreover after the people interested in doing something to help these Indians had procured a provision in the law for the appointment of a Special Agent to reside among them, the office was seized upon as legitimate plunder and, contrary to the advice of those who had immediate charge of the matter, to please Senator Barstow, the Rev. Dryden was appointed. This was disastrous every one who had worked in the matter before, that they have abandoned the field, and the present results are the legitimate consequences. It is time now that Senator Barstow should give this matter a little attention, and hereafter, if he would take a little advice from those competent to give it, his recommendations for appointments would be more satisfactory.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, 1875, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the sixth day of December, 1875, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. M. RUFFINGTON, Secretary.  
Office—311 California street, over Eliza Insurance Company, entrance 303 California street, San Francisco, California.

Washington and Crocker Gold and Silver Mining Company—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California—Location of works, Nevada—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1875, an assessment (No. 13) of twenty-five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room No. 3, Merchants' Exchange, No. 401 California street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on SATURDAY, the thirtieth day of OCTOBER, 1875, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, the twentieth day of November, 1875, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. D. GLEARY, Secretary.  
Office—Room No. 19, Merchants' Exchange, 401 California street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on MONDAY, the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1875, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1875, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

M. SANDERS, Secretary.  
Office—507 Montgomery street, Room 7, San Francisco, California. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California—Location of works, Nevada—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the ninth day of October, 1875, an assessment (No. 10) of ten cents (10c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 25, Hayward's Building, 419 California street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRTEENTH day of NOVEMBER, 1875, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of November, 1875, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS U. KIRBY, Secretary.  
Office—Room 23, Hayward's Building, 419 California street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1875, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1875, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Directors.

HAYRE, Secretary.  
Office—No. 10 Stevenson's Building, San Francisco, California. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California—Location of works, Nevada—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the eighteenth (18th) day of September, 1875, an assessment (No. 2) of One Dollar (\$1) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room No. 10, Stevenson's Building, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1875, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1875, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Directors.

Meadow Valley Mining Company—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California—Location of works: Ey Mining District, California—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the eighteenth (18th) day of September, 1875, an assessment (No. 2) of One Dollar (\$1) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room No. 10, Stevenson's Building, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of OCTOBER, 1875, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Friday, the 6th day of November, 1875, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Directors.

112-115-157 of General Act of 1875  
NOVEMBER 30  
O. F. Oct 4