

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE ✓

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1872.



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ERRATUM.

The Commissioner very much regrets the error on page 96 of this Report, by which the name of Joseph Parrish is made to appear in the account of the proceedings of the commission for the pacification of the Kiowas, Comanches, &c., instead of that of Edward Parrish. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Media, Pennsylvania, was first appointed on this commission, and, on his declination, his brother, Professor Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, was substituted. In the haste incident to sending to press a report so extensive as the present, the clerical error alluded to escaped notice until the entire edition had been struck off.

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor, in conformity with law, to render the annual report on the Indian affairs of the country, and in so doing beg leave to make it somewhat less formal, and considerably more general and liberal in scope and tone, than would be expected in a simple account of the operations of a bureau for a single year. It has seemed desirable, in recognition of the wide popular interest taken in the dealings of the Government with the Indians, and of the frankly admitted ignorance of the special subject on the part even of those most sincerely interested, to present at this time a pretty full statement of the situation of Indian affairs, and of the policy of the Government in view of that situation. I have, therefore, without attempting anything like a scientific contribution to the history or ethnology of the Indians of this continent, thrown together as much information as possible relating to their present condition, habits, and temper, giving especial prominence to those facts of the situation which may properly go to determine the judgment of the legislator and the private citizen upon the practical questions: What shall be done with the Indian as an obstacle to the progress of settlement and industry? What shall be done with him as a dependent and pensioner on our civilization, when, and so far as, he ceases to oppose or obstruct the extension of railways and of settlement?

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The Indian policy, so called, of the Government, is a policy, and it is not a policy, or rather it consists of two policies, entirely distinct, seeming, indeed, to be mutually inconsistent and to reflect each upon the other: the one regulating the treatment of the tribes which are potentially hostile, that is, whose hostility is only repressed just so long as, and so far as, they are supported in idleness by the Government; the other regulating the treatment of those tribes which, from traditional friendship, from numerical weakness, or by the force of their location, are either indisposed toward, or incapable of, resistance to the demands of the Government. The treatment of the feeble Poncas, and of the friendly Arickarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres of the north is an example of the latter; while the treatment of their insolent and semi-hostile neighbors, the Sioux, furnishes an example of the former. In the same way at the south, the treatment of the well-intentioned Papagoes of Arizona contrasts just as strongly with the dealings of the Government by their traditional enemies, the treacherous and vindictive

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Apaches. This want of completeness and consistency in the treatment of the Indian tribes by the Government has been made the occasion of much ridicule and partisan abuse; and it is indeed calculated to provoke criticism and to afford scope for satire; but it is none the less compatible with the highest expediency of the situation. It is, of course, hopelessly illogical that the expenditures of the Government should be proportioned not to the good but to the ill desert of the several tribes; that large bodies of Indians should be supported in entire indolence by the bounty of the Government simply because they are audacious and insolent, while well-disposed Indians are only assisted to self-maintenance, since it is known they will not fight. It is hardly less than absurd, on the first view of it, that delegations from tribes that have frequently defied our authority and fought our troops, and have never yielded more than a partial and grudging obedience to the most reasonable requirements of the Government, should be entertained at the national capital, feasted, and loaded with presents. There could be no better subject for the lively paragraphist in his best estate, or for the heavy editorial writer on a dull news day, than such a course on the part of the Government. These things can be made to appear vastly amusing, and the unreflecting are undoubtedly influenced in a great degree to the prejudice of the Indian policy by the incessant small-arms fire of squibs and epigrams, even more perhaps than by the ponderous artillery of argument and invective directed against it. And yet, for all this, the Government is right and its critics wrong; and the "Indian policy" is sound, sensible, and beneficent, because it reduces to the minimum the loss of life and property upon our frontier, and allows the freest development of our settlements and railways possible under the circumstances.

The mistake of those who oppose the present Indian policy is not in erroneously applying to the course of the Government the standard they have taken, but in taking an altogether false standard for the purpose. It is not a whit more unreasonable that the Government should do much for hostile Indians and little for friendly Indians than it is that a private citizen should, to save his life, surrender all the contents of his purse to a highwayman; while on another occasion, to a distressed and deserving applicant for charity, he would measure his contribution by his means and disposition at the time. There is precisely the same justification for the course of the Government in feeding saucy and mischievous Indians to repletion, while permitting more tractable and peaceful tribes to gather a bare subsistence by hard work, or what to an Indian is hard work. It is not, of course, to be understood that the Government of the United States is at the mercy of Indians; but thousands of its citizens are, even thousands of families. Their exposed situation on the extreme verge of settlement affords a sufficient justification to the Government for buying off the hostility of the savages, excited and exasperated as they are, and most naturally so, by the invasion of their hunting-grounds and the threatened extinction of game. It would require one hundred thousand troops at least to form a *cordon* behind which our settlements could advance with the extent of range, the unrestrained choice of location, the security of feeling, and the freedom of movement which have characterized the growth of the past three or four years. Indeed, the presence of no military force could give that confidence to pioneer enterprise which the general cessation of Indian hostilities has engendered. Men of an adventurous cast will live and work behind a line of troops with, it is possible, some exhilaration of feeling on that account; but, as a rule, men will not place women and children in situations of even possible peril, nor will they put money

into permanent improvements under such circumstances. Especially has the absence of Indian hostilities been of the highest value, within the last few years, in directing and determining to the extreme frontier the immigrants arriving in such vast numbers on our shores. Americans habituated to the contemplation of this species of danger as one of the features of pioneer life, will scarcely comprehend the reluctance with which men accustomed to the absolute security of person and property in the settled countries of Europe expose themselves and their families to perils of this kind. I was informed by the late president of the Northern Pacific Railroad that it was found almost impossible to hire Swedes and Norwegians to work upon the line of that road, then under construction from the Red River to the Missouri, on account of the vague apprehension of Indian attack which prevailed in connection with the progress of the road through the past summer. As a matter of fact, no well-informed person believed that the savages would undertake any offensive operations whatever until after the Missouri had been crossed and passed at least one hundred miles. But these people, unaccustomed to regard possible torture and murder as one of the conditions of a contract to labor, would refuse high wages rather than subject themselves to the slightest risk. The fact that Americans are more daring and adventurous in the presence of a danger more familiar to them, only constitutes a stronger reason for maintaining the immunity which has, for three years now, been secured by the feeding system. There are innumerable little rifts of agricultural or mining settlements all over the western country which, if unmolested, will in a few years become self-protecting communities, but which, in the event of a general Indian war occurring at the present time, would utterly and instantly disappear, either by abandonment or massacre. The first month of hostilities would see fifty valleys, up which population is now slowly but steadily creeping under cover of the feeding system, swept bare by the horrid atrocities of Indian warfare, or deserted by their affrighted inhabitants, hastily driving before them what of their stock could be gathered at a moment's notice, and bearing away what of their household goods could be carried in their single wagons. Such would be the result even with the most favorable issue of military operations. It is right that those who criticize the policy of the Government toward the Indians, and ridicule it as undignified in its concessions and unstatesman-like in its temporizing with a recognized evil, should fairly face the one alternative which is presented. There is no question of national dignity, be it remembered, involved in the treatment of savages by a civilized power. With wild men, as with wild beasts, the question whether in a given situation one shall fight, coax, or run, is a question merely of what is easiest and safest.

THE USE OF THE MILITARY ARM.

The system now pursued in dealing with the roving tribes dangerous to our frontier population and obstructing our industrial progress, is entirely consistent with, and, indeed, requires the occasional use of the military arm, in restraining or chastising refractory individuals and bands. Such a use of the military constitutes no abandonment of the "peace policy," and involves no disparagement of it. It was not to be expected—it was not in the nature of things—that the entire body of wild Indians should submit to be restrained in their Ishmaelitic proclivities without a struggle on the part of the more audacious to maintain their traditional freedom. In the first announcement made of the reserva-

tion system, it was expressly declared that the Indians should be made as comfortable on, and as uncomfortable off, their reservations as it was in the power of the Government to make them; that such of them as went right should be protected and fed, and such as went wrong should be harassed and scourged without intermission. It was not anticipated that the first proclamation of this policy to the tribes concerned would effect the entire cessation of existing evils; but it was believed that persistence in the course marked out would steadily reduce the number of the refractory, both by the losses sustained in actual conflict and by the desertion of individuals as they should become weary of a profitless and hopeless struggle, until, in the near result, the system adopted should apply without exception to all the then roving and hostile tribes. Such a use of the strong arm of the Government is not war, but discipline. Yet it would seem impossible for many persons to apprehend any distinction between a state of general Indian war, and the occasional use of the regular military force of the country in enforcing the reservation policy, or punishing sporadic acts of outrage on the part of disaffected individuals or bands. Such persons appear to think that the smallest degree of Indian hostilities is equivalent to the largest degree of such hostilities, or at least to hold that if we are to have any Indian troubles whatever—if everything in the conduct of Indian affairs is not to be as calm and serene as a summer day—we might just as well have all the Indians of the continent on our hands at once. Upon the other side, many persons zealously and painfully intent on securing justice to the aborigines of the country, bewail the slightest use of the military in carrying out the reservation system and repressing depredations, as in effect a making of war upon the Indians and a resort to the bloody methods of the past. This misunderstanding in regard to the occasional use of force in making effective and universal the policy of peace, has led no small portion of the press of the country to treat the more vigorous application of the scourge to refractory Indians which has characterized the operations of the last three months as an abandonment of the peace policy itself, whereas it is, in fact, a legitimate and essential part of the original scheme which the Government has been endeavoring to carry out, with prospects of success never more bright and hopeful than to-day.

It will be sufficient, perhaps, to mark the distinction, to say that a general Indian war could not be carried on with the present military force of the United States, or anything like it. Regiments would be needed where now are only companies, and long lines of posts would have to be established for the protection of regions which, under the safeguard of the feeding system, are now left wholly uncovered. On the other hand, by the reservation system and the feeding system combined, the occasions for collision are so reduced by lessening the points of contact, and the number of Indians available for hostile expeditions involving exposure, hardship, and danger is so diminished through the appeal made to their indolence and self-indulgence, that the Army in its present force is able to deal effectively with the few marauding bands which refuse to accept the terms of the Government.

THE FORBEARANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is unquestionably true that the Government has seemed somewhat tardy in proceeding under the second half of the reservation policy, and in applying the scourge to individuals and bands leaving their prescribed limits without authority, or for hostile purposes. This has been

partly from a legitimate deference to the conviction of the great body of citizens that the Indians have been in the past unjustly and cruelly treated, and that great patience and long forbearance ought to be exercised in bringing them around to submission to the present reasonable requirements of the Government, and partly from the knowledge on the part of the officers of the Government charged with administering Indian affairs, that, from the natural jealousy of these people, their sense of wrongs suffered in the past, and their suspiciousness arising from repeated acts of treachery on the part of the whites; from the great distance of many bands and individuals from points of personal communication with the agents of the Government, and the absence of all means of written communication with them; from the efforts of abandoned and degraded whites, living among the Indians and exerting much influence over them, to misrepresent the policy of the Government, and to keep alive the hostility and suspicion of the savages; and, lastly, from the extreme untrustworthiness of many of the interpreters on whom the Government is obliged to rely for bringing its intentions to the knowledge of the Indians; that by the joint effect of all these obstacles, many tribes and bands could come very slowly to hear, comprehend, and trust the professions and promises of the Government.

Such being the sentiment of the general community, that forbearance was due to the Indians on account of past wrongs; and such the knowledge on the part of the Government of difficulties to be encountered in fully acquainting these people with its benevolent intentions, all the resources of expostulation and conciliation have been exhausted before the aid of the military arm has been invoked. It is not a matter for wonder or blame that communities which suffer, meanwhile, from the continuance of the evil should complain bitterly and accuse the Government of inaction, without inquiring very closely whether the evil is not the result of a previous wrong on the part of those to whose evil as to whose good things they succeed alike, or whether their present troubles are not the waves of a storm that is over and past. But it is the duty of the Government to act in the premises with a somewhat broader view and more philosophical temper than is to be expected of those who are actually smarting in their families and their property from the scourge of Indian depredations.

The patience and forbearance exercised have been fully justified in their fruits. The main body of the roving Indians have, with good grace or with ill grace, submitted to the reservation system. Of those who still remain away from the assigned limits, by far the greater part are careful to do so with as little offense as possible; and when their range is such as for the present not to bring them into annoying or dangerous contact with the whites, this Office has, from motives of economy, generally been disposed to allow them to pick up their own living still by hunting and fishing, in preference to tying them up at agencies where they would require to be fed mainly or wholly at the expense of the Government.

THE IMPLACABLES.

There is a residue whose disposition and behavior certainly give little encouragement to further forbearance. The numbers of the actually hostile and depredating bands of to-day probably do not exceed in the aggregate eight thousand. Among these are several bands of Apaches in Arizona, principally the Tonto Apaches, the Qualuda Comanches, and their confederates on the Staked Plains, west of the Indian Country,

and the greater portion of the Kiowa nation. It would be impossible, from the large number of tribes, great and small, known to the annals of the country, to select three which have so little in the way of past wrongs to justify present hostility as these three tribes, which commit, practically, all the outrages properly to be charged against Indians. The depredating Kiowas and the Quahada Comanches are utterly without excuse. They are compelled to go back as far as 1817 to find a single substantial grievance of which to complain. Since that time the United States have given them a noble reservation, and have provided amply for all their wants. No white man has gone upon their lands to injure them; the Government has failed in no particular of its duty toward them; yet they have persisted in leaving their reservation, and marauding in Texas. They have not done this through any misapprehension of the intentions of the Government, from the pressure of want, or under the smart of any real or fancied wrong. I am disposed to think that the messages recently delivered to them by their agent and by the special commission sent to them the last summer; the unequivocal declarations made to their chiefs on the occasion of a recent visit to Washington; and, especially, the chastisement inflicted on the Quahada Comanches at McClellan's Creek, in October, by Colonel Mackenzie, have fully convinced these tribes that the Government is in earnest, and that a continuance in their present course will involve, as it ought, their extinction. This may be enough; but, if it proves otherwise, they should be signally punished. An example made here would do much to strengthen the policy of peace, both with other Indians and with the country at large, as well as free the borders of Texas from a scourge that has become intolerable.

THE POLICY A POLICY OF TEMPORIZING.

It is saying nothing against the course of the Government toward the semi-hostile tribes, to allege, as is often done, that it is merely temporizing with an evil. Temporizing as an expedient in government may be either a sign of weakness and folly, or it may be a proof of the highest wisdom. When an evil is manifestly on the increase, and tends to go from bad to worse, to temporize with it is cowardly and mischievous. Even when an evil cannot be said to be on the increase, yet when, not being self-limited or self-destructive, and having, therefore, no tendency to expire of inherent vices, it cannot be shown to be transient, the part of prudence and of courage is to meet and grapple with it without hesitation and without procrastination. But when an evil is in its nature self-limited, and tends to expire by the very conditions of its existence; when time itself fights against it, and the whole progress of the physical, social, and industrial order by steady degrees circumscribes its field, reduces its dimensions, and saps its strength, then temporizing may be the highest statesmanship.

Such an evil is that which the United States Government at present encounters in the resistance, more or less suppressed, of the Indian tribes of this continent to the progress of railways and settlements, growing out of the reasonable apprehension that their own existence as nations, and even their own individual means of subsistence within the duration of their own lives, will be destroyed thereby. This case differs from others recorded in history only in this—that never was an evil so gigantic environed, invaded, devoured by forces so tremendous, so appalling in the celerity and the certainty of their advance.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

It belongs not to a sanguine, but to a sober view of the situation, that three years will see the alternative of war eliminated from the Indian question, and the most powerful and hostile bands of to-day thrown in entire helplessness on the mercy of the Government. Indeed, the progress of two years more, if not of another summer, on the Northern Pacific Railroad will of itself completely solve the great Sioux problem, and leave the ninety thousand Indians ranging between the two trans-continental lines as incapable of resisting the Government as are the Indians of New York or Massachusetts. Columns moving north from the Union Pacific, and south from the Northern Pacific, would crush the Sioux and their confederates as between the upper and the nether millstone; while the rapid movement of troops along the northern line would prevent the escape of the savages, when hard pressed, into the British Possessions, which have heretofore afforded a convenient refuge on the approach of a military expedition.

Toward the south the day of deliverance from the fear of Indian hostility is more distant, yet it is not too much to expect that three summers of peaceful progress will forever put it out of the power of the tribes and bands which at present disturb Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico to claim consideration of the country in any other attitude than as pensioners upon the national bounty. The railroads now under construction, or projected with a reasonable assurance of early completion, will multiply fourfold the striking force of the Army in that section; the little rifts of mining settlement, now found all through the mountains of the southern Territories will have become self-protecting communities; the feeble, wavering line of agricultural occupation, now sensitive to the faintest breath of Indian hostility, will then have grown to be the powerful "reserve" to lines still more closely advanced upon the last range of the intractable tribes.

SUBMISSION THE ONLY HOPE OF THE INDIANS.

No one certainly will rejoice more heartily than the present Commissioner when the Indians of this country cease to be in a position to dictate, in any form or degree, to the Government; when, in fact, the last hostile tribe becomes reduced to the condition of suppliants for charity. This is, indeed, the only hope of salvation for the aborigines of the continent. If they stand up against the progress of civilization and industry, they must be relentlessly crushed. The westward course of population is neither to be denied nor delayed for the sake of all the Indians that ever called this country their home. They must yield or perish; and there is something that savors of providential mercy in the rapidity with which their fate advances upon them, leaving them scarcely the chance to resist before they shall be surrounded and disarmed. It is not feebly and futilely to attempt to stay this tide, whose depth and strength can hardly be measured, but to snatch the remnants of the Indian race from destruction from before it, that the friends of humanity should exert themselves in this juncture, and lose no time. And it is because the present system allows the freest extension of settlement and industry possible under the circumstances, while affording space and time for humane endeavors to rescue the Indian tribes from a position altogether barbarous and incompatible with civilization and social progress, that this system must be approved by all enlightened citizens.

Whenever the time shall come that the roving tribes are reduced to

a condition of complete dependence and submission, the plan to be adopted in dealing with them must be substantially that which is now being pursued in the case of the more tractable and friendly Indians, as described in the portions of the report which follow. This is the true permanent Indian policy of the Government.

THE CLAIMS OF THE INDIAN.

The people of the United States can never without dishonor refuse to respect these two considerations: 1st. That this continent was originally owned and occupied by the Indians, who have on this account a claim somewhat larger than the privilege of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and "find himself" in tools and stock, which is granted as a matter of course to any newly-arrived foreigner who declares his intention to become a citizen; that something in the nature of an endowment, either capitalized or in the form of annual expenditures for a series of years for the benefit of the Indians, though at the discretion of the Government as to the specific objects, should be provided for every tribe or band which is deprived of its roaming privilege and confined to a diminished reservation: such an endowment being not in the nature of a gratuity, but in common honesty the right of the Indian on account of his original interest in the soil. 2d. That inasmuch as the progress of our industrial enterprise has cut these people off from modes of livelihood entirely sufficient for their wants, and for which they were qualified, in a degree which has been the wonder of more civilized races, by inherited aptitudes and by long pursuit, and has left them utterly without resource, they have a claim on this account again to temporary support and to such assistance as may be necessary to place them in a position to obtain a livelihood by means which shall be compatible with civilization.

Had the settlements of the United States not been extended beyond the frontier of 1807, all the Indians of the continent would to the end of time have found upon the plains an inexhaustible supply of food and clothing. Were the westward course of population to be stayed at the barriers of to-day, notwithstanding the tremendous inroads made upon their hunting-grounds since 1807, the Indians would still have hope of life. But another such five years will see the Indians of Dakota and Montana as poor as the Indians of Nevada and Southern California; that is, reduced to an habitual condition of suffering from want of food.

The freedom of expansion which is working these results is to us of incalculable value. To the Indian it is of incalculable cost. Every year's advance of our frontier takes in a territory as large as some of the kingdoms of Europe. We are richer by hundreds of millions; the Indian is poorer by a large part of the little that he has. This growth is bringing imperial greatness to the nation; to the Indian it brings wretchedness, destitution, beggary. Surely there is obligation found in considerations like these, requiring us in some way, and in the best way, to make good to these original owners of the soil the loss by which we so greatly gain.

Can any principle of national morality be clearer than that, when the expansion and development of a civilized race involve the rapid destruction of the only means of subsistence possessed by the members of a less fortunate race, the higher is bound as of simple right to provide for the lower some substitute for the means of subsistence which it has destroyed? That substitute is, of course, best realized, not by system-

atic gratuities of food and clothing continued beyond a present emergency, but by directing these people to new pursuits which shall be consistent with the progress of civilization upon the continent; helping them over the first rough places on "the white man's road," and, meanwhile, supplying such subsistence as is absolutely necessary during the period of initiation and experiment.

A LEGALIZED REFORMATORY CONTROL NECESSARY.

The assistance due to the Indians from the Government in the discharge of those obligations which have been adverted to should not much longer be irrespective of their own efforts. Just so soon as these tribes cease to be formidable, they should be brought distinctly to the realization of the law that if they would eat they must also work. Nor should it be left to their own choices how miserably they will live, in order that they may escape work as much as possible. The Government should extend over them a rigid reformatory discipline, to save them from falling hopelessly into the condition of pauperism and petty crime. Merely to disarm the savages, and to surround them by forces which it is hopeless in them to resist, without exercising over them for a series of years a system of paternal control, requiring them to learn and practice the arts of industry at least until one generation has been fairly started on a course of self-improvement, is to make it pretty much a matter of certainty that, by far the larger part of the now roving Indians will become simply vagabonds in the midst of civilization, forming little camps here and there over the face of the Western States, which will be festering sores on the communities near which they are located; the men resorting for a living to basket-making and hog-stealing; the women to fortune-telling and harlotry. No one who looks about him and observes the numbers of our own race who, despite our strong constitutional disposition to labor, the general example of industry, the possession of all the arts and appliances which diminish effort while they multiply results, and the large rewards offered in the constitution of modern society for success in industrial effort, yet sink to the most abject condition from indolence or from vice, can greatly doubt that, unless prompt and vigorous measures are taken by the Government, something like what has been described is to be the fate of the now roving Indians, when they shall be surrounded and disarmed by the extension of our settlements, and deprived of their traditional means of subsistence through the extinction of game. Unused to manual labor, and physically disqualified for it by the habits of the chase, unprovided with tools and implements, without forethought and without self-control, singularly susceptible to evil influences, with strong animal appetites and no intellectual tastes or aspirations to hold those appetites in check, it would be to assume more than would be taken for granted of any white race under the same conditions, to expect that the wild Indians will become industrious and frugal except through a severe reservation system affords the place for thus dealing with tribes and bands, without the access of influences inimical to peace and virtue. It is only necessary that Federal laws, judiciously framed to meet all the facts of the case, and enacted in season, before the Indians begin to scatter, shall place all the members of this race under a strict reformatory control by the agents of the Government. Especially is it essential that the right of the Government to keep Indians upon the reservations assigned to them, and to arrest and return them whenever they

wander away, should be placed beyond dispute. Without this, whenever these people become restive under compulsion to labor, they will break away in their old roving spirit, and stray off in small bands to neighboring communities, upon which they will prey in a petty fashion, by begging and stealing, until they have made themselves so much of a nuisance that the law is invoked against them, or their apprehensions of violence become excited, when they will pass on, to become the pests of other and more distant communities. In a word, in the two hundred and seventy-five thousand Indians west of the Mississippi, the United States have all the elements of a large gypsy population, which will inevitably become a sore, a well-nigh intolerable affliction to all that region, unless the Government shall provide for their instruction in the arts of life, which can only be done effectually under a pressure not to be resisted or evaded. The right of the Government to do this cannot be seriously questioned. Expressly excluded by the Constitution from citizenship, the Government is only bound in its treatment of them by considerations of present policy and justice. Even were the constitutional incapacity of these people not what it is, and were there nothing in the history of the dealings of the United States with them to form a precedent for their being placed under arbitrary control, still, the manifest necessity of self-protection would amply justify the Government in any and all measures required to prevent the miserable conclusion I have indicated.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

I have purposely divested these remarks of what is commonly known as "sentiment," and have refrained from appealing to the higher considerations of human and Christian charity, not because I have not respect for such considerations, nor because sentiment is out of place in dealing with such a question, but because I believe that the Indian policy of the Government, past and prospective, can be fully justified before the country by arguments addressed solely to self-interest, and because it has appeared to me that a certain class of the community have become a little wearied of appeals, in behalf of the Indians, to sentiments which are, perhaps, rather too fine for popular daily use. Nothing that the Government is doing toward the Indians but can be vindicated on grounds of practical usefulness and economy as completely as the expenditures of our American communities for the education of the young.

I know of no stronger proof that could be offered for the satisfaction of the country that the Indian policy of the Government, notwithstanding so much about it that appears whimsical and contradictory, is really to be justified on common-sense principles, than the fact that for several years bills making appropriations for the necessarily heavy expenditures involved, have run the gauntlet of the appropriation committees of both House and Senate, without losing a single original feature of value. No one who understands the constitution of those committees, and knows their readiness to slaughter any provision for any service which cannot give an unmistakable reason for itself, will need stronger assurance that when the details of the Indian policy come to be explained, point by point, to men versed in public affairs and in the methods of business, they are found to be based upon good practical reasons, and not upon theories or sentiments.

THE ENDOWMENT OF INDIAN TRIBES.

I cannot admit that there is any reason for the apprehensions which many persons feel, that when the Indians cease to be formidable, they will be neglected. It is certainly desirable on all grounds, not merely to avoid the possibility of an occasional failure in the provision for their wants, but also for the sake of securing comprehensiveness and consistency in the treatment of the subject, that the endowments for the several tribes and bands be capitalized, and placed in trust for their benefit, out of the reach of accident or caprice. The proceeds arising from sales, as their reservations are from time to time diminished by authority of law, for the sake of securing a higher culture of the portions remaining, ought, if the Indians are honestly treated in the transaction, to be sufficient to provide for all ordinary beneficial expenditures in behalf of tribes and bands having lands secured to them by treaty.

The reservations granted heretofore have generally been proportioned, and rightly so, to the needs of the Indians in a roving state, with hunting and fishing as their chief means of subsistence, which condition implies the occupation of a territory far exceeding what could possibly be cultivated. As they change to agriculture, however rude and primitive at first, they tend to contract the limits of actual occupation. With proper administrative management the portions thus rendered available for cession or sale can be so thrown together as in no way to impair the integrity of the reservation. Where this change has taken place, there can be no question of the expediency of such sale or cession. The Indian Office has always favored this course, and notwithstanding the somewhat questionable character of some of the resulting transactions, arising especially out of violent or fraudulent combinations to prevent a fair sale, it can be confidently affirmed that the advantage of the Indians has generally been subserved thereby.

For those tribes and bands which have no reservations secured to them by treaty, from which they can hope in the course of time to realize a civilization and improvement fund, provision will still require to be made by law. Their right to endowment is none the less clear than the right of other tribes whose fortune it was to deal with the United States by treaty, before Congress put an end to the treaty system, with its many abuses and absurdities. We have received the soil from them, and we have extinguished their only means of subsistence. Nothing in the history of the United States justifies the belief that either Congress or the country will be wanting in justice or generosity in dealing with the necessities of a people who have been impoverished that we might be rich. Our national charity has sought the objects of its benefactions at the ends of the earth: Americans will never be wanting in simple justice to helpless dependents at home. I have, therefore, no fear for the future of the Indians of this continent when once the arms of their resistance are laid down, and Indian outrages are no longer reported to inflame the hostility of the border States, and to mingle doubt and misgivings with the philanthropic intentions of the charitable and humane.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AND CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

With these remarks I respectfully submit the following detailed account of the numbers, the location, and the present condition of each tribe and important band within the administrative control of the Indian Office. This account, whether statistical or descriptive, has been care-

fully studied, with a view to securing the highest degree of exactness consistent with the nature of the subject. No unpleasant feature of the situation has been softened. No suppression has been permitted with any thought of relieving the service from odium thereby. On the other hand, the more agreeable aspects have been presented, if not in a skeptical, at least not in a sanguine spirit, for it is known and painfully appreciated how obstinate are the faults of character with which those who would improve the condition of the Indian have to deal; how delusive is oftentimes the appearance of improvement; and how easy the relapse to indolence and vice. Within the past year the Indian Office has seen the habits of industry of two important tribes, which had made a progress really commendable and even admirable toward self-support and independence, terribly shaken by the catastrophe of a total loss of crops from drought and the ravages of grasshoppers; the progress of the people completely arrested thereby; and large numbers driven off to hunting and fishing, from which they will not easily or speedily be recalled. Such calamities are apt enough to discourage and demoralize communities that have made large accumulations, and, having been long in habits of industry, are not easily moved from them. But to a people just emerging from barbarism, making their first painful efforts at agriculture, ignorant and superstitious, with no resource and no reserve, it could hardly be a subject of wonder or blame if such a calamity as the utter destruction of their crop should undo the beneficial work of years and throw them back in complete discouragement upon courses which it was hoped they had abandoned forever. It is always a weary work to lift any man or people from degradation to self-respect, self-restraint, and self-reliance; while with the Indian of this continent we have the exceptional difficulty of a nature singularly trivial, and habits singularly incompatible with civilized forms of life and industry.

But such considerations as these afford reason for moderating anti-elations, not for relaxing effort. Even were it hopeless to rescue the men and the women of a single tribe now under the control of the Government from the life and the death of savages, it would still be the interest and the duty of the nation to organize and maintain an increasing service for the instruction of these people in the arts of industry and life, in the hope and reasonable expectation that another generation may be saved from becoming a pest and a scourge to themselves and to the larger community upon which they are to be thrown, their traditional morality unlearned, their tribal and social bonds dissolved, all that there was of good in their native character and condition completely lost, and with only such substitute for all this as we shall now give them.

A FEW GENERALIZATIONS.

The Indians within the limits of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, number, approximately, 300,000.

(a) They may be divided according to their geographical location, or range, into five grand divisions, as follows: In Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi River, about 32,500; in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, 70,050; in the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, 65,000; in Nevada and the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, 81,000; and on the Pacific slope, 48,000.

(b) In respect to the three lines of railroads—built or projected—between the States and the Pacific Ocean, viz, the northern, central,

and southern routes,* they may be divided, excluding those residing east of Minnesota and of the Missouri River, south of Dakota, as follows: Between the proposed northern route and the British possessions, about 36,000; between the northern and central routes, 92,000; between the central and the proposed southern routes, 61,000; and between the Southern route and Mexico, 85,000, making a total of 274,000.

(c) As regards their means of support and methods of subsistence they may be divided as follows: Those who support themselves upon their own reservations, receiving nothing from the Government, except interest on their own moneys, or annuities granted them in consideration of the cession of their lands to the United States, number about 130,000; those who are entirely subsisted by the Government, about 31,000; those in part subsisted, 84,000—together about 115,000; those who subsist by hunting and fishing, upon roots, nuts, berries, &c., or by begging and stealing, about 55,000.

(d) They may be divided again, with respect to their connection with the Government, as follows: There are about 150,000 who may be said to remain constantly upon their reservations, and are under the complete control of agents appointed by the Government; 95,000 who at times visit their agencies either for food or for gossip, or for both, but are generally roaming either on or off their reservations, engaged in hunting or fishing; and 55,000 who never visit an agency, and over whom the Government as yet exercises practically no control, but most of whom are inoffensive, and commit no acts of hostility against the Government.

(e) Again, it may be said that of the 300,000 Indians of the country about 180,000 have treaties with the Government; 40,000 have no treaties with the United States, but have reservations set apart by Executive order or otherwise for their occupancy, and are in charge of agents appointed by the Government; 25,000 have no reservations, but are more or less under the control of agents appointed for them, and receive more or less assistance from the Government, the remainder consisting of the same 55,000 already twice described, over whom the Government exercises, practically, no control, and for whom there are no treaty or other provisions.

(f) As to civilization, they may, though with no great degree of assurance be divided, according to a standard taken with reasonable reference to what might fairly be expected of a race with such antecedents and traditions, as follows: Civilized, 97,000; semi-civilized, 125,000; wholly barbarous, 78,000.

MINNESOTA, AND EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

New York.—The Indians of New York, remnants of the once powerful "Six Nations," number five thousand and seventy. They occupy

* The northern route consists of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad, commencing at Du Luth, Minnesota, and terminating at a fixed point on Puget Sound, Washington Territory. The central route is composed of the Union Pacific Railroad, running from Omaha, Nebraska, to Ogden, Utah Territory, and the Central Pacific, from Ogden, Utah Territory, to San Francisco, California. The southern route is composed of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, starting at Springfield, Missouri; thence to a point on the Canadian River, in the Indian Territory; thence to the head-waters of the Colorado Chiquito; thence along the 35 parallel of latitude, as near as may be found practicable, to the Colorado River, at such point as may be selected; thence by the most practicable route to the Pacific; and of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is authorized to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific at or near the southeastern boundary of California.

six reservations in the State, containing in the aggregate 68,608 acres. Two of these reservations, viz, the Allegany and Cattaraugus, belonged originally to the colony of Massachusetts, but by sale and assignment passed into the hands of a company, the Indians holding a perpetual right of occupancy, and the company referred to, or the individual members thereof, owning the ultimate fee. The same state of facts formerly existed in regard to the Tonawanda reserve, but the Indians who occupy it have purchased the ultimate fee of a portion of the reserve, which is now held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior. The State of New York exercises sovereignty over these reservations. The reservations occupied by the Oneidas, Onondagas, and Tuscaroras, have been provided for by treaty stipulations between the Indians and the State of New York. All six reserves are held and occupied by the Indians in common. While the Indian tribes of the continent, with few exceptions, have been steadily decreasing in numbers, those of New York have of late more than held their own, as is shown by an increase of one hundred in the present reports over the reported number in 1871; and of thirteen hundred over the number embraced in the United States census of 1860. On the New York reservations are twenty-eight schools; the attendance during some portions of the past year exceeding eleven hundred, the daily average attendance being six hundred and eight. Of the teachers employed, fifteen are Indians, as fully competent for this position as their white associates. An indication of what is to be accomplished in the future, in an educational point of view, is found in the successful effort made in August last to establish a teachers' institute on the Cattaraugus reservation for the education of teachers specially for Indian schools. Thirty-eight applicants attended, and twenty-six are now under training. The statistics of individual wealth and of the aggregate product of agricultural and other industry are, in general, favorable; and a considerable increase in these regards is observed from year to year. Twenty thousand acres are under cultivation; the cereal crops are good, while noticeable success has been achieved in the raising of fruit. An instance is furnished, from the Tuscarora reservation, of one Indian who realized a profit of over \$2,000 on the sale of peaches alone during the past year. Favorable reports are given of the annual fairs held upon one or more of the reservations, at which the displays of fruits, home manufactures, &c., were quite creditable. A subject of importance to many of the Indians in New York is the proposed allotment of the lands of Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations. The Society of Friends, at Philadelphia, have prepared a memorial upon the subject, and will, it is understood, present the same with a proposed bill to Congress at its next session. The United States agent, Daniel Sherman, esq., in expressing his views upon this matter, as set forth in the proposed bill, a copy of which was furnished, remarks that the Tuscaroras have already as good if not a better plan as to the division of their lands. Upon that reservation, he says,

The improved lands are practically allotted to the individual adult Indians, in fee, who can buy and sell only as between themselves; two-thirds of their reservation is under actual cultivation, and the balance, being timbered land, is owned by the Indians in common. The chiefs have appointed a committee to protect the timber, to see that no waste is committed, and that none is used by the Indians, except for fuel and building purposes.

These Indians have, by treaty made with them in 1794, a permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles to the amount of \$4,500. The Senecas on the Tonawanda; Cattaraugus, and Allegany reservations

have a permanent annuity in money of \$6,000, by act of February 19, 1831, and interest in lieu of investment, &c., by act of June 27, 1819, amounting annually to \$5,002.50, in all \$11,002.50, which is paid to them per capita. The Tonawanda band of Senecas, residing on the Tonawanda reservation, also have United States bonds held in trust for them to the amount of \$86,950, the interest thereon, amounting to \$5,217, being paid annually to that band.

MICHIGAN.

The bands or tribes residing in Michigan are the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River; the Ottawas and Chippewas; the Pottawatomes of Huron, and the L'Anse band of Chippewas.

The Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, numbering sixteen hundred and thirty, and the Ottawas and Chippewas, six thousand and thirty-nine, are indigenous to the country. They are well advanced in civilization; have, with few exceptions, been allotted lands under treaty provisions, for which they have received patents; and are now entitled to all the privileges and benefits of citizens of the United States. Those to whom no allotments have been made can secure homesteads under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872. All treaty stipulations with these Indians have expired. They now have no money or other annuities paid to them by the United States Government. The three tribes first named have in all four schools, with one hundred and fifteen scholars, and the last, two schools, with one hundred and fifty-two scholars.

The Pottawatomes of Huron number about fifty. They have by treaty of 1807 a small money annuity, \$400, paid to them annually, and rank in respect to civilization with the other Indians of the State.

The L'Anse band of Chippewas, numbering eleven hundred and ninety-five, belong with the other bands of the Chippewas of Lake Superior. They occupy a reservation of about 48,300 acres, situated on Lake Superior, in the extreme northern part of the State. But few of them are engaged in agriculture, most of them depending for their subsistence on hunting and fishing. They have two schools, with an attendance of fifty-six scholars.

The progress of the Indians of Michigan in civilization and industry has been greatly hindered in the past by a feeling of uncertainty in regard to their permanent possession and enjoyment of their homes. Since the allotment of land, and the distribution of either patents or homestead certificates to these Indians, (the L'Anse or Lake Superior Chippewas, a people of hunting and fishing habits, excepted,) a marked improvement has been manifested on their part in regard to breaking land and building houses. The aggregate quantity of land cultivated by the several tribes is 11,620 acres, corn, oats, and wheat being the chief products. The dwellings occupied consist of two hundred and forty-four frame and eight hundred and thirty-five log-houses. The aggregate population of the several tribes named (including the confederated "Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes," about two hundred and fifty souls, with whom the Government made a final settlement in 1866, of its treaty obligations) is, by the report of their agent for the current year, nine thousand one hundred and seventeen, an increase over the number reported for 1871 of four hundred and two, due, however, perhaps as much to the return of absent Indians as to the excess of births over deaths. In educational matters these Indians have, of late, most unfortunately, fallen short of the results of former

years; for the reason mainly that, their treaties expiring, the provisions previously existing for educational uses failed. It may, perhaps, also be justly said that missionary efforts in respect to these Indians have during the same period relaxed. The following comparison will show the loss occasioned by the joint result of these two causes. For the year 1872, report is made of but eight schools, with three hundred and twenty-three scholars; while, for the year 1862, there were as many as thirty schools in operation, with one thousand and sixty-eight scholars.

WISCONSIN.

The bands or tribes in Wisconsin are the Chippewas of Lake Superior; the Menomonees; the Stockbridges and Munsees; the Oneidas, and certain stray bands (so called) of Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, and Chippewas.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior (under which head are included the following bands: Fond du Lac, Boise Forte, Grand Portage, Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac de Flambeau, and Lac Court D'Oreille, number about five thousand one hundred and fifty. They constitute a part of the Ojibways, (anglicized in the term Chippewas,) formerly one of the most powerful and warlike nations in the Northwest, embracing many bands, and ranging over an immense territory extending along the shores of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, to the steppes of the Upper Mississippi. Of this great nation large numbers are still found in Minnesota, many in Michigan, and a fragment in Kansas.

The bands above mentioned by name are at present located on several small reservations set apart for them by treaties of September 30, 1851, and April 7, 1866, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, comprising in all about 695,200 acres. By act of Congress of May 29, 1872, provision was made for the sale, with the consent of the Indians, of three of these reservations, viz, the Lac de Flambeau and Lac Court D'Oreille in Wisconsin, and the Fond du Lac in Minnesota, and for the removal of the Indians located thereon to the Bad River reservation, where there is plenty of good arable land, and where they can be properly cared for and instructed in agriculture and mechanics. The reasons which influenced the Department in recommending the above legislation were, first, that on their present reservation these bands are completely surrounded and interpenetrated by evil influences, from which, at the Bad River reservation, they would be measurably exempt; second, that in their present location they have no sufficient funds to allow them to make beneficial improvements on any considerable scale, while by the sale of their land they would realize a capital sum sufficient to handsomely establish them on the Bad River, and provide them with stock and tools. Under the provisions of the treaties of September 30, 1851, and April 7, 1866, these Indians (excepting the Boise Forte band) have a limited annuity, (two installments still due,) in coin, of \$5,000; in goods, &c., \$8,000; agricultural implements, &c., \$3,000; educational purposes, \$3,000; and an annual appropriation for the support of eight smiths and shops, and two farmers, of \$9,220. The L'Anse band, in Michigan, participate in these annuities. The Boise Forte band, under treaty of April 7, 1866, receive limited annuities, (thirteen installments still due,) as follows: In money, \$3,500; in goods and other articles, \$6,500; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, \$1,000; for support of blacksmith and assistant, \$1,500; for support of teacher, purchase of books and stationery, \$800; and for instruction of Indians in farming, purchase of seeds, tools, &c., \$800.

The greater part of these Indians at present lead a somewhat roving

life, finding their subsistence chiefly in game hunted by them; in the rice gathered in its wild state, and in the fish afforded by waters conveniently near. Comparatively little is done in the way of cultivating the soil. Certain bands have of late been greatly demoralized by contact with persons employed in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the line of which runs near one (the Fond du Lac) of their reservations. Portions of this people, however, especially those situated at the Bad River reservation, have begun to evince an earnest desire for self-improvement. Their agent says of them that "no people ever responded more readily to efforts on their behalf than the Chippewas of Lake Superior to the noble Christian policy of the Government." Many live in houses of rude construction, and raise small crops of grain and vegetables; others labor among the whites, and a number find employment in cutting rails, fence-posts, and saw-logs for the Government. In regard to the efforts made to instruct the children in letters, it may be said that, without being altogether fruitless, the results have been thus far meager and somewhat discouraging. The majority of the parents profess to wish to have their children educated, and ask for the difficulties in the way of success to any considerable extent appear in the undisciplined character of the scholars, which has to be overcome by the teacher without parental co-operation, and in the great irregularity of attendance at school, especially on the part of those who are obliged to accompany their parents to the rice-fields, the sugar-camps, or the fishing-grounds. A few years ago the American Mission Board established a mission and boarding-school among the "Bad River" bands, which gave promise of future good; quite a number of the Indians became converted to the Christian religion; but the Board, in consequence of the unfriendly attitude of the Government agent, withdrew from the field, the Christian band of Indians became scattered, and the children of the school returned to their homes. Since then the property of the mission has passed into the possession of the Presbyterian Board of Missions and the school has been, under a contract with the Department of the Interior, re-established, with more encouraging prospects.

The Menomonees number thirteen hundred and sixty-two, and are located on a reservation of 230,400 acres in the northeastern part of Wisconsin. They formerly owned most of the eastern portion of the State, and, by treaty entered into with the Government on the 18th October, 1848, ceded the same for a home in Minnesota upon lands that had been obtained by the United States from the Chippewas; but, becoming dissatisfied with the arrangement, as not having accorded them what they claimed to be rightfully due, subsequently protested, and manifested great unwillingness to remove. In view of this condition of affairs, they were, by the President, permitted to remain in Wisconsin, and temporarily located upon the lands they now occupy, which were secured to them by a subsequent treaty made with the tribe on the 12th May, 1854. This reservation is well watered by lakes and streams, the latter affording excellent power and facilities for moving logs and lumber to market: the most of their country abounding with valuable pine timber. A considerable portion of the Menomonees have made real and substantial advancement in civilization; numbers of them are engaged in agriculture; others find remunerative employment in the lumbering camp established upon their reservation, under the management of the Government agent, while a few still return, at times, to their old pursuits of hunting and fishing.

Under the plan adopted by the Department in 1871, in regard to cat-

ting and selling the pine timber belonging to these Indians, 2,000,000 feet have been cut and driven, realizing \$23,731; of which individual Indians received for their labor over \$3,000, the treasury of the tribe deriving a net profit of \$5 per thousand feet. The agent estimates that for labor done by the Indians upon the reservation, at lumbering, and for work outside on railroads, during the past year, about \$20,000 has been earned and received, exclusive of the labor rendered in building houses, raising crops, making sugar, gathering rice, and hunting for peltries. The work of education upon the reservations has been of late quite unsatisfactory, but one small school being now in operation, with seventy scholars, the average attendance being fifty. It is, however, in contemplation to open one additional large school at an early date.

By act of Congress of February 13, 1871, provision was made for the sale of a portion of the Menomonee reservation; but as the consent of the Indians has not been obtained, no portion of their lands has been disposed of. They are now receiving a limited annuity (eight installments still due) of \$16,179.06, under treaty of May 12, 1854, and also the interest on \$154,438.89 United States and State bonds, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting annually to \$8,381.94.

The Stockbridges and Munsees, numbering two hundred and fifty, occupy a reservation of 60,800 acres adjoining the Menomonees. The Stockbridges came originally from Massachusetts and New York. After several removals they, with the Munsees, finally located on their present reservation. Under the provisions of the act of February 6, 1871, steps are now being taken to dispose of all of their reservation, with the exception of eighteen sections best adapted for agricultural purposes, which are reserved for their future use. They have no treaty stipulations with the United States at the present time, nor do they receive any annuities of any kind from the Government. They have, however, \$6,000 invested in United States bonds, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest on which (\$360) is used for educational purposes for the benefit of their children. These tribes—indeed, it may be said this tribe, (the Stockbridges,) for of the Munsees there probably remain not more than a half a dozen souls—were formerly an intelligent, prosperous people, not a whit behind the most advanced of the race, possessed of good farms, well instructed, and industrious. Unfortunately for them, though much to the advantage of the Government, which acquired thereby a valuable tract of country for white settlement, they removed, in 1857, to their present place of abode. The change has proved highly detrimental to their interests and prospects. Their new reservation, the greater part poor in soil and seriously affected by wet seasons and frequent frosts, has never yielded them more than a meager subsistence. Many have for this reason left the tribe, and have been for years endeavoring to obtain a livelihood among the whites, maintaining but little intercourse with those remaining on the reservation, yet still holding their rights in the tribal property. The result has been bickerings and faction quarrels, prejudicial to the peace and advancement of the community. More than one-half of the present membership of the tribe, from both the "citizen" and the "Indian" parties, into which it has been long divided, are reported by the agent as having decided to avail themselves of the enrollment provisions in the act of Congress of February, 1871, hereinbefore referred to, by which they will finally receive their share of the tribal property and become citizens of the United States. Those who desire to retain their tribal relation under the protection of the United States may, under the act adverted to, if they so elect by their council, procure a new location for their

future home. This act may fairly be looked to as securing, with proper administration, a substantial improvement in the condition of these Indians. The school interests and religious care of this people are under the superintendence of Mr. Jeremiah Slingerland, a Stockbridge of much repute for his intelligence and his success in the cause of the moral and educational improvement of his people. Mr. Slingerland has for many years had charge of the schools of the tribe, numbering on the roll forty-six scholars, with an average attendance of thirty.

The Oneidas, numbering twelve hundred and fifty-nine, have a reservation of 60,800 acres near Green Bay. They constitute the greater portion of the tribe of that name (derived from Lake Oneida, where the tribe then resided,) formerly one of the "Six Nations." Two hundred and fifty of the Oneidas yet remain in New York on the reservations already described. Those who are found in Michigan are progressing in the arts of civilized life, many of them being intelligent, industrious, and ripe for citizenship. The progress of those best disposed and most advanced is, however, retarded by the fact of the tribal lands being held in common, by which the incentive to individual exertion is greatly impaired, and habits of industry and frugality discouraged. There are also some members who fail to keep pace with the progress of the tribe, in part, probably, from the same cause which hinders the improvement of those better disposed, but principally from that fatal curse of the Indian, the passion for intoxicating liquor, which is especially developed among those members of the tribe who are engaged in lumbering.

It is now believed that a large majority of the tribe favor the division of their lands and the allotment of parcels to families and individuals, a measure deemed to be of the first importance to the future welfare of this people, and which, it is suggested, should be the subject of legislative action, with a view to its consummation at the earliest practicable date. There are two schools for this tribe, having on the rolls two hundred and seventeen scholars, the average attendance being ninety. With additional accommodations, a much larger number could be brought under instruction. The Episcopal and Methodist denominations have long sustained mission stations upon the reservation with some success. They have comfortable houses for public worship, and the attendance upon the regular religious services of the Sabbath is good.

The Oneidas of Wisconsin participate in the permanent annuity in clothing, amounting to \$4,500, per treaty of 1794, made with the "Six Nations" of New York, \$1,000 of which sum is being used for their benefit. They have no other treaty relations at present with the Government, nor are there any other funds expended for their benefit, with the exception of a small amount for pay of teachers and support of schools.

The stray bands of Winnebagoes, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies number about sixteen hundred. They are scattered in small parties over the central and northern portions of the State, and are those members of the tribes named who did not remove when their respective tribes went west of the Mississippi. They receive no assistance from the Government, and subsist by cultivating small patches of corn and vegetables, by hunting, fishing, and gathering berries, and by working for the whites at certain seasons of the year; a number own a few acres; others rent small patches from the whites. They are accused of causing considerable annoyance to the farmers in some localities, and, on account of complaints having been made in this respect, Congress has appropriated funds to remove them to the tribes to which they respectively

belong, or to some place in the Indian territory south of Kansas. For various reasons their removal has not yet been undertaken. Indeed, while this may be found practicable, I doubt whether it can be thoroughly accomplished without additional and severe legislation on the part of Congress, as the Indians are attached to the country, and express great repugnance to their contemplated removal from it. On this account, and for the reason that they cannot be supposed to feel much interest in those from whom they have been so long separated, and by whom they might not be heartily welcomed, it is probable that those who should be removed against their will would return to their old haunts, and do the same as often as they should be removed therefrom. Such has been the case heretofore, not only with these, but with other Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The Indians residing within the limits of Minnesota, as in the case of those of the same name living in Wisconsin, heretofore noticed, constitute a portion of the Ojibway or Chippewa nation, and comprise the following bands: Mississippi, Pillager, Winnebagoshish, Pembina, Red Lake, Boise Forte, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage. The last three bands, being attached to the agency for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, have been treated of in connection with the Indians of Wisconsin. The five first-named bands number in the aggregate about six thousand four hundred and fifty-five souls, and occupy, or rather it is intended they shall ultimately occupy, ample reservations in the central and northern portion of the State, known as the White Earth, Leech Lake, and Red Lake reservations, containing altogether about 4,672,000 acres, a portion of which is very valuable for its pine timber.

The condition of these Indians, except those upon the White Earth reservation, has been but little changed during the past year from that of several years preceding. Great difficulty is still experienced in inducing the Indians to remain permanently upon their reservations; a roving life is still preferred by many, their old haunts presenting more attractions for them than new homes, with the unavoidable necessity of labor for subsistence. Yet, no inconsiderable number are already evidencing by their efforts, as well as by their professions, a new spirit of industry and enterprise. The past year has been one of trouble and unusual excitement on the part of both whites and Indians, on account of the ill-behavior of the Pillager band, and apprehensions of a serious outbreak were for a time entertained. Nine murders of citizens are reported to have been committed by individual Chippewas, mainly if not wholly of this band, and threats were made on the part of some of the Pillagers, which, if carried out, would have involved nearly all of the Indians of this section in hostilities. Happily, by the prompt arrival of United States troops upon the White Earth reservation, and more especially by the strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Pillagers expressed in council by the general body of Leech Lake Indians, and their evident purpose to unite with the Government in putting down any and all enemies of the peace, the crisis was passed, and comparative quiet has again been restored. In view of the atrocities committed by the Pillagers, and of the alarm occasioned thereby among the citizens of Minnesota, Governor Austin issued a proclamation requiring all Indians to remain upon their reservations under penalty of arrest, to be effected by the militia of the State, should it be found necessary. In the present condition of things, however, a compliance by all with this requirement

is simply impossible, and there is danger that, without the exercise of great prudence and forbearance on the part of the State authorities further and greater difficulties may arise. The "Otter Tail" Pillagers, to whom the difficulties referred to are principally due, have the right to a home on the White Earth reservation; they removed to it in 1871, but as they were not provided with the means of opening farms, nor with subsistence during the time necessary to raise a crop, they returned to their former haunts. They are now warned off from their grounds at Otter Tail by the State authorities. The larger portion of the Pillagers, together with the Winnebagoshish band, about fifteen hundred in number, live around Leech Lake; their general reputation for turbulence and worthlessness of character is well known and of long standing; still, there are those who seem willing and ready to work if assisted by the Government.

Agent Smith, in charge, says that their country is barren, with only, here and there, patches susceptible of tillage—accessible only by canoe or steambot. In this connection, and adverting to the murders committed by the Pillagers, it is but just to notice that all lawlessness in Minnesota, in the region of the Indian reservations, is not confined to Indians. The murder of two Indians of the Otter Tail Pillagers for the offense of camping on a white man's ground is reported, while two others, who had been arrested at White Earth on suspicion of complicity in a murder, and lodged in jail for trial, were taken therefrom by a mob and hung. Such conduct can but have a pernicious effect upon the Indian mind, and tend to arouse a spirit of revenge and retaliation.

Mississippi bands.—These Indians reside in different localities. Most of them are on their reservation at White Earth; others are at Mille Lac, Gull Lake, and some at White Oak Point reservations. Upon the first-named reservation operations have been quite extensive in the erection of school-buildings, dwelling-houses, shops, and mills, and in breaking ground. At one time during the past summer there was a prospect of an abundant yield from 300 acres sown in cereals, but, unfortunately, the grasshoppers swept away the entire crop, and a second crop of buckwheat and turnips proved a failure. The Indians on this reservation are well-behaved and inclined to be industrious. Many of them are engaged in tilling the soil, while others are learning the mechanical arts; and they may, as a body, be said to be making considerable progress in the pursuits of civilized life. About one-half of the Indians at Gull Lake have been removed to White Earth; the remainder are opposed to removal, and will, in their present feeling, rather forfeit their annuities than change their location. The Mille Lac Chippewas, who continue to occupy the lands ceded by them in 1863, with reservation of the right to live thereon during good behavior, are indisposed to leave their old home for the new one designed for them on the White Earth reservation. Only about twenty-five have thus far been induced to remove. Their present reservation is rich in pine lands, the envy of lumber dealers, and there is a strong pressure on all sides for their early removal. They should have help from the Government, whether they remain or remove, and this could be afforded to a sufficient extent by the sale for their benefit of the timber upon the lands now occupied by them. Probably the Government could provide for them in no better way.

The White Oak Point Chippewas were formerly known as Sandy Lake Indians. They were removed in 1867 from Sandy Lake and Rabbit Lake to White Oak Point, on the Mississippi, near the eastern part

of the Leech Lake reservation. This location is unfavorable to their moral improvement and material progress, from its proximity to the lumber-camps of the whites. Thus far the effort made to better their condition by placing them on farming land, has proved a failure. The ground broken for them has gone back into grass, and their log-houses are in ruin, the former occupants befalling themselves to their wonted haunts. It would be well if these Indians could be induced to remove to the White Earth reservation.

At Red Lake, the Indians have had a prosperous year; good crops of corn and potatoes have been raised, and a number of houses built. This band would be in much better circumstances were they possessed of a greater quantity of arable lands. That to which they are at present limited allows but five acres, suitable for that use, to each family. It is proposed to sell their timber, and, with the proceeds, clear lands, purchase stock, and establish a manual-labor school.

The Pembina bands reside in Dakota Territory, but are here noticed in connection with the Minnesota Indians, because of their being attached to the same agency; they have no reservation, having ceded their lands by treaty made in 1863, but claim title to Turtle Mountain, in Dakota, on which some of them resided at the time of the treaty, and which lies west of the line of the cession then made. They number, the full-bloods about three hundred and fifty, and the half-breeds about one hundred. They lead a somewhat nomadic life, depending upon the chase for a precarious subsistence, in connection with an annuity from the Government of the United States. Their agent recommends that "the Government either recognize their right to Turtle Mountain, and furnish them means to change their mode of life, or else obtain a home for them on the White Earth reservation, and order them to remove there."

The Chippewas of Minnesota have had but few educational advantages, but with the facilities now being afforded, and with the earnest endeavors that are now being put forth by their agent and the teachers employed, especially at White Earth, it is expected their interests in this regard will be greatly promoted. At White Earth, school operations have been quite successful, so much so that it will require additional accommodations to meet the demands of the Indians for the education of their children. The only other school in operation is that at Red Lake, under the auspices of the American Indian Mission Association. The school formerly maintained at Leech Lake is closed, the teacher having resigned and no successor having been obtained.

The Mississippi bands have limited annuities, &c., under treaties of 1842, 1854, 1855, 1864, and 1867, as follows: In money, \$24,100.00; in goods, provisions, tobacco, medicines, &c., \$4,467.07; for their advancement in agriculture, &c., \$6,000; for salaries of carpenters, farmers, physicians, &c., \$2,600; for support of schools, \$4,600.07; and in common with the Pillager and Lako Winnebagoish bands, under treaty of May 7, 1864, as follows: In work-oxen, agricultural implements, &c., \$1,500; for employment of carpenters, blacksmiths, laborers, physician, and female teachers, \$7,700. The Pillager and Lako Winnebagoish bands have limited annuities, &c., in addition to those in common with the Mississippi bands, under the treaty of February 22, 1855, as follows: In money, \$10,000.00; goods, \$3,000; for purposes of utility, \$4,000; and for education, \$3,000. The Red Lake and Pembina bands have limited annuities, &c., under the treaty made with them October 2, 1863, and supplementary treaty of April 12, 1864, as follows: Red Lake band, in money, \$10,000, and in goods, \$8,000; Pembina band, in money, \$5,000, and in goods, \$4,000. Together, they have for pay of physician, blacksmith, miller, and farmer, \$3,900, and for purchase of

iron and steel, and for carpentering and other purposes, \$2,500. The annuities due the Mississippi bands will expire in two, four, and five years; those for the Pillager and Lako Winnebagoish bands, in two and twelve years; and those for the Red Lake and Pembina bands, in six years, with the exception of their money annuity, which is to be paid during the pleasure of the President.

INDIANA.

There are now in Indiana about three hundred and forty-five Miamies who did not go to Kansas when the tribe moved to that section, under the treaty of 1840. Under the treaty of June 5, 1854, these Indians have an annuity or the interest on the sum of \$221,257.80, held in trust for them, amounting to \$11,062.80, which is paid to them annually by a special agent of the Government, appointed for that purpose. They are good citizens, many being thrifty farmers, giving no trouble either to their white neighbors or to the Government. There is also a small band called the Bel River band of Miamies, residing in this State, and in Michigan. They number only nineteen, and have a permanent annuity of \$500, secured to them by treaty of August 3, 1795.

NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, AND GEORGIA.

Cherokees.—There are residing in these States probably about seventeen hundred Cherokees, who elected to remain, under the provisions respecting Cherokees averse to removal contained in the twelfth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of 1835. Under the act of July 20, 1848, a per capita transportation and subsistence fund of \$53.33 was created and set apart for their benefit in accordance with a census-roll made under the provisions of said act, the interest on which fund until such time as they shall individually remove to the Indian Country is the only money to which those named, in said roll, who are living, or the heirs of those who have deceased are entitled. This interest is too small to be of any benefit, and some action should be taken by Congress, with a view of having all business matters between these Indians and the Government settled, by removing such of them west as now desire to go, and paying those who decline to remove the per capita fund referred to. The Government has no agent residing with these Indians. In accordance with their earnestly expressed desire to be brought under the immediate charge of the Government, as its wards, Congress by law approved July 27, 1863, directed that the Secretary of the Interior should cause the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same supervisory charge of them as of other tribes of Indians; but this practically amounts to nothing, in the absence of means to carry out the intention of the law with any beneficial result to the Indians. The condition of this people is represented to be deplorable. Before the late rebellion they were living in good circumstances, engaged with all the success which could be expected, in farming, and in various minor industrial pursuits. Like all other inhabitants of this section, they suffered much during the war, and are now from this and other causes much impoverished.

FLORIDA.

Seminoles.—There are a few Seminoles—supposed to number about three hundred—still residing in Florida, being those, or the descendants of those, who refused to accompany the tribe when it removed to the west many years ago. But little is known of their condition and

temper; and in order that satisfactory information in regard to their number, condition, and means of support, might be obtained, especially with a view to infelligent action under representations made to this Office that an outbreak might at some time occur, steps have been taken by this Office to have the Indians visited in their abodes among the everglades by a gentleman of high official position in whose judgment and discretion the Office reposes great confidence. No report has yet been received as the result of this mission.

NEBRASKA, KANSAS, AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The tribes residing in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory are divided as follows: In Nebraska about 6,485; in Kansas, 1,500; in the Indian Territory, 62,465.

NEBRASKA.

The Indians in Nebraska are the Santee Sioux, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Pawnees, Saes and Foxes of the Missouri, Iowas, and the Otoes and Missourias.

The *Santee Sioux* now numbering 905, a decrease from last year of 22, are a portion of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux of the Mississippi, belonging thus to the great Sioux or Dakota nation. They formerly, with other members of the same bands, now located on reservations in Dakota, one at Devil's Lake, in the northeast corner of the Territory, and another at Lake Traverse, near their old home, had an extensive and valuable reservation in Minnesota, stretching, with a width of ten miles, a long distance on the south side of the Minnesota River, and were comparatively wealthy and prosperous until the Sioux outbreak in 1862, in which, it will be remembered, nearly 1,000 white citizens lost their lives. After the suppression of hostilities consequent on this outbreak, most of the Santee Sioux were removed, in 1863, to the Crow Creek reservation, and finally, in 1866, to their present location near the mouth of the Niobrara River, at which point their numbers were increased, to the extent of about 200, by the accession of other Sioux, who had been held at Davenport, Iowa, as prisoners, charged with complicity in the outbreak, but were pardoned by the President.

The reservation of the Santee Sioux contains 83,200 acres, of which a small portion only is suitable for agricultural purposes, the country generally being broken with high bluffs and deep ravines. Lands have been allotted in severalty to over 200. These Indians are peaceable, industrious and well advanced in the arts of life, and will soon render themselves independent of the assistance now afforded by the Government. They have about 500 acres in cultivation, upon which good crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, &c., are raised, when not destroyed by that scourge of the country, the grasshopper. The houses of the Santee Sioux are generally of rude structure; those first built being without windows and having only dirt floors and roofs. The Indians are, however, improving of late in this regard, and building much more durable and comfortable dwellings. They are parties to the treaty made in 1868 with the nine bands of the Sioux Nation, ranging in the region of the Upper Missouri River. In addition to the benefits derived by the Santee Sioux under this treaty, they have moneys resulting from the sale of their lands in Minnesota, which are being used for their benefit in improving their farms, and otherwise aiding them in their efforts to become self-supporting. Three schools are in successful operation on their reservation, having in attendance 323 scholars. There are also

missions of the Episcopal Church, and the "American Board," (A. B. C. F. M.,) effecting a good work with this people, gathering many into the Christian church, and preparing not a few for missionary labor among kindred Sioux bands.

Winnebagoes.—These Indians, numbering 1,440, a gain of 40 over last year, are located in the eastern part of Nebraska, on a reservation containing 128,000 acres, adjoining that of the Omahas, and lying about eighty miles north of the city of Omaha. They are the remnant of a once powerful tribe which formerly inhabited Wisconsin, from which State they removed to Minnesota under the treaty of 1837. At the outbreak of the Sioux in 1862, they were peaceably engaged in agriculture, in a beautiful and fertile country, on the waters of the Blue Earth River, a majority being thriving and industrious farmers, many of them possessing considerable intelligence. Although the Winnebagoes were wholly disconnected with that outbreak, yet the citizens in their immediate vicinity, as well as in other portions of Minnesota, were so determined that all Indians should be removed beyond the limits of the State, that Congress in 1863 passed an act providing for their removal. They were first removed in May, 1863, to Crow Creek, in Dakota, and, after great suffering and loss of many lives from exposure and starvation, were finally established upon their present reservation, which had been secured for them by the Government under treaty stipulations with the Omahas, and at which they arrived in small and straggling parties during the year 1864. They are now gradually regaining their former comfortable and prosperous condition. Allotments of lands have been made to them. Their agent reports that the past year has been marked by a steady improvement of the condition generally of the tribe. The men have nearly all adopted the dress of the whites, and the agent anticipates that the women will do the same so soon as they shall come to live in houses, a number of which (50) of a better class than is usually provided for Indian occupancy, are now being erected, to be given to those most industrious and making the greatest progress toward civilization. Considerable interest is manifested in education, there being three day-schools, efficiently managed, with an attendance of 250 scholars, and there is probably in operation by this date also an industrial and boarding school, capable of accommodating 80 scholars.

Under the provisions of the treaties made with them November 1, 1837, October 13, 1846, and various acts of Congress, they have an annual appropriation of \$52,031.84, and a small amount received for the sale of their lands in Minnesota, as the same are being sold, a small portion of which is paid to them per capita, and the residue expended for their benefit in the purchase of goods, in paying employes, in improving the reservation, for educational purposes, &c.

Omahas.—The Omahas, a peaceable and inoffensive people numbering 969, a decrease since 1871 of 15, are native to the country now occupied by them, and occupy a reservation of 345,000 acres adjoining the Winnebagoes. They have lands allotted to them in severalty, and have made considerable advancement in agriculture and civilization, though they still follow the chase to some extent. Under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872, steps are being taken to sell 50,000 acres of the western part of their reservation. The proceeds of the sale of these lands will enable them to improve and stock their farms, build houses, &c., and, with proper care and industry, to become in a few years entirely self-sustaining. A few cottages are to be found upon this reservation. Preparations are being made for the erection, during the next season, of an additional number of decent houses for the use of these Indians.

There are at present three schools in operation on this reservation, with an attendance of 120 scholars. By the provisions of the treaties of March 16, 1854, and March 6, 1865, the Omahas have a limited annuity of \$20,000 for the term of ten years, and thereafter of \$10,000 for the further term of fifteen years, which is paid to them per capita, or expended for their benefit; and are also provided with a saw and grist mill, a blacksmith-shop, and an engineer, miller, farmer, and blacksmith, at an annual expense to the Government of \$4,500.

Pawnees.—The Pawnees, a warlike people, number 2,447, an increase for the past year of 83. They are located on a reservation of 288,000 acres, in the central part of the State. They are native to the country now occupied by them, and have for years been loyal to the Government, having frequently furnished scouts for the Army in operations against hostile tribes or marauding bands. Their location, so near the frontier, and almost in constant contact with the Indians of the plains, with whom they have been always more or less at war, has tended to retard their advancement in the arts of civilization. They are, however, gradually becoming more habituated to the customs of the whites; are giving some attention to agriculture, and, with the disappearance of the buffalo from their section of the country, will doubtless settle down to farming and to the practice of mechanical arts, in earnest. The act of June 10, 1872, heretofore referred to, provides also for the sale of 50,000 acres belonging to the Pawnees, the same to be taken from that part of their reservation lying south of Loup Fork. These lands are now being surveyed, and it is believed that, with the proceeds of this sale, such improvements, in the way of building houses and opening and stocking farms, can be made for the Pawnees as will, at an early day, induce them to give their entire time and attention to industrial pursuits. There are two schools in operation on the reservation; one a manual-labor boarding-school, the other a day-school, with an attendance at both of 118 scholars. Provision was also made by Congress, at its last session, for the erection of two additional school-houses for the use of this tribe.

Under the provisions of the treaty of September 24, 1857, made with these Indians, they have a perpetual annuity of \$30,000 secured to them, part of which is paid to them per capita, and the residue expended for their benefit in goods and other beneficial objects; also for educational purposes \$13,000, annually; farming utensils and stock, \$1,200; and for salary of physician, farmer, and other employes, purchase of medicines, supplies for shops, &c., in all, \$7,580.

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.—These Indians, formerly a portion of the same tribe with the Indians now known as the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, emigrated many years ago from Iowa, and settled near the tribe of Iowas, hereafter to be mentioned. They number at the present time but 83, having been steadily diminishing for years. They have a reservation of about 10,000 acres lying in the southeastern part of Nebraska and the northeastern part of Kansas, purchased for them from the Iowas. Most of it is excellent land; but they have never, to any considerable extent, made use of it for tillage, being almost hopelessly disinclined to engage in labor of any kind, and depending principally for their subsistence, a very poor one, upon their annuity, which is secured to them by the treaty of October 31, 1837, and amounts to \$7,870. They also have United States bonds held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior to the amount of \$21,925, the interest on which, \$1,217.25 together with said annuity, is either paid to them per capita, or expended for their benefit. By act of June 10, 1872, provision

was made for the sale of a portion or all of their reservation, the proceeds of such sale to be expended for their immediate use, or for their removal to the Indian Territory or elsewhere. They have consented to the sale of their entire reservation, and so soon as funds shall have been received from that source, steps will be taken to have them removed to the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

There are no schools in operation for this tribe. Up to the present year they have not manifested any special desire to be educated in letters or in industrial pursuits, and it could only be said in their favor that they were a civil and inoffensive people. During the present season, however, they have asked the Government to set apart one-half the proceeds of their lands for the erection and endowment of a manual-labor school, being moved thereto by the spectacle of the Iowa and Omaha children receiving instruction in schools of this character, and have professed a very strong desire to secure the same advantages for their own children. The willingness, thus manifested, to sacrifice the present to the future is a new thing for these Indians, and is so far hopeful. Congress will be asked to authorize the creation of an educational fund for them, in accordance with their wish. They desire, after disposing of their lands in Nebraska, to make their new home on the Osage reservation in the Indian Territory, purchasing from the Osages thirty sections for that use. It is understood that the latter tribe are favorable to this proposition, and so soon as their formal consent shall have been obtained, Congress will be asked to confirm the sale. The lands owned by the Sacs and Foxes in Kansas should also be sold at an early day for their benefit, and legislation to that end will, at the proper time, be recommended.

Iowas.—These Indians, numbering at present 225, emigrated years ago from Iowa and Northwestern Missouri, and now have a reservation adjoining the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, containing about 10,000 acres. They belong to a much better class of Indians than their neighbors, the Sacs and Foxes, being temperate, frugal, industrious, and interested in the education of their children. They were thoroughly loyal during the late rebellion, and furnished a number of soldiers to the Union Army. Many of them are good farmers, and as a tribe they are generally extending their agricultural operations, improving their dwellings, and adding to their comforts. A large majority of the tribe are anxious to have their reservation allotted in severalty; and inasmuch as they are not inclined to remove to another locality it would seem desirable that their wishes in this respect should be complied with. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 68 scholars, besides an industrial home for orphans, supported by the Indians themselves.

The Iowas have secured to them, under the treaty of May 17, 1854, the interest on \$57,500, amounting annually to \$2,875; also the interest on \$107,320.80, United States and State bonds, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting annually to \$6,609.34; and on \$66,735, placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury by act of July 12, 1862, amounting annually to \$3,336.75. These several sums of interest are either paid to them or expended for their benefit.

Otoes and Missourias.—These Indians, numbering 464, an increase of 14 over last year, were removed from Iowa and Missouri to their present beautiful and fertile reservation, comprising 160,000 acres, and situated in the southern part of Nebraska. Until quite recently they have evinced but little disposition to labor for a support or in any way to better their miserable condition; yet, cut off from their wonted source of

subsistence, the buffalo, by their fear of the wild tribes which have taken possession of their old hunting-grounds, they have gradually been more and more forced to work for a living. Within the last three years many of them have opened farms and built themselves houses. A school has also been established, having an attendance of 95 scholars. Their reservation is much larger than necessary, and provision for the sale of one-half of it was made in the act of June 10, 1872; but as they decline to dispose of any portion of their lands, the matter cannot be further proceeded with at present. While they are averse to selling a portion of their land, however, as proposed by the act of June 10, 1872, it is not unlikely that they would be willing to sell the whole and remove to the Indian Territory, as they manifest an anxiety to follow tribes now there, with whom they formerly held intimate relations. With a view to the probability of such a change, a deputation of the tribe visited the Indian Territory but a short time since, and, returning, reported favorably in regard to the matter. It is probable that Congress will at an early date be asked to provide authority for this disposition of the tribe. Under the treaty made with them March 15, 1854, the Otoes and Missourias have a limited annuity of \$9,000 for the term of ten years, and thereafter the sum of \$5,000 for the further term of twelve years, which is paid to them in money, or expended for their benefit.

KANSAS.

The Indians still remaining in Kansas are the Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, (Prairie band,) Chippewas and Muncies, Miamies, and the Kansas, or Kawas.

Kickapoos.—The Kickapoos emigrated from Illinois, and are now located, to the number of 200, on a reservation of 10,200 acres, in the northeastern part of the State. During the late war a party of about 100, dissatisfied with the treaty made with the tribe in 1803, went to Mexico, upon representations made to them by certain of their kinsmen living in that republic, that they would be welcomed and protected by the Mexican government; but, finding themselves deceived, attempted to return to the United States. Only a few, however, succeeded in reaching the Kickapoo agency. The Kickapoos now remaining in Mexico separated from the tribe more than twenty years ago, and settled among the southern Indians, in the Indian Territory, on or near the Washita River, whence they went to Mexico, where they still live, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, of late, to arrange with Mexico for their removal to the Indian Territory and location upon some suitable reservation. Their raids across the border have been a sore affliction to the people of Texas, and it is important that the first promising occasion should be taken to secure their return to the United States and their establishment where they may be carefully watched and restrained from their predatory habits, or summarily punished if they persist in them. The Kickapoos remaining in Kansas are peaceable and industrious, continuing to make commendable progress in the cultivation of their farms, and showing much interest in the education of their children. Under the provisions of the treaty of June 28, 1802, a few of these Indians have received lands in severalty, for which patents have been issued, and are now citizens of the United States. Two schools are in operation among these Indians, with a daily average attendance of 39 scholars. By the treaty of May 18, 1854, they have an annual appropriation of \$5,000 secured to them for educational and other beneficial purposes. There is also one more installment of annuity

due them, amounting to \$5,000. In addition to these items, they have the interest on \$131,400 United States bonds, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting annually to \$6,570.

Pottawatomies.—The Prairie band is all of this tribe remaining in Kansas, the rest having become citizens and removed, or most of them, to the Indian Territory. The tribe, excepting those in Wisconsin heretofore noticed, formerly resided in Michigan and Indiana, and removed to Kansas under the provisions of the treaty of 1846. The Prairie band numbers, as nearly as ascertained, about 400, and is located on a reserve of 77,357 acres fourteen miles north of Topeka. Notwithstanding many efforts to educate and civilize these Indians, most of them still cling tenaciously to the habits and customs of their fathers. Some, however, have recently turned their attention to agricultural pursuits, and are now raising stock and most of the varieties of grain produced by their white neighbors. They are also showing more interest in education than formerly, one school being in operation on the reservation with an attendance of 84 scholars. These Indians have permanent annuities under the provisions of the treaties of August 3, 1795, September 30, 1800, October 2, 1818, September 20, 1828, July 29, 1829, June 5 and 17, 1846, amounting in the aggregate to \$22,779.07 in silver and money; also permanent provisions for blacksmiths and assistants, for iron and steel, and for salt, amounting annually to \$1,362.77, and an annual appropriation, during the pleasure of Congress, of \$5,000 for educational purposes. In addition to the foregoing they have United States and State bonds, to the amount of \$91,500, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest on which, \$4,585, is applied to educational purposes; and also United States bonds to the amount of \$20,000, the interest on which, \$1,000, is expended for their benefit. The citizen class, so called, have an interest in \$67,000 of the bonds held in trust for educational purposes.

Chippewas and Muncies.—Certain of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, removed from Michigan under the treaty of 1836, and certain Muncies, or Christian Indians from Wisconsin, under the treaty of 1839. These were united by the terms of the treaty concluded with them July 16, 1859. The united bands now number only 56. They own 5,700 acres of land in Franklin County, about forty miles south of the town of Lawrence, holding the same in severalty, are considerably advanced in the arts of life, and earn a decent living, principally by agriculture. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of 16 scholars. These Indians, at present, have no treaty with the United States, nor do they receive any assistance from the Government. Their only assured income beyond the avails of their labor is the interest, \$2,451.77, on United States and State stocks, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of \$43,322.92. They manifest a desire to sell their allotted lands, and join other Indians in the Indian Territory.

Miamies.—The Miamies of Kansas formerly resided in Indiana, forming one tribe with the Miamies still remaining in that State, but removed in 1846 to their present location, under the provisions of the treaty of 1846.

Owing to the secession of a considerable number who have allied themselves with the Peorias, in the Indian Territory, and also to the ravages of disease consequent on vicious indulgences, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks, this band, which, on its removal from Indiana, embraced about 500, at present numbers but 95. These have a reservation of 10,240 acres in Linn and Miami Counties, in the southeast part of Kansas, the larger part of which is held in severalty by them.

The superintendent of Indian affairs in immediate charge, in his report for this year, says the Miamies remaining in Kansas are greatly demoralized, their school has been abandoned, and their youth left destitute of educational advantages.

Considerable trouble has been for years caused by white settlers locating aggressively on lands belonging to these Indians, no effort for their extrusion having been thus far successful.

A bill was introduced into Congress at its last session which provided for the final settlement of the affairs of this tribe, for the members thereof becoming citizens, and for the capitalization and payment of the tribal funds. This bill met the full approval of this Office, and it is confidently believed that had it become law the affairs of the tribe would have been adjusted in a manner which would have been advantageous to the Indians, and which would also have relieved this Department of a source of constant annoyance. The bill referred to, or one similar in its provisions, should receive the sanction of Congress at an early day. The good of the service, so far as these Indians are concerned, absolutely requires it.

Under the provisions of the treaties made with these Indians October 6, 1818, October 23, 1834, and June 5, 1851, they have a limited annuity (seven installments still due) in money, of \$7,500; the interest on \$50,000, amounting to \$2,500 annually for educational purposes, and a permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel, and for miller, amounting annually to \$1,510.

Kansas or Kaws.—These Indians are native to the country they occupy. They number at present 593; in 1860 they numbered 803. Although they have a reservation of 80,610 acres of good land in the eastern part of the State, they are poor and improvident, and have, in late years, suffered much for want of the actual necessities of life. They never were much disposed to labor, depending upon the chase for a living, in connection with the annuities due from Government. They have been growing steadily poorer, and even now, in their straitened circumstances, and under the pressure of want, they show but little inclination to engage in agricultural pursuits, all attempts to induce them to work having measurably proved failures. Until quite recently they could not even be prevailed upon to have their children educated. One school is now in operation, with an attendance of about 45 scholars. By the act of May 8, 1872, provision was made for the sale of all the lands owned by these Indians in Kansas, and for their removal to the Indian Territory. Provision was also made by the act of June 5, 1872, for their settlement within the limits of a tract of land therein provided to be set apart for the Osages. Their lands in Kansas are now being appraised by commissioners appointed for the purpose, preparatory to their sale. Fifty per centum of the net proceeds of such sale is to be placed to the credit of the Indians on the books of the Treasury, interest thereon at the rate of 5 per centum to be paid to them semi-annually, and the remaining 50 per centum is to be used in providing and improving new homes for them. Under the treaty made with them January 14, 1846, a permanent annuity of \$10,000 is secured to them, the same being the interest on a principal sum of \$200,000, the price agreed to be paid by the United States for the cession of certain lands. They have also United States and State stocks to the amount of \$27,485.41, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest on which, amounting to \$1,538.57 annually, is applied to educational purposes.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indians at present located in the Indian Territory—an extensive district, bounded north by Kansas, east by Missouri and Arkansas, south by Texas, and west by the one hundredth meridian, designated by the commissioners appointed under act of Congress July 20, 1867, to establish peace with certain hostile tribes, as one of two great Territories, (the other being, in the main, the present Territory of Dakota, west of the Missouri,) upon which might be concentrated the great body of all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, are the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf, Peorias and confederated Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, Wyandotts, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Osages, Kiowas, Comanches, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the south, the Wichitas and other affiliated bands, and a small band of Apaches long confederated with the Kiowas and Comanches.

Cherokees.—The Cherokees number, according to the census for 1872, furnished by their agent, 18,000. In the report for 1871 the agent estimated the number at 14,682, and stated that if the Cherokees remaining in North Carolina and other States were gathered into the nation the population would then be 16,500. He does not now account for the large increase over the enumeration for 1871, which must be due to a gross error in one report or the other. The Cherokees occupy a reservation of 3,814,712 acres in the northeastern part of the Territory, lying east of the 96° west longitude. They also own a strip about fifty miles wide adjoining Kansas on the south, and extending from the Arkansas River west to the 100° west longitude. By the treaty of 1866, however, the United States may settle friendly Indians within the limits of the latter tract, and when such settlements are made the rights of the Cherokees to the lands so occupied terminate, the lands thus disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee Nation at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties in interest, or as may be fixed by the President. That portion of country lying between the 96° west longitude on the east, the Arkansas River on the west and south, and the State of Kansas on the north, formerly owned by the Cherokees, has been sold to the Osages.

The Cherokees originally inhabited sections of country now embraced within the State of Georgia and portions of the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, and moved to their present location under the provisions of the treaties concluded with them in 1817 and 1835. They have their own written language, their national constitution and laws, their churches, schools, and academies, their judges and courts. They are emphatically an agricultural and stock-raising people, and, perhaps, of all the Indian tribes, great and small, are first in general intelligence, in the acquisition of wealth, in the knowledge of the useful arts, and in social and moral progress. The evidences of a real and substantial advancement in these respects are too clear to be questioned, and it is the more remarkable from the fact that but a few years since they were, as a people, almost ruined by the ravages of civil war. Their dwellings consist of 500 frame-houses, and 3,500 log-houses. Of the principal crops, they have raised during the year 2,925,000 bushels of corn, 97,500 bushels of wheat, about the same quantity of oats, and 80,000 bushels of potatoes. Their stock consists of 10,000 horses, 75,000 cattle, 160,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep. The individual wealth is estimated at \$4,995,000.

By the latest reports they had 60 schools in successful operation, all, with the exception of one managed by the Moravians, maintained out of the national school fund, and having in attendance 2,133 scholars. Three of these schools are for the education of the freedmen living in the country. The orphans of the Cherokees have been heretofore provided for in private families, by means of the interest derived from certain funds invested for that purpose, but during the past year an orphan asylum has been established under an act of the National Council, where are now gathered 54 of this class. This school is designed ultimately to embrace in its operations all the orphans of the nation.

The Cherokees have no treaty-funds paid to them or expended for their benefit. They have, however, United States and State bonds held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of \$1,633,627.39; also a recognized claim on account of abstracted State bonds to the amount of \$83,000, on which the interest is appropriated annually by Congress, making in all \$1,716,627.39. This sum is divided under the following heads, viz: National fund, \$1,008,285.07; school fund, \$532,407.01; orphan fund, \$175,935.31. The interest on these several sums is paid to the treasurer of the Cherokee nation, to be used under the direction of the National Council for the objects indicated by said heads.

While the present condition and general prosperity of the Cherokees are as indicated above, there are some matters that have been, and in part are still, sources of disquiet and dissatisfaction among them. These matters will be found fully discussed in the annual report of Agent John B. Jones, accompanying, and may be here briefly stated as: 1st. The unlawful attempts of citizens of the United States to settle upon lands belonging to the Cherokees, with the probable expectation that the Government would tacitly consent to their remaining and eventually secure them in possession. At one time during the past summer, these trespassers numbered about fifteen hundred; and inasmuch as the number was constantly increasing, notwithstanding ample and formal notice served upon the intruders, it was decided by the Executive that forcible measures should be taken for their removal, which, after some delays, was effected by the military forces of the Department of the Missouri. It is hoped that this action of the Government in thus vindicating the integrity of an Indian reservation against lawless and even defiant encroachments will sufficiently establish the conviction in the minds of all persons similarly disposed that at last red men have rights which white men are bound to respect. 2d. The jurisdiction exercised by the United States court for the western district of Arkansas over the Cherokee Country, to a degree and for purposes which the Indians assert to constitute a violation of treaty stipulations guaranteeing to them the right to have their own courts and administer justice in all cases concerning their own citizens. It is alleged, on the part of the Cherokee authorities, that the disregard of this guarantee was the cause of the recent tragedy in Going Snake district, through an attempt by the United States marshal to arrest an Indian who was at the time on trial before the Cherokee court on a charge of having murdered a Cherokee woman, the ground of the action of the marshal being that the Indian was also charged with having committed an assault with intent to kill upon the murdered woman's husband, who, although a white man, had been duly adopted into the Cherokee nation. In this unfortunate affair eight members of the deputy marshal's party were killed and three wounded, while of the Cherokees present attending court three were killed and seven wounded. 3d. The efforts of certain parties

to secure the organization, by act of Congress, of a United States territorial government over the Indian Territory without the consent of the tribes concerned, a measure which, if consummated, the Cherokees believe will be fraught with serious evils to themselves.

Choctaws and Chickasaws.—These tribes are for certain national purposes confederated. The Choctaws, numbering 16,000, an increase of 1,000 on the enumeration for 1871, have a reservation of 6,688,000 acres in the southeastern part of the Territory, and the Chickasaws, numbering 6,000, own a tract containing 4,377,600 acres adjoining the Choctaws on the west. These tribes originally inhabited the section of country now embraced within the State of Mississippi, and were removed to their present location in accordance with the terms of the treaties concluded with them, respectively, in 1820 and 1832. The remarks made respecting the language, laws, educational advantages, industrial pursuits, and advancement in the arts and customs of civilized life of the Cherokees, will apply in the main to the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The Choctaws have 36 schools in operation, with an attendance of 819 scholars; the Chickasaws 11, with 379 scholars. The Choctaws, under the treaties of November 16, 1805, October 18, 1820, January 20, 1825, and June 22, 1855, receive permanent annuities as follows: In money, \$3,000; for support of government, education, and other beneficial purposes, \$25,512.89; for support of light-horsemen, \$600; and for iron and steel, \$320. They also have United States and State stocks held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of \$506,427.20, divided as follows: On account of "Choctaw general fund," \$451,000, of "Choctaw school fund," \$52,427.20. The interest on these funds, and the annuities, &c., are turned over to the treasurer of the nation, and expended under the direction of the National Council in the manner and for the objects indicated in each case. The Chickasaws, under act of February 25, 1799, and treaty of April 28, 1866, have a permanent annuity of \$3,000. They also have United States and State stocks, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of \$1,185,947.03; \$1,183,917.03 thereof being a "national fund," and \$2,000 a fund for "incompetents." The interest on these sums, and the item of \$3,000 first referred to, are paid over to the treasurer of the nation and disbursed by him, under the direction of the National Council, and for such objects as that body may determine.

Creeks.—The Creeks came originally from Alabama and Georgia. They numbered at the latest date of enumeration 12,205, and have a reservation of 3,215,495 acres in the eastern and central part of the Territory. They are not generally so far advanced as the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, but are making rapid progress, and will doubtless, in a few years, rank in all respects with their neighbors, the three tribes just named. Considerable embarrassment and excitement have been caused recently within the tribe by the contests of two factions, known respectively as the Government party and the Sands party, arising, it is asserted, out of the adoption by the nation, in 1867, of a new form of government, which dispensed with a number of offices. The incumbents failing to receive appointment under the new administration, became dissatisfied, and, with Sands, a prominent man and a disappointed seeker for the position of principal chief of the nation, formed an organization under their old system, in opposition to the present constitutional government, going so far in their resistance as to take up arms, declaring a purpose to seize the government and re-inaugurate the former order. A settlement of the difficulties was apparently effected at a council of the nation in October, with the prospect

of future peace and harmony; but, a few weeks later, the spirit of disaffection was again developed in the ignorant portion of the Creeks to such an extent that the Creek authorities were obliged to overawe the malcontents with a large armed force. This action, together with the interposition of a commission appointed by the Department to investigate the troubles, and the presence of a United States military force, resulted in a peace under substantially the conditions agreed upon by the contending parties in October last. The whole matter now awaits the action of the Department upon the report of the commission of investigation. The Creeks, by the latest reports, have 33 schools in operation, one of which is under the management of the Methodist Mission Society, and another supported by the Presbyterians. The number of scholars in all the schools is 760. These Indians have, under treaties of August 7, 1790, June 16, 1802, January 24, 1826, August 7, 1850, and June 14, 1860, permanent annuities and interest on moneys uninvested as follows: In money, \$68,258.40; for pay of blacksmiths and assistants, wagon-maker, wheelwright, iron and steel, \$3,250; for assistance in agricultural operations, \$2,000; and for education, \$1,000. The Secretary of the Interior holds in trust for certain members of the tribe, known as "orphans," United States and State bonds to the amount of \$70,999.66, the interest on which sum is paid to those of said orphans who are alive, and to the representatives of those who have deceased. This orphan fund was derived from the sale of twenty sections of land reserved, per treaty of March 24, 1832, for the orphan children of the Creeks. Most of the persons originally entitled to these proceeds are dead, and action should be taken by Congress to authorize the payment of the full amount held in trust as above to the survivors of them, and the representatives of those who have deceased.

Seminoles.—The Seminoles, numbering 2,398, an increase of 100 over the census of 1871, have a reservation of 200,000 acres adjoining the Creeks on the west. This tribe formerly inhabited the section of country now embraced in the State of Florida. Some of them removed to their present location under the provisions of the treaties of 1832 and 1833. The remainder of the tribe, instigated by the former chief, Osceola, repudiated the treaties, refused to remove, and soon after commenced depredating upon the whites. In 1835 these depredations resulted in war, which continued seven years, with immense cost of blood and treasure. The Indians were at last rendered powerless to do further injury, and, after efforts repeated through several years, were finally, with the exception of a few who fled to the everglades, removed to a reservation in the now Indian Territory. In 1860 they ceded to the United States, by treaty, the reservation then owned by them, and purchased the tract they at present occupy. They are not so far advanced in the arts of civilized life as the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, but are making rapid progress in that direction, and will, it is confidently believed, soon rank with the tribes named. They cultivate 7,600 acres, upon which they raised during the past year 300,000 bushels of corn and 6,000 bushels of potatoes. They live in log-houses, and own large stocks of cattle, horses, and hogs. A cause of discontent and just complaint on the part of this people is found in the fact that the Government, in providing them a new home, after the cession of their reservation under the treaty of 1860, misled them as to their boundary-line, so that many have settled beyond the line, upon territory still belonging to the Creeks, and have there established themselves in comfortable homes and upon lands which they have very much improved. The Seminoles so situated are troubled and discouraged,

having no security as to their possession of the lands and improvements thereon, so occupied. As the mistake was not theirs, they look to the Government to adjust the matter with the Creeks, and to secure them in their rights and in the possession of their present homes. The Department has the matter under careful advisement, and will earnestly seek to avoid any unfortunate issue of the complication. So soon as the best method of saving at once the rights of the Creeks and the equities of the Seminoles shall be determined, Congress will be asked to provide the requisite authority for the adjustment of the question. The schools of the Seminoles number 4, with an attendance of 169 scholars.

They receive, under treaties made with them August 7, 1850, and March 21, 1860, annuities, &c., as follows: Interest on \$500,000, amounting to \$25,000 annually, which is paid to them as annuity; interest on \$50,000, amounting to \$2,500 annually, for support of schools; and \$1,000, the interest on \$20,000, for the support of their government.

Senecas and Shawnees.—The Senecas, numbering 214, and the Shawnees, numbering 90, at the present time, removed, some thirty-five or forty years ago, from Ohio to their present location in the northeastern corner of the Territory. They suffered severely during the rebellion, being obliged to leave their homes and fly to the North, their country being devastated by troops of both armies. Under the provisions of the treaty of 1807, made with these and other tribes, the Senecas, who were then confederated with the Shawnees, dissolved their connection with that tribe, sold to the United States their half of the reservation owned by them in common with the Shawnees, and connected themselves with those Senecas who then owned a separate reservation. The Shawnees now have a reservation of 24,000 acres, and the United Senecas one of 44,000 acres. These tribes are engaged in agriculture to a considerable extent. They are peaceable and industrious. Many are thrifty farmers and in comfortable circumstances. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of 36 scholars, which includes some children of the Wyandotts, which tribe has no schools.

The Senecas, under treaties of September 29, 1817, September 17, 1818, and February 23, 1867, have at the present time annuities and stocks as follows: Permanent annuities in specie to the amount of \$1,500; for national purposes, \$1,660; bonds held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, \$40,044.37, on which an annual interest of \$2,047.22 is paid to them; also, in connection with the Shawnees, bonds held in trust as aforesaid to the amount of \$15,655.49, on which interest to the amount of \$880.39 is annually paid. The Shawnees have, under treaties of September 17, 1818, and February 23, 1867, permanent annuities to the amount of \$500 in specie, and \$1,000 for agricultural purposes, together with a half interest in the item of \$15,655.49, bonds above referred to. With the Shawnee band is a party of 40 "Black Bob" Shawnees, recently arrived from Kansas in an impoverished condition, whose wants have, for the present season, been partly met by the Government.

Quapaws.—These Indians number at the present time about 240. They are native to the country, and occupy a reservation of 104,000 acres in the extreme northeast corner of the Territory. They do not appear to have advanced much within the past few years. In common with other tribes in that section, they suffered greatly by the late war, and were rendered very destitute. Their proximity to the border towns of Kansas, and the facilities thereby afforded for obtaining whisky, have tended to retard their progress; but there has recently been manifested a strong desire for improvement, and, with the funds

derived from the sale of a part of their lands, and with the proposed opening of a school among them, better things are hoped for in the future. Under the treaties of May 13, 1833, and February 23, 1867, the Quapaws have an educational fund of \$1,000 per annum during the pleasure of the President, \$1,000 per annum for pay of blacksmith and assistant, and for the purchase of iron, steel, and tools, and \$600 annually for agricultural purposes.

Ottawas.—The Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beauf number, at the present time, 150. They were originally located in Western Ohio and Southern Michigan, and were removed, in accordance with the terms of the treaty concluded with them in 1831, to a reservation within the present limits of Kansas. Under the treaty of 1867 they obtained a reservation of 21,960 acres, lying immediately north of the western portion of the Shawnee reservation. They have paid considerable attention to education, are well advanced in civilization, and many of them are industrious and prosperous farmers. They have one school, attended by 52 scholars. The relation of this small band to the Government is somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as, agreeably to provisions contained in the treaties of 1862 and 1867, they have become citizens of the United States, and yet reside in the Indian Country, possess a reservation there, and maintain a purely tribal organization. They removed from Franklin County, Kansas, in 1870. They have no annuities paid them, but the Secretary of the Interior at the present time holds in trust for them United States bonds to the amount of \$21,724.48, the interest on which sum, amounting to \$1,297.72, is paid to them or expended for their benefit.

Peorias, &c.—The Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, who were confederated in 1854, and at that time had a total population of 259, now number 160. They occupy a reservation of 72,000 acres, adjoining the Quapaw reservation on the south and west. Under treaties made with these tribes in 1832, they removed to a tract within the present limits of Kansas, where they remained until after the treaty of 1867 was concluded with them, in which treaty provision was made whereby they obtained their present reservation. These Indians are generally intelligent, well advanced in civilization, and, to judge from the statistical reports of their agent, are very successful in their agricultural operations, raising crops ample for their own support. With the Peorias are about 40 Miamies from Kansas. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of 20 scholars. By the treaty of February 23, 1867, a limited provision is made for furnishing these confederated bands with a blacksmith, and iron and steel, at an annual expense to the Government of \$1,123.20. The Secretary of the Interior holds in trust for them United States and State stocks to the amount of \$124,047.94, \$79,047.94 of which amount is for general purposes, and \$44,700 for educational purposes. The interest on these sums is used for the object indicated in each case. They have also to their credit on the books of the Treasury, under the act of July 12, 1862, a balance amounting to \$64,101.60, the interest on which sum is used for their benefit.

Wyandotts.—The Wyandotts number at the present time 222 souls. Ten years ago there were 435. They occupy a reservation of 20,000 acres, lying between the Seneca and Shawnee reservations. This tribe was located for many years in Northwestern Ohio, whence they removed, pursuant to the terms of the treaty made with them in 1842, to a reservation within the present limits of Kansas. By the treaty made with them in 1867, their present reservation was set apart for

those members of the tribe who desired to maintain their tribal organization, instead of becoming citizens, as provided in the treaty of 1855. They are poor, and, having no annuities and but little force of character, are making slight progress in industry or civilization. They have been lately joined by members of the tribe who, under the treaty, accepted citizenship. These, desiring to resume their relations with their people, have been again adopted into the tribe. Inasmuch as the newcomers are decidedly superior in point of industrial attainments, education, and energy of character, it is hoped that the condition of the tribe may be improved by their accession.

Pottawatomies.—These Indians, who formerly resided in Michigan and Indiana, whence they removed to Kansas, before going down into the Indian Territory, number about 1,600. They have, under the provisions of the treaty of 1861, made with the tribe, then residing in Kansas, become citizens of the United States. By the terms of said treaty they received allotments of land and their proportion of the tribal funds, with the exception of their share of certain non-paying State stocks, amounting to \$67,000, held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the Pottawatomies. Having disposed of their lands, they removed to the Indian Territory, where a reservation thirty miles square, adjoining the Seminole reservation on the west, had been, by the treaty of 1867, provided for such as should elect to maintain their tribal organization. It having been decided, however, by the Department, that, as they had all become citizens, there was, consequently, no part of the tribe remaining which could lay claim, under treaty stipulations, to the reservation in the Indian Territory, legislation was had by Congress at its last session—act approved May 23, 1872—by which these citizen Pottawatomies were allowed allotments of land within the tract originally assigned for their use as a tribe, to the extent of 160 acres to each head of family and to each other person twenty-one years of age, and of 80 acres to each minor. Most if not all of them are capable of taking care of themselves, and many of them are well educated, intelligent, and thrifty farmers.

Absentee Shawnees.—These Indians, numbering 603, separated about thirty years ago from the main tribe, then located in Kansas, and settled in the Indian Territory, principally within the limits of the thirty-miles square tract heretofore referred to in the remarks relative to the Pottawatomies, where they engaged in farming, and have since supported themselves without assistance from the Government. With the view of securing to them permanent homes, provision was made in the act of May 23, 1872, whereby any Indian of pure or mixed blood of the Absentee Shawnees, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who could show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that he or she had resided continuously for the term of three years within said thirty-mile square tract, and had made substantial improvements thereon, should receive an allotment of eighty acres of land, to include, so far as practicable, his or her improvements, together with an addition of twenty acres for each child under twenty-one years, belonging to the family of such Indian. Although the act of May 23, 1872, provides for individual allotments of lands indiscriminately to Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees within the thirty-mile square tract, yet it is intended, in making such allotments, that they shall be, so far as practicable, for the former, out of lands lying south of Little River, and, for the latter, out of lands lying north of it. Since being assured of the permanency of their homes, they have entered with renewed energy upon the work of farming, and succeeded during the

past summer in raising crops more than sufficient for their support for the year. They own a large number of horses and cattle. A day-school has been established for them, at present attended by 16 children. The attendance, it is expected, will soon reach 65.

Sacs and Foxes.—The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi number at the present time 463. In 1846 they numbered 2,478. They have a reservation of 483,840 acres, adjoining the Creeks on the west, and between the North Fork of the Canadian and the Red Fork of the Arkansas Rivers. They formerly occupied large tracts of country in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, whence they removed, by virtue of treaty stipulations, to a reservation within the present limits of Kansas. By the terms of the treaties of 1859 and 1868, all their lands in Kansas were ceded to the United States, and they were given in lieu thereof their present reservation. These Indians, once famous for their prowess in war, have not, for some years, made any marked improvement upon their former condition. Still, they have accomplished a little, under highly adverse circumstances and influences, in the way of opening small farms and in building houses, and are beginning to show some regard for their women by relieving them of the burdens and labors heretofore required of them. There is hope of their further improvement, although they are still but one degree removed from the Blanket or Breech-Clout Indians. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of only about 12 scholars. Three hundred and seventeen members of these tribes, after their removal to Kansas, returned to Iowa, where they were permitted to remain, and are now, under the act of March 2, 1867, receiving their share of the tribal funds. They have purchased 419 acres of land in Tama County, part of which they are cultivating. They are not much disposed to work, however, on lands of their own, preferring to labor for the white farmers in their vicinity, and are still much given to roving and hunting.

By the treaties of November 3, 1804, October 21, 1837, October 11, 1842, and February 18, 1867, these Indians have permanent annuities, amounting to \$51,000 annually, and are supplied for a limited number of years with a physician, medicine, tobacco, and salt, at a cost to the Government of \$1,850 annually.

Osages.—The Osages, numbering 3,956, are native to the general section of country where they now live. Their reservation is bounded on the north by the south line of Kansas, east by the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, and south and west by the Arkansas River, and contains approximately 1,760,000 acres. Their location on this reservation has been effected after considerable complication. By the act of July 15, 1870, provision was made for sale of all the lands belonging to the Osages within the limits of Kansas, and for their removal across the line into the Indian Territory. In accordance with the terms of this act, a reservation was selected by them, which was supposed to be immediately west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, but a large portion of it, containing in fact all the improvements made and all the really available land in the whole body, was found upon a subsequent survey to be east of it, that is, within the Cherokee country. To remedy this difficulty, Congress, by act of June 5, 1872, set apart their present reservation, with the proviso that they should allow the Kansas tribe of Indians to settle on the same tract. Owing to the unsettled condition of these Indians for several years past, and the limited amount of funds that could be used for their benefit, they have not made much progress in civilization. Having now a fixed place of abode, and having large sums coming to them from the sale of their lands in Kansas,

the Department sees no reason to doubt that they will in a few years become a rich and prosperous people. They still follow the chase, the buffalo being their main dependence for food. Their wealth consists in horses (of which they own not less than 12,000) and in cattle. They have, since their removal, begun farming to some extent, having already about 2,000 acres under cultivation. Their agent reports the reservation "poorly adapted for civilizing purposes," there being only one small valley of fertile soil, barely affording enough good farming-land for four thousand Indians. Having but just located, they have at present but one school in operation, with an attendance of 38 scholars. Further educational provision will be made for them at an early day. The only money these Indians have, besides the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas, is the interest on \$300,000, amounting annually to \$15,000, which is paid to them in money, or expended for their benefit; and \$3,456, being the interest on \$69,120, which sum is used for educational purposes. This interest is appropriated annually, per treaties of June 2, 1825, and September 29, 1865, and Senate resolution of January 9, 1838. In addition to the item of \$3,456 for educational purposes, the Secretary of the Interior holds in trust for them United States and State stocks to the amount of \$41,000, the interest on which sum, amounting annually to \$2,120, is also used for educational purposes.

Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.—These tribes, confederated under present treaty stipulations, formerly ranged over an extensive country lying between the Rio Grande and the Red River. As nearly as can be ascertained, they number as follows: Kiowas, 1,930; Comanches, 3,180; and Apaches, 380. They are now located upon a reservation secured to them by treaty made in 1867, comprising 3,549,440 acres in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory, west of and adjoining the Chickasaw country. Wild and intractable, these Indians, even the best of them, have given small signs of improvement in the arts of life, and, substantially, the whole dealing of the Government with them, thus far, has been in the way of supplying their necessities for food and clothing, with a view of keeping them upon their reservation and preventing their raiding into Texas, with the citizens of which State they were for many years before their present establishment on terms of mutual hatred and injury. The liberality and forbearance of the Government since the treaty of 1867, when complete amnesty for the offenses of the past was extended to these Indians, even to the extent of allowing them to retain their stolen stock, have not borne the fruits expected, and it may be found necessary, according to the opinion expressed in another part of this report, to bring them to a sense of their errors by severe punishment. In the opinion of the Commissioner, the point has been reached where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Some individuals and bands have remained quiet and peaceable upon their reservations, evincing a disposition to learn the arts of life, to engage in agriculture, and to have their children instructed in letters. To these every inducement is being held out to take up land and actively commence tilling it. Thus far they have under cultivation but 109 acres, which have produced the past year a good crop of corn and potatoes. The wealth of these tribes consists in horses and mules, of which they own to the number, as reported by their agent, of 10,500, a great proportion of the animals notoriously having been stolen in Texas.

A boarding-school has been established upon this reservation, having an attendance of 35 scholars, with, as the agent reports, a remarkable degree of success. It is strongly urged by Superintendent Hoag, within

whose general superintendence these Indians are, that the agency be removed from its present location in the vicinity of Fort Sill, or else that the military post be removed to some other and more distant point, the reason assigned being that the influences emanating from this post tend strongly to further demoralize the Indians, even those best disposed, and to render unavailing the present efforts for their improvement.

However, it may be said, in a word, of these Indians that their civilization must follow their submission to the Government, and that the first necessity in respect to them is a wholesome example, which shall inspire fear and command obedience. So long as four-fifths of these tribes take turns at raiding into Texas openly and boastfully bringing back scalps and spoils to their reservation, efforts to inspire very high ideas of social and industrial life among the communities of which the raiders form so large a part will presumably result in failure. These Indians, under the two treaties made with them October 21, 1867, have limited annuities, &c., (twenty-five installments still due,) as follows: For beneficial objects, \$30,000, and for clothing, \$26,000. A carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, physician, and teacher are also furnished them per said treaties, at a cost to the Government of \$7,700 per annum. Those who remain on the reservation are also supplied with subsistence at the expense of the Government.

Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the South.—These tribes are native to the section of country now inhabited by them. The Arapahoes number at the present time 1,500, and the Cheyennes 2,000. By the treaty of 1867, made with these Indians, a large reservation was provided for them, bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by the Arkansas River, and on the south and west by the Red Fork of the Arkansas. They have, however, persisted in a refusal to locate on this reservation; and another tract, containing 4,011,500 acres, north of and adjoining the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, was set apart for them by Executive order of August 10, 1869. By act of May 29, 1872, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to negotiate with these Indians for the relinquishment of their claim to the lands ceded to them by the said treaty, and to give them in lieu thereof a "sufficient and permanent location" upon lands ceded to the United States by the Creeks and Seminoles in treaties made with them in 1866. Negotiations to the end proposed were duly entered into with these tribes unitedly, but, in the course of such negotiations, it has become the view of this Office that the tribes should no longer be associated in the occupation of a reservation. The Arapahoes are manifesting an increasing disinclination to follow further the fortunes of the Cheyennes, and crave a location of their own. Inasmuch as the conduct of the Arapahoes is uniformly good, and their disposition to make industrial improvement very decided, it is thought that they should now be separated from the more turbulent Cheyennes, and given a place where they may carry out their better intentions without interruption and without the access of influences tending to draw their young men away to folly and mischief. With this view, a contract, made subject to the action of Congress, was entered into between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the delegation of the Arapaho tribe which visited Washington during the present season, (the delegation being fully empowered thereto by the tribe,) by which the Arapahoes relinquish all their interest in the reservation granted them by the treaty of 1867, in consideration of the grant of a reservation between the North Fork of the Canadian River and the Red Fork of the Arkansas River, and extending from a point ten miles east of the ninety-

eighth to near the ninety-ninth meridian of west longitude. There can be no question, I think, that the arrangement will be equally for the advantage of the Government and of the Indians. Legislation to carry into effect the provisions of the agreement will be recommended at the approaching session of Congress. Should this adjustment of the question, so far as the Arapahoes are concerned, meet the approval of Congress, separate negotiations will be entered into with the Cheyennes, with a view to obtaining their relinquishment of the reservation of 1867, and their location on some vacant tract within the same general section of the Indian Territory.

A considerable number of the Arapahoes are already engaged in agriculture, though at a disadvantage, and when the question of their reservation shall have been settled, it is confidently believed that substantially the whole body of this tribe will turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil. Two schools are conducted for their benefit at the agency, having an attendance of 35 scholars. Of the Cheyennes confederated with the Arapahoes, the reports are less favorable as to progress made in industry, or disposition to improve their condition. Until 1867 both these tribes, in common with the Kiowas and Comanches, were engaged in hostilities against the white settlers in Western Kansas, but since the treaty made with them in that year they have, with the exception of one small band of the Cheyennes, remained friendly, and have committed no depredations. The disposition of the Arapahoes is especially commendable. No breach of peace whatever can be charged upon them, and their influence is uniformly exerted to dissuade neighboring tribes from depredating on the whites. It is the intention of the Department at the opening of the next agricultural season to afford the Arapahoes substantial assistance in the form of stock and agricultural implements, and by breaking up land, should the question of their reservation be finally settled.

Under the treaty of October 28, 1867, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have limited annuities, &c., (twenty-five installments still due,) as follows: For beneficial objects, \$20,000, and for clothing \$14,500. Provision is also made for the employment of a physician, teacher, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, at a cost to the Government of \$7,700. These Indians are now subsisted mainly at the expense of the Government.

Wichitas, &c.—The Wichitas and other affiliated bands of Keechies, Wacoos, Towoccaroes, Caddoes, Ionies, and Delawares number 1,250, divided approximately as follows: Wichitas, 299; Keechies, 126; Wacoos, 140; Towoccaroes, 127; Caddoes, 392; Ionies, 85; Delawares, 81. These Indians, fragments of once important tribes originally belonging in Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, were all, excepting the Wichitas and Delawares, removed by the Government from Texas, in 1859, to the "leased district," then belonging to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, where they have since resided, at a point on the Washita River near old Fort Cobb. They have no treaty relations with the Government, nor have they any defined reservation. They have always, or, at least, for many years, been friendly to the whites, although in close and constant contact with the Kiowas and Comanches. A few of them, chiefly Caddoes and Delawares, are engaged in agriculture, and are disposed to be industrious. Of the other Indians at this agency, some cultivate small patches in corn and vegetables, the work being done mainly by women, but the most are content to live upon the Government. The Caddoes rank among the best Indians of the continent, and set an example to the other bands affiliated with them worthy of

being more generally followed than it is. In physique, and in the virtues of chastity, temperance, and industry, they are the equals of many white communities.

A permanent reservation should be set aside for the Indians of this agency, and, with proper assistance, they would doubtless in a few years become entirely self-sustaining. In the chapter of this report containing specific recommendations for legislation to be had by Congress at its approaching session, will be found the text of an agreement between these bands and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by which the Indians relinquish all their claims on account of lands formerly held by them, and of which they were dispossessed without their consent, and the Government on its part confirms to them the tract now in fact occupied by them. Effect should be given to this agreement by Congress at as early date as practicable. The claims relinquished have been long before Congress, and may or may not have merit, a question not here considered; but it is equally for the interest of the Government and of the Indians that these bands should be put as early as practicable in the way of self-support, a result which will be greatly forwarded by confirming to them a permanent home. But one school is in operation, with an attendance of 18 scholars. These Indians have no annuities, but an annual appropriation of \$50,000 has for several years been made for their benefit. This money is expended for goods and agricultural implements, and for assistance and instruction in farming, &c.

DAKOTA, MONTANA, WYOMING, AND IDAHO.

The tribes residing in Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho are divided as follows: in Dakota, about 28,000; Montana, 30,000; Wyoming, 2,000; and Idaho, 5,000. The present temporary location of the Red Cloud agency has, however, drawn just within the limits of Wyoming a body of Indians varying from 8,000 to 9,000, who are here, and usually, reckoned as belonging in Dakota.

DAKOTA.

The Indians within the limits of Dakota Territory are the Sioux, the Poncas, and the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

Sioux.—There are, probably, including those at the Red Cloud agency, at present temporarily located in Wyoming, about 25,000 Sioux under the care of Government at eight different agencies.

The Yankton Sioux, numbering about 2,000, are located in the extreme southern part of the Territory, on the east side of the Missouri, about fifty miles from the town of Yankton, upon a reservation of 400,000 acres, nearly all rolling prairie, set apart for them by treaty of 1858, out of the tract then ceded by them to the United States. They have not been much inclined to work, and although there is good land within their reservation, they are poor, having still to be subsisted in a great measure by the Government. It is but due to say of the Yanktons, that, while other bands of Sioux have been hostile to the Government and its citizens, they have uniformly been friendly, even to the extent of assisting the Government against their own kindred. They are now giving considerable attention to the education of their children, having six schools in operation, with an average attendance of 366 scholars. The change in this latter respect has resulted mainly from the benevolent efforts of the missionaries of the Episcopal Church, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Under a

treaty made with this band April 19, 1858, they have a limited annuity of \$40,000, six installments of that amount still due, and thereafter \$25,000 for ten years, and then \$15,000 for the further term of twenty years, part of which is paid to them per capita, the residue being expended for their benefit.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands have two reservations; one in the eastern part of the Territory, at Lake Traverse, containing 1,241,600 acres, where are 1,496 Indians, and one in the northeastern part of the Territory, at Devil's Lake, containing 345,600 acres, where are 720 Indians, including a few from the "Cut-Head" band of Sioux. These two reservations are provided for in a treaty made with the bands in 1867. These Indians were a portion of the Sioux living in Minnesota at the time of the outbreak in 1862. Many of them claim to have been, and doubtless were, friendly to the whites during the troubles referred to, and when the removal of the Sioux took place in 1863, as noticed heretofore, under the title of "Santee Sioux," they went to the western part of Minnesota and to the eastern and northern parts of Dakota, near their present reservations. They are quite generally engaged in agricultural operations, under the system adopted while they were on their reservation in Minnesota, by which the individual Indians receive pay in goods or supplies for all work performed, only the aged, infirm, or sick being supplied with clothing and subsistence gratuitously. So far as these Indians are concerned, the scheme has been decidedly successful, and it should be extended to all the tribes and bands now on the "feeding-list," so soon as practicable. There are four schools in operation for the bands at Lake Traverse, attended by 123 scholars. An unusual degree of interest is manifested of late in having their children educated. By treaty made with them in 1867, the amount of funds to be appropriated annually for their benefit is at the discretion of Congress. For the present year, the sum of \$75,000 has been appropriated for the benefit of these Indians. They also participate in the proceeds derived from the sales of the Sioux lands in Minnesota, which furnish a considerable revenue yearly.

The One-papa, Blackfeet, Lower Yanktonai, Upper Yanktonai, Sans Arc, Upper and Lower Brulé, Two Kettle, Minneconjou, and Ogallala bands are located at five different agencies, viz: the Upper Missouri, or Crow Creek agency, on the east side of the Missouri; the Grand River agency, at the mouth of the Grand River; the Cheyenne River agency, at the mouth of the Cheyenne River; the Whetstone agency, (so called from its former location at the junction of the Whetstone with the Missouri Rivers,) on the White River, about two hundred and twenty-five miles west of the Missouri; and the Red Cloud agency, at present on the North Platte, about thirty miles southeast from Fort Laramie. The Indians at these agencies number in the aggregate about 22,000. They have a reservation set apart for them by the treaty of 1868, containing about 25,000,000 acres, lying west of the Missouri River and north of Nebraska. Prior to this treaty, these Indians had for years been engaged in acts of hostility against the Government and in depredations upon the white settlers. Claiming to own most, if not all, of the Territory of Dakota, and portions of the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, as well as the western part of Nebraska, they used every effort to prevent the settlement of the country so claimed, their hostility being especially directed against the Union Pacific Railroad. The military operations of 1867-'68, however, convinced the Sioux of the hopelessness of opposing the progress of the railroad and the settlement of the immediate belt through which it was to pass, and disposed them to accept the provision made for them by the treaty of 1868. With the exception of the main

portion of the Ogallala band, at the Red Cloud agency, and a considerable body of disaffected Indians from all the bands, known as the "hostile Sioux," of whom "Sitting Bull" and "Black Moon" are the principal chiefs, these bands are all within the limits of the reservation set apart by said treaty of 1868. A few at each of the agencies on the Missouri River have shown a disposition to engage in agriculture, but by far the greater part of them remain "breccé-clout" Indians, disinclined to labor for a living, and accepting subsistence from the Government as the natural and proper consideration for the favor done the Government by their consenting to remain at the agencies assigned them. If they have any suspicion that this thing cannot last forever, and that the time will soon come for them to work or starve, the great majority do not allow themselves to be influenced by it, but seem determined to put the evil day as far off as possible. The present cost of supporting these 25,000 Indians does not fall much short of \$1,500,000 per annum, an expenditure the continuance of which beyond the treaty provisions to that effect (expiring in 1874) could only be justified by such considerations as were urged in the first pages of this report. It must be remembered that the Government has, more than once, spent in six months in fighting the Sioux what it would cost at present rates to support them for six years, while the present policy allows our railways and settlements to progress without practical obstruction. The reported attacks on the surveying parties and the stations of the Northern Pacific Railroad during the summer and autumn, were really of the most contemptible character, and merely served to suggest the difficulties which this great national work would encounter if opposed by the whole fighting force of the Sioux nation, as it would necessarily be but for the feeding system. Efforts have been and are still being made to induce the Ogallalas under Red Cloud to remove voluntarily to some place within the limits of their reservation, where their agency may be established, but as yet this has not been effected. Until this matter has been definitely settled, nothing can be done to advance this band in civilization. Under their treaty of April 29, 1868, these Indians receive annuities, &c., as follows: In clothing, (twenty-seven installments still due,) \$159,400; beneficial objects, (twenty-seven installments still due,) \$236,000; subsistence, including the Yankton Sioux and the Poncas, (one installment due,) \$1,314,000; and to the ten persons who grow the best crops, (last appropriation made,) \$500. They are also, by the terms of said treaty, furnished with blacksmiths, teachers, physician, miller, engineer, and farmer, at an expense to the Government of \$12,400.

Poncas.—The Poncas, numbering 735, have a reservation of 576,000 acres, near the confluence of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers, in the southeastern part of the Territory, provided for them in their treaty with the United States, made in 1858. They are quiet and peaceable, are inclined to be industrious, and engage to some extent in farming; but from various causes, principally the destruction of their crops by grasshoppers, have not succeeded in supporting themselves without assistance from the Government. They are well advanced in civilized habits of life, and have shown considerable interest in the education of their children, having three schools in operation, with an average attendance of 77 scholars. By the treaty of March 12, 1858, they receive limited annuities, &c., as follows: \$10,000,* which is paid to them in money or expended for their benefit, and \$7,500 (during the pleasure of the President) for aid in agricultural and mechanical pur-

* But one further installment of their \$10,000 annuity remains due, after which they will become entitled by treaty to an annuity of \$8,000 for the term of fifteen years.

suits. They are also supplied with sufficient subsistence, at the expense of the Government, to prevent actual suffering, though not upon the "feeding-list," like their neighbors, the Sioux.

Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.—These tribes number 2,200, and have a reservation set apart for their occupancy by Executive order of April 12, 1870, comprising 8,640,000 acres, situated in the north-western part of Dakota and the eastern part of Montana, extending to the Yellowstone and Powder Rivers. They have no treaty with the Government, are now and have always been friendly to the whites, are exceptionally known to the officers of the Army and to frontiersmen as "good Indians," and are engaged to some extent in agriculture. Owing to the shortness of the agricultural season, the rigor of the climate, and the periodical ravages of grasshoppers, their efforts in this direction, though made with a degree of patience and perseverance not usual in the Indian character, have met with frequent and distressing reverses, and it has from time to time been found necessary to furnish them with more or less subsistence to prevent starvation. They are traditional enemies of the Sioux, and the petty warfare maintained between them and the Sioux of the Grand River and Choyenne River agencies, while, like most warfare confined to Indians alone, it causes wonderfully little loss of life, serves to disturb the condition of these agencies, and to retard the progress of all the parties concerned. These Indians should be moved to the Indian Territory, south of Kansas, where the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil would repay them their labors, and where, it is thought, from their willingness to labor and their docility under the control of the Government, they would in a few years become wholly self-supporting. The question of their removal has been submitted to them, and they seem inclined to favor the project, but have expressed a desire to send a delegation of their chiefs to the Indian Territory, with a view of satisfying themselves as to the desirableness of the location. Their wishes in this respect should be granted early next season, that their removal and settlement may be effected during the coming year. Notwithstanding their willingness to labor, they have shown but little interest in education; there is at present no school for them, unless one has been opened since September last by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Congress makes an appropriation of \$75,000 annually for goods and provisions, for their instruction in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, for salaries of employes, and for the education of their children, &c.

MONTANA.

The Indian tribes residing within the limits of Montana are the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, the Gros Ventres of the Prairie, the Assinaboines, the Yanktonais, Santee and Teton (so called) Sioux; a portion of the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, the River Crows, the Mountain Crows, the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, and a few Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheep-Eaters, numbering in the aggregate about 32,412. They are all, or nearly all, native to the regions now occupied by them respectively.

The following table will exhibit the population of each of these tribes, as nearly as the same can be ascertained:

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.....	7,500
Assinaboines.....	4,790
Gros Ventres.....	1,100
Santee, Yanktonais, Uncapapa, and Cut-Head Sioux, at Milk River agency....	2,625

River Crows	1,240
Mountain Crows	2,700
Flatheads	460
Pend d'Oreilles	1,000
Kootenays	320
Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-Eaters	677
Roaming Sioux, commonly called Teton Sioux, including those gathered during 1872, at and near Fort Peck, (largely estimated)	8,000
Estimated total	30,412

The number of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes roaming in Montana, who, it is believed, have co-operated with the Sioux under "Sitting Bull" in their depredations, is not known; it is probably less than 1,000.

The Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegians, (located at the Blackfeet agency on the Teton River, about seventy-five miles from Fort Benton;) the Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, the River Crows, about 1,000 of the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes,* and the Santee and Yankton Sioux, (located at the Milk River agency, on the Milk River, about 100 miles from its mouth,) occupy jointly a reservation in the extreme northern part of the Territory, set apart by treaties (not ratified) made in 1868 with most of the tribes named, and containing about 17,408,000 acres. The Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegians, particularly the last-named band, have been, until within about two years, engaged in depredating upon the white settlers. The Indians at the Milk River agency, with the exception of the Sioux, are now, and have been for several years, quiet and peaceable. The Sioux at this agency, or most of them, were engaged in the outbreak in Minnesota in 1862. On the suppression of hostilities they fled to the northern part of Dakota, where they have been roaming until, in the fall of 1871, they went to their present location, with the avowed intention of remaining there. Although they had been at war for years with the Indians properly belonging to the Milk River agency, yet, by judicious management on the part of the agent of the Government stationed there, and the influence of some of the most powerful chiefs, the former feuds and difficulties were amicably arranged, and all parties have remained friendly to each other during the year past. The Indians at neither the Blackfeet nor the Milk River agency show any disposition to engage in farming, nor have they thus far manifested any desire for the education of their children. They rely entirely upon the chase and upon the bounty of the Government for their support. They, however, quite scrupulously respect their obligation to preserve the peace, and no considerable difficulty has of late been experienced, or is anticipated, in keeping them in order. The Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegians have an annual appropriation of \$50,000 made for their benefit; the Assinaboines, \$30,000; the Gros Ventres of the Prairie, \$35,000; the River Crows, \$30,000. These funds are used in furnishing the respective tribes with goods and subsistence, and

* The Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the south have been noted in the review of the tribes found in the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Montana have, in common with still other members of those tribes roaming principally in the eastern part of Wyoming, a treaty with the Government, by the terms of which they may accept for their home a portion of the country set apart for the Southern Arapahoes and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory south of the Kansas, or of that set apart for the Sioux by the treaty of 1863, or may attach themselves to the Crow agency on the Yellowstone River. All efforts on the part of the Department to induce them to select one of the three places named, and settle permanently thereon, have thus far failed. These efforts are being continued, and it is hoped they may at an early day prove successful.

generally for such other objects as may be deemed necessary to keep the Indians quiet. For the Sioux at the Milk River agency an extraordinary appropriation of \$150,000 was made the last year, to provide them with subsistence.

Mountain Crows.—These Indians have a reservation of 6,272,000 acres lying in the southern part of the Territory, between the Yellowstone River and the north line of Wyoming Territory. They have always been friendly to the whites, but are inveterate enemies of the Sioux, with whom they have for years been at war. By the treaty of 1868—by the terms of which their present reservation was set apart for their occupancy—they are liberally supplied with goods, clothing, and subsistence. But few of them are engaged in farming, the main body relying upon their success in hunting, and upon the supplies furnished by the Government, for their support. They have one school in operation, with an attendance, however, of only nine scholars. By the treaty of May 7, 1868, provision is made by which they are to receive for a limited number of years the following annuities, &c., viz: In clothing and goods, \$22,723, (twenty-six installments due;) in beneficial objects, \$25,000, (six installments due;) in subsistence, \$131,400, (one installment due.) Blacksmiths, teachers, physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, and farmer are also furnished for their benefit, at an expense to the Government of \$11,600.

Flatheads, &c.—The Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays have a reservation of 1,433,600 acres in the Jocko Valley, situated in the northwestern part of the Territory, and secured to them by treaty of 1855. This treaty also provided for a reservation in the Bitter Root Valley, should the President of the United States deem it advisable to set apart another one for their use. The Flatheads have remained in the last-named valley; but, under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1872, steps are being taken for their removal to the Jocko reservation. Many of these Indians are engaged in agriculture, but, as they receive little assistance from the Government, their progress in this direction is slow. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of 27 scholars. Under the treaty of July 16, 1855, they have a limited annuity of \$1,000, (one installment of \$1,000 and five of \$3,000 still due,) which is expended for their benefit in the purchase of goods, &c. Certain employes, teachers, &c., are also maintained, in accordance with the treaty, at an expense to the Government of \$12,500 a year. The head chief of each of the three tribes is also paid \$500.

Shoshones, &c.—The Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-Eaters are at present located about twenty miles above the mouth of the Lemhi Fork of the Salmon River, near the western boundary of the Territory. They have shown considerable interest in agriculture, and many of them are quite successful as farmers. They have no reservation set apart for them, either by treaty or by Executive order. They are so few in number that it would probably be better to remove them, with their consent, to the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, where their brethren are located, than to provide them with a separate reservation. They have no schools in operation. An annual appropriation of \$25,000 is made for these Indians, which sum is expended for their benefit in the purchase of clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements, &c.

WYOMING.

The Indians in this Territory, with the exception of the Sioux and Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, mentioned under the heads of Da-

kota and Montana, respectively, are the eastern band of Shoshones, numbering about one thousand. The Shoshones are native to the country. Their reservation in the Wind River Valley, containing 2,688,000 acres, was set apart for them by treaty of 1868. On account of difficulties apprehended in consequence of the intrusion of settlers and miners upon the southern portion of this reservation, the President was authorized by act of June 1, 1872, to negotiate with the Shoshones for the relinquishment of that portion of the reservation lying south of the dividing ridge between the Big Popoagie and Little Wind Rivers, and south of the forty-third parallel. In return for such relinquishment, the act contemplated the cession to them of lands lying north of, and adjacent to, their present reservation, equal in area to the lands so relinquished. Negotiations have accordingly been made, and the consent of the Indians to this relinquishment has been obtained, upon terms which will be stated in detail under the head of "Legislation Proposed."

But little advancement in civilization has been made by these Indians, owing to their indisposition to labor for a living, and to the incessant incursions into their country of the Sioux and the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, with which tribes they have for many years been at war. The losses sustained from these incursions, and the dread which they inspire, tend to make the Shoshones unsettled and unwilling to remain continuously on the reservation. They therefore spend most of the year in roaming and hunting when they should be at work tilling the soil and improving their lands. Their agent says of them, in his annual report, that their views in regard to their mode of life have, of late, somewhat changed, they having consented to abandon their migratory habits, and enter upon stock-raising and farming. There is one school at the agency, having an attendance of ten scholars, in charge of an Episcopal missionary as teacher.

Under the treaty of July 3, 1868, these Indians receive limited annuities in clothing to the amount of \$13,874, (twenty-seven installments due,) and for beneficial objects \$30,000, (eight installments due.) They are also furnished with various employes, and with iron and steel, at an expense to the Government of \$8,800. Provision is also made for the payment of \$50 (one installment due) to each of the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops.

A portion of the Bannocks have, since the treaty of 1868, been visiting the agency of the Shoshones, and have received their annuity goods there. They belong, however, to the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho, and will hereafter receive their annuity goods at that place.

IDAHO.

The Indian tribes in Idaho are the Nez Percés; the Boise and Bruneau Shoshones, and Bannocks; the Cœur d'Alènes and Spokanes, with several other small bands, numbering in the aggregate about 5,800 souls.

Nez Percés.—The Nez Percés number 2,807, and have a reservation of 1,344,000 acres in the northern part of the Territory. By treaties of 1855 and 1863, they ceded to the United States a large body of land lying within the limits of the then Territories of Oregon and Washington, and accepted their present diminished reservation, with certain annuities in consideration of the cession of the remainder. The tribe has long been divided into factions known as the "treaty" party and the "non-treaty" party, from disagreements arising out of the treaty made with them in 1863. Though the ill-feeling engendered has in a measure subsided, the "non-treaty" Indians, to the number of a few

hundred, still stand apart and accept no favors from the Government. These, with few exceptions, reside outside the reservation on Snake River and its tributaries, and cause more or less trouble in a petty way to the white settlers. The Nez Percés generally have for many years been friendly to the whites, are quite extensively engaged in agriculture, and may be considered well advanced in civilization. They show considerable interest in the education of their children, and have two schools in operation, with an attendance of 124 scholars. Under the treaties of June 11, 1855, and June 9, 1863, these Indians receive limited annuities, &c., (from seven to nine installments due,) as follows: For beneficial objects, \$6,000; support of schools, pay of teachers, boarding and clothing children, &c., \$7,300, and salaries of head chief and two subordinate chiefs, \$1,500. Employes of different kinds are also maintained, at a cost, after including the repairs on buildings, purchase of medicine, &c., of \$15,500 per annum.

Shoshones and Bannocks.—These Indians, numbering 1,037, the former 516 and the latter 521, occupy a reservation in the southeastern part of the Territory, near Fort Hall, formerly a military post. This reservation was set apart by treaty of 1868 and Executive order of July 30, 1869, and contains 1,568,000 acres. The Shoshones on this reservation have no treaty with the Government. Both bands are generally quiet and peaceable, and cause but little trouble; are not disposed to engage in agriculture, and, with some assistance from the Government, depend upon hunting and fishing for subsistence. There is no school in operation on the reservation. Under the treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Shoshones and Bannocks, the Bannocks are entitled to limited annuities in clothing to the amount of \$6,937, (twenty-seven installments due,) and for beneficial objects, \$16,000, (seven installments due.) A physician, teacher, and other employes are also maintained for their benefit, at an expense to the Government of \$6,800 per annum. Congress also appropriates annually for those Indians on the Fort Hall reservation, who have no treaty with the United States, and for other Indians in Southeastern Oregon, the sum of \$10,000, one-half of which is expended for the benefit of those residing on this reservation.

Cœur d'Alènes, &c.—The Cœur d'Alènes, Spokanes, Kootenays, and Pend d'Oreilles, numbering about 2,000, have no treaty with the United States, but have a reservation of 256,000 acres set apart for their occupancy by Executive order of June 11, 1867, lying 30 or 40 miles north of the Nez Percés reservation. They are peaceable, have no annuities, receive no assistance from the Government, and are wholly self-sustaining. These Indians have never been collected upon a reservation nor brought under the immediate supervision of an agent. So long as their country shall remain unoccupied, and not in demand for settlement by the whites, it will scarcely be desirable to make a change in their location; but the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will probably pass through or near their range, may make it expedient to concentrate them. At present they are largely under the influence of Catholic missionaries of the Cœur d'Alène Mission.

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, ARIZONA, AND NEVADA.

The tribes residing in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada are divided as follows: In Colorado, about 3,800; New Mexico, 19,000; Utah, 10,000; Arizona, 25,000; and Nevada, 13,000.

COLORADO.

The Indians residing in Colorado Territory are the Tabeguache band of Utes, at the Los Pinos agency, numbering 3,000, and the Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of the White River agency, numbering 800. They are native to the section which they now inhabit, and have a reservation of 14,781,000 acres in the western part of the Territory, set apart for their occupancy by treaty made with them in 1868. The two agencies above named are established on this reservation, the White River agency being in the northern part, on the river of that name, and the other in the southeastern part. This reservation is much larger than is necessary for the number of Indians located within its limits, and as valuable gold and silver mines have been, or are alleged to have been, discovered in the southern part of it, the discoveries being followed by the inevitable prospecting parties and miners, Congress, by act of April 23, 1872, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations with the Utes for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of it. The proceedings of the commission appointed pursuant to the provisions of this act will be found under the appropriate title in another portion of this report. Notwithstanding the present failure of the efforts to this end, it is not doubted that the result will yet be secured; and inasmuch as trouble between the miners and Indians may occur at any time, the sooner the object is effected the better it will be for all concerned.

A few of these Indians, who have declined to remove to and remain upon the reservation, still roam in the eastern part of the Territory, frequently visiting Denver and its vicinity, and causing some annoyance to the settlers by their presence, but committing no acts of violence or extensive depredations. The Indians of Colorado have thus far shown but little interest in the pursuits of civilized life or in the education of their children. A school is in operation at the Northern or White River agency, with an attendance of 40 scholars. Steps are also being taken to open one at the Southern or Los Pinos agency. Under the treaties made with these Indians, October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, they are receiving limited annuities, &c., (from one to twenty-six installments due,) as follows: In goods, clothing, blankets, &c., \$40,000, and in subsistence \$40,000. Provision is also made for furnishing them with various employes, shops, iron and steel, &c., at an expense to the Government of \$11,940.

NEW MEXICO.

The tribes residing and roaming within the limits of New Mexico are the Navajoes, the Mescalero, Gila, and Jicarilla bands of Apaches, the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes, and the Pueblos.

Navajoes.—The Navajoes now number 9,114, an increase of 880 over last year's enumeration. Superintendent Pope considers this increase to be mainly due to the return, during the year, of a number who had been held in captivity by the Mexicans. They have a reservation of 3,328,000 acres in the northwestern part of New Mexico and northeastern part of Arizona, set apart for them by treaty of 1868. These Indians are natives of the section of the country where they are now located. Prior to 1864 no less than seven treaties had been made with these tribes, which were successively broken on their part, and that, with but one exception, before the Senate could take action on the question of their ratification. In 1864 the Navajoes were made captives by the military, and taken to

the Bosque Redondo reservation, which had been set apart for the Mescalero Apaches, where they were for a time held as prisoners of war, and then turned over to this Department. After the treaty of 1868 had been concluded, they were removed to their present location, where they have, as a tribe, remained quiet and peaceable, many of them being engaged in agriculture and in raising sheep and goats. Of these they have large flocks, numbering 130,000 head, which supply them not only with subsistence but also with material from which they manufacture the celebrated, and, for warmth and durability, unequalled, Navajo blanket.* They also have a stock of 10,000 horses. These Indians are industrious, attend faithfully to their crops, and even put in a second crop when the first, as frequently happens, is destroyed by drought or frost. A point on the San Juan River about ninety miles from the present agency, and within the bounds of their reservation, has recently been selected for their farming operations, the valley of that river being far better adapted for this purpose than the portions of the reservation heretofore cultivated.

The reason for the non-occupation heretofore of this section of the reserve has been found in their dread of war-parties from the Utes, who also claim the country. A special agent has been appointed to take charge of the Indians who gather at this point. It is a matter of profound regret to the Department that on the 11th of June last James H. Miller, esq., agent for the Navajoes, while in the performance of duty connected with this very object, was surprised and murdered in his camp on the San Juan by two Ute Indians.

One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of forty scholars. The Navajoes are receiving, under the provisions of their treaty of 1868, limited annuities, (six installments due,) in clothing, or material for clothing, \$40,000, and in other beneficial objects, \$14,000. Provision is also made for the employment of two teachers, at a cost to the Government of \$2,000 per annum. Owing to the partial failure of their crops, from the causes already indicated, the Navajoes have for some years been partially subsisted, off and on, by the Government.

Mescalero Apaches.—These Indians, numbering about 830, are at present located—not, however, upon a defined reservation secured to them—near Fort Stanton, in the eastern part of the Territory, and range generally south of that point. Prior to 1864 they were located on the Bosque Redondo reservation, where they were quiet and peaceable until the Navajoes were removed to that place. Being unable to live in harmony with the newcomers, they fled from the reservation, and until quite recently have been more or less hostile. They are now living at peace with the whites and conducting themselves measurably well. They have no schools, care nothing apparently about the education of their children, and are not to any noticeable extent engaged in farming or in any pursuit of an industrial character. These Indians have no treaty with the United States, nor do they receive any annuities. They are, however, subsisted in part by the Government and are supplied with a limited quantity of clothing when necessary. In addition to the Mescaleros proper, Agent Curtis reports as being embraced in his agency other Indians, called by him Aguas Nuevos, 440; Lipans, 350, (probably from Texas); and Southern Apaches, 310, whose proper home is no doubt upon the Tularosa reservation. These Indians, the agent

*The Navajo blankets are a wonder of patient workmanship, and often sell as high as \$20, \$100, and \$150.

remarks, came from the Comanche country to his agency at various dates during the past year.

Gila (sometimes called Southern) Apaches.—This tribe is composed of two bands, the Mimbres and Mogollons, and number about 1,200. They are warlike, and have for years been generally unfriendly to the Government. The citizens of Southern New Mexico, having long suffered from their depredatory acts, loudly demanded that they be removed, and, to comply with the wish of the people, as well as to prevent serious difficulties, and possibly war, it was a year or two since decided to provide the Indians with a reservation distant from their old home and there establish them. With a view to that end a considerable number of them were collected early last year at Cañada Alamosa. Subsequently, by Executive order dated November 9, 1871, a reservation was set apart for them with other roving bands of Apaches in the Tularosa Valley, to which place 450 of them are reported to have been removed during the present year by United States troops. These Indians, although removed against their will, were at first pleased with the change, but, after a short experience of their new home, became dissatisfied, and no small portion left the reservation to roam outside, disregarding the system of passes established. They bitterly object to the location as unhealthy, the climate being severe and the water bad. There is undoubtedly much truth in these complaints. They ask to be taken back to Cañada Alamosa, their old home, promising there to be peaceable and quiet. Of course nothing can be said of them favorable to the interests of education and labor. Such of these Indians as remain on the reservation are being fed by the Government. They have no treaty with the United States, nor do they receive annuities of any kind.

Jicarilla Apaches.—These Indians, numbering about 850, have for several years been located with the Muache Utes, about 650 in number, at the Cimarron agency, upon what is called "Maxwell's Grant," in Northeastern New Mexico. They have no treaty relations with the Government, nor have they any reservation set apart for them. Efforts were made some years ago to have them, with the Utes referred to, remove to the large Ute reservation in Colorado, but without success. The Cimarron agency, however, has lately been discontinued, and these Apaches will, if it can be effected without actual conflict, be removed to the Mescalero agency at Fort Stanton. Four hundred Jicarilla Apaches are also reported as being at the Tierra Amarilla agency. The Jicarillas have heretofore supported themselves by hunting, with such assistance as this Department has been able, without specific appropriations, to render them.

Muache, Weeminuche, and Capote Utes.—These bands, the Muache band, numbering about 650, heretofore at the Cimarron agency, and the other two bands, numbering 870, at the Abiquiu agency, are all parties to the treaty made with the several bands of Utes in 1868. It has been desired to have these Indians remove to their proper reservation in Colorado, but all efforts to this end have thus far proved futile. The discontinuance of the Cimarron agency may have the effect to cause the Muaches to remove either to that reservation or to the Abiquiu agency, now located at Tierra Amarilla, in the northwestern part of the Territory. These three bands have generally been peaceable and friendly to the whites. Recently, however, some of them have shown a disposition to be troublesome, but no serious difficulty is apprehended. None of them appear disposed to work for a subsistence, preferring to live by the chase and on the bounty of the Government; nor do they show any inclination or desire to have their children educated and taught

the habits and customs of civilized life. Declining to remove to and locate permanently upon the reservation set apart for the Utes in Colorado, they receive no annuities and participate in none of the benefits provided in the treaties of 1863 and 1868 with the several bands of Ute Indians referred to under the head of "Colorado."

Pueblos.—The Pueblos, so named because they live in villages, number 7,683. They have 439,661 acres of land confirmed to them by act of Congress of December 22, 1853, the same consisting of approved claims under old Spanish grants. They have no treaty with the United States and receive but little aid from the Government. During the past two years efforts have been made, and are still being continued, to secure the establishment of schools in all the villages of the Pueblos, for the instruction of their children in the English language. Five such schools are now being conducted for their benefit.

The history of the Pueblos is an interesting one. They are the remains of a once powerful people, and in habits and modes of life are still clearly distinguished from all other aborigines of the continent. The Spanish invaders found them living generally in towns and cities. They are so described by Spanish historians as far back as 1510. They early revolted, though without success, against Spanish rule, and in the struggle many of their towns were burned and much loss of life and property occasioned. It would seem, however, that, in addition to the villagers, there were others, at that time living, dispersed, whose reduction to Pueblos was determined upon and made the subject of a decree by Charles V of Spain, in 1546, in order chiefly, as declared, to their being instructed in the Catholic faith. Under the Spanish government schools were established at the villages, the Christian religion was introduced and impressed upon the people, and the rights of property thoroughly protected. By all these means a high degree of civilization was secured, which was maintained until after the establishment of Mexican independence, when, from want of government care and support, decay followed, and the Pueblos measurably deteriorated, down to the time when the authority of the United States was extended over that country; still they are a remarkable people, noted for their sobriety, industry, and docility. They have few wants, and are simple in their habits and moral in their lives. They are, indeed, scarcely to be considered Indians in the sense traditionally attached to that word, and, but for their residence upon reservations patented to these bands in confirmation of ancient Spanish grants, and their continued tribal organization, might be regarded as a part of the ordinary population of the country. There are now nineteen villages of these Indians in New Mexico. Each village has a distinct and organized government, with its governor and other officers, all of whom are elected annually by the people, except the *cacique*, a sort of high priest, who holds his office during life. Though nominally Catholics in religion, it is thought that their real beliefs are those of their ancestors in the days of Montezuma. A much-vexed question affecting the peace and prosperity of this people remains to be settled, and, it is hoped, will be determined without unnecessary delay, namely, whether they are citizens of the United States, or Indians, to whom the law of 1831, respecting trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, is applicable. Chief Justice Slough, of the United States first judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico, decided, in 1867, that their status was that of citizens. This decision will be found contained in Document No. 59, accompanying the annual report of this Office for 1867, page 217.

UTAH.

The tribes residing wholly or in part within the limits of Utah are the Northwestern, Western, and Goship bands of Shoshones; the Weber, Yampa, Elk Mountain, and Uintah bands of Utes; the Timpanagos, the San Pitches, the Pah-Vents, the Piedes, and She-be-rechers, all, with the exception of the Shoshones, speaking the Ute language, and being native to the country inhabited by them.

Northwestern, Western, and Goship Shoshones.—These three bands of Shoshones, numbering together about 3,000, have treaties made with the Government in 1863. No reservations were provided to be set apart for them by the terms of said treaties, the only provision for their benefit being the agreement on the part of the United States to furnish them with articles, to a limited extent and for a limited term, suitable to their wants as hunters or herdsmen. Having no reservations, but little can be done for their advancement. They live in Northwestern Utah and Northeastern Nevada, and are generally inclined to be industrious, many of them gaining a livelihood by working for the white settlers, while others cultivate small tracts of land on their own account. Under the treaties referred to, the sum of \$5,000 is appropriated annually for the Northwestern bands, \$5,000 for the Western bands, and \$1,000 for the Goship bands. These items are to be appropriated for eleven years from the present time. The money is expended for the benefit of the Indians, in accordance with the terms of the treaties.

The Weber Utes, numbering about 300, live in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and subsist by hunting, fishing and begging. The Timpanagos, numbering about 500, live south of Salt Lake City, and live by hunting and fishing. The San Pitches, numbering about 300, live, with the exception of some who have gone to the Uintah Valley reservation, in the country south and east of the Timpanagos, and subsist by hunting and fishing. The Pah-Vents number about 1,200, and occupy the territory south of the Goships, cultivate small patches of ground, but live principally by hunting and fishing. The Yampa Utes, Piedes, Pi-Utes, Elk Mountain Utes, and She-be-rechers live in the eastern and southern parts of the Territory. They number, as nearly as can be estimated, 5,200; do not cultivate the soil, but subsist by hunting and fishing, and at times by depredating in a small way upon the white settlers. They are warlike and migratory in their habits, carrying on a petty warfare pretty much all the time with the southern Indians. These bands of Utes have no treaties with the United States; they receive no annuities, and but very little assistance from the Government.

The Uintah Utes, numbering 800, are now residing upon a reservation of 2,039,010 acres in Uintah Valley, in the northeastern corner of the Territory, set apart for the occupancy of the Indians in Utah by Executive order of October 3, 1861, and by act of Congress of May 5, 1864. This reservation comprises some of the best farming land in Utah, and is of sufficient extent to maintain all the Indians in the Territory. Some of the Indians located here show a disposition to engage in agriculture, though most of them still prefer the chase to labor. No steps have yet been taken to open a school on the reservation. The Uintah Utes have no treaty with the United States, but an appropriation averaging about \$10,000 has been annually made for their civilization and improvement since 1863.

In respect to the Indians of Utah it may be said generally that the time will soon come when they must, in the interest of peace and settlement, be constrained to go upon the Uintah reservation, or such

other reservation as shall be set apart for them by Executive order or congressional action, and be strictly held there by military force, should that be found necessary. It is even a fair question whether the present condition of things should be allowed to continue through another season.

ARIZONA.

The tribes residing in the Territory of Arizona are the Pimas and Maricopas, Papagoes, Mohaves, Moquis, and Orivas Pueblos, Yumas, Yavapais, Hualapais, and different bands of the Apaches. All are native to the districts occupied by them, respectively.

Pimas and Maricopas.—These, said to have been in former years "Village" or "Pueblo" Indians, number 4,342, and occupy a reservation of 64,000 acres set apart for them under the act of February 28, 1859, and located in the central part of the Territory, on the Gila River. They are, and always have been, peaceful, and loyal to the Government; are considerably advanced, according to a rude form of civilization, and being industrious, and engaged quite successfully whenever the conditions of soil and climate are favorable, in farming operations, are nearly self-sustaining. The relations of these bands with the neighboring whites are, however, very unfavorable to their interests, and the condition of affairs is fast growing worse. The difficulty arises out of the fact of the use, and, probably, the improvident use, by the whites above them, of the water of the Gila River, by which they are deprived of all means of irrigating their lands. Much dissatisfaction is manifested on this account, and the result is, so far, that many of the Indians have left the reservation and gone to Salt River Valley, where they are making a living by tilling the soil, not, however, without getting into trouble at this point also with the settlers.

It is seriously in contemplation by the Department to secure their removal to the Indian Territory. Before, however, any authority or appropriation for this purpose is asked from Congress, the minds of the Indians will be influenced to desire the change. Instructions to this effect have been given to the agent and superintendent in charge.

The Pimas and Maricopas are greatly interested in the education of their children. Two schools are in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 105 scholars. These tribes have no treaty with the United States, and receive but little assistance from the Government.

Papagoes.—These Indians, numbering about 5,000, are of the same class, in some respects, as the Pueblos in New Mexico, living in villages, cultivating the soil, and raising stock for a support. They have no reservation set apart for their occupancy, but inhabit the southeastern part of the Territory. Many of them have embraced Christianity, and they are generally well-behaved, quiet, and peaceable. They manifest a strong desire to have their children educated, and steps to this end have been taken by the Department. These Indians have no treaty relations with the United States, and receive no assistance from the Government. The expediency of assigning to the Papagoes a reservation, and concentrating them where they can be brought within the direct care and control of the Government, is under consideration by the Department. There seems to be no reason to doubt that, if so established and once supplied with implements and stock, they would become in a short time not only self-sustaining, but prosperous. It was in contemplation years ago to set apart a reservation for them at San Xavier, so as to include

the venerable church built there by their ancestors, and it may yet be advisable and practicable to establish them at that point.

Mohaves.—These Indians have a reservation of 75,000 acres, located on the Colorado River, and set apart for them and other tribes in the vicinity of said river, under the act of March 3, 1865. The Mohaves number about 4,000, of whom only 828 are on the reservation, the rest either roaming at large or being fed at other reservations in the Territory. An irrigating canal has been built for them at great expense, but farming operations have not as yet proved very successful. Over 1,100 acres, however, are being cultivated by the Indians. The crops consist of corn, melons, and pumpkins. These Indians show but little progress in civilization. The parents objecting to the education of their children, no schools have been put in operation on the reservation, as they could be conducted only on a compulsory system. The Mohaves have no treaty stipulations with the United States, but they are partly subsisted and are largely assisted in their farming operations from the general incidental fund of the Territory.

Yumas.—These Indians number probably 2,000. They inhabit the country near the mouth of the Colorado River, but belong to the reservation occupied by the Mohaves. They refuse, however, to remove to the reservation, and gain a scanty subsistence by planting and by cutting wood for steamers plying on the river. Many of them remain about Arizona City, performing menial services for the whites, and gratifying their inveterate passion for gambling. They have no treaty with the United States, and receive but little assistance from the Government.

Hualapais.—These Indians, numbering about 1,500, inhabit the country near the Colorado River, north of the Mohaves, ranging a considerable distance into the interior. They have been and still are more or less hostile. Those who are quiet and peaceable are, with members of other bands of Indians, being fed by the Government at Camp McDowell, Bear's Spring, and Date Creek.

Yacupais and Apaches.—These Indians are estimated to number from 8,000 to 12,000, the lower estimate being the more reasonable. Their ranging grounds are in the central, northern, and eastern parts of the Territory. Most of them have long been hostile to the Government, committing numerous robberies and murders. Earnest efforts have been made during the past year to settle them on reservations, three of which, viz, Camp Apache, Camp Grant, and Camp Verde, were set apart for their occupancy by Executive order, dated November 9, 1871. These efforts, however, have not resulted very successfully, the Indians occasionally coming upon the reservations in large numbers, but leaving without permission, and, indeed, defiantly, whenever so disposed, oftentimes renewing their depredations before their supplies of Government rations were exhausted. Many of the bands of this tribe (if it can be called a tribe, habits, physical structure, and language all pointing to a great diversity in origin among the several bands) are seemingly incorrigible, and will hardly be brought to cease their depredations and massacres except by the application of military force. Such as remain on the reservations set apart for them are being subsisted and cared for by the Government; the others have now, as this Office understands from the dispatches of the department commander, been turned over to the military, to be dealt with by that branch of the service. For further particulars respecting these Indians, reference is made to the accompanying reports of General O. O. Howard, special commissioner; of

Superintendent Bendell, and of the agents in charge of the reservations set apart for the Apaches.

NEVADA.

The tribes residing in Nevada are Pah-Utes, Pi-Utes, Washoes, Shoshones, and Bannocks, and are native to the districts inhabited by them respectively.

Pah-Utes.—These Indians, numbering about 6,000, inhabit the western part of the State. Two reservations have been set apart for them, one known as the Walker River, the other as the Pyramid Lake reservation, containing each 320,000 acres. These Indians are quiet and friendly to the whites, are very poor, and live chiefly upon fish, game, seeds, and nuts, with such assistance as the Government from time to time renders them. They show considerable disposition to labor; and those on the reservations, especially the Walker River reservation, are cultivating small patches of ground. The Pyramid Lake reservation affords, in addition, excellent fishing, and the surrounding settlements a ready market for the catch, over and above what the Indians require for their own consumption.

No schools have been established for these Indians. They have no treaty relations with the Government, and receive no annuities, but are assisted as much as possible from the small amount of \$15,000 annually appropriated for the service in Nevada. This sum has proved inadequate to properly provide for the Indians in this State.

Pi-Utes.—The Pi-Utes, numbering probably 2,500, inhabit the southeastern part of the State. They have no reservation set apart for them, nor have they any treaty with the United States. They roam about at will, are very destitute, and obtain a living principally by pilfering from the whites, although a few of them are engaged in a small way in farming. But very little can be done for these Indians by the Government in their present unsettled condition. They should be brought upon one of the reservations set apart for the Indians in Nevada, or upon the Uintah reservation in Utah, where they could receive suitable care and proper instruction in the arts of civilized life.

Washoes.—These Indians, numbering about 500, are a poor, miserable, and debauched people, and spend most of their time among the white settlements, where they gain some supplies of food and clothing by menial services. They have no reservation and no treaty, are not in charge of any agent of the Government, and vice and disease are rapidly carrying them away.

Shoshones.—The Shoshones are a portion of the Northwestern, Western, and Goship bands referred to under the head of "Utah." Those roaming or residing in the eastern part of Nevada number about 2,000. The remarks made respecting their brethren in Utah will equally apply to them.

Bannocks.—The Bannocks roaming in the northeastern part of the State number, probably, 1,500, and are doubtless a portion of the people of that name ranging in Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho. They have no treaty with the Government nor any reservation set apart for them, and are not in charge of any United States agent. They should, if possible, be located upon the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, where some steps could be taken to advance them in civilization.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Indians on the Pacific Slope are divided as follows: In Washington Territory, about 14,000; in Oregon, 12,000; in California, 22,000.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The tribes residing in Washington Territory are the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other confederate tribes; the D'Wamish and other allied bands; the Makahs; the S'Klallams; the Qui-nai-elts, and Qui-leh-utes; the Yakamas; the Chehalis, and other allied tribes; and the Colville, Spokanes, Cœur d'Alènes, Okanagans, and others.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and others.—These Indians, numbering about 1,200, have three reservations containing, as per treaty of 1854, 26,776 acres, situated on the Nisqually and Puyallup Rivers, and on an island in Puget Sound. Some of these Indians are engaged in farming, and raise considerable wheat, also potatoes and other vegetables. Many are employed by the farmers in their vicinity, while others still are idle and shiftless, spending their time wandering from place to place. One school is in operation on the Puyallup reservation, with an attendance of eleven scholars. Under the treaty of December 26, 1854, they are to receive annually for a limited period, (two installments due,) \$1,000 in beneficial objects; and are furnished with an agricultural and industrial school, at a cost of \$1,500 to the Government, and also with teachers, physician, farmer, and other employes, at an expense of \$6,700 per annum.

D'Wamish and others.—The D'Wamish and other allied tribes number 3,600, and have five reservations, containing in all 41,716 acres, set apart by treaty made with them in 1855, and located at as many points on Puget Sound. Many of these Indians, particularly those residing on the Lummi reservation, are industrious farmers, raising all the produce necessary for their support, and owning a large number of cattle, horses, hogs, &c.; while others are either employed by the neighboring white farmers or engaged in lumbering on their own account. They are generally Christianized, most of them members of the Catholic Church. One school, with 57 scholars, is in operation on the Tulalip reservation, where all the Government buildings are located. This school has had a remarkable degree of success, as reported by the agent and by disinterested visitors. Under the treaty of January 22, 1855, made with these bands, they are to receive annually for a limited number of years, in beneficial objects, \$6,000, (two installments due, after which they become entitled to \$4,000 annually for five years,) are supplied with an agricultural and industrial school, at an expense of \$3,000 per annum, and are also to be provided with certain employes and shops, the salaries and support of which cost the Government annually \$5,100.

Makahs.—These Indians number 604, and have a reservation of 12,500 acres set apart by treaty made with them in 1855, and located at the extreme northwest corner of the Territory. They are a bold, hardy race, not inclined to till the soil for a support, but depending principally upon fishing and the taking of fur-seal for their livelihood. One school is in operation among them, with an attendance of 16 scholars. Under the treaty of January 31, 1855, they receive for a certain number of years (seven installments due) \$1,000 in beneficial objects, and are supplied with an agricultural and industrial school, at a cost of \$2,500 annually, and with certain employes and shops, the salaries and support of which cost the Government \$5,100 per annum.

S'Klallams.—These Indians, numbering 919, have a reservation of 4,000 acres, set apart by treaty made with them in 1855, and located on what is known as "Hood's Canal." Some of them are engaged, in a small way, in farming, and others are employed in logging for the neighboring saw-mills. Their condition generally is such that their advance-

ment in civilization must necessarily be slow. A school has been established on the reservation, and is attended by 22 scholars. Under the treaty made with these Indians January 26, 1855, appropriations are made annually, for their benefit, as follows: For beneficial objects, \$2,400, (two installments due, after which they become entitled to \$1,600 annually, for five years;) for support of an agricultural and industrial school, including pay of teachers, \$2,500; for the employment of certain mechanics and laborers, \$1,600, and for the support of shops, \$500. These benefits are to continue for twenty years from the date of the treaty.

Qui-nai-elts, Qui-leh-utes, Hahs, and Quits.—These Indians number 520, and have a reservation of 25,600 acres in the extreme eastern part of the Territory, and almost wholly isolated from white settlements, set apart under a treaty made with them July 1, 1855. But one of the four tribes mentioned, the Qui-nai-elts, live upon the reservation; the others reside at different points along the coast, northward from the reservation. These declare that they never agreed to sell their country, and that they never knowingly signed any treaty disposing of their right to it. The bottom land on the reservation is heavily timbered, and a great deal of labor is required to clear it; but, when cleared, it produces good crops. Many of the Indians, though in the main fish-eaters, (the Qui-nai-elt River furnishing them with salmon in great abundance,) are cultivating small patches, and raise sufficient vegetables for their own use. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 15 scholars. Under the treaty referred to, appropriations are made annually, for the benefit of these Indians, as follows: For beneficial objects, \$1,000, (two installments due, after which they are to receive \$700 annually for five years;) for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teacher, \$2,500; for the employment of a blacksmith, farmer, carpenter, and physician, \$4,100, and for the support of shops, \$500. These appropriations, with the exception of the first, are to be made for twenty years from the date of the treaty.

Yakamas.—The Yakamas number 3,000, and have a reservation in the southern part of the Territory, containing 783,360 acres set apart for them by treaty of June 9, 1855. These Indians belong to numerous bands, confederated under the title of Yakamas. Many of them, under the able management of their present agent, have become noticeably advanced in civilization, and are good farmers or skilled mechanics. The manual-labor school at the Yakama agency has been a complete success, and of incalculable benefit in imparting to the children a practical knowledge of farming and of the different mechanical arts. Their principal wealth is in horses, of which they own 12,000. The fact that the reservation for these Indians is located east of the Cascade Mountains, away from all contact with the whites, has doubtless tended, in a great measure, to make this what it is—the model agency on the Pacific slope; though to this result the energy and devotion of Agent Wilbur have greatly contributed. Churches have been built on the reservation, which are well attended, the services being conducted by native preachers. There are at present two schools, with an attendance of 44 scholars. Under the provisions of the treaty made with these Indians in 1855, appropriations, to continue for a limited number of years, are made annually for their benefit, as follows: For beneficial objects, \$6,000, (two installments due, after which they are to receive \$4,000 annually for five years;) for the support of schools, pay of teachers, purchase of books, &c., \$4,700; for employes of different kinds, \$12,600; for keeping in repair shops, mills, hospitals, and agency-build-

ings, &c., \$1,600; and for salary of head chief, \$500. These appropriations, with the exception of the first item, are to continue twenty years from the date of the treaty.

Chehalis and others, remnants of tribes, and parties to no treaty with the Government.—These Indians number about 600, and have a reservation of 4,322 acres in the eastern part of the Territory, set apart for them by Executive order of July 8, 1864. A considerable portion of the land in this reservation is excellent for agricultural purposes, and quite extensive crops are being raised by the Indians of the Chehalis tribe. None of the other tribes for whom the reservation was intended reside upon it, declining to do so for the reason that they do not recognize it as their own, and fear to prejudice their claims to other lands by so doing.

All these Indians have horses and cattle in abundance. They are industrious, and being good field-hands, those of them who do not farm on their own account, find ready employment from the surrounding farmers, their services always commanding the highest wages. Having no treaty relations with the Government, no direct appropriations are made for their benefit. They, however, receive some assistance from the general incidental fund of the Territory. The Indians herein referred to as not living upon the reservation, are of the Cowlitz, Chinook, Shoalwater Bay, and Humboldt tribes. They profess to desire a home at the mouth of the Humboldt and Chinook Rivers, where they originated.

Colville and other tribes.—These Indians, numbering 3,349, occupy the northeastern portion of the Territory. They have no treaty relations with the Government, and, until the present year, have had no reservation set apart for them. They are now, however, to be established, under an order of the President, of July 2, 1872, in the general section of the Territory where they now are, upon a tract which is bounded on the south and east by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okinakan River, and on the north by British Columbia. The tribes for whom this reservation is designed are known as Colvilles, Okinakanes, Sau Poels, Lake Spokanes, Cœur d'Alènes, Callspells, and Methows. Some of these Indians, however, have settled upon valuable tracts of land, and have made extensive improvements, while others, to a considerable number, have begun farming in a small way at various points within the district from which it is proposed to remove their respective tribes. It is doubtful whether these individuals will voluntarily remove to the reservation referred to, which is some distance west of their present location. It is proposed, therefore, to allow such as are engaged in farming to remain where they are, if they so desire. Owing to the influx of whites into the country thus claimed or occupied by these Indians, many of them have been crowded out, and some of them have had their own unquestionable improvements forcibly wrested from them. This for a time during the past summer caused considerable trouble, and serious difficulties were apprehended; but thus far peace has been preserved by a liberal distribution among them of agricultural implements, seeds, blankets, &c. No funds are appropriated specially for these Indians, such supplies and presents as are given them being furnished from the general incidental fund of the Territory.

OREGON.

The tribes residing in Oregon are the Umatillas, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, Wascoes, Molels, Chasta Scotans, Coosas, Alseas, Klamath, Modocs, and Wal-pah-pee Snakes, besides numerous other small bands.

They are all native to the country. On account of the great number of small tribes and bands in this State, the number of tribes and bands parties to the same treaty being in some cases as high as ten or fifteen, these Indians will be treated of, and the remarks concerning them will be made, under the heads of the agencies at which they are respectively located.

Umatilla agency.—The tribes located at this agency are the Umatillas, Cayuses, and a portion of the Walla-Wallas, and number 837. They have a reservation of 512,000 acres, situated in the northeastern part of the State, set apart for them by treaty of June 9, 1855. This reservation is very fertile, and, as usual in such cases, has attracted the cupidity of the whites. A proposition was made last year, under the authority of Congress, to have the Indians take land in severalty, or sell and remove to some other reservation. The Indians, however, in the exercise of their treaty rights, refused to accede to this proposition. These Indians are successfully engaged in agricultural operations, are nearly self-supporting, and may be considered, comparatively speaking, wealthy. It is gratifying to state that the introduction of whisky by whites upon this reservation, and its sale to the Indians, has, during the last year, received a decided check through the vigilance of Agent Cornoyer in causing the arrest and trial of four citizens for a violation of the law in this respect. All the parties charged were convicted, and are now in prison. This is especially worthy of note, from the fact that it is always exceedingly difficult to obtain convictions for such dealing with Indians in any section of the country. There is one school in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 27 scholars. A manual-labor school is also very much needed. Under the treaty of 1855, appropriations are being made annually for the benefit of these Indians, as follows: For beneficial objects, \$4,000; for the salaries and subsistence of certain employes, including a physician and teachers, \$11,200; for the purchase of tools, medicines, books, and stationery for schools, repairs of buildings, &c., \$3,000; and for salary of each of the head chiefs of the three tribes named, \$500. These benefits are to continue for seven years from date.

Warm Springs agency.—The Indians at this agency, known as the "Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon," comprise seven bands of the Walla-Walla and Wasco tribes, numbering 626. They have a reservation of 1,024,000 acres, located in the central part of the State, set apart for them by the treaty of June 25, 1855. Though there is but little really good land in this reservation, many of the Indians, by reason of their industry, have succeeded measurably in their farming operations, and may be considered as self-sustaining. In morals they have greatly improved, so that polygamy, the buying and selling of wives, gambling, and drunkenness have ceased to be common among them, as in the past. There are some, however, who are disposed to wander off the reservation, and lead a vagabond life. But little advancement has been made in education among these Indians. One school is in operation at the agency, with an attendance of 51 scholars. Under the treaty made with these bands in 1855, they receive an annuity, in beneficial objects, for a limited period, of \$4,000, (two installments still due,) after which they are entitled to \$2,000 annually, for five years. Employes are also maintained for their benefit, at an annual expense of \$9,100. The head chief is paid \$500 per annum by the Government.

Grand Ronde agency.—The Indians at this agency comprise the Molalla, Clackama, Calapooia, Molel, Umpqua, Rogue River, and other bands,

seventeen in all, with a total population of 870. The reservation upon which these bands are located, is in the northwestern part of the State. It contains 69,120 acres, and was set apart for their occupation by treaty of January 22, 1855, with the Molallas, Clackamas, &c., and by Executive order of June 30, 1857. Some portions of this reservation are well adapted to grain-raising, though much of it is rough and heavily timbered. An allotment of land in severalty has been directed to be made, much to the gratification and encouragement of the tribes. These Indians are inclined to industry, and show commendable zeal in cultivating their farms, growing crops which compare favorably with those of their white neighbors. Their customs and habits of life also exhibit a marked improvement. One school is in operation, with an attendance of 50 scholars. Under the treaty of January 22, 1855, with the Molallas, Clackamas, &c., a limited annuity (two installments still due) of \$5,500 in beneficial objects is provided for the bands parties to that treaty. By the treaty made with the Moleles, December 21, 1855, provision is made for a manual-labor school for the benefit of that tribe, at an annual expense to the Government of \$3,000. The treaty of November 29, 1851, with the Umpquas and Calapooias provided for a limited annuity (two installments still due) in beneficial objects of \$1,000, and for salary of teacher, purchase of books, &c., at an expense to the Government of \$1,450 per annum. The Cow Creek Band of Umpquas have a limited annuity of \$550, (one installment still due,) in blankets, clothing, &c., by treaty of September 10, 1853; and the Rogue River band, under treaty of September 10, 1853, also a limited annuity of \$3,000, (two installments still due,) in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock.

Siletz agency.—The Indians at this agency are the Chasta Scotons and fragments of fourteen other bands, called generally Coast tribes, numbering altogether about 2,500. These Indians, including those at the Alsea sub-agency, have a reservation of 1,100,800 acres set apart for them by treaty of August 11, 1855, which treaty, however, has never been ratified, although the reservation is occupied by the Indians. They were for a long time much averse to labor for a support; but recently they have shown more disposition to follow agriculture, although traditionally accustomed to rely chiefly upon fish for food. Many already have their farms well fenced and stocked, with good, comfortable dwellings and out-houses erected thereon. There is no reason why they should not, in time, become a thoroughly prosperous people. The failure to make allotments of land in severalty, for which surveys were commenced in 1871, has been a source of much uneasiness to the Indians, and has tended to weaken their confidence in the good intentions of the Government. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 20 scholars. None of the tribes or bands at this agency have any treaty relations with the United States, unless it may be a few members of the Rogue River band, referred to under the head of the Grand Ronde agency. All the assistance rendered these Indians is out of funds appropriated for the general incidental expenses of the service in Oregon.

Alsea sub-agency.—The Indians at this sub-agency are the Alseas, Coosus, Sinselans, and a band of Umpquas, numbering in all 300, and are located within the limits of the reservation referred to under the head of the Siletz agency. The remarks made about the Indians at the Siletz agency will generally apply to the Indians of this sub-agency. The Coosus, Sinselans, and Umpquas are making considerable advancement in agriculture, and, had they advantages of instruction, would rapidly acquire a proficiency in the simpler mechanical branches of industry. The Al-

seas are not so tractable, and exhibit but little desire for improvement. All the assistance they receive from the Government is supplied out of the limited amount appropriated for the general incidental expenses of the service in Oregon.

Klamath agency.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Klamaths, and Modocs, and the Yahooskin, and Wal-pah-pee bands of Snakes, numbering altogether about 4,000, of whom only 1,018 are reported at the agency. They have a reservation containing 763,000 acres, set apart for them by the treaty of October 14, 1861, and by Executive order of March 14, 1871, situated in the extreme southern portion of the State. This reservation is not well adapted to agriculture. The climate is cold and uncertain, and the crops are consequently liable to be destroyed by frosts. It is, however, a good grazing country. Although this reservation is, comparatively speaking, a new one, the Indians located upon it are making commendable progress, both in farming operations and in lumbering. A part of the Modocs, who belong by treaty to this agency, and who were at one time located upon the reservation, have, on account of their troubles with the Klamaths—due principally to the overbearing disposition of the latter—left the agency and refuse to return to it. They desire to locate upon a small reservation by themselves. Under the circumstances, they should be permitted to do this, or else be allowed to select a tract on the Malheur reservation. There is no school at present in operation for these Indians. Under treaty of October 14, 1861, with the Klamaths, &c., appropriations for their benefit are being made for a limited number of years, as follows: For beneficial objects, \$5,000, (three installments still due, after which they become entitled to \$3,000 annually for five years;) for keeping in repair the mills, shops, and buildings, \$1,000; for purchase of tools, materials for mills and shops, and books and stationery for school, \$1,500; and for salaries and subsistence of various employes, including physician and teachers, \$0,600. The Wal-pah-pee band of Snakes, under the treaty made with that band August 12, 1865, have a limited annuity (nine installments still due) in beneficial objects of \$1,200.

Malheur reservation.—This reservation set apart by Executive order of September 12, 1872, is situated in the southeastern part of the State. Upon this it is the intention of the Department eventually to locate all the roving and straggling bands in Eastern and Southeastern Oregon, which can be induced to settle there. As no funds are at the disposal of the Department with which to make the necessary improvements, and to provide temporary subsistence for Indians removed, the work has not yet been fairly commenced. The Indians who should be collected upon this reservation are now a constant source of annoyance to the white settlers. They hang about the settlements and military posts, begging and stealing, and unless some prompt measures be taken to bring them under the care and control of an agent of the Government, serious trouble may result at any time. Congress should make the necessary appropriation during the coming session to maintain an agent for these Indians, to erect the agency buildings, and to provide subsistence for such as may be collected and remain upon the reservation.

Indians not upon reservations.—There are a number of Indians, probably not less than 3,000, "renegades," and others of roving habits, who have no treaty relations with the Government, and are not in charge of any agent. The tribal names of some of these are the Clatsops, Nestucals, Tillamooks, Nehalims, Snakes, and Nez Percés. The "renegades," such in fact and so called, roam on the Columbia River, and are of consid-

erable annoyance to the agents at Warm Springs and Umatilla; others, the Snakes, 200 in number, are upon the edge of the Grande Ronde reservation. These live by hunting and fishing, and profess to desire to have lands allotted to them, and a school provided for their children. The Nez Percés, belonging in Idaho, to the estimated number of 200, are found in Wallowa Valley, in the eastern part of the State. They claim that they were not parties to the treaty with the Nez Percés tribe years ago; that the valley in which they live has always belonged to them, and they strenuously oppose its settlement by the whites.

CALIFORNIA.

The tribes in California are the Ukie, Pitt River, Wylackie, Concon, Redwood, Humboldt, Hoonselton, Miscott, Siah, Tule, Tefon, Coahuilla, King's River, and various other bands and tribes, including the "Mission Indians," all being native to the country.

Round Valley agency.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Ukies, Concons, Pitt Rivers, Wylackies, and Redwoods, numbering in all 1,700. The number has been increased during the past year by bringing in 1,040 Indians collected in Little Lake and other valleys. A reservation containing 31,683 acres has been set apart per act of April 8, 1864, and Executive order of March 30, 1870, in the western and northern part of the State, for these Indians, and for such others as may be induced to locate thereon. The lands in the reservation are very fertile, and the climate admits of a widely varied growth of crops. More produce being raised than is necessary for the subsistence of the Indians, the proceeds derived from the sale of the surplus are used in purchasing stock and work animals, and for the further improvement of the reservation. Several of the Indians are engaged in cultivating gardens, while others work as many as twenty-five or thirty acres on their own account.

The Indians on this reservation are uniformly quiet and peaceable, notwithstanding that they are much disturbed by the white trespassers. Suits, by direction of the Department, were commenced against such trespassers, but without definite results as yet, the Attorney-General having directed the United States district attorney to suspend proceedings. Of this reservation the Indian Department has in actual possession and under fence only about 4,000 acres, the remainder being in the possession of settlers, all clamorous for breaking up the reservation and driving the Indians out. Superintendent Whiting suggests that legislation be had by Congress in the matter without delay.

The Indians at this reservation have shown no especial disposition to have their children educated, and no steps were taken to that end until the summer of 1871, when a school was commenced. There is now one school in operation, with an attendance of 110 scholars. These Indians have no treaties with the Government, and such assistance as is rendered them in the shape of clothing, &c., is from the money appropriated for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the State.

Hoopa Valley agency.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Humboldts, Hoonseltons, Miscotts, Siahs, and several other bands, numbering 725.

A reservation was set apart per act of April 8, 1864, for these and such other Indians in the northern part of the State as might be induced to settle thereon. This reservation is situated in the northwestern part of the State, on both sides of the Trinity River, and contains 38,400 acres. As a rule, sufficient is raised on this reservation to supply the wants of the Indians. These Indians are quiet and peaceable, and are not disposed to labor on the reservation in common, but will work

industriously when allowed to do so on their own individual account. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 74 scholars. Having no treaty relations with the United States, and, consequently, no regular annuities appropriated for their benefit, the general incidental fund of the State is used so far as may be necessary, and so far as the amount appropriated will admit, to furnish assistance in the shape of clothing, agricultural implements, seeds, &c. Besides these, their agent has a general supervisory control of certain Klamath Indians, who live adjacent to the reservation and along the banks of the Klamath River. These formerly belonged to a reservation bearing their name, which was, years ago, abandoned in consequence of the total destruction of agency buildings and improvements by flood. They now support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing, and by cultivating small patches in grain and vegetables. It is recommended by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California that the Hoopa Valley reservation be extended so as to include these Indians.

Tule River farm or agency.—The Indians located at this point are the Tules and Manaches, numbering 374. About sixty miles from the agency reside several hundred King's River Indians, who are in a wretched and destitute condition. They desire to be attached to the agency, and have in the past received occasional supplies of food from it.

The agency is located in the central part of the State, and consists of a farm of 1,280 acres, leased from T. P. Maden, at an annual rental of \$1,020, with about 500 acres of Government land adjoining. This land is very productive, but the drought prevailing generally for several years past in that section of the State has rendered the crops almost entire failures. In my opinion the farm now leased from Mr. Maden should be purchased by the Government, or another location should be selected for the Indians located at this agency, in order that improvements necessary to be made in the successful prosecution of farming operations may be made upon Government land, or land owned by the Indians, instead of upon private property. These Indians are gradually improving; are quite proficient in all kinds of farm-work, and show a good disposition to cultivate the soil on their own account. There is one school in operation at the Tule River farm, with an attendance of 37 scholars. Assistance is on occasion rendered these Indians out of the general incidental fund of the State.

Indians not on reservations.—In addition to the Indians located at the three agencies named, there are probably not less than 20,000, including the Mission Indians, so called, the Coahuillas, Owen's River, and others in the southern part of the State and those on the Klamath, Trinity, Scott, and Salmon Rivers, in the northern part. The Mission Indians, having been for the past century under the Catholic missions established on the California coast, are tolerably well advanced in agriculture, and compare favorably with the most highly civilized tribes of the East. The Coahuillas and others inhabiting the southeastern and eastern portions of the State, and those in the north, support themselves by working for white settlers, or by hunting, fishing, begging, and stealing, except, it may be, a few of the northern Indians, who go occasionally to the reservations and the military posts in that section for assistance in the way of food.

There are also about 4,000 Owen's River and Manache Indians east of the Sierras, whom the settlers would gladly see removed to a reservation, and brought under the care of an agent. The Department has under consideration the propriety of establishing a new reservation, upon which shall be concentrated these and numerous other Indians, in which event the Tule River agency could advantageously be discontinued.

The following tabular statement exhibits the

Statement exhibiting the names and locations of Indian agencies, and the number of Indians, agency, at date of

Name of agency.	Location of agency.	Tribes embraced in agency.	Number of Indians.	Clerks.	Physicians.	Teachers.
1 New York	Purestville, N. Y.	Senecas, or New York Indians	5,070			
2 Michigan	Detroit, Mich.	Ottawas and Chippewas	8,911			5
3 La Pointe	Bayfield, Wis.	Chippewas of Lake Superior	5,129			2
4 Chippewa	White Earth, Minn.	Chippewas of the Mississippi	6,155	1	3	2
5 Green Bay	Green Bay, Wis.	Menomonee, Oneida, Stock-bridges	2,571			3
6 Sac and Fox	Toledo, Iowa	Sacs and Foxes in Iowa	955			
7 Santee	Nebraska	Santee Sioux	965		1	
8 Winnebago	do	Winnebagoes	1,149		1	3
9 Omaha	do	Omahas	969			3
10 Pawnee	do	Pawnees	2,447		1	5
11 Great Omaha	do	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri and Iowas	313			2
12 Otoe	do	Otoes and Missourias	461			1
13 Kickapoo	Kansas	Kickapoos	283			1
14 Potawatomi	do	Potawatomes, Prairie band	109			
15 Kansas	do	Kansas or Kaws	595			1
16 Quapaw	Indian Territory	Quapaws, Senecas, Shawnees, Miami, Wyandotta, Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws	1,659			6
17 Neesho	do	Osages	3,956			
18 Sac and Fox	do	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	3,463			2
19 Kiowa	do	Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches	5,199	1	1	1
20 Wichita	do	Wichitas and confederated bands	1,259			1
21 Upper Arkansas	do	Cheyennes and Arapahoes	3,590	1	1	2
22 Cherokee	do	Cherokees	18,090			
23 Choctaw	do	Choctaws and Chickasaws	22,000			
24 Creek	do	Creeks	12,235			
25 Seminole	do	Seminoles	2,398			1
26 Yankton	Dakota	Yankton Sioux	2,000			
27 Sisseton	do	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,196	1	1	3
28 Devil's Lake	do	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	739			
29 Upper Missouri	do	Sioux	3,000			
30 White Stone	do	Sioux	5,060			
31 Cheyenne River	do	Sioux	5,000			
32 Grand River	do	Sioux	6,000			
33 Red Cloud	Wyoming	Sioux	7,000	1		
34 Ponca	Dakota	Poncas	735			
35 Blackfoot	Montana	Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegians	7,509			
36 Milk River	do	Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, Sioux, River Crow	5,565			
37 Crow	do	Crows, (Mountain)	2,700			1
38 Flathead	do	Flatheads and confederate tribes	1,460			2
39 Temporary	do	Bannocks, Shoshones, and Sheep-Eaters	677			
40 Fort Hall	Idaho	Bannocks and Shoshones	1,000			
41 Nez Percés	do	Nez Percés	2,897			2
42 Wyoming	do	Shoshones	1,037			1
43 White River	Colorado	Utes, Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah bands	599			
44 Los Pinos	do	Utes, Tabeguache band	3,000			1
45 Uintah Valley	Utah	Utes, Uintah band	209			
46 Navajo	New Mexico	Navajos	9,114			1
47 Mescalero Apache	do	Mescalero Apaches	839			
48 Tigua Awarilla	do	Utes, Capote, and Weeminuche band	879			1
49 Tularosa	do	Southern or Gila Apaches	525			
50 Cimarron	do	Utes, Muache band and Jicarillos Apaches	1,250			
51 Pueblo	do	Pueblos	7,683			4
52 Pima and Maricopa	Arizona	Pimos and Maricopas	4,312			1
53 Papago	do	Papagos	5,000			1
54 Colorado River	do	Mohaves	1,009			1
55 Moquis Pueblo	do	Moquis Pueblos	3,000			1
56 Camp Grant	do	Apaches	403			
57 White Mountain	do	Apaches	900			
58 Camp Verde	do	Apaches	503			
59 Walker River	Nevada	Pah-Utes	6,000			
60 Pah-Ute	do	Pi-Utes, Southeastern Nevada	2,500			

* Messenger, 1.
† Butcher, 1; watchmen, 3.

‡ Stone-mason, 1.
§ Defective, 1.

organization of the Indian service in the field.

the number and class of employes, and the aggregate annual compensation of employes, at each last quarterly report.

Farmers.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Millwrights and millers.	Sawyers.	Engineers.	Shoemakers.	Ironworkers.	Transmitters.	Matrons of schools.	Cooks.	Seamstresses.	Gamblers.	Laborers.	Interpreters.	Indian apprentices to trainees.	Commissioners.	Tinsmiths.	Wagon and plow makers.	Total employes in each agency.	Aggregate amt of compensation paid to employes in each agency.	
																			1	\$400	1
																			19	4,800	2
																			19	10,170	3
																			7	22,130	1
																			7	3,330	5
																			1	400	6
																			21	8,760	7
																			21	13,310	7
																			11	9,000	9
																			37	13,671	10
																			7	3,300	11
																			3	1,900	12
																			4	2,050	13
																			5	1,800	11
																			3	1,500	15
																			12	8,000	16
																			9	5,400	17
																			16	10,864	18
																			15	12,400	19
																			116	26,310	20
																			47	24,240	21
																			1	400	22
																			1	1,100	24
																			3	1,200	24
																			5	2,325	25
																			26	17,220	26
																			17	10,180	27
																			10	5,700	24
																			52	17,800	29
																			26	19,500	30
																			21	15,050	31
																			15	10,400	32
																			21	16,900	33
																			17	8,035	31
																			17	11,320	35
																			15	11,300	36
																			15	11,000	37
																			20	13,100	38
																			6	4,900	39
																			14	6,000	40
																			110	13,500	41
																			4	3,700	42
																			5	4,000	43
																			10	7,030	44
																			13	9,900	45
																			13	8,000	46
																			1	500	47
																			3	1,700	45
																			3	1,520	43
																			1	500	50
																			6	3,150	51
																			6	5,600	52
																			3	2,000	53
																			3	6,510	54
																			3	1,810	55
																			8	4,280	56
																			2	500	57
																			2	9,100	58
																			3	2,150	59
																			1	500	60

§ Watchmen, 2; forrymen, 4.
|| A head and 2 sub-chiefs receive \$1,500 of this amount.
¶ Night-watch, 1; baker 1; mail carrier, 1.
* Overseer, 1.

Statement exhibiting the names and locations of Indian agencies, and the

Name of agency.	Location of agency.	Tribes embraced in agency.	Number of Indians.	Clerks.	Physicians.	Teachers.
61 Round Valley	California	Ukias and other bands	1,500		1	
62 Hooper valley	do	Humboldt and other bands	725		1	1
63 Tule River	do	Tule and other bands	374		1	
64 Umatilla	Oregon	Umatilla, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas,	656		1	
65 Warm Springs	do	Walla-Wallas and Wascoes,	579			2-2
66 Grand Ronde	do	Molallas, Clackamas, and other bands,				
67 Siletz	do	Chasta Seetons and fourteen other bands.	2,500		1	
68 Alsea	do	Alseas and other bands	300			
69 Klamath	do	Klamaths, Modocs, and Snakes.	1,000		1	1
70 Payallup	Washington	Nisquallys, Payallups, and others	1,200		1	2
71 Tulalip	do	D'Wanush and other bands	3,000		1	2
72 Neerh Bay	do	Makahs	400		1	2
73 Skokomish	do	S'Klallans, Skokomish, and others	910		1	2
74 Quinalt	do	Quinaltels, Quih-hutes, and others.	530		1	2
75 Yakama	do	Yakamas	3,000		1	3
76 Chehalis	do	Chehalis and others	600		1	1
77 Colville	do	Colvilles and other tribes	3,310		1	1
				5	11	12

number of Indians, the number and class of employes, &c.—Continued.

Farmers.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Millwrights and millers.	Sawyers.	Engineers.	Shoemakers.	Herders.	Teamsters.	Nurses of schools.	Cooks.	Scamstresses.	Gunsmiths.	Laboers.	Interpreters.	Indian apprentices to trades.	Commissioners.	Tinsmiths.	Wagon and plow makers.	Total employes in each agency.	Amounts and appropriation paid to employes in each agency.	
1		2				1	1												7	\$3,420	61
1	2	2																	4	3,950	62
1	1	1											2	1					13	3,300	63
1	1	1	3												1				8	11,710	64
1	1	2		1				3		1			8	1	1				20	7,990	65
1	1															1			7	11,710	66
1	1																		21	6,000	67
1								1					6	3	1		1		5	2,610	68
1	2	1	1					1											7	15,070	69
1	1	1					1							1					6	4,000	70
1	1	1												1					7	5,800	71
1	1	1												1					6	4,700	72
1	1	1												1					7	5,000	73
1	1	1												1					8	5,650	74
1	1	1					1						3	1					10	5,500	75
1	1		1				1												4	3,500	76
1	1													2					4	3,500	77
80	73	72	22	9	17	4	20	19	11	29	3	7	230	16	26	14	3	3	878	591,305	

The aggregate number of employes of all grades connected with the eight superintendencies of Indian affairs is 24, whose annual compensation is \$25,230. They are distributed as follows: *Northern*, 2 clerks, 1 messenger, total compensation \$2,030; *Central*, 2 clerks, total compensation \$2,600; *New Mexico*, 2 clerks, 1 interpreter, 1 porter, 1 teamster, total compensation \$3,080; *Washington*, 2 clerks, 1 interpreter, 1 messenger, total compensation \$4,500; *Oregon*, 2 clerks, total compensation \$3,000; *California*, 2 clerks, 1 porter, total compensation \$3,780; *Arizona*, 1 clerk, 1 interpreter, 1 teamster, total compensation \$3,300, and *Montana*, 1 clerk, 1 porter, total compensation \$1,740.

THE INDIAN SERVICE AND THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

For the year preceding the passage of the act of July 15, 1870, all superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents, with the exception of those for the States of Kansas and Nebraska, were officers of the Army assigned to duty under the orders of the Indian Office. In the two States named, however, the superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents had been for somewhat more than a year appointed by the Executive upon the recommendation of the two Societies of Friends, the appointees being in all cases recognized members of one or the other of those religious bodies, and, while duly subordinate and responsible in all official respects to the Indian Office, maintaining close correspondence with committees of their respective societies appointed for that purpose. So fortunate were the results of this system of appointment in Kansas and Nebraska considered, that when, under the provisions of the 18th section of the act of July 15, 1870, it became necessary to relieve officers of the Army from this service, it was decided by the Executive that all the agencies thus vacated in the remaining States and the Territories should be filled by appointment upon the recommendation of some religious body; and to this end the agencies were, so to speak, apportioned among the prominent denominational associations of the country, or the missionary societies representing such denominational views; and these associations or societies were thereupon requested to place themselves in communication with the Department of the Interior, to make nominations to the position of agent whenever a vacancy should occur within the list of the agencies assigned them respectively, and in and through this extra-official relationship to assume charge of the intellectual and moral education of the Indians thus brought within the reach of their influence. The reason formally announced for this somewhat anomalous order of appointment was the desirableness of securing harmony between agents and missionaries, complaints having become general that, in the frequent change of agents, no missionary efforts could long be carried on at any specified agency without encountering, sooner or later, from some agent of different religious views or of no religious views, a degree of opposition or persecution which would necessarily extinguish such missionary enterprise and even destroy the fruits of past labors. When it is remembered that efforts of this kind must, to achieve valuable results, be continued for many years, confidence being a plant of slow growth in savage breasts, and the hope of the missionary being almost universally founded on the education of the rising generation, while, in fact, Indian agents were under the old political régime changed every few months, or every two or three years at the longest, it will readily be seen that the chances of missionary enterprises being cut off in the flower were far greater than the chances of continuance and success. Such indeed had been the general history

of these efforts among the Indians of North America, and it may fairly be said that almost the only enterprises of this kind which have secured a permanent footing are those which preceded the Government control of the Indians, and which had founded themselves on the confidence and sympathies of the natives too strongly to be shaken by official hostility or neglect.

While, however, the importance of securing harmony of feeling and concert of action between the agents of the Government and the missionaries at the several agencies, in the matter of the moral and religious advancement of the Indians, was the single reason formally given for placing the nominations to Indian agencies in the hands of the denominational societies, it is, perhaps, not improper to say that the Executive was also influenced by the consideration that the general character of the Indian service might be distinctly improved by taking the nomination to the office of agent out of the domain of politics and placing it where no motives but those of disinterested benevolence could be presumed to prevail.

The following schedule exhibits the present apportionment of Indian agencies among the several religious associations and missionary societies. The figures refer to the number of Indians embraced in the several agencies:

Friends, (Hicksite,) the Northern superintendency and the agencies therein, viz: Great Nemaha, 313; Omaha, 969; Winnebago, 1,440; Pawnee, 2,447; Otac, 464; and Santee Sioux, 965; all located within the State of Nebraska.

Friends, (Orthodox,) the Central superintendency and the agencies therein, viz: Pottawatomie, 400; Kaw, 290; Kickapoo, 598; all located in Kansas; and Quapaw, 1,070; Osage, 4,000; Sac and Fox, 463; Shawnee, 663; Wichita, 1,250; Kiowa, 5,490; and Upper Arkansas, 3,500; all located in the Indian Territory.

Baptist, the Cherokee, 18,000; Creek, 12,300, in the Indian Territory; Walker River, 6,000; and Pi-Ute, 2,500, in Nevada; and Special, 3,000, in Utah.

Presbyterian, the Choctaw, 16,000; and Seminoles, 2,308, in the Indian Territory; Abiquiu or Tierra Amarilla, 1,020; Navajo, 9,114; Mesquero Apache, 830; Tularosa, or Southern Apache, 1,200, in New Mexico Territory; Moquis Pueblo, 3,000, in Arizona Territory; Nez Percé, 2,807, in Idaho Territory; and Uintah Valley, 800, in Utah Territory.

Christian, the Pueblo, 7,683, in New Mexico; Neeah Bay, 604, in Washington Territory.

Methodist, Hoopa Valley, 725; Round Valley, 1,700; and Tule River, 374, in California; Yakama, 3,000; Skokomish, 619; Quimmielt, 520, in Washington Territory; Warm Springs, 626; Siletz, 2,500; and Klammath, 4,000, in Oregon; Blackfeet, 7,500; Crow, 2,700; and Milk River, 19,755, in Montana Territory; Fort Hall, 1,037, in Idaho Territory; and Michigan, 9,117, in Michigan.

Catholic, Tulalip, 3,600; and Colville, 3,349, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde, 870; Umatilla, 837, in Oregon; Flathead, 1,780, in Montana Territory; Grand River, 6,700; and Devil's Lake, 720, in Dakota Territory.

Reformed Dutch, Colorado River, 828; Pima and Maricopa, 4,342; Camp Grant, 900; Camp Verde, 743; and White Mountain, or Camp Apache, 1,300, in Arizona Territory.

Congregational, Green Bay, 2,871; and Chippewas of Lake Superior, 5,150, in Wisconsin; and Chippewas of the Mississippi, 6,455, in Minnesota.

Protestant Episcopal, Whetstone, 5,000; Ponca, 735; Upper Missouri, 2,547; Fort Berthold, 2,700; Cheyenne River, 6,000; Yankton, 1,947; and Red Cloud, 7,000, in Dakota Territory; and Shoshone, 1,000, in Wyoming Territory.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Sisseton, 1,496, in Dakota Territory.

Unitarian, Los Pinos, 3,000; and White River, 800, in Colorado Territory.

Lutheran, Sac and Fox, 273, in Iowa.

Recapitulation.

The Hicksite Friends have in their charge 6 agencies, with 6,598 Indians; Orthodox Friends, 10 agencies, with 17,724 Indians; Baptists, 5 agencies, with 40,800 Indians; Presbyterians, 9 agencies, with 38,069 Indians; Christians, 2 agencies, with 8,287 Indians; Methodists, 14 agencies, with 51,473 Indians; Catholics, 7 agencies, with 17,856 Indians; Reformed Dutch, 5 agencies, with 8,118 Indians; Congregationalist, 3 agencies, with 14,476 Indians; Episcopalians, 8 agencies, with 26,929 Indians; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1 agency, with 1,496 Indians; Unitarians, 2 agencies, with 3,800 Indians; Lutherans, 1 agency, with 273 Indians.

THE INDIANS AND THE RAILROADS.

The following are the railroads which pass through Indian reservations, and by which the interests of the Indians are, or may be, affected.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

By act of July 2, 1864, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph-line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," this corporation was authorized to construct a railroad between the points named, and it was provided in the second section of this act that "the United States shall extinguish, as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of said Indians, the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act, and acquired in the donation to the [road] named in this bill." The first tract of country through which the line of this road passes to which the Indians have claim is that lying between the Red River of the North on the east and the James River on the west. The claim of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians to this territory is recognized by the treaty of 1867. By act of June 7, 1872, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what title or interest the said bands of Sioux Indians have to this territory, and what compensation should be paid them therefor. The proceedings of the commission appointed in pursuance of this act, and the recommendations of the Office thereon, will be found under the appropriate titles of this report.

To the lands upon the line of this road between the James River and the Missouri, no Indian tribe is known to have title. This whole tract is, however, "Indian country" within the meaning of the intercourse act of 1834, and the same is true of the lands upon this road from the western bank of the Missouri to the eastern border of the Territory of Idaho, except as the road (as its line is at present understood at this Office) is to pass through the Jocko reservation in Western Montana, established by the provisions of the treaty of July 16, 1855, for the Flat-heads and other Indians. Between the same two points the line of road also passes through the reservation of the Arickarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres, which, however, has only the authority of an Executive order, (April 12, 1870.) Further on, the line of the road passes north of and near to the reservation established for the Mountain Crow Indians, by the treaty of May 7, 1868. West of Idaho to the Pacific coast the line of the road does not intersect any Indian reservation.

So far as operations in construction of this road have been carried on, no serious difficulty has yet been encountered with any of the Indians. The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, by the treaty of 1867, ceded to the United States the right to construct railroads through their country, and these Indians have manifested no opposition to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. West of the Missouri River objections have been made by various Sioux Indians, members of the Ogallala, Brulé, and other bands, and by the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and

surveying and working parties have been loudly threatened by these Indians. The proceedings of the commission, of which the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. B. R. Cowen, was chairman, and which visited this section of the country during the past summer for the especial purpose of removing the objections of the Indians to the progress of the road, will be found elsewhere. The most unfortunate feature of the situation is the premature withdrawal of the surveying party and its military escort from the head-waters of the Yellowstone River, in October last, in the face of threatening demonstrations from some small but noisy bands of Sioux from the Grand River and Lower agencies. The agent for the Crows, who are the true allies of the Government in this matter, desiring the construction of the railroad as a barrier against their inveterate enemies, the Sioux, reports that this has caused a great depression among that people, being taken as an indication of the weakness of the Government. It is also known from other quarters that the more turbulent of the Sioux are proportionately elated and encouraged in their opposition. But, notwithstanding the naturally critical character of this enterprise, and the misadventure accompanying its first step across the Missouri, it is believed that the road will be enabled to proceed to completion as rapidly as its finances will permit, with nothing worse than threats on the part of the Indians, the stampeding and running off of loose stock belonging to engineering and construction parties, and occasional firing into camps at night by small parties of Indians wishing to be thought particularly heroic.

As previously stated, the number of Indians between the projected line of this road and the British possessions, is approximately 30,000, and the number between the same line and the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, on the south, 92,000.

In each of the treaties concluded severally with the Cherokees, the Creeks, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, in 1806, the right of way is granted to one railroad, authorized by Congress, running north and south, and to one running east and west. By decision of the Secretary of the Interior, of May 21, 1870, the road to run from north to south through the countries of the tribes named was determined to be what is now known as the

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

This railroad enters the Indian Territory on the west side of the Neosho River, and near to the same, extends southward through the Cherokee country, crossing the Arkansas River a few miles west of Fort Gibson, passes through the Creek country, crossing the forks of the Canadian River a few miles above their junction, and passes still south through the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, crossing the Red River a few miles below Preston. Its course after its emergence in Texas is not of consequence in this connection. This road is finished to within a few miles of the Red River, and is being rapidly completed. Its construction has been attended with little or no difficulty in its relations with the Indians; but at some of the towns springing up on the line of the road, desperate white characters have congregated in large numbers, causing great excitement and alarm to the Indians, as well as inflicting much actual mischief. As is elsewhere narrated, it was in one instance found necessary to invoke the aid of the military forces of the Department of the Missouri, and with their assistance to deal summarily, under the act of 1831, with gangs of desperadoes, who threatened the

peace of the Territory, and even defied the authority of the United States Government.

So far, only one road running east and west in this Territory has been recognized by the Department. This is the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

which enters the Territory at the northeast part, running through the corner of the Shawnee reserve, thence southwesterly through the Wyandott reservation, crossing the Neosho River just below the junction of Spring River, thence west in the Cherokee country to a junction with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Venita. The road has been completed only to or a little beyond the latter point, but the location of its route thence to the Canadian River, as well as of a branch easterly from that point to the western boundary-line of Arkansas, at or near the town of Van Buren, (the latter being authorized by the act of incorporation of July 27, 1866,) has been recognized and confirmed by the Department.

In addition to the inevitable influx and congregation of desperadoes and outlaws at the successive termini of these two roads through the Indian Country, and at all principal points along their completed routes, (in which respect the history of the progress of the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads is only repeated,) the result of their construction has been to attract new attention to the Indian Territory; and not only has it required persistent action on the part of this Department to prevent the reservations of the several tribes from being lawlessly overrun by trespassers from the adjoining States, but it has been felt to be the duty of the Commissioner to take a position strongly, promptly, and aggressively against the propositions made, and seeking the aid of Congress for their consummation, to break down the barriers raised in solemn treaties, and to open up this last home of the Indian to indiscriminate white settlement. In this position it is my sincere hope that the incumbent of this Office may ever stand, until it shall be shown that the treaties with these tribes have heretofore been wrongly read, or that national honor and conscience do not require faith to be kept with the feeble and the defenseless.

The tenth article of the treaty of 1859 with the Kansas tribe of Indians contains the provision that "railroad companies, when the lines pass through the lands of said Indians, shall have right of way, on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money." In accordance with these provisions, the contract was authorized by this Department June 12, 1869, with

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, SOUTHERN BRANCH,

now Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, for right of way across the lands of said Indians in Kansas, and the purchase of ties therefrom.

On the 3d day of June, 1870, the President approved a permit given by the chiefs of the Oneida tribe of Indians to the

GREEN BAY AND LAKE PEPIN RAILWAY COMPANY,

authorizing them to construct and complete its road across their reservation in the State of Wisconsin.

The ninth article of the treaty of 1851 with the Sac and Fox Indians of the Missouri, and the tenth article of the treaty of the same year with the Iowas, contain a provision that when the lines of railroads necessarily pass through the lands of these Indians, they shall have right of way on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money. These provisions are continued in force by the treaty of 1861 with these Indians. In accordance with these provisions a contract with the

ATCHISON AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD COMPANY

was concluded October 14, 1870, with authority from this Office for the right of way across that portion of the reservation of the Iowas which lies in Kansas, and, on April 10, 1871, for right of way across that part of the same reservation which lies in Nebraska.

It is provided, in the eleventh article of the treaty of 1851 with the Otoes and Missourias, "that all the necessary roads and highways and lines of which may run through their land west of the Big Blue River, shall have the right of way through the reservation, a just compensation being made therefor in money."

Under authority from this Bureau, a contract was concluded May 28, 1872, with the

OMAHA AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

for the right of way through that part of the reservation in Nebraska, and on the same date with the

MANHATTAN AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

for right of way through that portion of the same reservation which lies in Kansas.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

authorized by act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, has been completed from Omaha, in Nebraska, to Ogden, in Utah Territory, where it connects with the Central Pacific, which has been completed from that point to Sacramento, California.

The Indians located or ranging on or near the line of these roads are as follows: The Omahas and the Winnebagoes have reservations on the west bank of the Missouri River, some seventy-five miles north of the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is not probable that these Indians ever come in close proximity with this road, unless it is when engaged in their annual autumn buffalo-hunt, upon the plains west and southwest of their reservation. They are, however, peaceable and well-disposed, and there is no danger that, should they at any time during such hunts cross the line of the railroad, they would interfere in any way with stations, trains, or passengers.

About one hundred miles west of the Missouri River, near the railroad, is the Pawnee reservation, embracing 288,000 acres, occupied by about 2,400 Indians, who, though at war with certain other Indian tribes, are of the same character and disposition with the Omahas as respects the whites.

Between this point and Ogden the railroad passes through no Indian

reserve, but between the Pawnee reserve and the Rocky Mountains, particularly in the country near the North Fork of the Platte, Spotted Tail's band and other Sioux Indians range in their hunting expeditions across the line of the road, but have never done any injury.

About one hundred and twenty miles to the north of the road from Cheyenne is the temporary agency for the Ogallala Sioux, under Red Cloud. These Indians, though frequently insolent and mutinous, have shown no such disposition as would make them dangerous to the railroad, even though a large military force were not lying between them and it.

The reservation for the eastern band of the Shoshones and Bannocks in Wyoming, established under the provisions of the treaty of July 3, 1868, is within one hundred miles of the line of the railroad, as is also the reservation known as the Fort Hall reservation, for the Shoshones and Bannocks, in Idaho. The Utah reservation, south of the line of the road, about fifty miles from the road, and probably one hundred and fifty miles east of Salt Lake City, is the only Indian reservation in Utah Territory. None of the occupants of any of these reservations interfere in any manner with the railroad, nor is it probable that many of them ever visit its line. At some distance from the line of the Central Pacific there are, in Nevada, two Indian reservations, one north of the road, known as the Pyramid Lake reservation, and one south of it, known as the Walker River reservation, both of which reservations are occupied by Pah-Utes, who do not interfere with the operations of this road.

In general it may be said of this, the central transcontinental line, that no Indians have seriously interfered with its operations at any time since its completion. As already stated, the number of Indians located or ranging between the road and the proposed route of the Northern Pacific is approximately 92,000, and the number between the road and the proposed southern route, 61,000.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

has been completed and under operation for several years past, between Kansas City, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado. No serious trouble with Indians has occurred at any time in the operations of this road. It runs through no Indian reservation, but passes near a reservation for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, about seventy-five miles west of the Missouri River. This reservation embraces 77,357 acres, and is occupied by about four hundred Indians, who are entirely peaceable. No other Indians visit the line of this road, except as bands of Sioux or Northern or Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes occasionally cross the track in passing from one part of the country to another, while upon their hunting expeditions.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY

have constructed a railroad from Atchison, in Kansas, extending southwest, crossing the Kansas River at Topeka to the Arkansas River near the mouth of the Little Arkansas River; thence along the north bank of the Arkansas River to Fort Dodge. It is proposed to complete this road to Santa Fe, New Mexico. It passes through no Indian reservation, and is visited by no Indians except the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who range at times across the track in the vicinity of Fort Dodge.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

which has been before referred to as having right of way through the Indian Territory, and as having been completed to Venita, in the Cherokee country, was further authorized, by the act of July 27, 1866, to construct its line from a point on the Canadian River to the town of "Albuquerque, on the River Del Norte, and thence, by the way of the Agua Frio, or other suitable pass, to the headwaters of the Colorado Chiquito, and thence along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, as near as may be found most suitable for a railway route, to the Colorado River, at such point as may be selected by said company for crossing; thence, by the most practicable and eligible route, to the Pacific." By the eighteenth section of said act of 1866,

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

of California is authorized to connect with this road near the boundary-line of said State. In passing from the point on the Canadian River determined by this company, to Albuquerque, the former railroad would pass through the reservation of the Kiowas and Comanches, established for these Indians under the provisions of the treaty of October 21, 1867, and, in passing from Albuquerque to California, would pass near the reservation of the Navajoes, which is in Arizona and New Mexico, established by the provisions of the treaty of June 1, 1868, and would probably pass through Camp Verde reservation, for the Apaches in Arizona. It is not known whether the immediate construction of this road is being proceeded with or not. The present attitude of some of the Indians on the proposed line of the same is not very favorable for peaceable operations. At the same time the Government can in no way better strengthen itself in its attitude toward the Indians than by favoring and forwarding the railroad by all reasonable and proper means, certainly, at the least, by strong and sufficient escorts and garrisons to enable the road to go on as rapidly as its finances will allow. The position of the Government toward the Kiowas and Comanches and the Apaches, and the steps proposed to be taken with them in case of further hostilities, have been elsewhere freely spoken of. As previously stated, the number of Indians between this proposed route and the Union and Central Pacific Railroads on the north is 61,000, and the number between the road and Mexico on the south, 85,000.

What is now known as the

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

is authorized, by the act of March 3, 1871, to construct a road "from a point at or near Marshall, county of Harrison, State of Texas; thence, by the most direct and eligible route, to be determined by said company, near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude to a point at or near El Paso; thence, by the most direct and eligible route, to be selected by said company, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado, at or near the southeastern boundary of the State of California; thence, by the most direct and eligible route, to San Diego, California, to Ship's Channel, in the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California." It is understood that this railroad is being rapidly constructed. The line, as defined by the act of incorporation, does not pass through any Indian reservation as at present

established, but will probably cut in two the reservation proposed by General Howard for the Apaches in Southeastern Arizona. How this will immediately affect our relations with the Indians can only be conjectured; but it will, as all railroads entering the Indian Country eventually must, settle the Indian question in that quarter. Indians cannot fight near a railroad. Their paltry, flabby, grass-fed ponies cannot long keep ahead of American horses, fed liberally with grain, and the latter point, upon which all Indian fighting at last turns, is secured by the proximity of a railroad.

This Office is advised that there has been constructed, under territorial sanction, a "narrow-gauge" railroad from Denver to Pueblo, in Colorado Territory, and that the proposed termination of said road is Santa Fé, New Mexico. This line passes through no Indian reservation—that for the various bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, (treaty of March 2, 1868,) lying west of the one hundred and seventh meridian of longitude (west from Greenwich,) while the line of this road is east of 105°. Occasionally parties of these Indians may pass across the line of this road, in Colorado, but such as are likely to do so are peaceable and well-disposed, and will do no injury to track or trains. As the road enters New Mexico, roving bands of the Cimarron, Jicarilla, and Mueche Apaches will be found to range in the vicinity, and to cross the track at many points. These Indians are not wholly well-disposed, but the railroad is more likely to be the means of taming them, than they the agents of obstructing or harming the road.

In closing this chapter of the report, it may be said generally that while transcontinental railroads are of the first importance in the solution of the Indian problem, the immediate proximity of a railroad to a reservation, where the experiment of civilizing a peaceful tribe or band of Indians is being carried on, is certainly unfortunate. But, while regretting every such occasion when the progress of industrial enterprise interrupts an experiment which requires care, and time, and seclusion, this Office has in no case felt itself at liberty to oppose the granting of a right of way to any railroad, naturally and legitimately directing its course toward an Indian reservation. On the contrary, every facility has been afforded to the officers of such companies to secure the requisite permission of the tribes concerned. But, while making this concession freely to any enterprise, this Office holds that such a company must be content to take its right of way, with land enough for track, sidings, and stations, and no more; that when the company puts in a further claim, that, because it passes through an Indian reservation, (having perhaps aimed at it for the purpose,) it must therefore be allowed to take alternate sections of land for its own benefit, or, at least, be permitted to introduce a rift of white settlement to furnish business for the road, the claim must be denied. The true principle of dealing with this difficult question is, as this Office apprehends it, that whenever railways find it for their interest to go through Indian reservations as *desert country* they shall be free so to do. When their request for a right of way is merely the cover to a demand for the disruption of a reservation, the treaty-rights of the Indian are paramount, and must in all honor and conscience be preserved inviolate.

INDIAN LANDS.

The Indian title to lands within the limits of the States and Territories of the United States is well settled to be the right of occupancy alone, except in special instances where, perhaps, a title of a higher nature has been vested by statute or treaty provision.

In the early history of the Western World the principle was established as between European nations, that discovery conferred sovereignty upon the Government under whose authority the discovery was made; and to the discoverers was accorded the exclusive right of acquiring the soil from the natives. The Indians in possession were conceded to be the rightful occupants, with a just and perfect claim to retain possession and enjoy the use until they should be disposed to part with it; but it was also well established that they could only part with the soil to those who claimed sovereignty by right of discovery. Thus far were the rights of the natives, as original owners of the soil, restricted; they could not sell or convey to any other power, or to the citizens of any other power.

By the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, the United States acquired all the rights in respect to the soil which had previously been in that nation.

By treaty with France in 1803, known as the treaty of Paris, by which France ceded to the United States territory previously ceded to France by Spain, it was stipulated in the sixth article thereof:

The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

The attitude of the Mexican government toward the Indians was, however, unlike that of the European powers. This government at no time recognized an Indian title to soil within its jurisdiction except where title had been specially granted, but treated the Indians merely as a peculiar class of citizens. In this view of the old Mexican law, it has been decided by the United States court for the Territory of New Mexico that the Indians within the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico are, by virtue of the provisions of the eighth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, citizens of the United States.

The executive and legislative departments of the Government, however, have never recognized any distinction between the Indians living on territory ceded by Mexico and those upon territory ceded by Great Britain, France, or Spain. These Indians have been provided with reservations, placed under control of government agents, and negotiated with in treaties, like the other Indians within the limits of the United States.

Such being the right of the Indians to the soil, the United States for more than eighty-five years pursued a uniform course of extinguishing the Indian title only with the consent of those Indian tribes which were recognized as having claim by reason of occupancy: such consent being expressed in treaties, to the formation of which both parties approached as having equal rights of initiative, and equal rights in negotiation. These treaties were made from time to time (not less than 372

being embraced in the General Statutes of the United States) as the pressure of white settlements or the fear or the experience of Indian hostilities made the demand for the removal of one tribe after another urgent or imperative. Except only in the case of the Indians in Minnesota, after the outbreak of 1862, the United States Government has never extinguished an Indian title as by right of conquest; and in this latter case the Government provided the Indians another reservation, besides giving them the proceeds of the sales of the lands vacated by them in Minnesota. So scrupulously up to that time had the right of the Indians to the soil been respected, at least in form. It is not to be denied that wrong was often done in fact to tribes in the negotiation of treaties of cession. The Indians were not infrequently overborne or deceived by the agents of the Government in these transactions; sometimes, too, unquestionably, powerful tribes were permitted to cede lands to which weaker tribes had a better claim, but, formally at least, the United States accepted the cession successively of all lands to which Indian tribes could show color of title, which are embraced in the limits of any of the present States of the Union, except California and Nevada. Up to 1868, moreover, the greater portion of the lands embraced within the present Territories of the United States, to which Indians could establish a reasonable claim on account of occupancy, had also been ceded to the United States in treaties formally complete and ratified by the Senate. In 1867 and 1868, however, many treaties, not more exceptionable, on any account known to this Office, than the average of Indian treaties for the eighty-five years preceding, were either rejected by the Senate, or allowed to stand over without action; and since the latter year no Indian treaty whatever has been ratified. It was not until 1871, however, that Congress formally pronounced the doom of the Indian-treaty system. By act of March 3 of that year, it was declared "that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty."

It is not for an instant to be thought or spoken that Congress, by such a declaration, intended to pave the way for a repudiation of treaties already made and ratified. This action of Congress does, however, present questions of considerable interest and of much difficulty, viz: What is to become of the rights of the Indians to the soil, over portions of territory which had not been covered by treaties at the time Congress put an end to the treaty system? What substitute is to be provided for that system, with all its absurdities and abuses? How are Indians, never yet treated with, but having every way as good and as complete rights to portions of our territory as had the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, for instance, to the soil of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to establish their rights? How is the Government to proceed to secure their relinquishment of their lands, or to determine the amount of compensation which should be paid therefor? Confiscation, of course, would afford a very easy solution for all difficulties of title, but it may fairly be assumed that the United States Government will scarcely be disposed to proceed so summarily in the face of the unbroken practice of eighty-five years, witnessed in nearly four hundred treaties solemnly ratified by the Senate, not to speak of the two centuries and a half during which the principal nations of Europe, through all their wars and conquests, gave sanction to the rights of the aborigines.

The limits of the present report will not allow these questions to be

discussed; but it is evident that Congress must soon, if it would prevent complications and unfortunate precedents, the mischiefs of which will not be easily repaired, take up the whole subject together, and decide upon what principles and by what methods the claims of Indians who have not treaty relations with the Government, on account of their original interest to the soil, shall be determined and adjusted; and also by what initiative and according to what forms, treaties now in force may be modified, (as proposed, only at the last session of Congress, in respect to three important treaties, the Wahpeton and Sisseton treaty of 1867, and the Ute and the Shoshone treaties of 1868.) for the advantage and with the consent of both parties.

The present number of Indians embraced in treaties made with the Government, by which all lands belonging to the several tribes are ceded, except such portions as by treaty were set apart for permanent reservations, is approximately 180,000. The number of reservations thus secured to these Indians is 92, ranging in size from 288 acres to 40,570 square miles, and aggregating 167,619 square miles.

Of these reservations, 31, aggregating 2,693 square miles, are east of the Mississippi River; 42, aggregating 144,838 square miles, are between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains; and 19, aggregating 20,088 square miles, are upon the Pacific slope.

In addition to the above, 40,000 Indians having no reservations secured to them by treaty have had reservations set apart for them by Executive order out of the public lands of the United States. The number of reservations thus set apart is 15, aggregating 59,544 square miles. The Indians thus located, however, have, in the nature of the case, no assurance for their occupation of these lands beyond the pleasure of the Executive.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATION OF THE LAST SESSION AND THE ACTION OF THIS OFFICE THEREON.

FLATHEADS.

The attention of this Office having been called by the officials of Montana Territory to the importance of the removal of the Flatheads and other Indians remaining by sufferance in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, to the reservation in the same Territory known as the "Jocko," established for the confederated Flatheads, Kootenays, and Pend d'Oreilles by the provisions of the treaty of 1855, it was recommended to the Department that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriation to pay for the improvements of these Indians in the Bitter Root Valley, and to provide for their removal to the "Jocko" reservation. Congress, agreeably to this recommendation, provided by act approved June 5, 1872, for the removal of the Indians, and for the survey and sale of the lands in Bitter Root Valley: the sum of \$50,000 to be set apart out of the proceeds of the sale, to be by the President expended in annual installments in such manner as he may deem for the good of the Indians thus removed. The privilege is extended by said act to any one of said Indians, being the head of a family or twenty-one years of age, to receive a patent for the land occupied or cultivated by him, to the extent of 160 acres, provided he shall thereupon abandon his tribal relations. Under date of June 15, 1872, a special commissioner was appointed by the Department to carry out the provisions of this act. The report of the commissioner contains the text of an agreement entered into by him with the chiefs for the self-removal of the Flatheads to the "Jocko," and their comfortable establishment thereon out of the appropriation provided by act of June 5. For further particulars reference is made to the report of the special commissioner. An Office note attached states the progress made in the execution of the work, at the latest advices from the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana.

TRIBES IN THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Omahas, the Pawnees, the Saes and Foxes of the Missouri, and the Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians, having through their chiefs or tribal councils expressed a desire to have portions of their respective reservations sold, this Office recommended to the Department that Congress be requested to give the necessary authority for such action. This was done by act approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the northern superintendency," which provides:

That, in respect to each of the tribes mentioned, with the consent of the tribe expressed in open council, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be surveyed the whole or a part of its reservation, as follows: Of the reservation for the Omahas, not to exceed 50,000 acres; of the Pawnee reservation, the same amount; of the reservation for the Otoes and Missourias, not to exceed 80,000 acres; of the reservation for the Saes and Foxes of the Missouri, the whole, being in the neighborhood of 16,000 acres; the lands after such survey to be first appraised and then sold by the Secretary of the Interior, upon sealed proposals, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, or the entire body of lands offered within any reservation may be sold to one purchaser, should it be deemed for the best interest of the Indians interested.

All of these tribes have assented to the provisions of this act, ex-

cepting only the Otoes and Missourias. The portion of the Omaha reserve to be sold under the act had been surveyed prior to the passage of the act cited, and commissioners are already engaged in making an appraisal of the same. The lands of the Pawnees and of the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri to be sold, are now being surveyed.

KANSAS OR KAW INDIANS.

The Kansas Indian lands in Kansas, embracing 137,658.13 acres of unsold trust lands, and 80,409.6 acres of what is known as the "diminished reserve," having been offered for sale under the provisions of the treaty of 1859, and all bids having been rejected by the Department, and the whole subject again referred to Congress in order that the interests of the Indians might be better protected, an act, the provisions of which were in the main those which had been recommended by this Office, passed Congress and was approved May 8, 1872. This act provides for the appraisement, by a commission, of both the "trust lands" and the "diminished reserve." It gives to actual settlers on the "trust lands" the privilege of purchasing 160 acres each within one year from the date of appraisal. The unoccupied "trust lands" are to be sold at public sale after due advertisement to the highest bidder for cash, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The "diminished reserve" may be sold in tracts of 160 acres, on sealed bids, after due advertisement.

A commission has been appointed and is at present engaged in making an appraisement of these lands, in compliance with the provisions of said act. This appraisement will soon be completed, and the sale of the land will be effected at the first convenient season.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON SIOUX.

The title of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians appearing to be recognized, by the treaty of 1867, to a large tract of land in Eastern Dakota, it was recommended that Congress authorize negotiations to extinguish the same, which was done by the act of June 7, 1872, entitled "An act to quiet the title to certain lands in Dakota Territory." By this act it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what title or interest these bands have to any portion of the lands described in the second article of the treaty of 1867, and, if any, what compensation ought, in justice and equity, to be made to said bands of Indians respectively for the extinguishment thereof. In the execution of this act the Secretary of the Interior appointed a commission with instructions to proceed to the reservation of said Indians, and there, and from the record, make a full investigation of the Indian title, and, if they found such title to be valid and complete, to negotiate for a relinquishment of the same upon terms at once favorable to the Government and just to the Indians. The report of the commission is published among the accompanying documents, and a recommendation for the ratification of contract entered into between the commissioners and the Indians concerned will be found under the head of "Legislation Recommended."

CHIPPEWAS.

There are several reservations for the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, which are sur-

rounded and interpenetrated by white settlements, large portions, indeed, being wholly unoccupied by the Indians. Legislation was therefore recommended, authorizing the abandonment and sale of the Lac de Flambeau, the Lac Court d'Oreilles, and the Fond du Lac reservations, (the two first-named being in Wisconsin, and the latter in Minnesota,) and the location of the Indians entitled to the same upon the reservation known as the Bad River reservation, set apart for the La Pointe band, under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of 1851. In accordance with this recommendation the Indian appropriation act, approved May 29, 1872, provided, in its eighth section, that with their consent and concurrence expressed in open council, in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to remove these bands to the Bad River reservation; the lands vacated by such removal to be appraised by commissioners, and sold at public sale to the highest bidder; the proceeds to be expended or invested for the benefit of the Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. After considerable delay, too great to allow of anything being accomplished during the present year, the Fond du Lac Indians have given their consent to the proposed sale, and measures will be taken early in the spring to carry out the intentions of the law in respect to them. The Lac de Flambeau Indians have as yet given no final or decisive answer to the proposition. The Lac Court d'Oreilles have refused their consent, and the provisions of the act of May 29 have therefore failed as respects this band.

OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK, ETC.

By the treaty of June 21, 1862, the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf, then residing in Franklin County, Kansas, set apart, for the purpose of educating their children, 20,610 acres of land, and provided that this property should be managed by seven trustees, four of whom should be Indians and three white men. The Indians having removed to the Indian Territory, and the trust having come to be managed wholly for the benefit of a white school, and being therefore of no assistance or advantage whatever to the Indians, legislation was recommended which should authorize the appraisement and sale of this school property, and the payment of the proceeds to the Indians. An act was passed, approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the Central superintendency," by which the Secretary of the Interior is directed and required to have this school property inventoried and appraised by commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary. The commissioners are authorized by said act to examine persons under oath touching this school property or the action of the trustees in relation thereto; moreover, the trust created by the treaty of 1862 is "discharged, vacated, and declared at an end;" and it is provided that after the inventory and appraisement of the lands, premises, appurtenances, bonds, notes, mortgages, money, credits, assets, and other property constituting this school property, "the Secretary of the Interior shall be and hereby is authorized and required forthwith to take possession for the United States, and advertise and sell the same upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe." The manner of advertisement is prescribed in the act, and provision is also made therein "that no bid shall be accepted which may be less than the appraised value of such premises and other property; and provided further, that said bonds, notes, mortgages, credits, personal property, and assets shall be sold in separate parcels

and the lands shall be sold in parcels of not more than one hundred and sixty acres each, and no purchaser shall be permitted to purchase more than one quarter-section thereof."

The inventory contemplated by this act was duly made by commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose, who also reported, in compliance with the instructions of the Secretary, in regard to the "legal or equitable interest which any person, association, or corporation may have in any part of said lands and premises, or in any of the buildings or appurtenances thereto, together with the value thereof." The property so appraised is, however, held in possession by the treasurer of the board of trustees, Robert Atkinson, in defiance of the provisions of the act referred to and of the demand for possession formally made by the commissioners, who were instructed to that effect by the Secretary of the Interior, and presented the order of the Department, duly authenticated and addressed to said Atkinson, directing him to surrender possession. Possession being refused, the proceedings of the commission under their instructions terminated at this point. For a detailed account of the action taken by the commission, reference is made to their report, which is published herewith. If the act of Congress referred to is not sufficient in its provisions to insure the obtaining possession and the speedy sale of said property, it is of vital importance, in order to prevent destruction and waste, and the unauthorized diversion of the same, and to secure the contemplated advantages of the trust to the needy beneficiaries, that additional legislation be had without delay.

OSAGES.

It being necessary for the Osage Indians to change the location of their reserve, as selected by them in the Indian Territory, for the reason that a portion of it was found, upon survey, to be east of the 96th degree of west longitude, and consequently within the limits of the lands retained by the Cherokees under the provisions of the treaty of 1866, made with that tribe, a new selection was made by them last spring, of a reservation embracing a part of their former selection. Inasmuch as the tract selected contained more land than was authorized by the act of July 15, 1870, providing for their removal to the Indian Territory, it became necessary to secure authority of law for securing the Osages in possession of the same. This authority was given by an act approved June 5, 1872, which confirms to that tribe a reservation, bounded on the east by the ninety-sixth meridian, upon the south and west by the north line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas River, and on the north by the south line of the State of Kansas. This act also further provides, "That said Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians shall permit the settlement within the limits of said tract of land, [of] the Kansas tribe of Indians, the lands so settled and occupied by said Kansas Indians, not exceeding 160 acres for each member of said tribe, to be paid for by said Kansas tribe of Indians out of the proceeds of the sales of their lands in Kansas, at a price not exceeding that paid by the Great and Little Osage Indians to the Cherokee nation of Indians." The location of the Osages is being rapidly effected in accordance with the provisions of this act.

With a view to the settlement of the Kansas Indians, or Kaws, in accordance with the proviso cited, a commission authorized by this Office visited the Indian Territory with a delegation of said Indians in August and September last, and made a selection satisfactory to the Indians, in the western part of the Osage reserve, having the Arkansas River for

its western boundary, the same being also the western boundary of the Osage reserve. These Indians number 627. The selection made for them embraces one hundred and sixty square miles, or about 102,400 acres.

"ABSENTEE SHAWNEES" AND CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIES.

Certain Indians, formerly members of the Shawnee tribe in Kansas, but for many years separated from the tribe and known as "absentee Shawnees," have been for twenty years or more residing on lands between the main Canadian and the north fork of that river, west of the Seminole reservation, in the Indian Territory. Moreover, many Pottawatomies having become citizens under the provisions of the Pottawatomic treaties of 1861, 1866, and 1867,* have within three years removed to the same locality; so that a body of Indians to the number of 2,263 were, in fact, residing upon what is known as "the thirty miles square tract west of the Seminole reserve," without any authority of law for such residence, or any color of title to the soil. It being on all accounts desirable that they should be assigned permanent homes, legislation was recommended at the last session of Congress, by which these "absentee Shawnees" and "citizen Pottawatomies" should be allowed to secure individual homesteads within the tract thus occupied by them in common. Provision was accordingly made, by act approved May 23, 1872, for certificates of allotment to the members of either tribe as follows, viz: "To each head of a family, and to each other member twenty-one years of age, not less than one quarter-section, and to each member of the tribe not less than eighty acres," the lands thus certified to be "set apart for the exclusive and perpetual use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs." The entire thirty miles square tract is now being surveyed, preparatory to making the authorized allotment to the Indians.

UTES.

By the treaty of March 2, 1868, with the various bands of Ute Indians, a reservation was set apart for them within the Territory of Colorado, extending from the southern boundary of said Territory to fifteen miles north of the fortieth parallel north latitude, and from the one hundred and seventh meridian west from Greenwich to the west boundary of the Territory, embracing 44,784,000 acres. This reservation containing an area far beyond what is required by the Indians entitled thereto, who number less than 4,000, and discoveries of gold and silver being credibly reported in the southern portions of the same, and miners entering and preparing to enter thereon in considerable numbers, it was deemed expedient that negotiations be entered into with these Indians for the relinquishment of the portion of their reservation thus rendered undesirable for Indian occupation. Upon Office recommendation to this effect, Congress, by act approved April 23, 1872, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations with these Indians for the extinguishment of their rights to the south part of the reservation referred

* The Pottawatomic treaty of 1867 made provision for a reservation, not exceeding thirty miles square, for the Pottawatomic tribe in the Indian Territory. The selection of such reservation was made in the part of the territory just described in the text, but the Pottawatomies having all become citizens, the provisions for such a reservation to the tribe failed as a matter of course.

to, and required him to report his proceedings thereon to Congress for its consideration.

For the execution of this act a commission was constituted, an account of whose proceedings accompanies this report. Reference is respectfully made thereto for the details of this negotiation.

EASTERN BANDS—SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

In accordance with the provisions of the second article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, with the eastern bands of the Shoshone and Bannock tribes of Indians, a reservation in Wyoming Territory, comprising 4,200 square miles, or 2,688,000 acres, was set apart for the Shoshone tribe, numbering about 2,000. Valuable mineral discoveries having been made in the southern part of this reservation, and many persons having gone thereon for the purpose of mining, and it being deemed best for the interests of the Indians that the portion of this reserve embracing these mineral discoveries should be relinquished by them, an act was passed June 1, 1872, by which the President was authorized to negotiate with these Indians for the relinquishment of that portion of the reserve of said tribe which is situated "south of the central dividing ridge, between the Big Popoagie and Little Wind Rivers, and south of the forty-third parallel, and to cede to said tribe lands lying north of, and adjacent to, their present reservation, equal in area to any lands by them ceded." The said act makes it the duty of the President to report all proceedings thereunder to Congress for ratification. The chairman of the board of Indian commissioners was requested by the Department to conduct the negotiations contemplated by this act. The commissioner was successful in securing an agreement for the relinquishment to the United States of all of that part of their reservation embracing the mineral discoveries, "which is situated south of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the Shoshone and Bannock reservation due east of the mouth of the Little Popoagie at its junction with the Popoagie, and running from said point west to the mouth of the Little Popoagie, thence up the Popoagie to the North Fork, and up the North Fork to the mouth of the Cañon, thence west to the western boundary of the reservation." The Indians declined to accept other land in consideration of this cession, claiming that the land lying north of and adjacent to the reservation, which by the terms of the act was authorized to be ceded to them, is poor and mountainous, and subject to incursions from the Sioux and the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and, moreover, that they already had the right to hunt over it by the terms of the treaty of 1868. In consequence of this refusal by the Indians to accept other lands in lieu of that relinquished, the commissioner felt authorized to introduce a money consideration into the agreement, by which it is stipulated that the sum of \$25,000 shall be expended, under the direction of the President, for the benefit of these Indians, and that a salary of \$500 per annum shall, for the term of five years, be paid to Wash-a-Kie, their chief. This agreement was made subject to the approval of the President, and the ratification or rejection of the Congress of the United States. The report of the commissioner will be found among the accompanying documents.

Regarding the terms of relinquishment obtained as remarkably favorable to the Government, without doing injustice to the Indians, I have elsewhere submitted a recommendation for favorable legislation by Congress upon the subject-matter of this agreement.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR AMONG THE INDIANS.

THE DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

The necessity of guarding the frontier toward the Indian Country, of protecting settlers, miners, and surveying-parties from hostile tribes or marauding bands, and of preventing unauthorized intrusion upon Indian reservations, still occupies the greater portion of the Army of the United States. These objects require a disposition of troops along very extensive lines, which may be rudely sketched as follows:

In Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, for the protection of settlers, working-parties, and stations on the Northern Pacific and other railroads, Forts Ripley, Abererombie, Wadsworth, Ransom, and Totten, the nearest Indians being the Chippewas in Minnesota and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux in Dakota.

From Sioux City, Iowa, to the head-waters of the Missouri, for the protection of settlers, the defense of the several Indian agencies located on and near the Missouri, and the enforcement of the intercourse act, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, and Buford in Dakota, and Forts Shaw and Ellis and Camp Cooke in Montana; the Indians intended to be controlled by these posts being the Sioux, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Assinaboines, Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegaus, River Crows, and the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes. In addition to these posts, troops are also stationed at the Crow Creek, the Cheyenne River, and the Grand River Indian agencies, for the immediate protection of the agents and employes and the Government property at those points.

For the protection from wandering bands of Indians of the *stations on the Union Pacific Railroad*, and the settlements along its route, through Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah, and to restrain more particularly Indians north of that road from leaving their reservations without authority, as well also with a view to a possible outbreak of the Sioux, Forts Kearney and McPherson, North Platte station, Plum Creek station, Ogallala station, and Sidney station, all in Nebraska; Forts Laramie, Fetterman, D. A. Russell, Fred. Steele, Sanders, and Bridger, all in Wyoming, and Camp Douglass in Utah; also Fort Sedgwick, in the north-eastern corner of Colorado, the nearest Indians being the Pawnees, Sioux, Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Shoshones, and Utes.

In Kansas, for the protection of railroads and of white settlers from depredations by hunting-parties of Arapaho, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Sioux, and Ute Indians, coming up, generally, from the south and roaming over the western portion of the State, Forts Dodge, Hays, Larned, and Wallace.

In the Indian Territory, south of Kansas, more particularly to repress gangs of white desperadoes in the Creek, Chickasaw, and Cherokee country, and to remove trespassers upon Indian lands, Forts Gibson and Arbuckle. To overawe the Indians on the leased lands in the south-western portion of the Indian Territory, and to break up the illicit trade with Indians in arms, ammunition, and whisky, Fort Sill and Camp Supply.

In Texas, to intercept raiding-parties of Kiowas, Comanches, &c., and

to protect the northern and western frontier of the State, Forts Richardson, Griffin, Coneho, McKavett, and Stockton. To prevent the Kickapoo and other Indians residing in Mexico from raiding into the State on the southern border, Forts Duncan, Clark, Davis, and Quitman.

In New Mexico, to restrain Indian depredations, protect settlers, keep open lines of communication, and restrict the Indians to their reservations, Forts Bascom, Bayard, Cummings, McRae, Selden, Stanton, Union, and Wingate; in Colorado, for similar objects, Forts Garland, Reynolds, and Lyon.

In Arizona, exclusive of the troops in active operations against the hostile Apaches, for the protection of the citizens of the Territory upon lines conforming generally to the course of settlement, Forts Whipple and Yuma, and Camps Boone, Date Creek, Cady, Grant, Hualapai, Lowell, Colorado, Crittenden, McDowell, Mohave, Thomas, and Verde.

In California, to preserve the peace between whites and Indians, and to prevent the latter from depredating upon the settlements, Camps Bidwell, Gaston, Independence, and Wright.

In Nevada, for similar objects, Camps Halleck, McDermit, and Winfield Scott.

In Oregon, Fort Klamath, four miles distant from the Klamath Indian agency, and Camps Harney and Warner, the nearest Indians to the latter being the Klamaths.

In Idaho, Fort Lapwai, near the Nez Percés Indian reservation, and Fort Hall, within the limits of the Fort Hall Indian reservation.

In Washington, Fort Colville, in the northeastern part of the Territory, and Fort Walla-Walla, in the southeastern part.

OPERATIONS.

The movements of troops among and against the Indians under the administrative charge of this Office, so far as the same have been officially reported to the Department, may be epitomized as follows:

MINNESOTA.

Several murders having been committed by individual members of the Pillager band of Chippewas, and serious trouble being at one time apprehended, Captain W. S. McCaskey, commanding at Fort Ripley, was, upon application of the agent in charge of the Chippewa agency, sent in May with his available force to the White Earth reservation. The presence of these troops, together with the expressed determination of the main body of the Indians belonging to the agency to assist in repressing an outbreak, soon quieted matters, and the troops, about the middle of June, returned to their post.

DAKOTA AND MONTANA.

As a protection to the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, two considerable detachments of troops were sent out during the year—one from Fort Ellis, in Montana, under Major Baker, of the Second Cavalry, the other from Fort Rice, in Dakota, under Colonel Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry. Several slight skirmishes were had with Indians by both detachments, but no serious engagement took place. Of Colonel Stanley's detachment, Lieutenants Eben Crosby, while away from his camp hunting, and L. D. Adair, while in advance of his company, were killed

by Indians. Colonel Stanley's servant, while hunting, was also killed. Of Major Baker's command one sergeant was killed and three privates were wounded. The loss of the Indians is not known.

WYOMING.

Owing to threatening demonstrations made by the Indians of the Red Cloud agency, the commanding officer at Fort Laramie, thirty miles distant, has several times been called upon during the year for troops to protect the lives of the agent and employes and the Government property at that agency. A prompt compliance with the request of the agent for such assistance, and the presence of troops near the agency, has in all cases quieted the difficulties without serious trouble or the loss of life.

UTAH.

A considerable number of Ute Indians belonging to the Uintah Valley and White River agencies, together with others roaming at large in the Territory, becoming dissatisfied from various causes, congregated during the past summer in San Pete County and vicinity and assumed a hostile attitude, committing some depredations upon white citizens of that section. By the prompt action and wise counsel of Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Morrow, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding at Camp Douglass, the Indians were induced to cease their depredations and return to their respective agencies.

CALIFORNIA.

The only operations of the military in connection with Indian affairs in this State during the year, reported to this Office, is a trip made by Captain R. E. Bernard, commanding at Camp Bidwell, for the purpose of looking after certain Indians charged with having committed depredations upon citizens. The charges were found to be not well sustained.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

A large number of whites from Kansas having settled in the Cherokee country, west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri was called upon, in compliance with law, to remove them. Captain J. J. Upham, of the Sixth Cavalry, was assigned, with a detachment of troops, to this duty. The work was promptly and judiciously accomplished, without any violent collision with the intruders, about fifteen hundred of whom were removed.

A considerable number of whites of notoriously bad character having followed the progress of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway into the Choctaw country, a detachment of soldiers under Lieutenant De Hart G. Quinby, Second Infantry, was sent to the scene of the difficulty, charged with removing all unauthorized persons beyond the limits of the Territory. Subsequently Colonel J. A. Hardie, Inspector General United States Army, visited the Choctaw country, to supervise the removal, which was effected thoroughly and without serious trouble.

Of the many scouts and expeditions during the year by troops stationed at posts along the northern and western borders of Texas, and at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, against hostile Indians raiding into Texas, the one most successful in inflicting merited punishment

upon the marauders was the expedition in command of Colonel R. S. McKenzie, Fourth Cavalry. The troops under Colonel McKenzie, on the 29th of September, struck a camp or village of Quah-da Comanches on McClellan's Creek, being no other than the camp of Maowi, the most disaffected and dangerous of all the "Out Comanches," and, after a brisk fight, carried the village, killing twenty-three Indians and taking one hundred and twenty-four prisoners, principally women and children. The command lost two killed and two wounded. This signal example to the Comanches was promptly followed by the surrender of the only two white captives remaining in their hands, and by a large increase in the number of Indians on the reservation. It is not doubted that this righteous retribution for long courses of cruel and cowardly outrages will bear further fruits of repentance. It is the intention of the Department to provide liberally for the nurture, care, and education of the children thus captured, but, meanwhile, to hold them, when turned over by the military, (in accordance with the expressed intention of the General of the Army,) until such time as their tribe shall restore all stolen stock, and give ample assurance of future good behavior.

NEW MEXICO.

In this Territory the only operations of the military during the year, in connection with Indian matters, as reported to the Indian Office, were the removal of the Apache Indians from Ciénada Alamosa to the Tularosa reservation, which was successfully accomplished by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, in May last; and a slight skirmish, in which, however, no one was injured, between some troops and hostile Ute Indians at the Abiquiu agency, prior to its removal from Abiquiu to Tierra Amarilla, its present location.

ARIZONA.

The operations against the hostile Apaches in this Territory have been too active and varied to allow a detailed account of them to be presented in this connection. Among the most important results, however, may be mentioned an engagement between a detachment under command of Captain J. W. Mason, Third Cavalry, and certain Apache Mohave Indians. Captain Mason reports, under date of the 21th of September, that his force attacked four rancherias simultaneously, and killed forty Indians, wounded many more, and captured eight women and children. At nearly the same time, Lieutenant Max Wessendorf, First Cavalry, with a detachment of troops, while on a scout, attacked and destroyed a rancharia, killing seventeen warriors and capturing one girl.

In these operations General Crook freely employed the services of friendly Indians as scouts and soldiers, with success corresponding to that which characterized the same feature of this distinguished officer's campaigns against hostile Indians on the Pacific coast. Under proper safeguards, to prevent abuse, the Department believes that such employment of friendly Indians affords a most economical and effective reinforcement of the Army.

ASSIGNMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS TO INDIAN SERVICE.

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, was, by direction of the President, early in the year, assigned to duty as special

commissioner, to visit the Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona with the view of inducing them, if possible, to cease their depredations and settle permanently upon reservations set apart for them. General Howard has twice visited these Territories in the execution of this commission, and, though his efforts have not proved entirely successful, they have yet been productive of much good. For a detailed statement of General Howard's proceedings, reference is made to his reports accompanying.

Colonel J. E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding at Fort Laramie, on the 2d of November, 1871, at the request of this Office, relieved Agent J. W. Wham from charge of the Red Cloud agency. He was in charge of the agency from that date until February 9, 1872, when he was relieved by the present agent, J. W. Daniels. During the time he was in charge, Colonel Smith conducted the affairs of the agency with marked ability.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR.

The only special commissions sent out from the Department during the year in addition to those noted under the head of "The Legislation of the last session and the action of the Office thereon," and under the head of "Assignment of Army officers to Indian service," have been a commission to investigate the claims, under the act of June 8, 1872, of *bona fide* holders of Chippewa half-breed scrip issued under the provisions of the treaty of 1854, and two commissions for the pacification of unfriendly Indians, one being directed to the tribes on the Upper Missouri in the extreme north, the other to the tribes in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory.

The first commission spoken of was constituted of Hon. T. C. Jones, of Ohio; D. E. King, esq., of Indiana, and E. P. Smith, esq., Indian agent for the Chippewas. The report of the commission has not been received at the date of this report.

The commission to the hostile Sioux and other roving Indians of the Upper Missouri was constituted of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. N. J. Turney, of Ohio, and J. W. Wham, esq., of Illinois. The commission discharged a difficult duty with zeal and discretion. Their report, which will be found among the accompanying documents, presents much new and important information in respect to the numbers and temper of the Indians who confront the Northern Pacific Railroad in its progress beyond the Missouri River. The results of this mission will have to be judged from the issues of the coming spring and summer. An account of the Indian delegation brought to Washington under the auspices of the commission will be given under the appropriate title of this report.

The commission to visit the Indians on the leased lands in the Indian Territory was constituted of Professor Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, and Captain H. E. Alvord, of Virginia, and late of the United States Army. The death of the senior member in the earnest prosecution of his mission of peace and good-will has been deeply deplored by the entire Christian and philanthropic community. Stricken with disease in the early days of the journey, he pressed forward in the intervals of fever, and died among those whom he went to bless. If any other reason than that which actuated Joseph Parrish were wanted to make the friends of humanity desire the ultimate success of this mission, it would be that the death of this devoted man might not be in vain.

The duties thus devolved upon the junior member of the commission were promptly taken up by Captain Alvord, and carried through with energy, courage, and discretion. A full and carefully studied account of his proceedings will be found in the accompanying documents.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS VISITING WASHINGTON DURING THE YEAR.

Several unusually large and important Indian delegations have visited Washington during the past year. The tribes represented and the *personnel* of the delegations may be characterized as follows:

(a) *The Red Cloud or Ogallala Sioux.*—This delegation consisted of thirty Indians. The chiefs were Red Cloud and Red Dog, (their second visit to Washington,) Little Wound, Red Leaf, and Blue Horse. The ostensible object of the visit of the delegation was to effect, without the use of force, the removal of the Red Cloud agency from its temporary location on the North Platte River to some point within the Great Sioux reservation. The opposition of Red Cloud and his people to this removal has its root, not in any preference for the present location, which is indeed uninviting and inconvenient, but in the fear that their retirement from the Platte will be in effect, at least in the result, the surrender of the left bank of that stream, to which these Indians cling with the greatest determination. The Department in inviting the delegation was, however, more particularly influenced by the desire to impress the Ogallalas with a sense of the power of the Government, in view of the approach of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the rich hunting-grounds of these Indians upon the Powder River. The Red Cloud Sioux form the nearest and most natural re-enforcement, in case of war, to the "hostile camps" of the Upper Missouri.

The visit of the delegation, though it has neither resulted in the removal of the agency this fall, nor prevented a great deal of insolence and some violence on the part of these Indians, both at the agency and toward the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is believed to have had a real and considerable effect, both in the way of making progress toward the accomplishment of the wish of the Department in the former direction, and in restraining this large and warlike band from joining in the attacks on the military expeditions to the head-waters of the Yellowstone. A score or two of young braves are believed to constitute all the re-enforcement received by Spotted Eagle and "The Gall," the chiefs who are understood to have led the night attacks on Major Baker and Colonel Stanley, out of the camps of the Ogallalas.

(b) *Spotted Tail's band of Brulé Sioux.*—This delegation consisted of twenty Indians. The chiefs were Spotted Tail, Two-Strike, Swift Bear, and Iron-Shell. The object of inviting this delegation was to arrange amicably for the removal of the so-called "Whetstone" agency from the head-waters of the White River to the forks of that river, near its junction with the Missouri, and also to confirm the friendship of the Brulé Sioux toward the Government in view of the disaffection of the Ogallalas, and the possibility of an early collision. The visit is reported as having been in a high degree successful. The Indians gave a cordial assent to the wishes of the Department in respect to the removal of the agency, to which they had previously manifested great repugnance, and since their return have shown none but the best disposition toward the Government.

(c) *The Indians of Arizona.*—The visit of this delegation resulted from the mission of General Howard to that Territory in April and May of

this year. The delegation consisted of two Pimos, one Papago, one Yuma, and four Apaches. The representative character of these Indians, or their influence with the tribes to which they belonged, was not in all cases very well assured; but General Howard is confident that their visit resulted in good, and has forwarded the ultimate settlement of the difficulties so long experienced in Arizona.

(d) *The Kiowas, &c.*—This delegation, the largest and most important which ever visited Washington, was brought to this city by Captain H. E. Alvord, special commissioner of the Indian Office, for the pacification of these tribes. The delegation comprised representatives of the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes, Wichitas and affiliated bands. The absence of the Cheyennes, who had been scared away from the place of meeting with the special commissioner by the advance of Colonel McKenzie's force, and the refusal of the Qua-La-da Comanches to send representatives to Washington, constituted the only defects in the completeness and authority of the delegation.

(e) *The Grand River and Fort Peck Indians.*—This double delegation was brought to this city by the commissioners who visited the Upper Missouri for the pacification of the roving Sioux. It consisted of fifteen Indians from the Grand River agency, the principal chief of each of the three bands of Sioux attached to that agency being present, and of nineteen Indians from the vicinity of Fort Peck, and from the hunting-grounds west and south. The absence of Sitting Bull and Black Moon, the most influential chiefs of the "hostile camps," prevented that complete success which had been hoped for from the visit of this delegation; but the Indians thus brought to Washington were genuine Indians, out of the hostile camps, and of no mean reputation and influence among the "implacables." Their visit to Washington cannot fail to produce a decided effect by reducing the number of those who stand out against the progress of the railroad, even if it does not wholly withdraw the roving bands from their position of antagonism to the Government.

(f) *The Utes of Utah.*—This delegation, consisting of three Indians from the Uintah Valley reservation, was brought to Washington by late special agent Dodge, of Salt Lake, under permission granted upon urgent telegraphic representations of the necessity of such a visit. The delegation seemed not to have been fortunately constituted, nor was the judgment of the special agent, as to the importance of the business to be transacted, approved by the Department.

(g) *The Sues and Foxes of the Missouri.*—This delegation, consisting of four Indians, visited Washington at the expense of the tribe, with a view to concluding arrangements for the disposition to be made of the proceeds of their lands about to be sold under authority of law, and for their location among the Osages in the Indian Territory. The objects of the mission were satisfactorily completed so far as they could be without legislation.

The advantages of bringing well-constituted delegations from wild and potentially hostile tribes to Washington are very decided, and amply repay the expenditure involved. The impression derived thereby to the savages of the strength of the Government, and the wealth and power of the whites, is a more effective peace-maker than many soldiers, yet the expenses of all the Indian delegations that have visited Washington the last three years have not equaled the cost of maintaining a company of cavalry for six months in the field.

It must be considered that the Indians of the plains have, up to a recent date, really believed that they outnumbered the whites. How,

indeed, should they have thought otherwise? Most of them had at one time or another, seen as many as five thousand, some as many as ten thousand of their people camped together, one-third fighting men. Of the whites what had they seen? A few ranches miles apart, a few hunters and trappers, a few soldiers. The stories that had been brought to their ears of a country where the whites were like the sand on the sea-shore, where houses were piled on top of houses,* and where houses stood side by side with houses for miles in every direction, were received by them as the merest fables invented to amuse or deceive them. Even when the first delegations that visited the East, though composed of their own trusted chiefs and braves, returned and reported what they had seen, they were not believed; but it was said among their tribes that the white men had put "bad medicine" upon their eyes to make them see things that did not exist. It has only been the concurrent testimony of many chiefs and braves, out of many bands and tribes, that has dissipated this happy conceit of the Indian of the plains, and made him to appreciate, as he is beginning to do, the power and resources of the whites. As it is at once cheaper and more humane to bring the savages to a realizing sense of their weakness and the impossibility of long contending with the Government, by giving a few chiefs and braves free rides on our railroads and Broadway omnibuses, than by surprising their camps on winter nights and shooting down men, women, and children together in the snow, it will be well to continue this system, in moderation as to amount of expenditures, and with discretion as to the subjects of it, until the occasion for thus impressing the minds of the Indians shall have passed away.

* I. e., houses of several stories.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON BANDS OF SIOUX.

The commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1872, to examine and report what title or interest the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux have to certain land mentioned in the second article of the treaty made with said bands on the 19th of February, 1867, and described as follows: Bounded on the south and east by the treaty line of 1851 and the Red River of the North to the mouth of Goose River, on the north by the Goose River and a line running from the source thereof by the most westerly point of Devil's Lake to the Chief's Bluff, at the head of James River, and on the west by the James River to the mouth of Moccasin River, and thence to Kampeska Lake, have, after carefully examining the subject and counselling with the Indians interested, reported the sum of \$800,000, for the full relinquishment of all claims they may have to said lands or any portion thereof, said sum to be paid or expended in ten equal annual installments of \$80,000. The amount reported by said commissioners and recommended by them to be paid for said lands certainly seems very large. When, however, it is taken into consideration that an annual appropriation of \$75,000 is now being made for said Indians, the necessity for such appropriation being likely to continue for some years to come—probably not less than five or six; that each installment of \$80,000 proposed to be paid will render it practicable and proper to dispense with one such annual appropriation, that the claim of the Indians to the land will be extinguished by such payment, and that by the extinguishment of such claim several millions of acres of the best agricultural land in the United States will be thrown open to settlement, it must be apparent that it would be for the interests of the Government, as well as of the Indians, to conclude the purchase. I would, therefore, recommend the confirmation by Congress of the action of said commissioners, and that the legislation necessary to perfect the purchase of the Indian claim to said land, and to appropriate one installment of the purchase-money, be had by Congress at its next session.

SHOSHONES.

Under the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, president of the board of Indian commissioners, at the request of this Department, negotiated with the Shoshone Indians for the cession to the United States of a portion of their reservation in Wind River Valley, Wyoming. From Mr. Brunot's report, accompanying, it will be seen that instead of agreeing to exchange a portion of their reservation for an equal quantity of other land, as was contemplated in said act, the Indians agree to cede to the United States that portion of their reservation lying south of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the reservation due east of the mouth of the Little Popoagie at its junction with the Popoagie, and running from said point west to the

mouth of the Little Popoagie, thence up the Popoagie to the North Fork, and up the North Fork to the mouth of the cañon, thence west to the western boundary of the reservation, in consideration of the payment to the Shoshones of the sum of \$25,000 in five equal annual installments of \$5,000, the same to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of stock-cattle to be delivered to the Shoshones on their reservation; and of the further sum of \$500 to be paid to their chief, Washakie, annually, for the term of five years. As there is more land in the present reservation belonging to the Shoshones than they need, I am of the opinion that the agreement made by Mr. Brunot with the Indians would be better for all concerned than a transfer of the southern portion of the reservation for the same quantity of land adjacent to the northern part of it. I therefore recommend the ratification of the agreement made by Mr. Brunot with the Shoshones, and that the first installments of \$5,000 and \$500, severally, be appropriated by Congress at its next session.

ARAPAHOES.

Under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of May 20, 1872, negotiations have been had with a duly authorized delegation of the Southern Arapaho Indians for the relinquishment of their claim to land ceded to them and the Southern Cheyennes by the second article of the treaty made with both tribes, October 28, 1867. The Arapahoes have agreed to relinquish all claim to the land ceded to them by said treaty, and to accept in lieu thereof the following described tract, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the north fork of the Canadian River ten miles east of the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said north fork to a point where the present trail from the Upper Arkansas Indian agency, so called, to Camp Supply crosses the said stream, thence due north to the middle of the main channel of the Red Fork of the Arkansas River, thence down the said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to a point in said channel ten miles east of the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the place of beginning. The agreement entered into by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the Arapahoes in the above matter will be submitted to the Department at an early day, with the recommendation that the necessary legislation be had by Congress to perfect the relinquishment and cession of the treaty reservation of 1867, and to vest in the Arapaho tribe of Indians the title to the land which they have agreed to accept in lieu thereof.

WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS.

The Wichitas and other affiliated bands, having for a long time resided within the limits of the tract known as the "leased district" in the Indian Territory, without any defined reservation set apart for their occupancy; and having also a claim, good or bad, to a large tract of country, an agreement was made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with a duly authorized delegation of said Indians, by which the following described tract of land is set apart for them, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River, where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the line of 98° 40' west longitude; thence on said line of 98° 40' due north to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian River; thence down the middle of said main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due south to the place of beginning. In consideration for said

tract of land the Indians cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, interest, or claim of any nature whatsoever to any lands in Texas, Louisiana, the Indian Territory, or elsewhere within the limits of the United States.

These Wichitas, &c., have always been friendly and loyal to the Government; have suffered severely on that account; are a good class of Indians, inclined to labor for a support, and absolutely require a reservation which they can call their own. For these reasons, as well as to quiet their claim to unceded lands, I recommend the ratification of the agreement made with the Wichitas, &c., by Congress at its next session.

MALHEUR RESERVATION.

During the year a reservation has, by Executive order, been set apart in Southeastern Oregon, for the settlement thereon of roving bands of Indians infesting the southern and eastern portions of that State. As nothing can be done toward collecting these Indians, until funds shall have been provided for the erection of agency buildings, purchase of subsistence, &c., a special estimate will be submitted to Congress, at an early day, for an appropriation necessary to accomplish these objects.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

By the fourth section of the act of June 10, 1872, provision was made for the sale of the reservation of the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, lying in the State of Nebraska. These Indians have consented to sell their entire reservation, and desire to remove to the Indian Territory. About one-half of their reservation is in Kansas, and I recommend that additional legislation by Congress be had at its next session, authorizing the sale of that portion of the reservation belonging to these Indians lying within the limits of the State.

In addition to the above there are nine several matters upon which legislation was recommended at the last session of Congress, but upon which no final legislative action has been had.

I therefore respectfully renew my recommendation in each case as follows:

KICKAPOOS.

Under the provisions of the second article of the treaty concluded with the Kickapoo Indians May 18, 1854, a contract was made between Hon. George W. Manypenny, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, and the Board of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, for the erection of certain buildings for the education of the children of the Kickapoo tribe. This contract bears date January 22, 1856. While this school was in operation the said board of missions expended in the management of the same \$2,125.13 in excess of the amount paid therefor by the Government; and in the erection of school-buildings and improvements over and above the amount allowed therefor by the Government, the sum of \$2,934.33, making an aggregate of \$5,059.46 in excess of the whole amount received. By the eleventh article of the Kickapoo treaty of 1862 it is provided, among other things, that 320 acres "of land where the mission-house now is, * * * * * with the improvements thereon, shall be disposed of when the purposes for which they have been reserved shall have been accomplished," in such manner and for such purpose as may be provided by law. The mission-house and improvements alluded to are those erected by the board of missions, under contract as above mentioned, and have been so used, for the purposes for which they were constructed. A treaty was

concluded with the Kickapoos, February 27, 1867, in which provision was made that the board of missions should have the privilege of purchasing the 320 acres of land upon which the school-buildings and improvements had been erected, at \$1.25 per acre, this to be in full of all claims against the Government on account of said mission. This treaty was submitted to the Senate, but has never been ratified. Regarding the unratified treaty as sufficient evidence of the assent of the Indians, I deem it desirable that at the coming session such action should be taken as will effect a satisfactory adjustment of the claim of the board of missions. This matter was fully discussed in Office report of November 15, 1871.

BLACK BOB SHAWNEES.

Thirty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-two and fifty-seven one-hundredths acres of land were set apart for members of Black Bob's band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas, under the treaty of May 10, 1854; selections in severally have been made from these lands for many of these Indians and patents issued therefor, and parties have purchased lands from the patentees, and have submitted the deeds of conveyance to the Department for approval. Regarding the issuing of patents as unauthorized by law, recommendation was made in Office report under date of January 13, 1872, (see H. R. Ex. Doc. 64, 2d sess. 42d Cong.) that Congress be asked to provide for the sale of these lands and the application of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, who are in needy circumstances. No legislation was had by Congress on this subject, but the necessity for such legislation is deemed imperative.

MIAMIENS.

There are in Eastern Kansas less than one hundred Miami Indians, all of whom are sufficiently advanced in civilization to manage their own affairs, with an ability corresponding at the least to that of the poorer classes of white people in the same locality, while some few of them are men possessing more than ordinary business tact and ability. These Indians possess some 10,000 acres of land, which belongs to them in common. In view of their situation, and in order that they may no longer be an unnecessary care to the Government, this Office, under date of February 9, and again of February 28, 1872, recommended that legislation be had providing for these Indians becoming citizens of the United States, and also for the sale of their lands and the proper adjustment of all their financial affairs. I deem it highly important that action by Congress should be taken at an early day for the final settlement of the affairs of this tribe.

POTTAWATOMIES.

It having been ascertained that eighty-six Pottawatomie Indians, who were justly entitled, had not received their proper share of moneys and land belonging to the tribe, legislation was recommended in Office report of February 13, 1872, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 151,) to secure the same to them. This was specially provided for in the Indian appropriation act of last session, but the provision therein contained has been held by the Department not to be sufficient to authorize the conversion of their share of stocks held in trust by the United States, which action should be authorized at the coming session of Congress.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

By the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress of 1831, and "for the sole purpose of carrying that [this] act into effect," the Indian Territory was annexed to what is now the western district of the United States court for the State of Arkansas. The court is now held by law only at Van Buren, in that State. The inconvenience and expense attending the prosecution of persons in the Indian Territory charged with crime, and the attendance of witnesses from so great a distance, is very great, and, except in the most serious cases of crime, the present plan operates practically as a denial of justice. This Office therefore recommended, under date of February 17, 1872, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 153,) that Congress be asked to authorize the holding of a term of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas at Ockmulgee once in each year. This was not done by Congress; but in view of the rapid increase of crime in the Indian Country I am satisfied that the reasons for this action are every day becoming more urgent, and that the aggregate expense of the judicial district would not be greater, but less, by reason of a term once a year at Ockmulgee.

DELAWARES.

Provision is made in the fourteenth article of the Delaware treaty of July 4, 1866, that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be ascertained the value of stock which has been stolen from the Delaware, since the treaty of 1854, and that the same shall be reported to Congress, with a recommendation for an appropriation to pay the same. The value of the stolen stock referred to was ascertained through the superintendent and agent to be \$26,284, and an appropriation was asked of Congress for this amount by the Department January 31, 1870. No favorable action having been taken thereon by Congress, the Department was requested by letter from this office of February 28 last, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 169,) to again invite the attention of Congress to the matter, which was accordingly done, but no appropriation has yet been made. As this claim is in compliance with treaty stipulations, and the parties entitled are in very needy circumstances, Congress should be urged to appropriate the necessary amount without further delay.

RED BEAR, A PEMBINA CHIEF.

Provision was made in the ninth article of the treaty of October 2, 1863, with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians for a reservation of 640 acres of land for the Chippewa chief "Red Bear," to be located on the north side of the Pembina River. The agent reported that before he could make this selection there was not a section of suitable land in one body remaining on the north side of the Pembina River for a long distance from its mouth, and he, therefore, made the selection on both sides of the river and reported it in that form. As this was not in accordance with the treaty, legislation by Congress was recommended in Office report of March 5, 1872, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 183,) authorizing the selection in this manner. Favorable action was not taken by Congress in the premises, and as such action is necessary in order to insure to this chief the benefits contemplated by the treaty, Congress should be again requested to legislate for his relief.

NEZ PERCÉS.

By the tenth article of the treaty concluded with the Nez Percés tribe of Indians June 11, 1855, it was agreed that the tract of land then occupied by William Craig (in consideration that said Craig had consented to reside among them as their friend and adviser) should not be considered a part of the reservation set apart for them by said treaty, except for the purpose of enforcing the intercourse act. The privilege accorded to Craig by the treaty has been regarded and held by the Department as giving him the right to personal occupancy only. Craig having deceased, the improvements upon the tract in question were purchased by his son-in-law, at the administrator's sale. It is represented by the agent that these improvements are very desirable, and necessary for the accommodation of certain Nez Percés Indians now living outside of the reservation; that said improvements cover between 300 and 400 acres of land, which is under very good cultivation, with between 500 and 600 rods of fencing, and that there are 50 acres in timothy, which yield from 2½ to 3 tons per acre, worth \$21 per ton.

In view of these facts the agent recommends that the Department purchase the fencing, and pay for the plowing at the usual rates, which he represents to be at the rate of \$3 per rod for fencing, and \$4.50 per acre for plowing, the cost of said improvements amounting in the aggregate to \$3,500. The purchase of the improvements is deemed desirable by this Office for the use of the Indians, twenty or more of whom can be provided with good farms out of the tract in question, but the authority of the Department to purchase them out of existing appropriations being regarded as doubtful, and in order to quiet all question, it was recommended in Office report of May 18, 1872, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 307,) that Congress authorize the same to be paid for from the appropriation for "plowing land and fencing, as appears from the first clause of the fourth article of the treaty of June 9, 1863," appropriated by the Indian appropriation act, approved April 10, 1869. This action was not authorized by Congress, but as the same reasons exist now as at the last session, I think it desirable that this subject be again presented to Congress.

INDIAN PENSIONS.

The Pension Office has rejected the applications of Indians for pensions on the ground of the inability of these Indians (not being citizens of the United States) to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as required by the first section of the act of February 14, 1871. This subject was presented to the Department under date 28th March last, and after a review of the same it was submitted that it should be held by the Department that the Indians cannot qualify, and prove their claims under the law as it now stands, additional legislation, by Congress, on this subject should be requested. It does not appear that any action was taken by the Department on this report. In view of the large number of Indians entitled to pensions, and in whose favor, in many cases, pensions have been allowed and for several years paid, though now suspended under the decision of the Pension Office, it is of importance that early legislative action should be taken on this subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1872.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1872.

A.

Report of Hon. James A. Garfield, commissioner for the removal of the Flathead tribe of Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana Territory, to the Jocko reservation, in said Territory, with accompanying papers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR: At the request of the Secretary of the Interior, made to me early in June last, I agreed to visit the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, for the purpose of making arrangements to remove the Flathead Indians to the Jocko reservation.

I started late in July, and at Fort Leavenworth General Pope, at my request, detailed Major D. G. Swain, of the Judge Advocate's Corps, to accompany me.

On reaching Virginia City, Montana, August 16, I found that a committee of citizens of the Bitter Root Valley had visited the governor of the Territory a few days previous, and had represented to him that the white settlers in the valley were apprehensive of hostilities from the Flatheads and from the Nez Percés, a thousand of whom were then encamped near Hell Gate.

It was further represented that meetings of citizens had been called for the public defense, at Missoula, Zetna, and Corvallis, and that a militia company, of about one hundred strong, had been enrolled at each of these places.

Resolutions had been adopted requesting the governor to issue arms and ammunition, and to urge the President to establish a cavalry post, of two or three companies, somewhere in the valley, for the better protection of the inhabitants. It was further represented that the Flatheads were resolved not to leave the valley, and that the Nez Percés had agreed to aid them in resisting the proposed removal.

The governor had every reason to suppose that these representations were in accordance with the facts, and had ordered three hundred muskets and thirty thousand rounds of ammunition sent to Missoula.

An editorial article, in a newspaper published at Virginia City, called upon the governor and the citizens to answer these alleged threats of the Indians by force, and to drive them out of the valley.

I wrote to the Secretary of the Interior on the 17th of August, detailing the facts of the situation as they appeared at that time, but added that I was inclined to believe that much of the apprehension was groundless, and that, perhaps, the representations were partly the result of a desire to secure a military post in the valley.

Fearing lest the distribution of arms among the citizens might seriously interfere with my efforts for the peaceable removal of the Flatheads, I requested Governor Potts to accompany me to the Bitter Root Valley, in order that he might use his discretion and authority in reference to arming the citizens.

Leaving Virginia City on the evening of the 17th, we reached Helena the next evening; and on the morning of August 19, accompanied by Superintendent Vail, started for the Bitter Root Valley, by the way of Deer Lodge, where we were joined by Mr. Claggett, the territorial Delegate to Congress, and reached Missoula, at the mouth of the Bitter Root River, on the evening of the 20th.

From the conversation of citizens who visited me at Missoula it soon became apparent that the chief anxiety of the settlers of the valley was to secure the establishment of a military post, and that the market which would thus be afforded for their home products was really a matter of greater consideration than protection against hostile Indians.

On the morning of the 21st we proceeded to the Flatheads' encampment, near Fort Owen, and about thirty-five miles south from Missoula. Arrangements were made for an interview with the chiefs of the tribe, and on the following day a conference of several hours was held in their camp, conducted on their part by Charlot, first chief; Arlee, second chief; and Adolf, third chief, together with a large number of the principal men of the tribe.

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I reminded them of the provisions of the treaty of 1855, and particularly of the ninth article, which left it in the power of the President to determine whether the Bitter Root Valley should be set apart as a special reservation for the Flatheads, or whether they should remove to the Jocko reservation.

I also carefully explained the President's order of November 14, 1871, in which it is declared that all Indians residing in the Bitter Root Valley should remove as soon as practicable to the Jocko reservation.

I also carefully explained the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 5, 1872, relating to their removal, and explained that the President and Congress believed that these arrangements would serve the best interests of the tribe, and would give them a permanent home, where they would not be disturbed by the constant increase of white settlers among them. Responses were made by the three chiefs, and by several head-men of the tribe, and all of the same tenor. The substance of their views may be thus briefly stated:

It seemed to be their understanding that they had never given up the Bitter Root Valley, and they were very strongly opposed to leaving it. They insisted, and in this I believe they are partly borne out by the facts, that when the treaty of 1855 was nearly completed, Victor, the Flathead chief, refused to sign it unless he and his people could be permitted to remain in the Bitter Root Valley.

It will be remembered that by that treaty a very large territory was ceded to the United States—a tract extending from near the forty-second parallel to the British line, and with an average breadth of nearly two degrees of longitude; that this territory had long been held in undisputed possession of the Flathead nation, and that, on yielding it, Victor insisted upon holding the Bitter Root, above the Lo-Lo Fork, as a special reservation for the Flatheads proper.

The chiefs admitted that, under the provisions of the eleventh article, it was left in the power of the President to determine whether the Bitter Root Valley, above the Lo-Lo Fork, should be reserved as the permanent home of the Flatheads. But they insisted that by that article the President was required to have the Bitter Root Valley carefully surveyed and examined, and, if it should be better adapted to the wants of the Flatheads, then it should be made a permanent reservation.

They insisted that such a survey and examination should have been made immediately after the ratification of the treaty, but that it had never been done at all. That for seventeen years no steps had been taken in regard to it, and they considered the silence of the Government on this subject an admission that the valley was to be their permanent home.

They further called attention to the fact that they had learned something of civilization, and had done a good deal in the way of cultivating the lands and making the valley a more desirable home. They complained that the schoolmasters, blacksmiths, carpenters, and farmers promised them in the treaty of 1855 had never been sent into the Bitter Root Valley; and all the speakers concluded by the declaration that they claimed the Bitter Root Valley as their home and were wholly unwilling to leave it. They, however, affirmed their steady friendship for the whites and disclaimed any hostile intentions; declaring themselves willing to suffer, peaceably, whatever the Government should put upon them, but that they would not go to the reservation.

It is clear to my mind that the long delay of the Government in determining whether the Bitter Root Valley should be their reservation or not has been detrimental to the prosperity of the Flatheads. I should add that they complain of the fact that the white settlers have crowded into the valley without their consent, and now largely outnumber them. This is in part due to the friendly disposition of Victor, the late chief of the tribe, who permitted many white men to settle in the valley, and in several instances invited them there. But within the past five years the settlements have been largely increased, without the invitation or consent of the tribe.

Referring to the Commissioner's letter of instructions, bearing date of July 10, I found that it was understood at the Department that though the Flatheads had formerly been decidedly opposed to removing from the Bitter Root Valley, yet, recently, they had expressed their willingness to leave it, and it was supposed their removal could be accomplished without opposition.

In view of this fact, I did not feel authorized to intimate to them that the Government would force them away, though I was careful not to say it would not. I closed the interview by requesting a direct answer to the question, whether they had decided to disobey the order of the President and the act of Congress, and requested them to take time for consultation and give me their answer next morning. I also requested the chiefs to accompany me to the Jocko reservation, that we might together discuss its fitness as their place of settlement.

During the evening they held a consultation among themselves, and with the superior of Saint Mary's mission, situated near their quarters.

On the following morning they requested another interview, in which they wished me to assure the President of their good-will, and said they were ready to go with me and visit the Jocko reservation, on condition that their going should not imply any

promise to leave the Bitter Root Valley. In this connection, I call attention to the fact that, when the notice required by the third section of the act of June 5, 1872, was served upon the tribe, requiring them to take the option of their removal to the reservation or to take up land in the Bitter Root Valley, a large number of the heads of families and young men notified the superintendent that they had chosen to take up lands in the valley under the third section. But it was evident that they did this in the hope that they might all remain in the valley, and keep their tribe together, as heretofore, believing that each could take up one hundred and sixty acres.

It was manifest that a large number, who thus signified their intention, did not come under the provisions of the law, being neither heads of families nor having cultivated land as required by that section.

Leaving Fort Owen on the 23d of August, we reached the Flathead agency on the Jocko reservation the next day. Soon after we reached the agency, the chiefs and a few of the head-men arrived, according to promise. We remained there two days, examining the agency buildings and mill and the crops and fields in the Jocko valley.

Another long conference was held with the chiefs, and the whole subject was again carefully gone over. At this interview the chiefs raised the further objection that the \$50,000 provided for by the act of June 5, 1872, was an insufficient compensation for their loss of the Bitter Root Valley and the improvements they had already made.

They said that if a portion of their people should take up farms in the valley it would divide the tribe and leave them but a small remnant; that they ought to remain together; and that the sum provided by Congress would not be sufficient to establish them in their new home.

It became evident in the course of this interview that the chiefs had at last become divided in opinion among themselves on the matter of the removal. They all appeared to entertain a deep-seated distrust of the promises of the Government, fearing that they should lose the Bitter Root Valley and fail to receive even the compensation promised by the Government.

To bring the subject to a final conclusion, I drew up the contract, bearing date of August 27, which has already been forwarded, and had it carefully translated to them paragraph by paragraph, and I fully explained all its provisions.

According to the terms of the contract, their removal is not to be intrusted to any third party, but they are to undertake the work themselves so soon as the preparations promised in the contract are completed by the Government.

I thought it best to build them comfortable cabins; inclose and break up small parcels of land; furnish them with a sufficient amount of grain for the first year, in order to make it possible for them to begin life on the reservation, and thus give them palpable evidences of the good faith of the Government before they were required to leave their old home.

The provisions of the contract were determined after full consultation with the superintendent and the territorial Delegate, and finally the chiefs were requested to answer by signing or refusing to sign it. Arlee and Adolf, the second and third chiefs, signed the contract, and said they would do all they could to enforce it; but Charlot refused to sign, and said if the President commanded it he would leave the Bitter Root Valley, but at present would not promise to go to the reservation. The other chiefs expressed the opinion that if the houses were built, and preparations made according to the contract, Charlot would finally consent to the arrangement and go with the tribe.

I told the chiefs that, according to the contract just made, they were free to make their choice of any lands on the reservation not already occupied, and requested them to consider the matter carefully before making their selection. They replied that they knew all about the reservation, and that they preferred the neighborhood of the Jocko River, where they could be near the mill and the agency buildings.

A considerable portion of Monday, the 26th, was spent by them in riding over the valley and selecting sites for their cabins and crops.

Believing that the most effective way of securing their removal was to carry out at once our part of the contract, I directed the superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory to make immediate preparations for erecting twenty cabins on the sites selected by the chiefs, in accordance with a detailed plan and specifications already examined and approved.

We returned to Missoula in the evening, and, by my direction, the superintendent distributed to the chiefs about two hundred dollars' worth of blankets and other useful articles. They left us apparently satisfied with the arrangements.

It was evident that Charlot had pledged some of his people not to make any final decision of the question until he should again consult them, and should see some tangible evidence that the Government intended to perform their promises in good faith. But I was satisfied, as were the gentlemen accompanying me, that Charlot would ultimately come into the agreement, and aid in carrying out its terms. The contract was signed in duplicate; one was delivered to the chiefs, and the other forwarded to

the Commissioner. I also addressed a copy to Superintendent Viall, accompanied by a letter giving detailed instructions in regard to carrying out its provisions.

The plan adopted for the cabins of the tribe required an outlay in money of but \$20 to each building, it being arranged that the lumber and other materials, except nails and glass, could be obtained on the reservation.

In this connection I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Commissioner to the condition of the Flathead agency, which was established on the reservation about twelve years ago, and for the support of which the Government has annually appropriated a large sum of money.

The treaty of 1855 provided that a portion of these appropriations should be used to furnish a blacksmith's shop, a carpenter's shop, a wagon and plow maker's shop, and to keep the same repaired and furnished with tools; that there should be employed two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, one wagon and plow maker; that a saw-mill and flouring-mill should be built, and that the said buildings and shops should be maintained and kept in repair, and the employes kept in service, for the period of twenty years.

For the large sums of money annually appropriated to the agency since its establishment there is but little to show. Three-fourths of an acre in garden, one acre in potatoes, less than five acres in oats, and about eighteen acres in wheat; only about twenty-five acres in crops are the total results of agriculture at the agency. One energetic farmer could alone have accomplished much more in the same length of time.

The saw-mill and flouring-mill were burned in 1863, and were not restored until a few months since. The saw-mill had just gone in operation when I arrived there, and the flouring-mill was not quite completed.

Neither the blacksmith-shop nor the carpenter-shop has a sufficient set of tools, and some of the employes provided for by the treaty, and appropriated for by Congress, were mere boys, whose chief functions seemed to be to sign the pay-roll and draw their pay.

In the fields under cultivation very good crops were growing, and the soil seems capable of the most bountiful yield. The superintendent found that the teams belonging to the agency were insufficient to do the work required by the contract with the chiefs; nor was the agency farm producing a sufficient amount of provisions to feed the hands that the superintendent employed.

It would be unjust to say that the agent, Mr. Jones, is wholly responsible for this state of things. From what I could learn, it appeared that once or twice during the last ten years the agency has been robbed of most of its lumber, tools, and other property by former agents.

It is a disgrace to the Government that in so beautiful and fertile a valley there should not long ago have been several hundred acres of crops, and such evidences of thrift and industry as to have attracted the Flatheads, rather than repelled them.

In order to erect the buildings, and carry out the other provisions of the contract with the chiefs, the superintendent found it necessary to purchase two teams of oxen, and to replace a considerable part of the official force, at the agency, by active, efficient men.

I call the attention of the Commissioner to the third section of act of June 5, 1872. The Indians were in doubt as to what amount of land each person who remained in the Bitter Root Valley, under the provisions of that section, were entitled to take up. I recommend that in the plot of survey now being made of the lands in the Bitter Root Valley there be noted all the improvements that have been made, in order that the Department may establish rules for determining the amount of land that such Indians may receive. I made this suggestion to the surveyor-general of the Territory, and it has probably been done by this time.

A few of the Flatheads have made considerable progress in agriculture, and are cultivators of the soil and owners of stock. A small number of them will, doubtless, desire to abandon their tribal relations and settle in the Bitter Root Valley; but they ought at once to know what their rights are, and how they may be secured in enjoying them.

Before closing this report I call the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of prompt action in carrying out the provisions of the contract made with the tribe. The mercenary spirit among some of the white settlers of the Bitter Root Valley, which came so near embroiling the Government in hostilities, is again at work endeavoring to dissuade the Flatheads from removing to the reservation.

Before I left Missoula a letter was shown me, which had just been received by a citizen of the valley from Mr. William Welsh, late a member of the peace commission. As it was subsequently published in the Missoula Pioneer, of September 7, I copy it here for the information of the Commissioner:

"PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter is just at hand. I mailed a copy of my late report. Mr. V. Collyer spoke often to me of the injustice to the Indians, in forcing them to leave the

Bitter Root Valley. If the Indians cannot get their rights any other way, they are justified in combining for defense against coercion.

"If any religious body has charge of your reservation, summon them to your help. The Sioux and Poncas are as much as I can contend successfully for.

"Yours, truly,

"WM. WELSH.

"Major JOHN OWEN."

I hope it is not true, as suggested in this letter, that members of the peace commission not only oppose the removal of the Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, as ordered by the President and by the act of Congress, but also go so far as to advise the Indians to resist by force the execution of the laws. I have no reason to suppose that the present commission are in any way responsible for these opinions of their late associate.

In view of the fact that this letter was received by a citizen living in the near neighborhood of the Flatheads, and who opposes their removal, I am not surprised to learn, since my return, that its contents have had some effect in making the Indians again dissatisfied and unwilling to go to their reservation.

I do not know on what ground Mr. Welsh bases his remarkable advice to these Indians. But were the subject left to my discretion, and were the question still open and undetermined, I should unhesitatingly say that the highest good of the Flatheads required their removal from the Bitter Root Valley.

I am confident the President and Congress have acted wisely in deciding to send them to the reservation. But I think that a larger sum should be paid to the tribe than that provided for in the act of Congress of June 5, 1872. The lands to be sold under the provisions of that act will produce a sum largely in excess of \$50,000, and it will require several years and a considerable sum of money to make good the improvements they will leave in the valley.

While I was at Missoula I visited the camp of the Nez Percés, near that place, and had a conference with the chiefs of their party, Looking-Glass, and Eagle-against-the-Light. About one hundred lodges of Nez Percés and Spokanes had been in camp there for a fortnight, and their presence had been made a pretext for exciting the alarm of the inhabitants. I saw no evidence that they had taken any part in the affairs of the Flatheads, except that, being on the way to their annual buffalo hunt, on the headwaters of the Missouri they had invited the Flatheads to join them.

Looking-Glass and his brother chief said that the party under their command were not in treaty relations with the Government, though Lawyer, their head chief, and the rest of the tribe were parties to a treaty, and were receiving annuities. I had no means of knowing the truth of these statements, but submit them to the Commissioner for what they are worth.

Since my return I have received a letter from Father Palladini, of the Saint Ignatius mission, expressing his regret that the neighborhood of the Flathead agency was selected as the place for locating the tribe, and giving his reasons at length why that point should not have been selected. From my conferences with the Father I understood that they favored the removal of the Flatheads, but it now appears that Father Palladini opposes it. I submit herewith a copy of his letter, together with a copy of my response.

Before leaving the agency I approved of expenditures of Superintendent Viall, in connection with the arrangement for the removal of the Flatheads, for the sums and objects following:

Two yoke of oxen.....	\$260 00
Tools.....	36 50
Provisions for workmen.....	244 75
Presents to the Flathead chiefs.....	180 20
Services of an interpreter.....	24 00
Total.....	745 45

I cannot close this report without expressing the earnest hope that the Department will cause all the details of the contract made with the Flatheads to be carried out promptly and fully. Few tribes of Indians are so intelligent and well disposed. It is their just boast that none of their tribe has ever killed a white man. Nearly forty years ago, of their own motion, they sent a messenger to Saint Louis to invite missionaries to come among them and teach them the Christian religion.

Much has already been done to prepare them for civilization. Nowhere can the humane policy of the Government be tested under more favorable conditions than among them.

Immediate steps should be taken to place an agent on the Flathead reservation who will heartily co-operate in carrying out all the measures of the Government in reference to this tribe.

Early in August last the superintendent was informed that a new agent had been appointed, but three weeks ago he had not reported for duty.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to Major Swaim, of the Army, and Governor Potts and Messrs. Claggett and Sanders of Montana, for the valuable assistance they rendered me in these transactions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Special Commissioner for the Removal of the Flatheads.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, JOCKO RESERVATION,

August 27, 1872.

Articles of agreement made this 27th day of August, 1872, between James A. Garfield, special commissioner, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into execution the provisions of the act approved June 5, 1872, for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, of the first part, and Charlot, first chief, Arlee, second chief, and Adolf, third chief, of the Flatheads, of the second part, witnesseth:

Whereas it was provided in the eleventh article of the treaty concluded at Hell Gate July 10, 1855, and approved by the Senate March 2, 1859, between the United States and the Flatheads, Kootenay and Pend d'Oreille Indians, that the President shall cause the Bitter Root Valley above the Lo-Lo Fork to be surveyed and examined, and if, in his judgment, it should be found better adapted to the wants of the Flathead tribe, as a reservation for said tribe, it should be so set apart and reserved; and whereas the President did, on the 14th day of November, 1871, issue his order setting forth that "the Bitter Root Valley had been carefully surveyed and examined in accordance with said treaty," and did declare that "it is therefore ordered that all Indians residing in said Bitter Root Valley be removed as soon as practicable to the Jocko reservation, and that a just compensation be made for improvements made by them in the Bitter Root Valley; and whereas the act of Congress above recited, approved June 5, 1872, makes provision for such compensation: Therefore,

It is hereby agreed and covenanted by the parties to this instrument:

First. That the party of the first part shall cause to be erected sixty good and substantial houses, twelve feet by sixteen each, if so large a number shall be needed for the accommodation of the tribe; three of said houses, for the first, second, and third chiefs of said tribe, to be of double the size mentioned above; said houses to be placed in such portion of the Jocko reservation, not already occupied by other Indians, as said chiefs may select.

Second. That the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory shall cause to be delivered to said Indians 600 bushels of wheat, the same to be ground into flour without cost to said Indians, and delivered to them in good condition during the first year after their removal, together with such potatoes and other vegetables as can be spared from the agency farm.

Third. That said superintendent shall, as soon as practicable, cause suitable portions of land to be inclosed and broken up for said Indians, and shall furnish them with a sufficient number of agricultural implements for the cultivation of their grounds.

Fourth. That in carrying out the foregoing agreement as much as possible shall be done at the agency by the employes of the Government; and none of such labor or materials, or provisions furnished from the agency, shall be charged as money.

Fifth. The whole of the \$5,000 in money, now in the hands of the said superintendent, appropriated for the removal of said Indians, shall be paid to them in such form as their chiefs shall determine, except such portion as is necessarily expended in carrying out the preceding provisions of this agreement.

Sixth. That there shall be paid to said tribe of Flathead Indians the further sum of \$50,000, as provided in the second section of the act above recited, to be paid in ten annual installments, in such manner and material as the President may direct; and no part of the payments herein promised shall in any way affect or modify the full right of said Indians to the payments and annuities now and hereafter due them under existing treaties.

Seventh. It is understood and agreed that this contract shall in no way interfere with the rights of any member of the Flathead tribe to take land in the Bitter Root Valley under the third section of the act above cited.

Eighth. And the party of the second part hereby agree and promise that when the houses have been built as provided in the first clause of this agreement, they will remove the Flathead tribe to said houses, (except such as shall take land in the Bitter Root Valley,) in accordance with the third section of the act above cited, and will there-

after occupy the Jocko reservation as their permanent home. But nothing in this agreement shall deprive said Indians of their full right to hunt and fish in any Indian country where they are now entitled to hunt and fish under existing treaties. Nor shall anything in this agreement be so construed as to deprive any of said Indians, so removing to the Jocko reservation, from selling all their improvements in the Bitter Root Valley.

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Special Commissioner for the Removal of the Flatheads from the Bitter Root Valley.
CHARLOT, his x mark,
First Chief of the Flatheads.
ARLEE, his x mark,
Second Chief of the Flatheads.
ADOLF, his x mark,
Third Chief of the Flatheads.

Witness to contract and signatures:

WM. H. CLAGETT.
D. G. SWAIM, *Judge Advocate, United States Army.*
W. F. SANLERS.
J. A. VIALL.
B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*

I certify that I interpreted fully and carefully the foregoing contract to the three chiefs of the Flatheads named above.

his
BAPTISTE + ROBWANEN,
mark. *Interpreter.*

Witness to signature:

B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*

FLATHEAD AGENCY, JOCKO RESERVATION,

August 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In carrying out the terms of the contract made with the chiefs of the Flatheads for removing that tribe to this reservation, I have concluded, after full consultation with you, to proceed with the work in the same manner as though Charlot, the first chief, had signed the contract. I do this in the belief that when he sees the work actually going forward he will conclude to come here with the other chiefs and thus keep the tribe unbroken. I therefore authorize you to commence immediately the building of twenty houses on the ground adjoining the agency mill and upper wheat-field. And the additional houses called for in the contract shall be erected as rapidly as the work can be done well and as the necessities of the tribe shall require.

The plan of the houses, for which estimates were made and examined last evening, is approved, namely, a frame 12 feet by 16 feet, boarded and tightly battened, a battened floor, and roughly ceiled on the upper joists, which shall be 8 feet above the ground-floor. The roof shall be of good pine shingles. The main room shall be lined on the inside with boards at least three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and the space between the outside and inside linings shall be filled with earth. At one end of the house shall be an adobe chimney, and on the opposite end a matched and jointed door, a sliding-sash window of twelve panes of 8 by 10 glass, and in the gable attic a window of six panes.

The houses for the three chiefs shall be of the same description as above, with a similar house added to one side as a wing, thus making two separate communicating rooms.

You are familiar with the terms of the contract made with the chiefs. I desire that you shall cause it to be carried out scrupulously in all respects. Please report frequently on the progress you are making in preparing for the removal of the tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Special Commissioner.

J. A. VIALL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Montana.

SAINT IGNATIUS MISSION,
Missoula County, Montana, September 3, 1872.

HONORABLE SIR: On my return to Saint Ignatius mission I was apprised of the conclusion arrived to by your honor, to locate the Flatheads on the grounds close by

where the Flathead agency buildings stand. As I do think the place selected to be very objectionable under several respects, I beg leave to open my mind on the subject and submit to your kind consideration the reasons that make me think so.

1. The first and principal thing to be had in view in selecting a place for the Flatheads' settlement, it seems to me, ought to be this, viz, that it should contain sufficient farming-land to accommodate all, or at least the greater portion of them. The reason of this is evident. The spot selected, however, both in my judgment as well as of all those that are acquainted with it, is very deficient in this respect; it is the poorest location, in the view of a Flathead settlement, that could be found within the limits of the Jocko reservation. That triangular flat included as follows, viz: East and south by the mountains towering in the rear of the Flathead agency; south and west (to the point where Finley Creek empties into the Jocko) by Finley Creek; and east and west by the Jocko, (to the point it receives Finley Creek,) is mostly rocky and gravelous, and altogether unfit for any agricultural purposes. I am satisfied to say—and I know the ground, every inch—that in that whole that not a couple of hundred acres of middling farming-land can be taken up. Besides, what there is of good land is in small, narrow strips, spots, and patches, far apart one from the other. Hence the necessity of fencing in large tracts of bad land, in order to inclose two or three acres of good soil. The few acres of good farming-land along and on both sides of Finley Creek have been taken up long since by half-breeds, and two or three white men married to Indian women. It is surprising to me that these facts should have been entirely overlooked in selecting that spot for the location of the Flatheads. Such being the case, the consequences can be easily foreseen. Either the Flatheads will not move to that new place, or they will soon abandon it, or if they should remain there the Government will have to feed and support them, since they could never become self-sustaining on it. The first remark I heard from the Indians on this subject, on my return from Helena, was simply this: "The Great Chief has no heart for the Indians, since he intends to make them settle down on rocks."

2. Another objection to the place selected comes from the very probable fact of the Northern Pacific Railroad passing through the Jocko Valley, and precisely close to where the Flathead settlement is intended to be. I have it from several gentlemen connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It is true, it is not quite certain as yet, but every indication, so far, points to that. Hence, in contemplation of such an event, I should think it neither prudent nor wise to have the Flatheads locate anywhere on that valley, since on that supposition, within two or three years from now, they would have to move again from their new home; and that such would be the result, in the case of the railroad passing along the Jocko, no man can seriously doubt.

3. Besides the two objections above, there is a third one, deserving even more particular consideration. All the Flatheads are practical Catholics. There in the Bitter Root Valley they have a Catholic mission and church to themselves; two of our missionaries live among them to instruct them in their religious duties and minister to them in all their spiritual wants. If those Indians be moved to the contemplated locality they will be too far from this mission of Saint Ignatius regularly to attend church here, and be instructed in their religious duties, there being a distance of eighteen miles between the two places, and at the same time they would be too near to have a church and mission to themselves. Besides, we would have no means to start a new mission for them in their new home. Consequently, those poor Flatheads will be made also necessarily to suffer in what is most dear to them, in what they value more than anything else in this world, viz, their religion and the practice of it. When the whole Flathead tribe will be notified of this fact, I doubt not that their unwillingness and repugnance to move thither will be intensely increased.

These principally are the reasons that make me think very objectionable the place selected for the location of the Flathead settlement. It is in the view of these very reasons that I anticipate a failure of the whole plan and scheme, if it be adhered to. As to ourselves, though we are not opposed in the least to the removal of the Flatheads to the Jocko reservation, if the removal be fairly and properly accomplished, we could not approve it, however, under those circumstances, fully peruated, as we are, that to move from their old homes to the new ones, as contemplated, instead of being a lesser evil to be accepted by the Flatheads with resignation, in order to avoid a greater one, will be to them the greatest evil of all, as it will bring on sooner, instead of averting it, their dispersion and ruin.

And here I shall conclude by simply remarking that it is a matter of surprise to us that, while the Government is said to be favorable to the Indians, and while far better locations, or at least much less objectionable under all and any of these respects, could be easily found within the limits of this reservation to give a permanent home to the Flatheads, that very one should be selected which, inasmuch as the welfare and real interest of those Indians is concerned, is the most objectionable of all. I say, inasmuch as the welfare and real advantage of those Indians is concerned, to convey the idea that, in my estimation, this ought to be the principal object to be had in view in

this matter, and that any other considerations compared to that cannot be but of minor importance.

I hear that arrangements have been already made to have sixty houses built in that locality as homes for the Flatheads. I am afraid the expense will be in vain and to no purpose, as far as the locating therein the Flatheads is concerned; very few, if any, of the Flatheads will be benefited by that, though jobbers and other interested parties may, and very likely will.

Hoping, dear sir, that you will give these my observations the consideration your kindness may deem them to deserve, I beg to remain, respectfully, yours,

F. L. PALLADINI, S. J.,
In charge of Saint Ignatius Mission.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, M. C.

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1872.

REVEREND SIR: Your letter of September 3 did not reach Washington until after I had left the city. It was subsequently forwarded to my home in Ohio, and reached me about three weeks ago, but my engagements have been such that I have not been able to answer it until now.

I very deeply regret that you were not with me at the time of my visit to the Flathead agency with the Indian chiefs. I urged Father Dastie to accompany us, but he was unable to do so.

I have carefully considered the three objections you urge to the selection of the grounds in the neighborhood of the Flathead agency for the erection of houses for the tribe.

In regard to the first, I will say that I noticed that some of the lands, near the agency, were gravelly and poor, but the lands lying in the direction of the mill and up the Jocko River appeared to be very fertile and easily irrigated, by bringing water from the Jocko River. A large crop of wheat growing above the mill was evidence to me of the fertility of that portion of the valley.

Let me say, however, that in the contract which I made with the Flathead chiefs, it was left to them to select any place on the reservation not already occupied by other Indians; and I suggested to the chiefs that they might examine other portions of the reservation before they made their selection. They said to me that they were well acquainted with the whole reservation and preferred the selection which they made, so as to be near the mill.

The remark which you quote from the Indians, indicating that I had no heart for their interests, from the fact that I had made them settle down on the rocks, is every way unjust to me. I was, and am, sincerely desirous that the Government shall do ample justice to the Flatheads.

Your second objection, that the Northern Pacific Railroad is likely to pass through the Jocko Valley, is one that was fully considered while I was there. From all the evidence I can get, I think it quite as likely that the railroad will pass up the Lo-Lo Fork of the Bitter Root as at any other place. But should it pass through the Jocko Valley I do not think it will go very near to the lands selected by the two chiefs. Still, whatever may happen on that subject, the Government will be bound to protect the Flatheads from any harm that may thus be done them.

The third objection, that it will be more difficult for your mission to furnish them religious and other instruction, is certainly a serious one; but it seems to me that you would find it best to take care of the Flatheads separately, wherever they are. Certainly you would do so if they remained in the Bitter Root Valley; and it would be more expensive to maintain an establishment at Fort Owen than at the Jocko.

The reason for supposing you would find it best to assist them separately was drawn from the manifest unwillingness of the chiefs to be established in the close neighborhood of the other two tribes.

One of Charlot's strongest objections to the removal from the Bitter Root Valley was, that he did not wish his people mixed up with the Pond d'Oreilles and Kootenays.

Before the two chiefs selected their lands, I asked them the direct question, whether they would not prefer to be nearer the mission, but they said very decidedly that they preferred to be nearer the mill and the agency.

I had hoped that the Government might have the hearty co-operation of your mission in the work of establishing the Flatheads in a permanent home, and I still hope you may find it in the line of your duty to give what aid you can in this direction.

I will lay your letter, with a copy of my answer, before the Secretary of the Interior for his information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Rev. Father F. L. PALLADINI, S. J.,

In charge of Saint Ignatius Mission, Missoula County, Montana.

NOTE.

The following are the latest advices from Superintendent Viall, relative to the construction of the buildings intended for the use of the Indians on the Jocko reservation:

"I now have the honor to report that of the twenty buildings to be constructed, eleven are very nearly completed, including the three houses for the chiefs, and that a sufficient quantity of lumber has been manufactured, and is now on the ground, to complete the remaining nine.

"With the assistance and co-operation of the agent in charge, I have no reason to apprehend any opposition on the part of the Indians, or from any chief or member of the tribe, to a removal so well calculated to promote their future welfare and prosperity as the one in contemplation."

B.

Report of Messrs. M. N. Adams, W. H. Forbes, and J. Smith, jr., commissioners to investigate the title and interest of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians to the lands mentioned in Article II of the treaty concluded with the said bands of Indians, February 19, 1867, with papers accompanying.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
October 3, 1872.

To Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior of the United States:

The undersigned, commissioners appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of July 20, 1872, and communication of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, bearing date July 20, 1872, submitting to them certain questions as to the title or interest of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians to the territory embraced within Article II of the treaty of February 19, 1867, between those bands and the United States, and directing us to estimate and report the amount of compensation, if any, that should in justice and equity be paid to those bands in consideration of the relinquishment by them to the United States of their alleged or supposed title to said territory not embraced within the limits of the permanent reservations designated in Articles III and IV of said treaty, respectfully report:

That upon receipt of the instructions contained in said communication of the 20th of July, the undersigned took immediate steps to communicate with each other, in order to the speedy and, as far as possible, intelligent discharge of the duties imposed.

That at the time of the receipt of said instructions by Commissioner Adams, he was about to depart with certain of the chiefs and head-men of his agency to Pembina, at which place he was compelled to attend under a subpoena from the United States territorial court, and thereupon designated the 18th day of September, 1872, as the time, and the Lake Traverso agency as the place, of such meeting, of which Major Forbes, then at the Devil's Lake reservation, had notice by special messenger.

Between the time of such notice and the time so designated for said meeting, Mr. Smith, one of the undersigned commissioners, visited and, as far as practicable, examined the country described in said Article II, with a view of ascertaining its value, and for the purpose of eliciting such information relative to the matters submitted as might be proper and useful to the correct determination of the same.

That Major Forbes, on being notified of the time so designated, arranged for the transportation of the chiefs and head-men of said bands under his charge, and arrived at said place of meeting on the 16th of September, with twenty-six of the Indians located upon his reservation proper to be consulted.

The undersigned accordingly met at the time and place designated and entered upon the discharge of the duties imposed. We thereupon proceeded to examine and determine, first, as to what title or interest the said bands have to any portion of the lands mentioned and particularly described in the second article of the said treaty, under the same or by virtue of any other treaty, excepting such portions of said lands as constitute the permanent reservations for said bands by the third and fourth articles of said treaty of 1867. And second, whether any, and, if any, what compensation ought in justice and equity to be made to said bands in consideration of the relinquishment of such right or title, as directed by said instructions.

Upon consideration of the premises, we find and report as matters of fact, that the

Sioux Indians, of which the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands form part, have claimed the country west of the Mississippi and southerly of Devil's Lake, embracing the region described in Article II of said treaty, as belonging to them; while the Chippewa Indians have also, prior to the time of said treaty, set up a claim to a portion of the northern part of the same country.

The extent of the original claim of the Sioux Indians is embraced in a paper presented by Wahmahlah, hereditary chief of the Sisseton and Cut-Head bands of Yankton Sioux, which is as follows, to wit:

"We, Ojoupay, (Sweet-corn,) son of Ojoupay, second chief of the Sisseton and Yankton tribe of Dakotas; and Wahmahlah, (Ho who rushes on,) son of Wahmahlah, first chief of the Sisseton and Yankton tribes of Dakotas, do hereby declare that we intend to abide by the articles of the treaty entered into by our fathers, represented by Chief Wahmahlah, with the Chippewas, represented by Chief Emay-daskah, (Flat month,) at Prairie du Chien, about thirty-three years ago, by which treaty the boundary-line dividing the lands of the two nations (the Chippewas and Dakotas) was established and agreed upon.

"We furthermore declare that it is within our recollection that after the above treaty was agreed upon, the boundary-line has ever been known by us and our people to have been as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the River Wahlah, then ascending its course and running through Wahlah Lake; from thence taking a westerly course and passing through the fork of Sauk River; then running a northerly direction through Ottertail Lake, and striking the Red River at the mouth of the Buffalo River; then following the course of Red River down to the mouth of Goose River; then ascending the course of Goose River up to its source; then taking a due westerly course and passing through the center of Devil's Lake; after leaving the lake, continuing its westerly course to Maison du Chien; from thence taking a northwesterly direction to its terminus at a point on the Missouri River, within gunshot sound of Little Knife River."

This paper is without date, but bears evidence of having been in possession of the Indians for a considerable period of time. It was probably drawn for them by some traders, and is shown, so far as their statements can be relied upon, to have been in possession of this chief for over thirty years.

It has, however, only been considered by us as tending to show the extent of their territorial claim at and before the time of the making of the treaty of February 19, 1867. We find that these Indians, Sisseton and Wahpeton and other bands, occasionally hunted over the territory in question, and claimed it as their hunting-ground, and it is equally certain that the Chippewa Indians occasionally in hunting and war parties passed over the northern portion of it.

That in 1862 the bands of Sioux Indians, other than the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, claiming a common interest in the territory in question, abandoned the country, so that, in fact, in 1867, the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands and Cut-Heads, represented by Wahmahlah, were the only bands within the country in question that maintained a tribal organization.

The nature and extent of the Indian title to lands occupied by them in what is known as the "Indian Country," as well as the title of the United States to the same, is settled, it appears to us, by the action of the Government, legislation of Congress, and the adjudication of the courts.

The occupancy by the Indians is a legal occupancy. "The right to occupy the soil with a just claim to retain it and use it according to their own discretion."

The hunting-grounds of the Indian tribes are to be regarded as much in their possession as the cleared fields of the whites are to be regarded in theirs. The legal title being in the United States, with the exclusive right to purchase or extinguish the Indian title. Such legal title being subject to the possessory rights or occupancy of the Indians. (Johnson vs. McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, 543; Worcester vs. State of Georgia, 6 Peters, 515; Mitchell vs. United States, 6 Peters's Rep., 711 to 745 inclusive; 3 Kent's Com., 461 to 483.)

By the act of Congress of June 30, 1831, the country west of the Mississippi River and not within the States of Louisiana, Missouri, or Arkansas Territory, and to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, is declared to be "Indian Country," and the trade and intercourse laws are to extend over it. See also act of March 3, 1847.

It is clear, therefore, that the territory embraced in Article II of the treaty of February 19, 1867, did, prior to that time, form part of the "Indian Country," to which some of the tribes had title, subject to the preemption rights of the Government.

Prior to the making of the treaty of 1867, aforesaid, there did exist grave doubts as to the extent and validity of the claim (in said treaty recognized) of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands to the exclusive occupancy of all the territory bounded by said Article II.

The treaty of 1867 appears to us to have disposed of many of the difficulties and complications to which these conflicting claims of title naturally gave rise.

The treaty of February 19, 1867, recites in Article II that "the said bands hereby cede to the United States the right to construct wagon-roads, railroads, mail-stations

telegraph-lines, and such other public improvements as the interests of the Government may require, over and across the lands claimed by said bands (including their reservation, as hereinafter designated) over any route or routes that may be selected by authority of the Government; said lands so claimed being bounded," &c. Article IX, as amended, among other things, provides "that the withdrawal of the Indians from all dependence upon the chase being necessary for the adoption of civilized habits among them, it is desirable that no encouragement be allowed them to continue their hunting operations as a means of support, and therefore it is agreed that no person will be authorized to trade for furs or peltries within the limits of the lands claimed by said bands, as specified in the second article of this treaty," &c.

"And it is further agreed that no person, not a member of said bands parties hereto, whether white, mixed blood, or Indian, except persons in the employ of the Government, or located under its authority, shall be permitted to locate upon said lands, either for hunting, trapping, or agricultural purposes."

This treaty has been duly ratified by the proper authorities of the Government, and neither the courts nor the Government can go behind it for the purpose of annulling its effect or destroying its operation, and if, as suggested in our instructions, negligence can be attributed to any one during the time it was under consideration, or a mistake was in fact made as to the extent of the possessory rights of those Indians, such negligence or mistake can in no wise affect its validity.—(Fellows vs. Blacksmith *et al.*, 19 Howard's Reports, 366, 372.)

It appears to us, therefore, that the Government is estopped by the recitals, provisions, and admissions of the treaty from now claiming that the lands designated in Article II were not at the time of the making said treaty Indian lands, in the actual possession and occupancy of said Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, and that it is not now at liberty to controvert or question the right of those Indians, or their claim at that time as the owners of the Indian title to all of said territory.

We therefore find and report that the said bands had, at the time of making said treaty, in 1867, the rightful title and occupancy of all said lands, subject to the fee and pre-emption rights of the United States. The right being ceded to the Government of constructing roads, &c., as provided in said Article II, did not extinguish the right of occupancy, or interfere with the possession of said bands, so far as such occupancy and possession did not conflict with or abridge the right ceded, of constructing roads, &c.

Having arrived at the foregoing conclusion as to the title of the Indians to the lands in question, our inquiries were next directed as to the compensation that in justice and equity ought to be paid by the United States as a consideration to these Indians for the amicable transfer or other extinguishment of their title.

An examination of the country was made, as far as time would permit, (two of the commissioners, Messrs. Adams and Forbes, were familiar with the country,) and we are able to report that the country in question is an exceedingly beautiful one, generally fertile, and the larger portion of it suitable for agricultural purposes. We believe that no other section of the Northwest of equal extent possesses a greater proportion of good tillable and grass lands, or a more attractive region in its general features, than the territory described in article two of said treaty. It is only deficient in timber, which, however, is found to some extent upon the margins of lakes, banks of rivers and streams, and in the ravines and valleys of the Coteau.

This "Coteau des Prairies" is to be distinguished from the Coteau of the Missouri; it does not comprise what are known as "bad lands," but is generally a fertile elevated plateau, watered by numerous lakes. Portions of it are and have been under cultivation, demonstrating that wheat, oats, and vegetables generally can be produced, with fair crops of Indian corn.

The Indians are cultivating portions of this region in Indian corn and other crops, and have demonstrated to our satisfaction that much of the country in question is very productive. No frost had injured vegetation prior to the middle of September, either upon the Coteau or elsewhere, so far as we could learn.

In view, therefore, of the fertility and other natural advantages of the country, its proximity to railroad improvements now being rapidly extended through the territory in question, a majority of the commissioners, (Messrs. Adams and Forbes,) notwithstanding the Indians urged \$200,000 more in their speeches, determined that, in justice and equity, the value of the right and title of these lands ought to be fixed at eight hundred thousand dollars, or ten cents per acre, the tract not within said permanent reservations comprising over eight millions of acres, as estimated by us.

Mr. Smith, of the commissioners, being of the opinion, in view of the possessory rights ceded by said treaty of 1867 to the Government, that said estimate of value was larger than ought to be allowed in equity, it was, however, thereupon agreed by all the undersigned that said sum of \$800,000 might be submitted as the valuation to be allowed, (if assented to by the Government,) the same being payable in ten equal annual installments, without interest, and so provided that, with the exceptions of the portions necessary to relieve and provide for the poor and infirm who are unable to

labor, the amount should be paid, not to the Indians in cash, but in encouraging labor, (by paying for it,) securing the opening of farms, and the purchase of agricultural implements, farm-stock, &c., so as to make said Indians, within a limited and reasonable time, self-supporting, and so that the Government, at the expiration of such period, would be forever released from making any further provision for the members of said bands. The Indians to be made to understand that said valuation is not to be considered binding upon the United States, or regarded otherwise than as an estimate made by their friends the commissioners, which they would endeavor to induce the Government to allow, but which the United States were to be at liberty to reduce or wholly reject, and that it must be in the form of a proposition upon their part, not yet approved by the Government, and that, if assented to, the amount so to be paid would only go to those who are industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits, and those who were actually unable to labor, or for educational purposes, &c. We therefore prepared an instrument, to be submitted to the council called for the 18th instant, and accordingly, at the time so designated, a council, comprising upon the part of the Indians all the chiefs, head-men, and principal Indians of said bands from each of the reservations, was held.

The proceedings of the council are herewith respectfully submitted.

The result of the conference was, that the Indians unanimously assented to the propositions submitted, the original of which, signed by the undersigned and the chiefs, head-men, and the principal members of said bands, including the hereditary chief of the Cut-Head Yanktonais, is herewith transmitted for the consideration of your Department.

It is deemed proper to state in explanation of the theory of said proposition, and in explanation of certain of its provisions, that a large majority of these Indians have made gratifying progress in farming. They are all desirous to become self-supporting, are anxious that their children should be educated in English schools, and are especially anxious that manual-labor schools may be established, and while they do not altogether admit the propriety of having the money belonging to them held to be paid to them as the price of their own labor, they believe that such application under the theory of the treaty of 1867, and of the proposition submitted, is the only one that will compel all the members of the band to become producers and self-sustaining.

The fine crops now being gathered by these people demonstrate their ability to become farmers, and the hay and other supplies being now garnered for winter use by many of these people demonstrate that they can and will, if the proposition now made by them is approved by the Government, become self-sustaining.

They are extremely desirous of becoming owners of the soil, and, as they express it, "men like white people," so that there may be no effort hereafter made to compel them to leave the farms they are cultivating, and so that they may be assured that the improvements they are making will not be taken from them. They dread a removal, especially as it would place them in the neighborhood of hostile tribes, and perhaps portions of their own people who do not look with favor upon those who aided the whites during the outbreak in 1862.

The provisions of the treaty of 1867, requiring the breaking and cultivation of fifty acres in order to enable them to a patent for 160 acres, is modified in the proposition submitted, for the reason that under the provisions of Articles VIII and IX of the treaty they have no opportunity of disposing of any of their products except to the agents in charge, and as the agents have no other means to purchase those products except the money and supplies actually belonging to the Indians, it will be readily perceived such a trade or disposition would not tend to benefit them or stimulate them to increased production.

A modification, therefore, that could secure those who have already made progress in improvement less than fifty acres, and secure a less quantity of land to those who cultivate a less number of acres, so as to secure in time the legal title, was insisted upon by the Indians. This, with a change of policy which would by license or otherwise permit a freedom of trade, (except in spirituous liquors,) and so as to give these Indians the benefit of a fair competition in the disposition of their produce, &c., would, in our judgment, stimulate industry, and tend to the more rapid development of their country. The advantages of compensating the Indians for labor, and only furnishing them with necessary supplies as contemplated by said treaty of 1867, are manifest in the progress already made by the members of these bands, when necessary employment upon their farms and habits of industry have tended to make them orderly and well-behaved, so that we are able to report that, during the entire time those Indians have been under the charge of Majors Forbes and Adams, no violation of the rights of person or property have been reported within the limits of those reservations.

There is no question as to the friendly disposition of those Indians toward the Government and people of the United States, and we believe they can be relied upon for efficient services as scouts or soldiers in case of hostilities with more western tribes.

The greatest difficulty the local agents have had to encounter in carrying out the provisions of the treaty of 1867 has been the information conveyed by members of

these bands who come in occasionally from the Missouri River, who report to the Indians upon these reservations that clothing, ammunition, and supplies are furnished by the Government to the Missouri River bands without requiring them to cultivate the soil, and without regard to friendly or hostile acts.

If the policy adopted and applied to these bands, which has produced the results already manifest, could be applied to the other reservations, the problem of civilizing and christianizing the Indians would soon be solved.

Respectfully submitted.

MOSES N. ADAMS,
JAMES SMITH, Jr.,
WM. H. FORBES,
Commissioners.

Whereas the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians made and concluded a treaty with the United States, at the city of Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1867, which was ratified, with certain amendments, by the Senate of the United States on the 15th day of April, 1867, and finally promulgated by the President of the United States on the 2d day of May, in the year aforesaid, by which the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians ceded to the United States certain privileges and rights, supposed to belong to said bands, in the territory described in Article II of said treaty; and

Whereas it is desirable that all said territory, except the portion thereof comprised in what is termed the permanent reservations, particularly described in Articles III and IV of said treaty, shall be ceded absolutely to the United States, upon such consideration as in justice and equity should be paid therefor by the United States; and

Whereas said territory, now proposed to be ceded, is no longer available to said Indians for the purposes of the chase, and such value or consideration is essentially necessary in order to enable said bands, interested therein, to cultivate portions of said permanent reservations, and become wholly self-supporting by the cultivation of the soil and other pursuits of husbandry:

Therefore, the said bands represented in said treaty, and parties thereto, by their chiefs and head-men, now assembled in council, do propose to M. N. Adams, William H. Forbes, and James Smith, Jr., commissioners on behalf of the United States, as follows:

First. To cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all lands and territory particularly described in Article II of said treaty, as well as all lands in the Territory of Dakota, to which they have title or interest, excepting the said tracts particularly described and bounded in Articles III and IV of said treaty, which last-named tracts and territory are expressly reserved as permanent reservations for occupancy and cultivation, as contemplated by Articles VIII, IX, and X of said treaty.

Second. That, in consideration of said cession and relinquishment, the United States shall advance and pay annually, for the term of ten years, from and after the acceptance, by the United States, of the proposition herein submitted, \$30,000, to be expended, under the direction of the President of the United States, on the plan and in accordance with the provisions of the treaty aforesaid, dated February 19, 1867, for goods and provisions; for the erection of manual-labor and public school-houses, and for the support of manual-labor and public schools; and in the erection of mills, blacksmith-shops, and other workshops, and to aid in opening farms, breaking land, and fencing the same, and in furnishing agricultural implements, oxen, and milch cows, and such other beneficial objects as may be deemed most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, entitled thereto, according to the said treaty of February 19, 1867. Such annual appropriation or consideration to be apportioned to the Sisseton and Devil's Lake agencies in proportion to the number of Indians of the said bands located upon the Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake reservations respectively. Such apportionment to be made upon the basis of the annual reports or returns of the agents in charge. Said consideration, amounting in the aggregate to \$300,000, payable as aforesaid, without interest.

Third. As soon as may be, the said territory embraced within said reservation described in article IV (Devil's Lake reservation) shall be surveyed as Government lands are surveyed, for the purpose of enabling the Indians entitled to acquire permanent rights in the soil, as contemplated by Article V of said treaty.

Fourth. We respectfully request that, in case the foregoing propositions are favorably entertained by the United States, the sale of spirituous liquors upon the territory ceded may be wholly prohibited by the United States Government.

Fifth. The provisions of Article V of the treaty of February 19, 1867, to be modified, as follows: An occupancy and cultivation of five acres, upon any particular location, for a term of five consecutive years, shall entitle the party to a patent for forty acres; a like occupancy and cultivation of ten acres, to entitle the party to a patent to eighty

acres; and a like occupancy and cultivation of any tract, to the extent of twenty acres, shall entitle the party so occupying and cultivating to a patent for 160 acres of land. Parties who have already selected farms, and cultivated the same, may be entitled to the benefit of this modification. Patents so issued (as hereinbefore set forth) shall authorize a transfer or alienation of such lands situated within the Sisseton agency, after the expiration of ten years from this date; and within the Devil's Lake reservation, after the expiration of fifteen years, but not sooner.

Fifth. [Sixth.]—The consideration to be paid, as hereinbefore proposed, is in addition to the provisions of Article VI of the treaty of February 19, 1867, under which Congress shall appropriate, from time to time, such an amount as may be required to meet the necessities of said Indians, to enable them to become civilized.

Sixth. [Seventh.]—Sections 16 and 36, within the reservations, shall be set apart for educational purposes, and all children of a suitable age within either reservation shall be compelled to attend school, at the discretion of the agents.

Seventh. [Eighth.]—At the expiration of ten years from this date, all members of said bands, under the age of twenty-one years, shall receive forty acres of land from said permanent reservations in fee simple.

Eighth. [Ninth.]—At the expiration of ten years, the President of the United States shall sell or dispose of all the remaining or unoccupied lands in the Lake Traverse reservation, (excepting that which may hereafter be set apart for school purposes,) the proceeds of the sale of such lands to be expended for the benefit of the members of said bands located on said Lake Traverse reservation. And, at the expiration of fifteen years, the President shall sell or dispose of all the remaining unoccupied lands (excepting that which may be hereafter set apart for school purposes) in the Devil's Lake reservation. The proceeds of the sales of such lands shall be expended for the benefit of all members of said bands who may be located on the said Devil's Lake reservation.

Executed at Sisseton agency, Dakota Territory, Lake Traverse reservation, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1872.

MOSES N. ADAMS,
WM. H. FORBES,
JAMES SMITH, Jr.,
Commissioners.

GABRIEL RENVILLE,
Head Chief Sisseton and Wahpeton.
WICANSPIEUPD,
Chief Councilor Wahpeton and Sisseton.
WAMDINPEDUTA, his + mark,
Chief Sisseton.
TACANDUPAHOTANKA, his + mark,
Chief Wahpeton.
And fifty-four others.

Witness to signatures of above chiefs and soldiers:

H. T. LORETT.
G. H. HARRIS.
T. A. ROBERTSON.
G. H. GARIBAUET.
C. P. LA GRANGE.

We hereby certify, on honor, that we have fully explained to the Indians the above instrument, and that the Indians acknowledge the same to be well understood by them.

T. A. ROBERTSON,
G. H. GARIBAUET,
Interpreters.

C.

Report of Hon. Edward M. McCook, Hon. John D. Lang, and Hon. John McDonald, commissioners to negotiate with the Ute Indians of Colorado for the extinguishment of their right to the southern portion of their reservation in that Territory.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., September 24, 1872.

The undersigned, members of the special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of April 23, 1872, "to enter into negotiations with the Ute

Indians of Colorado Territory for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of a certain reservation, &c.," have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of August 2, they proceeded to Denver, Colorado, arriving there August 14, and reaching the Los Pinos agency August 26, 1872.

We found about fifteen hundred Utes at the agency awaiting the arrival of the commission, all the different bands being represented except the Weeminuches. After five days spent in council with the Indians, we became satisfied that at least for the present it would be impossible to conclude any satisfactory negotiations with them. A full record having been kept of all proceedings in council, (a copy of which is herewith transmitted,) you will see that the commission used their most earnest endeavors to induce these people to relinquish to the United States the southern portion of their reservation, but, from the condition of mind in which we found them, we were all satisfied that undue and improper influences had been brought to bear before our arrival, for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the Utes against making any change or modification whatever in their treaty of 1863, and deciding them against the object of our mission. This was accomplished by classes of white men who have, or imagine they have, political, personal, and pecuniary interests which will be best subserved by defeating for the present any effort of the Government in this direction.

We do not believe that it will be impracticable to complete this negotiation at some early day in the future, but in order to do this it will become necessary to divest the minds of the Indians of any prejudice they now feel against the proposition the Government desires them to consider. In order to accomplish this, we would most respectfully recommend that trustworthy men, personally influential among the Utes, acting in conjunction with their present agents, be instructed to visit the various bands at their different localities, and induce some chiefs and warriors from each to visit Washington during the coming fall or winter. We think this probably the best way to exercise a favorable influence on their minds. In this connection we would call your attention to the sixteenth article of the treaty of 1863, which provides that "no treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same."

This provision presents so formidable an obstacle to the cession of any portion of the present reservation, that it is entirely within the power of a very few bad men, either white or Indian, to defeat any agreement proposed by the Government, unless more than ordinary care is used in the negotiation. In conclusion, we would urge upon the Government the importance of continuing their efforts to secure the southern portion of this reservation. The miners are already present in such numbers that their expulsion by legal measures would be almost impracticable, and although Uray, the head chief of the Utes, assured us that the trespassers should not be molested until he heard more from Washington, yet their continued presence on Indian territory may at any time bring about a collision.

When we parted with the Indians, they manifested the most kind and friendly feeling. We have every reason to believe that the visit of the commission was a timely one, and served to allay any feeling of irritation which might have existed in the minds of the Utes against either the white miners or the Government of the United States. It convinced them that the President and Congress fully recognized all the rights conferred and all obligations imposed by their treaty, and would endeavor to discharge their duty toward both the Indians and white people of the Territory in a manner that would be at the same time just and pacific.

We have the honor to be, your very obedient servants,
EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Chairman.

JOHN D. LANG,
JOHN McDONALD.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

D.

Report of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, commissioner to negotiate with the Shoshone and Bannock tribes of Indians for a relinquishment of a part of their reservation in Wyoming Territory, with papers accompanying.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Pittsburgh, October 18, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to state that, in compliance with the request of Department telegram of the 10th ultimo, and in accordance with a letter of instructions from Hon.

F. A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, therein mentioned, and subsequently received, I held a council, and entered into a convention with the Shoshone Indians of Wyoming Territory, for the relinquishment of a part of their reservation, as contemplated by the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, and make the following report:

I left Bryan Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, on the 11th of September, accompanied by Thos. K. Cree, esq., secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, and, arriving at South Pass City on the evening of the 12th, reached the Shoshone and Bannock agency, in Little Wind River Valley, on the 14th.

The road to South Pass City crosses Green River, Big Sandy, Dry Sandy, and Pacific Springs, passing through a country of sandy or gravelly plains, destitute of water save at the streams named, chiefly covered with sage-brush, and totally worthless for either cultivation or grazing. South Pass City is in the Sweetwater mining district, on the south end of the Wind River Mountains, and about 8,500 feet above the level of the sea. Four miles farther into the mountains is Atlantic City, and one and a half mile farther is Camp Stambaugh, a two-company post, just within the limits of the Shoshone reservation, and a mile and a half farther in the reservation is Miner's Delight. The population of the three towns is now probably less than one hundred each. The best gold mines of the district are said to be located on the reservation, and a quartz-mill is in operation at Miner's Delight. There are also some placer mines worked in the town and vicinity. From Camp Stambaugh to the agency the road descends rapidly through a country extremely rough and mountainous, the only tillable land being in the Popoagie Valley, the one fourteen and the other twenty miles from the agency. The distance from Camp Stambaugh to the agency is fifty-four miles.

There were no Indians at the agency, but a runner had been sent out by the agent, Dr. James Irwin, immediately on the receipt of my telegram. On the 16th he returned with the information that he found the Indians encamped on Green River; that they were now on the way to the reservation, and expected to arrive on the 21st instant. The runner was sent immediately back with a message to Wash-a-kie, to hasten his movements, and a note (A) to Colonel James A. Brislin, in command of Camp Stambaugh, requesting his co-operation to facilitate their passage through the towns. The interval, until the 21st, was occupied in visiting Wind River Valley, some forty miles north of the agency.

Returning on the 21st, I received a letter (B) from Colonel Brislin, informing me that the Indians were encamped near Atlantic City, and requesting, in behalf of Wash-a-kie and the citizens, that the council should be held at Camp Stambaugh. Deeming it inexpedient to comply with this request, I addressed a note (C) to Colonel Brislin to that effect, and sent a message to Wash-a-kie, accompanied by a letter from Agent Irwin, requesting him to come at once with his people to the agency.

The Indians started immediately on the receipt of the letter and message, and it afterward appeared that the delay had been caused by the advice of citizens.

The Indians arrived on the 25th, and on the 26th a council was convened. The Bannocks, having no rights in the reservation under the treaty of 1863, and being at the time at the Fort Hall reservation, which had been set apart for them, had not been invited to the council.

Wash-a-kie, the chief, a man of superior intelligence and ability, and devoted to the interests of his people, and all the principal men of the Shoshones, were present.

The act of Congress authorizing the negotiation was read to them, and carefully reduced to simple language, and explained to them.

In reply, they claimed that the land desired by the Government was good land, and of some use to them; that the land offered in exchange was worthless, and even if it were not so, that it was claimed by, and subject to incursions of, the Sioux, Choyonnes, Arapahoes, and Crows; would be worthless to the Shoshones; and for the reasons given, they declined to make the proposed exchange. Their statements in regard to the character of the land were confirmed by such information as I could get from other sources, and, in view of this and the additional fact that the treaty of 1863 had already given them the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands north of their reservation, I could not fault them for their decision.

The Shoshones, although they declined to make the exchange, were willing to sell the land desired by the Government, and expressed a desire to own cattle; and further negotiation resulted in a contract for the cession of the southern part of their reservation, subject to the ratification or rejection of the Government.

The contract in writing was carefully explained and fully understood by them, and was signed in the usual Indian manner by a majority of the adult male members of the tribe.

The line of division named is as far north as it could properly be placed, having regard to the location of the agency and buildings. There are eight white settlers immediately about the agency, who expect to remove, and who should receive compensation for their improvements.

The Shoshone reservation was established under the peace commission treaty made at Fort Bridger July 3, 1868. The southern boundary-line is defined as running along

"the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Popoagie Rivers." The Sweet water flows into the Platte, and the Popoagie flows northward to the Big Horn River.

Previous to the treaty, the Sweetwater mining district had been discovered. Miner's Delight, then a prosperous town, was on the reservation, and settlers were already in the valley of the Popoagie. I am informed by a prominent member of the peace commission that it was not the intention to include any of these settlements in the reservation. The mistake arose from the inaccuracy of a map in their possession, which represented the small streams Beaver Creek, Twin Creek, and Cottonwood, which rise in the mining district, as being tributaries of the Sweetwater.

The fact of their location previous to the treaty removes from many of the settlers the stigma which should attach to those who, contrary to law, and regardless of the rights of the Indians, become trespassers upon a reservation. On the other hand, their continuance there is justly regarded by the Shoshones as an infraction of the treaty.

By far the largest portion of the Shoshone reservation is mountainous and barren. The valley of the Little Wind River, in which the agency is situated, contains in the vicinity of the agency from six to ten sections of fertile land, susceptible of easy irrigation and cultivation. Its great defect is the total absence of wood, the supplies of which must be derived from the slopes of the mountains at distances of from ten to twenty miles. In the valley of Big Wind River, some thirty miles farther north, there is a larger body of equally desirable land on the reservation, with an abundance of timber, and it is to be regretted that the agency was not established at that point. With the exception of the Wind River Valleys, the reservation consists of inaccessible mountains and barren hillsides and table-lands, well named by the early trappers and hunters the "Mauvaise Terre." There is enough good land in the valley for all the Indians to cultivate, and for their herds.

The portion of the reservation ceded is supposed to include the mines and all the gold-bearing district. It also includes the valleys of the two Popoagies, Cottonwood Creek, Red Cañon, and Beaver Creek, to the line. In regard to Beaver Creek, I have no information, but have estimated the other valleys to contain from twenty-five to thirty sections of tillable land. The mountain-sides facing them, and some of the table-lands, have good grazing, but the remainder is worthless for agricultural purposes. The Popoagie Valleys, like Wind River, are of a low altitude, sheltered from the west by the Wind River Mountains, and almost free from winter snows. This makes them of great value to the mining district, which is from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, and is rendered almost uninhabitable by the deep snows in winter. The mining camps have no other source of agricultural supplies nearer than one hundred miles. The area of land ceded is almost 700,000 acres. In regard to the price to be paid for this large body of land, I respectfully ask your attention to the following consideration:

Acting upon my experience of the general habit of Indians, the Shoshones were offered a sum as the basis of further negotiation, and which I supposed would have to be increased to meet the demands of the Indians. When the terms first offered were promptly accepted, I did not feel at liberty to make an addition. It seems eminently proper to solicit from Congress. The appropriation of an additional sum of \$10,000, to be expended in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as are willing to make permanent settlement in them and to cultivate the soil, would be just.

The Shoshones are now exceedingly anxious to have houses to live in, and they have been under the impression that houses were promised them in the treaty of Fort Bridger. They are among the best disposed of all the uncivilized, and, until lately, among the most neglected, and have so conducted themselves as to win the kindly feelings of all the whites who come in contact with them. They are just now, for the first time, in a position to accept the influences of a better civilization than that which has chiefly exhibited to them its vices, and there is good reason to believe that a continuance of the humane efforts now being made on the reservation for their improvement will be rewarded by success.

I respectfully submit herewith the articles of convention with the Shoshones, ceding a portion of their reservation to the United States, the proceedings of the council, and correspondence referred to in this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

Articles of a convention made and concluded at the Shoshone and Bannock Indian agency, in Wyoming Territory, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-two, by and between Felix R. Brunot, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chief, head-men, and men of the Eastern band of Shoshone Indians, consisting of a majority of all the adult male Indians of said band or tribe of Indians, and duly authorized to act in the premises, witnesseth:

That whereas, by Article XI of a treaty with the Shoshone (Eastern band) and Bannock tribes of Indians, made the third day of July, 1868, at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, a reservation was set apart for the use and occupancy of said tribes of Indians, in the following words: "The United States further agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing at the mouth of Owl Creek, and running due south to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and the Popoagie Rivers; thence along the crest of said divide and the summit of Wind River Mountains to the longitude of North Fork of Wind River; thence due north to mouth of said North Fork, and up its channel to a point twenty miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to headwaters of Owl Creek, and along middle of channel of Owl Creek to place of beginning—shall be and the same is set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Shoshone Indians herein named." And whereas, previous to, and since the date of said treaty, mines have been discovered, and citizens of the United States have made improvements within the limits of said reservation, and it is deemed advisable, for the settlement of all difficulty between the parties arising in consequence of said occupancy, to change the southern limit of said reservation.

I. The Shoshone band or tribe of Indians (Eastern band) hereby cede to the United States of America that portion of their reservation in Wyoming Territory which is situated south of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the Shoshone and Bannock reservation, due east of the mouth of the Little Popoagie at its junction with the Popoagie, and running from said point west to the mouth of the Little Popoagie, thence up the Popoagie to the North Fork, and up the North Fork to the mouth of the Cañon; thence west to the western boundary of the reservation.

II. The United States agree to pay to the Shoshone (eastern) band or tribe the sum of \$25,000, said sum to be expended, under the direction of the President, for the benefit and use of said Indians, in the following manner, viz: On or before the 10th day of August of each year, for the term of five years after the ratification of this agreement, \$5,000 shall be expended in the purchase of stock-cattle, and said cattle delivered to the Shoshones on their reservation. 2. The salary of \$500 per annum shall be paid by the United States for the term of five years to Wash-a-kie, chief of the Shoshones.

III. Within the term of six months, and as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, the United States shall cause the southern line of the Shoshone reservation, as herein designated, to be surveyed and marked at suitable points on the ground; and until said line has been so surveyed and marked, the United States binds itself not to permit the intrusion of any white persons upon any of the agricultural or other lands within the limit of the district proposed to be ceded.

IV. This convention or agreement is made subject to the approval of the President and the ratification or rejection of the Congress of the United States.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, [L. S.]
Commissioner.

Witnesses:

Lieutenant J. B. GUTHRIE, Thirtieth United States Infantry.
THOMAS K. CREE, Secretary.

WASH-A-KIE, his + mark.
NAR-KOK, his + mark.
WAU-NY-PITZ, his + mark.
BAZEEL, his + mark.
WEAR-AU-GO, his + mark.
And one hundred and fourteen others.

Attest:

NAR-KOK, United States Interpreter, his + mark.
M. McADAM, Interpreter.
WILLIAM REES, Interpreter.

Witnesses:

THOMAS K. CREE, Secretary.
JAMES IRWIN, Agent.
J. B. GUTHRIE, Lieutenant Thirtieth United States Infantry.
JAMES K. MOORE, Indian trader.
DARIUS WILLIAMS.
FRANK TRUMBULL.
JAMES IRVING PATTEN.

E.

Report of Captain Henry E. Alvord, commissioner to the Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes in the western part of the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1872.

GENERAL: Under letters of appointment from your office, dated July 22, 1872, Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Pennsylvania, and Captain Henry E. Alvord, of Virginia, were specially commissioned to visit the Kiowas and Comanches, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands in the western part of the Indian Territory, for specific objects.

These commissioners met the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, July 30, 1872, and received full instructions as to their duties. In accordance with an agreement then made, Captain Alvord started west on the 5th of August, in advance of his associate, to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the work.

Subsequently Dr. Joseph Parrish was obliged to decline his appointment, and on August 10, Professor Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, was designated to take his brother's place on the commission; he left on August 12, to enter upon his duties.

Captain Alvord proceeded, via Saint Louis, to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and from the end of the track of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, in the Choctaw Nation, sent out notice, August 10, of the visit of the commissioners to the Indians of the Wichita Mountain region, appointing a place and time for meeting them. Thence he proceeded to Wichita, Kansas, the terminus of the southern branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and there forwarded, August 15, similar dispatches to the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

On the 16th of August the commissioners met at Lawrence, Kansas, where they spent two days with the superintendent of the central district, and also briefly visited Leavenworth, to confer with General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri. August 21 was in like manner passed with General Grierson, colonel Tenth United States Cavalry, for three or four years in command of the troops in the Indian Territory, and closely connected with Indian affairs. The commissioners reached Fort Sill and the Kiowa and Comanche agency, at the east end of the Wichita Mountains, on the 25th of August. Professor Parrish was here taken sick, and the active duties of the commission devolved upon his associate, although, until September 3, Professor Parrish was able to constantly confer with and advise his co-commissioner. From this date his condition became more serious, and the fever finally attacked his brain on the 8th of September, resulting in his sudden death upon the 9th, at the quarters of Mr. Tatum, agent for the Kiowas and Comanches.

According to appointment a month previous, of which notice was widely given, Captain Alvord, who from this time performed the duties of the commission, met on the 5th of September, at Leopard's Creek, six miles up the north side of the Washita River, from the Wichita agency, the representative men of the Arapahoes, Apaches, Comanches, Delawares, Caddoes, Wichitas, Wacoas, Keechies, and Towocaroos, tribes attached to the three western agencies of the Indian Territory. Only a few Kiowas were present, and they, although head-men, not true representatives of the tribe. This was a great disappointment, as but a few days before the Kiowas had visited Fort Sill and the Wichita agency, been notified of the object, time, and place of the council, and their principal chiefs faithfully promised to attend. Depending upon this, the main attention had been given to securing the attendance of the representative men of the most unruly bands of the Comanches, and this was most successful. There has been no such assemblage of Comanche chiefs for years; not a band was omitted, and no prominent man of the whole tribe could be named not present on the council-ground. By some accident to the dispatch forwarded from Wichita, Kansas, to the Upper Arkansas agency, the Cheyennes, who were far west of their agency, failed to get the message in time to attend, but the delegation from the Arapahoes was excellent. A list of the tribes and bands represented at this meeting is appended, with the names of their most prominent chiefs and spokesmen.

Before proceeding with the account of this council, it may be well to explain its entire independence of and difference from a meeting in some respects similar, held near the same place about a month previous. The two seem to have been much confounded by the public press.

The Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and other so-called "semi-civilized" Indians, occupying the eastern part of this Territory, at their third annual general council, held at Okmulgee, in June last, took under consideration the condition of the wild tribes west of them, and appointed delegates from each of their "nations" to meet the "plain" brethren at old Fort Cobb, on the Washita River, there to use their influence and example in inducing the latter to give up all hostilities and depredations, and hereafter to follow the paths of peace. This council, which has been

much misrepresented, was not under Government auspices, had no white man officially connected with it, but was purely an Indian affair. The eastern delegates went so far at first as to refuse the presence of some of the neighboring agents and interpreters, but they were afterward allowed to attend. The chief clerk from the office of the Central superintendent fortunately happened to be in this section and was also present. From his notes a full report of the proceedings has been made to the Department. It is, therefore, only necessary to state here that while the "out" Comanches were not represented well, and the Cheyennes did not attend, several days' patience and repeated messages succeeded in bringing in a good delegation of the Kiowas, including some of their most lawless characters. To these their eastern brethren addressed their arguments, pointed out the consequences of continued resistance to the United States authorities, and referred to the history of their own people. Some of these addresses, through ill-chosen language and misinterpretation, had exactly the opposite effect from that desired, while a few were admirably to the point and unquestionably influential. The formal responses of the Kiowas and more unruly Comanches showed no change of feelings on their part, and when the regular council adjourned, little seemed to have been gained. As an evident sequent of the meeting, however, the Kiowa chiefs, before returning to their camps, entered into an agreement with Mr. Beede, who represented Superintendent Hoag, to surrender the Lee children, held captive by that tribe. This promise was partially kept, and the two girls brought in at the time and place appointed, but the boy was not then forthcoming, the excuse being that he was held by Comanches; also that he was sick. (He has since, however, been brought in by them.) Upon the delivery of the captives, presents were demanded. For the first time in years, their agent was one with firmness enough to refuse to encourage such captures by the payment of premiums for release, and the Kiowa chiefs returned to their prairie homes very indignant. This is now given as one of their reasons for not meeting your commissioner, while another stated is that they received a message from the Cheyenne outlaws, (Medicine Arrow & Co.) that a movement of troops was about to occur, in consequence of which they moved rapidly far to the west.

The regular council of the representative Indians named, and your special commissioner, occurred at the place described, on the 6th and 7th days of September.

The usual formalities of welcome and assurances of friendship were first exchanged, and the Great Spirit was called upon to cause only truth to be spoken at the meeting, and to assist all his children to wise conclusions.

The commissioner then explained the Government's method of controlling all its citizens, and punishing offenders, and gave assurance of the determination of the authorities to hold the Indians to a similar accountability for their conduct.

Reviewing the history of the tribes present for the past four years, their attention was called to the former connection of the speaker with them, and the truth of his predictions as to the result of their actions as a reason for their now listening to his words, and believing what was told them.

The Indians were then plainly assured of the intentions of the Government to effectually stop the raiding to Texas, and all marauding, both within and beyond their several reservations, and they were duly warned of the folly of continued disregard of, or resistance to, these orders, and the certainty of punishment should the scenes of the past year be repeated.

At the council previously mentioned, the influence of the more civilized Indians of the Territory had been brought to bear upon representatives of the same troublesome tribes, and now the Arapahoes, Caddoes, Wichitas, and Delawares repeated their advice very effectively, while the quiet and friendly portions of the Comanches (if any can be justly so called) added their voices of entreaty and warning.

Tribe and band followed one another in expressions of friendship to the Government and desire for peace, but none guaranteed any cessation of the disturbances caused by the roving parties. The commissioner then told them that these professions were useless, given here; that they were always presented at the asking, but forgotten and violated by many before even reaching Washington; and that the only course safe to pursue was for each tribe and band to send suitable delegations with the commissioner to Washington, there to discuss fully various unsettled matters, make their own excuses for deeds done, and present their own pledges of future good behavior.

The evening of September 6 was then passed in meetings of their own, and comparison of views between different parties, and the Arapahoes and Caddoes present deserve special commendation for their efficient friendly labors this night.

The Indians were the next day called upon for any speeches they might have to make, and a statement of their conclusions on the propositions made. Twenty-eight different chiefs and head-men responded for the several tribes, record being kept of their remarks. It is deemed useless to present more than a summary of the same. They very generally reiterated their intention to remember the warnings and be governed by the advice of the previous day, and nearly all had some protest to enter or complaint to make. The Arapahoes, Apaches, Delawares, Caddoes, Wichitas, Wacoas, Keechies, and Towocaroos claimed to have followed, with no deviation, "the white

man's road"; that they proposed so continuing, and were ready to send proper representatives to Washington to make any guarantees desired. The Comanches, by bands, coincided in the general movement; the Penetehkas, Neconoes, Yapparikos, and Tenuumvas promptly naming delegations to Washington, though the Apaches did so first. The wilder bands did not follow in the same path; the chiefs of Conchotegikas, Teahatz-konnas, and Quahadas claimed to be at peace with the Government, disclaimed all intention of wrong-doing, but stated frankly that they preferred and proposed to continue their prairie life, seeing yet no sufficient inducement to change, and that they could not control their young men in raiding more or less, though themselves opposed to it and desirous of its ceasing. Under these circumstances they saw no benefit to be derived from going to Washington, but, upon being urged, finally consented to send a fair representation of each band, including one of the three most noted chiefs, Maroway, perhaps the most important man of these "out" Comanches.

Attention is especially invited to an appended summary of the speech of Tabby-nanny-ker (Sun's namesake), Teahatz-kenna, Comanche, a chief of fine physique, unmistakable talents, and great power, as at once a sample of the disposition of this portion of his tribe, and most important evidence as to the rest.

After disclaiming all sympathy with raiding and atrocities in the settlements, and his desire to avoid and prevent conflicts, he frankly stated his desire to roam the plains for the present, his disinclination to enter into any closer connection with the Government, his opposition to any encroachments upon or invasions of the country they claim, and his intention, in case of hostilities, of joining any Indians who might be resisting the United States troops. Then, turning to the assembled chiefs, he said, "I am your kinsman and friend, but I cannot in silence hear you throw upon the Kiowas, the Quahadas, and their associate Comanches, all the blame for depredations committed, claim innocence for yourselves, and promise the good behavior of your people. I see here but three tribes whose young men, at least, have not been present, and equally guilty with our people and the Kiowas, in more or less of the forays of the last two years, and they are the Arapahoes, the Caddoes, and the Delawares. The Cheyennes and the Osages have also acted with us, and as to your promises, you could not control your young braves if you would, and you do not attempt it." This explicit testimony was denied neither at the council nor elsewhere, while, on the contrary, it was thoroughly corroborated at different times in many ways, and it is asked that it be borne in mind in consideration of the recommendations to be hereafter made.

The few Kiowas present, although Kicking Bird's brother, Son-of-the-sun, was one, stated that they could carry the report of the meeting to their people, but did not feel authorized to speak for them then. They promised to do their best to bring in their chiefs for a subsequent special meeting with the commissioner, and in case no better delegation could be obtained, to go themselves to Washington. No Cheyennes were in attendance, but the commissioner had then every reason to expect that their chiefs would meet him at the agency, and there appoint their delegates.

The council dissolved on the evening of September 7. The 9th September, Captain Alvord proceeded from the Wichita agency, north forty-five miles to the then-called Upper Arkansas agency, on the North Fork of Canadian River. Two days were spent there in examination of the agency, its surroundings and working, and in visiting the Arapahoes, both in camp and council. The Cheyennes, however, did not appear, and it was ascertained beyond a doubt that they had not received the message sent them. They were so far from the agency that to visit them was impracticable, without risking a failure in the other work still to be performed. (It was during this visit to the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes that the news of Professor Parrish's death on the 9th reached his associate.)

The Wichita agency was visited and examined on the 12th and 13th of September, and the Kiowa and Comanche agency in like manner on the 16th.

While at the agency last named, news reached your commissioner of the arrival at the designated place of meeting on the Washita of a party of Kiowas, and they were met accordingly on the 19th September. The party was over fifty in number, the principal men being Lone Wolf, Woman's Heart, Red Otter, Little Mountain, Son-of-the-sun, Stumbling Bear, Sleeping Wolf, and Fast Bear. A long conversation took place, the Kiowas evincing no desire to visit Washington, while they had many grievances to present and requests to make. The appointment of Washington delegates was strongly urged, and the importance of effecting this led your commissioner finally to promise them that their absent prisoner chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, should meet them on the journey, provided they sent satisfactory representatives. Upon this the Apaches, Comanches, and others brought their influence to bear upon the Kiowas, and the latter at last agreed to make up a good delegation, headed by Lone Wolf. This settled, the next morning, Friday, September 20, was fixed as the time for the delegates to meet near the Wichita agency, and start for Washington.

Early on the morning of the day named the Indians began to gather. Thanks to the interest and energy of Agent Miles, to whom were left the details of preparing the Indians from his reservation, the Arapahoes were the first upon the ground, six fine

men, well equipped for their journey, and truly representative of the different elements of their tribe.

Agent Tatum having been prevented from leaving home by the care of Professor Parrish, and later by his own sickness, the commissioner himself attended to arranging the delegation from that agency, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, being efficiently assisted by Mr. H. P. Jones and the Messrs. Shibley. The delegations from these tribes as originally made up were very satisfactory, and though certain important men would not join, those selected were thoroughly representative of all the tribes and bands of this reservation. The night before starting, however, a rumor reached the Indian camps, near the place of meeting, of the movement of a large body of troops near the southwestern portion of the reservation, threatening the camps of the "out" Comanches and the Kiowas near them, which caused a great disturbance among the delegates, and the disappearance that night of a number who had promised to go. This included the Kiowas, whose delegation was thus at the last moment materially changed and weakened somewhat, two or three men leaving it who were specially wanted, but there remained Lone Wolf, acknowledged by the tribe as the head chief, Son-of-the-Sun, representing his brother Kicking Bird's band, and Sleeping Wolf for the Satanta band. Fearing a general stampede, which was barely averted, the commissioner put the remaining delegates in motion as soon as possible, and while not fully satisfied with the twenty men finally obtained from the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, he feels, at this distance from the doubts and excitement of the starting, that, considering the circumstances, it is to be wondered so good a representation of these tribes was secured at last.

The Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands being located in camps easily within reach, the preparation of the delegates from this agency was left entirely to Agent Richards. The commissioner regrets to report that the matter received no attention whatever at the hands of the agent, and the representatives of those tribes accompanying the party were very hastily gathered up at the last moment, when too late to make any changes or preparations for the journey. The interests of these people and of the Government will be likely to suffer more or less as a result.

The party fairly started from the Wichita agency on September 20, transportation by army wagons being furnished by the quartermaster's department at Fort Sill, upon application to the commander of that post. This officer rendered great assistance to the commission by his courteous and prompt attention to every request.

Four times on the march to the railroad the Indians made some pretext for dissatisfaction, and there was some danger of losing the most important men, but by care and persuasion the party was quieted and reached Atoka, Indian Territory, on the 26th of September. There arrived at this point on the same day a company of United States cavalry, the commanding officer having in custody the two prisoner Kiowa chiefs Satanta and Big Tree, sent by the governor of Texas to be present at a council with the delegation. For several reasons it was deemed expedient to keep the delegates and prisoners ignorant of each other's presence at this point. The former were still in country known to them, and free to move as they pleased. Had they there met the prisoners, there is no doubt they would have dictated terms which could not be complied with before proceeding farther, thus breaking up the party. The officer in charge of the prisoners had no orders to transfer them to the commissioner, as desired, and authority for this had to be obtained by telegraph before it was certain the prisoners could go farther. It was late in the day, a special car was waiting for the delegation, and all preparations had been made for their reaching Saint Louis at a fixed time. Your commissioner therefore left a representative and guard to receive the prisoners should their transfer be authorized, and on the night of September 26 took the train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, and reached Saint Louis with the party on the 28th. On the morning of the 26th the two chiefs arrived at Saint Louis also.

Instructions were asked from Washington as to the further movements of these prisoners, and a reply being received that they should not accompany the delegation to Washington, Commissioner Campbell and Superintendent Hoag, who were in the city, were consulted, and it was decided to present the chiefs in formal council, and effect as much as possible by their presence and influence with the delegates from their own and other tribes. This meeting took place at the Everett House, Saint Louis, at noon on the 29th September. It proved to be a most impressive and affecting occasion, and no one present could doubt that its ultimate good results would justify all action necessary to bring it to pass. Moreover, Commissioner Campbell and Superintendent Hoag, together with others much interested in Indian affairs, declared their opinion that, without at all considering the question of the release of the two chiefs, good alone could result from permitting them to remain with the delegates so long as possible during their visit east.

At the invitation of the president of the Saint Louis Transfer Company, the party drove through the city on Monday, September 30, and visited many places of interest.

Leaving Saint Louis that night, by the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, the delegation

arrived at Cincinnati Tuesday morning, and spent three hours with much pleasure and profit at the Annual Industrial Exposition. Thence proceeding by the Marietta and Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, the party finally reached Washington and were reported to the Department on Wednesday, October 2, 1872, it being the twelfth day from the starting-point.

Your commissioner now respectfully refers to the several points in the written instructions furnished him under date of July 22, 1872, and consecutively reports as follows:

With the single exception of the Cheyennes, whom it was impracticable to reach, all the tribes designated were either visited at their camps or met in numbers by appointment. This includes all bands and tribes of Indians occupying the country west of the ninety-eighth meridian, and between Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico, and under the jurisdiction of the Kiowa and Comanche, Wichita, and Upper Arkansas agencies of the Central superintendency.

As before mentioned, the influence of all the other tribes within this Indian Territory had been brought to bear upon the unfriendly and hostile at a purely Indian council, to induce them to cease their depredations.

Delegations of those of the prairie tribes considered quiet and orderly were again obtained, were present at the meeting and labored for peace, but as the evidence clearly shows that of the ten tribes visited, but three had entirely abstained from participation in the hostilities, these being the Arapahoes, Caddoes, and Delawares, there was little moral weight in the advice of most of them.

To all your commissioners delivered "the intentions of the Government respecting the suppression of the depredations committed by them," mainly in Texas. They were notified that all must cease raiding into Texas, and remain quietly upon their reservations as prescribed; that this done, the Government would provide for their wants until they become self-sustaining, and that if not done "the military authorities would be called upon to commence active operations against them," to punish the lawless and disobedient. They were also notified that all bands or parties leaving the reservation to go into Texas would hereafter be treated as "doing so with hostile intent, and be pursued and attacked without inquiry, and that bands or parties discovered in committing depredations would be followed even into their camps if necessary, and seized wherever found."

Referring to the vexed question of the release of the Kiowa chiefs under sentence of life-confinement in the State penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, your commissioners were authorized to promise the Kiowas the return of their chiefs by permission of the governor of Texas at the end of six months, upon good behavior meanwhile of the whole tribe, with other fixed conditions. Your commissioners gave this subject much attention, and soon satisfied themselves that such an arrangement would be highly detrimental to the interests of the Government. The pledge of a cessation of all depredations for six months, say from October 1, could no doubt easily be obtained and fulfilled by them, because that period would just about cover that portion of the year when the tribe has little inclination to make long journeys, and during at least four of the months incapable of doing much damage on account of the condition of their horses. The chiefs once free with the tribe, as in such case they would be, just at the season the grass begins to grow, any promise of further good behavior would be of little value. Besides this, it is an indisputable fact that the Kiowas entered upon their raids and marauding of the past year with the declared intent to either take revenge for their lost chiefs, if dead, as some believed, or to force their release by the Government, were they still living. Not only so, but this tribe has made formal propositions to several others to join them in a general war, and while unsuccessful as a whole, they have induced more or less men of every tribe in their vicinity, save the Arapahoes, Caddoes, and Delawares, to participate with them in many crimes. These stand gully together, but not in the same degree; the Kiowas have been the instigators—their camps the rendezvous.

To give any assurance of a release of these prisoners now, short of a probation on most stringent conditions covering at least a full year, would be regarded by all the Plains Indians as an acknowledgment of weakness on the part of the Government, and act simply as a premium on further atrocities.

For these reasons your commissioners have not mentioned the release of Satanta and Big Tree to the Indians. Instead, they requested the Department to place the prisoners under their control for use in influencing their own and other tribes during the work of the commission, the two chiefs to be then either returned to Texas or to accompany the delegation to Washington, as the commissioners might decide. After some delay this request was granted and the prisoners sent to Jolu us. As elsewhere notified, the party was already en route to Washington, it was too late for using the chiefs in the Indian Country, and so a meeting at Saint Louis was arranged.

As an inducement to the Kiowas to send a delegation, the commissioner promised them that if they sent four men or more, Lone Wolf being one, the party should meet Satanta and Big Tree en route. They were also promised that if their delegation in-

cluded five prominent chiefs, the two prisoners should accompany them to Washington. The Kiowa delegation finally made up was of four men, Lone Wolf one. Therefore the conditions of the second promise were not fulfilled, and your commissioner has done all that he feels bound by his word to do, in allowing the meeting at Saint Louis. Nevertheless the whole delegation believed that Satanta and Big Tree were to accompany them to Washington, and the result of the order which prevented this was very discouraging to them. Your commissioner still believes that, without in the least compromising the question of the release of the two prisoners, every day they could have remained with the party, while east, would have resulted in good to all.

In accordance with the instructions, your commissioner brought to this city a large delegation of chiefs and head-men representing every tribe, except the Cheyennes, of the eleven under the supervision of the three Western agencies of the Indian Territory, and of almost all the different bands of those tribes. It is sincerely hoped that by their visit these Indians may become convinced at once of the friendship of the Government, and of its ability and intention to severely punish them for any future acts of violence.

The closing paragraph of our instructions was this: "Upon the completion of the duties herein assigned you, you will submit to this Office a full report of your action, with your views and such suggestions as you may think proper to make regarding the whole subject, and particularly as to the best and most effectual method of dealing with and controlling the disaffected portions of said tribes."

Under the above clause this report is submitted, and, guided by such facts and conclusions (based upon experience) as have come to their knowledge, your commissioners present the following remarks and recommendations.

THE CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY

at Lawrence, Kansas, was visited, and elsewhere it is recommended that its name and location be changed, and its jurisdiction somewhat enlarged, in the interest of the service generally. The only criticism your commissioners had to make upon this office was an apparent want of completeness and system in the records. This may have been mainly owing to a long absence of the chief clerk just prior to our visit, but in any event the clerical force of the office is insufficient, and we recommend an allowance for additional labor there. It is also suggested that the superintendent require from each of his agents a monthly report in the simple form of a narrative of events, giving the Indian information for the month in full, as well for record at the agencies as for file at the superintendency. The usual reports of agents as now rendered are too irregular and too brief, so that we found ourselves compelled to refer to the more complete records at military posts for detailed Indian news of past years, which should be at the Indian offices.

THE UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY

was once properly so called, but it is no longer an appropriate name, and should be changed forthwith to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency. This is located on the north bank of the North Fork, Canadian River, where the public road from Wichita, Kansas, to Fort Sill crosses that stream. It is about one hundred and sixty-five miles from the first-named town, forty miles north from the Wichita agency, and seventy-five miles from Fort Sill and the Kiowa and Comanche agency. The location is a desirable one. A good deal of system and taste is being displayed in the arrangement and erection of the necessary buildings. The agency, the saw and grist mill, office, and store-rooms, and an excellent mission-school building have already been finished, and there are temporary accommodations for the proper employes which will soon be replaced by permanent buildings. I was particularly pleased with the arrangements of the agent by which the number of white persons among the employes is kept at the minimum. As far as possible only married persons are employed, and then, such as are suitable to have nearly all the members of the families engaged in some Indian work. For instance, a farmer has a wife and two grown children; he has his proper position, the wife acts as matron of the school, and the son and daughter teach. The carpenter's wife is engaged as a "female helper," instructing the Indian women in cooking, cutting and making garments, &c. In this way the agent can truly say to his Indians, "We bring into your country only such persons as are of use to you, and just as soon as you learn enough to fill these places you shall have them;" and this is as it should be.

The school has been in operation since August, 1870, completing two annual sessions, and has proved a success. It has thus far been exclusively patronized by the Arapahoes, and it was an instructive and encouraging scene to witness a gathering of children of this tribe in one of their lodges, singing familiar hymns in our language, and surrounded by their parents and friends evidently deeply interested. Further notice will be taken of the Indians under the charge of this agency.

The question of most interest at this point now is the final decision as to the reservation limits. It is on this account mainly that the Arapahoes have sent a carefully-

selected delegation to Washington, and it is much to be regretted that the Cheyennes could not have also had representatives in the party. There is no doubt, however, of the fact that both tribes desire to take a reservation between the Canadian and the Cimarron, in place of the one prescribed by the treaty of 1867, and it is hoped that the matter may be soon settled. Whenever the boundaries are determined, those which are air-lines and need artificial marking should be run in the presence of proper representatives of both tribes, and so plainly marked that no mistake can afterward occur.

About four hundred acres have this year been under cultivation on this reservation, mostly in corn. A very few Indians have tended garden-patches, but none have really worked in the field; and as they had no inducement to do so, it is not surprising. The present agent proposes a change in this particular, which it is hoped will cause individual interest in certain patches of corn, &c., by the different Indians, and result in their personally assisting in the cultivation.

THE WICHITA AGENCY

has been established on the north bank of the (False) Washita River, just opposite what is known as Eureka Valley. It is on the direct road from Fort Sill to the Cheyenne agency, thirty-five miles from the former, and forty miles from the latter. There are properly belonging to this agency about twelve hundred Indians, viz: Caddoes, 392; Ionies, 85; Wichitas, 299; Wacoos, 140; Keechies, 126; Towoccaroos, 127. The Caddoes and Ionies are virtually one people, and should be so regarded; and the Wacoos, Keechies, and Towoccaroos, originally from Texas, have long been affiliated with the Wichitas. The proper designation for this agency is, therefore, "The Caddoes, Wichitas, and Affiliated bands." There are also now attached to this agency nearly three hundred of the Penoteghka or southern band of Comanches.

The agency building and mill have been completed here also, some store-houses purchased, and other buildings are in process of erection. There being no treaty as a guide to appropriations for this agency, the amount granted annually is in gross, without the usual restrictions. This would give many advantages, if rightly managed, but thus far there is too little to show for the money expended, and the Indians are steadily degenerating as a whole under their present management. Always an agricultural people, they were four and five years ago almost self-supporting; this year they have done comparatively little for themselves. Their reservation question still stands open also, and they feel some doubt about being allowed to retain the country they occupy. This matter should be settled soon, and although this will help, there is needed besides some radical change of treatment.

The school, although without proper accommodations, has been in operation since November last with about thirty pupils, mostly Caddoes. The children have progressed well in the school-room, some already read and spell in words of five to seven letters, are beginning to write, and were well advanced in general exercises, but need more of a practical nature and special instruction and encouragement in speaking English.

From 800 to 1,000 acres of land were this year planted under this agency, a good part of it cultivated and the crop secured. Corn and oats were the chief products. The Indians were supposed to cultivate the greater portion, but with a few noteworthy exceptions the crops were made only by outside labor paid for by the agent.

THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY.

This agency is on the west bank of Cache Creek, about a mile and a half from Fort Sill, which is farther up the stream, at its junction with Medicine Bluff Creek. From this point it is two hundred and forty miles north of Wichita, Kansas, and one hundred and sixty-five miles east to Atoka, in the Chickasaw Nation, the nearest railway station. A tri-weekly mail-stagorun from Atoka to Fort Sill, and the mails for these three agencies all pass over this route.

A change in the location of this agency demands the first attention. It never should have been placed where it is. The agency and the military post, with their attachments, monopolize all the wood, water, and grass of that vicinity, making it out of the question for any Indians, no matter how well disposed, to remain near by. The agency is also so located with reference to the post and the best camping-grounds of the reservation that, in passing from the latter, to and from their agency, the Indians are compelled to pass through or just around the fort, which is very undesirable. Consequently no Indians of the reserve are located within a day's march of the agency, nor have any been near for a year or more. If the agency is to be merely a temporary depot for distribution of rations and goods, it might do where it is; but even in that case it ought to be of easier access. But, regarding the agency as a permanent nucleus for an Indian settlement, which I consider its main object, it should be located with reference to abundance of wood, water, grass, and fertile land in its immediate vicinity. Nature has provided just such a position on Chandler's Creek, about nine miles from Fort Sill, on the road north. Within a few hours' ride from this spot are the very best of camping-grounds,

sites for Indian villages, more than enough for all the tribes of this reservation, with unlimited range for herds and extensive hunting-grounds in all directions.

Three years ago last spring, nearly all the tribes of this agency were located in this vicinity, ground broken and fenced, and all seemed satisfied. I attribute their being again scattered, in a great measure, to their agency being established at a distance instead of in their midst, where it could exert its proper influence. At its present location this agency occupies two old cottonwood store-houses which are about ready to fall, and there have been erected two good stone buildings, one for the agent, and one for a school, with other less substantial buildings, all costing about \$7,500. There is also a mill, which has cost a like amount. In case of a change, I have no doubt most of these buildings could be disposed of to the War Department or to other parties, on fair terms; but even if they had to be abandoned, this fact should not prevent the immediate correction of the unfortunate mistake in location. No other reservation visited needs so much the effect of having its agency in the right place, yet no other has been so misplaced. To this important matter I ask immediate attention, referring to other recommendations to the same effect already forwarded to the Department.

With the exception of a few Delawares, who do not properly belong there, no Indians were found encamped within the eastern half of the reservation, and most of those who should have been there were entirely beyond its limits. A large portion of the best disposed were north of the Washita River in the vicinity of and above the camps of the Comanches last year attached to the Wichita agency.

The management of the business matters of this agency during the last two years, and of the Indians, considering the general restrictions upon the agent, are highly commended.

The school was visited and found full of interest. It has been in operation fourteen months, and now has two teachers and thirty-four pupils, mostly Caddoes and Delawares, Indians not belonging to the agency; but of course all children applying should be admitted. A few Comanche children formerly attended, but their people are now too far away. I called up a class of fourteen, heard them read well in the second reader, explaining their lessons intelligently, aside from the text, and the pupils then spelled two words each of one and two syllables, five to seven letters, with but two mistakes. The writing-books were very neat, and showed extraordinary progress. They have great taste for use of the pen and pencil which should be particularly encouraged.

Over four hundred acres of land were under cultivation this year on the reservation, but none by Indians, except some Delaware gardens.

THE ARAPAHOES

deserve especial commendation and encouragement. They are thoroughly friendly, have for three years refused all offers to join parties from other tribes in any marauding expeditions, and no Arapaho has during that time been known to participate in any depredation. They still roam too much, are sometimes gone from the vicinity of their agency for several weeks, and often get beyond the limits of the proposed reservation which they occupy, but gradually they are becoming attached to fixed abodes, are easily managed, and with as interested and energetic an agent as they now have, it should not be many years before they form an enterprising and industrious Indian settlement. Nothing should now be allowed to retard their progress on "the white man's road;" the power of the agent to offer them special inducements to burn lodges and lodge-poles, and locate in houses and to exchange their surplus horses and mules for cattle, should be increased as much as possible. This is the only large tribe of the southern plains for which so much can be said, and it is such Indians as these that, in my opinion, should receive the favors and every encouragement. The Arapahoes are supposed to number from thirteen to fifteen hundred souls.

The delegates now in Washington are excellent representatives of the various elements of the tribe, and prepared to transact any business that may arise. They particularly desire to settle the reservation question so far as their tribe is concerned before they return west.

As a reward for their good behavior, I recommend compliance with any reasonable requests the Arapaho delegates may make.

THE CHEYENNES,

although occupying the same reservation with the Arapahoes, and under the same agent, are in many respects a different people. They come to their agency only for supplies, and for months are not seen there in numbers. Constantly moving, they are as often outside their prescribed limits as within. They are undoubtedly more inclined to give trouble than the Arapahoes, and far less tractable, but since their severe lesson of the winter of 1863-69, have been prudent enough to refrain from any open hostility, have refused several offers of an alliance with the Kiowas, and, as a tribe, have been tolerably free from crime. More or less of their young men, however, whom the

chiefs have pledged themselves to keep at camp, have constantly participated in the operations of the Kiowas and Comanches, and a few well-known families of the tribe remain with the Kiowa camps. Something must be done to bring them to the localities they should occupy, and then keep them there. I believe this movement should be ordered and enforced; it can be done without conflict. Their subsistence should depend upon obedience. I also recommend that but one-third of this year's annuity goods should be issued at the usual time, that only on condition of their being where they belong, that another third be held subject to their good behavior during the winter, including the attendance of their children at school, and that they be notified that the remaining third has been forfeited by their action of the past year, and will be now held six months as a premium to be competed for by them and the Arapahoes, the tribe best conducted in every respect during the interval to receive these goods the first of next May. The goods so reserved should be appropriate to spring use.

The Cheyennes have not been accurately counted for some years, but are estimated at 1,800; a careful count should be made as soon as practicable.

THE KIWAS,

from their present attitude and their conduct during the last two or three years, demand especial consideration. The tribe numbers about twelve hundred. In 1838 they barely avoided a serious conflict with the United States troops, and although the larger part of them were brought to within a reasonable distance of their agency, and suitably located in the spring of 1869, they soon returned to their favorite range between the Wichita Mountains and the eastern slope of the Staked Plains, whence, unrestrained, they have most of the time since made frequent and successful expeditions in different directions, chiefly in Texas. To a certain extent they are subdivided into bands, and the chiefs of these have evinced different degrees of friendship, but it would be impracticable to deal with them otherwise than as a tribe.

As already stated, their hostilities of the past year were pursuant to their deliberate decision, and it is safe to state that at least one-half of the terrible scenes of blood, fire, and pillage which they have caused have never yet been reported to the Department. The cold-blooded murders of inoffensive persons known to have been committed by them within two years approach a hundred, and they have now in their hands not less than a thousand stolen horses and mules, including over two hundred taken within a few months from the troops and agencies in their vicinity.

Lately they have yielded to a demand made upon them and given up the only white captives known to be among them, and there is no doubt that the present delegation, with the man at its head acknowledged by them as the principal chief of the tribe, will make every profession of friendship in the future, and be anxious to cry *quite*, and begin anew on peace terms. Nevertheless, while I desire to give this people all the credit they deserve, the opinion is very positively expressed that these apparently friendly acts on their part are no guarantees for the future, but simply repetitions of their conduct every autumn, when it is highly important to them to place themselves in position to receive during the winter months the material aid in subsistence and clothing afforded by the Government. Gladly will they offer, this fall, certain terms of peace, but these will be found wholly in their favor; entire forgiveness for all past offenses, the possession of the greater portion of their stolen property, and full restoration to the rights and privileges of the Plains Indians in general. But the promises of future good conduct will be utterly worthless, and, these terms granted, there will be every prospect of a renewal of their depredations as soon as the early grass recuperates their stock, and they find themselves able to subsist on the prairies.

The present position of the Kiowas may not be exactly one of open hostility, but it is certainly nothing less than the most offensive insubordination. Their agent for the past three years, a sincere member of the Society of Friends, a man who has proved himself eminently fitted for the place, declares this tribe uncontrollable, and states his belief that nothing less than military authority, with perhaps some punishment by troops, will bring them into such subjection as to again render the services of a civil agent of benefit to them.

The Kiowas have no shadow of excuse for their conduct. For three years they have received their annuity goods, of proper quantity and quality; have drawn their rations regularly until their action last spring compelled their agent to refuse them; and in no way have they received any injury from the Government troops or agents. The arrest of two of their chiefs under due process of law, with their subsequent trial and conviction in the State of Texas, must not be forgotten; but the Government at once interceded and secured a commutation of their sentence, and the Kiowas were informed that the fate of their chiefs depended on the future action of the tribe. This can in no way be considered an excuse for them, uncivilized as they are, and, as a pretext, it but makes their conduct worse.

It is not only recommended, but strongly urged, that the United States Government no longer receive their proffer, but dictate to this tribe its own terms of set-

tlement, making sure guarantees of safety to the lives and property of its citizens in the future.

I recommend that the representatives of the Kiowas now in Washington be told, in the presence of the entire delegation, that the Government proposes to dictate its own terms to that tribe, and that they be the following: The entire tribe to encamp, before November 30, at some suitable point near Fort Sill, (for instance, Crawford's Creek,) where every movement can be watched by troops. All horses and mules found in their herds, undoubtedly taken from the Government and from private parties during the past two years, to be given up within the same time, and the tribe to make good, from their other stock, any such animals found with other tribes, by them obtained from the Kiowas, and the tribe to surrender to the proper authorities, for trial by United States courts, the three most prominent men of those engaged in the greatest atrocities during the past year. Also, that they be told that the recent conduct of the tribe prevents all present hope of the release of their two prisoner chiefs, and that the liberty of those and the others to be given up will depend entirely upon future good behavior. Also, that no annuity goods whatever be issued to them for the present year, and that hunting-parties be allowed to leave camp only when accompanied by a proper detachment of troops.

It is recommended that the necessary arrangements be made at once to have a sufficient body of troops in readiness to enforce compliance with these terms. If such a force is known by the Indians to be prepared to move by the 20th November, it is believed that the terms will be complied with on time. Otherwise the movement should take place promptly on the 1st day of December, and, under a judicious officer, the tribe can be reached and compelled to yield with very little probability of an actual conflict. As elsewhere suggested, it would be desirable to have a proper representative of the Indian Office accompany the troops.

Should these recommendations be approved, it would be well also to notify them that, having come or been forced into camp as proposed, they will be closely watched, and any movement, great or small, not fully authorized by whoever has them in charge, will subject the movers to immediate attack.

It is deemed especially important that the decision of the Department as to the course it will pursue towards the Kiowas be fully explained to them, and to the Apaches and Comanches, before the present delegation returns to the Territory, and that all the other tribes be warned that, in case of any resistance on the part of the Kiowas, any Indians found aiding or communicating with them will be summarily dealt with.

THE COMANCHES

cannot well be dealt with as a tribe, because subdivided into distinct bands, differing widely in many respects. The tribe numbers about two thousand, and three bands, with at least two-thirds of the whole number, under Padua-comb, (He-Bear,) Tabby-namaker, (Sun's Namesake,) and Mar-away, (Shaking Hand,) remain beyond the western limits of the reservation; no known as the Staked Plains Comanches; are not parties to any treaty, and have no desire to keep up connection with the agency. These bands have acted with the Kiowas in their many depredations in Texas, although with an entirely different spirit. As reported, they were represented by all their leading chiefs at the general meeting, and there declared that the life they were following was their natural one. By it they subsisted without dependence upon the Government. They wished no hostility, but proposed to remain where they were, and should resist any attempt to remove them. They are represented only by proxy in the present delegation. To bring the Kiowas into proper subjection, and remove their influence and association with the others, will be a great step; but these "out" Comanches must still be attended to. Never parties to a treaty, it is all the easier to deal with them; the Government may make its own terms. These bands have received no annuities, and have never regularly drawn rations for any length of time. They are known to have in their possession at least one white captive, and much stolen stock.

As the only means of effecting the desired object, it is recommended that these be given, through the members of the other bands of their tribe now here, the same general terms suggested for the Kiowas, viz: To move, within a fixed time, to a designated locality, (not too near the Kiowas;) to give up captives and stolen stock, forfeit annuities, and move, even for hunting, only by special permission. In this case, also, a good show of force, probably a movement of troops, will be necessary, but, if well managed, no actual conflict is apprehended.

The other third of the Comanches are well represented in the visiting party, are mainly of the well-known bands of Honey-eaters, Root-diggers, and Wanderers, and keep up constant intercourse with their agency. All their chiefs profess strong friendship for the whites and a desire to do right, but they confess to being unable to control their young men, and these are continually participating in the raiding-parties of Texas. Perhaps they generally act upon the suggestion of the more troublesome Comanches of the Kiowas, and in connection with them, but sometimes they

take an independent trip, and bring home horses and mules—occasionally scalps. None of these bands are free from guilt, and they deserve some punishment, as they have no excuse for their conduct. On my recent visit I found them all encamped outside their reservation, many miles from their agency. There is no good reason for this, and they should be required to stay on their own ground. I recommend that they be compelled to encamp and remain nearer to their agency, at designated points; that they forfeit one-half their annuities for the present year, and that they be warned that any participation of their young men in future raids will subject the bands, as such, to further punishment, and that the men so engaged will be demanded of them.

Thus the several bands of the Comanches are placed for treatment in two general classes, further division being impracticable.

It is necessary, however, to call special attention to the Honey-eaters, the old southern band of Comanches. Owing to representations made about a year ago, the assent of the Department was obtained to a division of this band, about half being detached from their proper reservation and assigned to the Wichita agency. The result has been very unfavorable, creating confusion and discontent among the Indians and an unfriendly feeling between the two agencies. This band is a very desirable nucleus for locating and civilizing the remainder of the Comanche tribe; and to establish a principle of changing them to another agency when they reach a certain stage of advancement, is discouraging to the agent and tends to prevent the Indian from becoming at all attached to his own territory. As the special objects of this change have entirely failed and it has been manifestly injurious to good order and discipline in the tribe, it is strongly recommended that the Peneteghka (Honey-eaters) band be re-united; that it remain under its proper agent, upon its own reservation, and that the Comanches, as a whole, once for all, be told distinctly that they have no right north of the Washita and must not cross that stream without permission.

Esse-toyet, (Gray Leggings,) the most progressive of the Comanche chiefs, is prepared to make a proposition while at Washington to burn all his lodges and abandon moving from place to place, just as soon as the Government provides comfortable log or stone houses for himself and his followers. I believe this offer should be promptly accepted and the plan carried out, with a view of thus at once making a beginning of a Comanche settlement.

Tir-ye-quoya, (Horseback,) chief of the Noconeo Comanches, was unable, because of weak lungs, to accompany the delegation. He rendered the commission faithful and efficient services in connection with our work, and, although fairly paid at the time, I suggest some special present from Washington as a recognition of many such friendly acts.

THE APACHES

who are in the Indian Territory number about five hundred, are recognized by the supplemental treaty of 1867 as confederated with the Kiowas and Comanches, and have generally been controlled by and acted with the Kiowas. More or less of them have constantly participated in the marauding of the others, but as a tribe (or band) it is believed that they are better disposed than their associates, and that the professions of friendship which are made by their three principal chiefs, now in Washington, are in good faith and may be received accordingly. I think that if they can be removed from the evil influences of the Kiowas and Comanches they will do well. It is recommended that they forfeit one half of this year's annuities, give up all stolen animals found in their herds, that they be required to encamp and remain at some suitable locality, and that their future treatment depend entirely upon their behavior.

THE DELAWARES.

in the western part of the Indian Territory number about one hundred, and are partly located among the Caddoes and Wichitas, and partly on the Comanche reservation. Nearly all are making commendable progress in farming, their children generally attend school, and none have been complained of for misconduct. They need no special attention. They are represented by their principal man, who is so well known to the Interior and War Departments as to need mere mention here.

THE CADDOES

number three hundred and ninety-two, and the Ionles, who are so closely allied that they need not be considered separately, eighty-five more. An agricultural people from the time they were first seen by the whites, these Indians only need proper management and help at starting to become self-sustaining in a very short time. These and the handful of Delawarees near them are the only others whom, both Indians and whites declare to have been, with the Arapahoes, entirely free from participation in depredations. They are friendly and thoroughly reliable. Their principal chiefs are now in Washington, but not such a representation of their intelligence, cleanliness, and virtue

as I had hoped to bring and should have done, had their agent assisted me as requested. It was my desire to show to the Department the great difference in their favor between the Caddoes and the Wichitas and others with whom they are placed. It is well enough to have but one agency for the whole, but they should not be confounded, and by no means treated on the same basis. For their good behavior it is recommended that they be praised while at Washington and promised the fourth of the annuities which is elsewhere recommended to be withheld from the Wichitas and affiliated bands. It is also suggested that this tribe be notified that next year annuities will only be given to the families whose members work meanwhile and whose children attend school.

The most important matter for this tribe is the final adjustment of their reservation question. Next should be considered the best means of gradually withdrawing their subsistence, so as to stimulate industry and providence, with a substitution of other aid for a time, that they may not feel that advancement in civilization deprives them of benefits conferred upon the more troublesome tribes.

The Caddoes are especially worthy of the consideration and encouragement of the Department, and all friends of justice and Indian civilization.

THE WICHITAS

and their affiliated bands, the Wacoos, Keechles, and Towocarcos, aggregating over six hundred, may be regarded as one people. They are also agricultural tribes, and when compelled to do so for subsistence and not molested by wilder Indians, they raise fair crops, and when convinced that they must do so for their own safety and other interests, they conduct themselves well. But lately they have been so well fed and clothed as to have little incentive to industry, and the impunity with which the Kiowas and Comanches have enriched themselves by raiding has induced all these bands to participate more or less with them, and even to make up parties of their own for marauding in Texas.

It is recommended that their representatives here be notified that for their conduct one-fourth of their annuities will this year be forfeited and given to the Caddoes, in reward for their good behavior.

They should understand, too, that the issue of rations to them is a temporary assistance only, which will soon be withdrawn, and that next year annuities will be issued only to those families whose members have cultivated and saved a fair crop, and whose children have attended the school during the interval. These tribes are interested, like the Caddoes, in the settlement of their reservation question; are prepared by their delegates to fix the matter during this visit. I also recommend that they be notified that hereafter in all cases of acts by their members, known as crimes by white people, the perpetrators will be at once demanded to be punished according to the civil law, and in case a band refuses to give them up, it, as a whole, must suffer at the discretion of the Government. There is nothing needed except firmness, with the evidence of the ability and intention of enforcing orders given, to keep these tribes in their proper place and well-behaved. The gradual withdrawal of rations will then become a subject for serious consideration.

OTHER INDIANS.

Your commissioners were directed to visit no other tribes, but incidentally they passed through the country of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. The people are gradually improving in their condition, although they still need a vast amount of practical agricultural and mechanical missionary work among them. They already recognize the benefits derived from the construction of a railroad across their country, and time alone is now needed to convince them of the expediency of taking up homesteads and disposing of their great surplus of land. The Chickasaws have very lately made a voluntary movement to that end. Until they do so act, however, of their own free will, the orders for the expulsion from the territory of all intruders and unauthorized persons found therein should be constantly and vigorously enforced.

The current appropriation bill requires the new agency building for the Choctaws and Chickasaws to be located at New Boggy Depot. When passed, it was supposed that there would be a railroad station at this point, but the route has been changed, so there is none within eight or ten miles. It is suggested that the question of location, &c., be reconsidered before building is commenced.

The Osages have lately been regarded as well started on the road to civilization, but your commissioners were satisfied that, although pretty well-behaved while at home they are the cause of continual trouble when away from their reservation, as they often are. General Popo stated that they gave him more trouble than any other tribe. We recommend that some portion of their funds be applied to providing them with beef, and that they be persuaded or prohibited from leaving their reservation on hunting expeditions into Kansas or the country of the tribes west of them.

RESERVATION BOUNDARIES.

There are questions connected with the limits of the reservations for each of the three Western agencies of the Indian Territory, which demand some action of the Department. The representatives of the several tribes will present these matters as among those most important to them, and it is hoped they will be considered and settled as far as possible while these Indians are in Washington. Some of the questions have been already mentioned.

The Arapahoes (and Cheyennes) are not occupying the territory described in their latest treaty, but a section of country near by, since assigned them, with its limits still undefined. Provision for the decision of this question by the Department of the Interior is made in Section 5 of the last Indian appropriation bill, approved May 29, 1872.

The Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands have yet no country which they can call their own, and it is very important that they should be satisfied in this respect. Most of the Indians of their agency are on the north side of the Washita River and south of the Canadian, but some are in Eureka Valley and below, on the Comanche reservation. To allow their occupation of any part of a reservation already set apart formally for other tribes will cause confusion and difficulties. There is a line country between the Canadian and the Washita Rivers never yet specially assigned, and abundant for these people. Every tribe and band of them are represented by chiefs or headmen in the delegation, prepared to discuss and settle their reservation question at the present visit, and I trust the matter will be fixed before they return to their people. After a careful consideration of this subject, extending through the past five years, and thorough discussion of it with the Indians interested, I recommend that the country between the main channels of the Canadian and Washita Rivers, from west longitude 98° to 98° 30', be set apart for a permanent reservation for the Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have a large and fine reserve to which they can make no reasonable objection, yet they are constantly leaving it. Some of its exact boundaries are unknown to either the Government or the Indians. A large part of the Comanches were not parties to the treaty fixing this reservation, and if they are now—as they should be—required to come on to it, there will be some reason for modifying its boundaries. As at present prescribed, this reserve does not include a triangular tract lying between the main Red River, its north fork, and the one hundredth meridian, yet this is the main resort of the buffalo now, and these Indians depend upon hunting there. So long as hunting is allowed at all, there could be no more suitable place; it is wanted for no other purpose, and it had better be within their reserve than excepted. It is therefore recommended that the order for the "out" Comanche bands to move on to the reserve, and the prohibition to all Indians thereon to leave it for any purpose, be united with the addition of this territory to their reservation, but as a hunting-ground only, no camps to be allowed so far west.

I advise that the various tribes be most positively assured of the intention of the Government to keep them upon their proper reservations, and to attack on sight all parties from their camps found in Texas or Kansas, and that provision be made to carry out this intent. Also that roving parties within the Territory, usually under pretext of visiting, be discouraged in every possible way.

I also recommend that to the representatives of all these tribes be given a full and unmistakable explanation while at Washington of the boundaries of their proper reservations, and that so soon thereafter as possible provision be made for surveying and distinctly marking all air-lines in the presence of the Indians interested, and their respective agents, so far as practicable. This for the information and satisfaction of all concerned.

RATIONS AND ANNUITY GOODS.

These Indians do not yet generally understand that the subsistence, clothing, &c., furnished them is intended as a temporary measure only, to cease at some future time when it is supposed they will be capable of sustaining themselves. This fact should not only be impressed upon them here, but kept constantly before them by their agents. Then just as soon as a tribe or band is located, which is the first point to be gained, a time should be fixed at which all such assistance is to cease, and the issues be yearly diminished proportionate to the time. In some cases, as already indicated, the time has almost, if not quite, arrived for beginning the system of gradual diminution.

In the issue of rations to these tribes a radical change is recommended. There is at present no system or uniformity, and the Indians of one agency are constantly complaining of receiving less than their neighbors at another. No detailed rules can be prescribed which will be suitable at all agencies, but those of one neighborhood or superintendency should act upon general uniform principles. I found at one place rations issued to the number of lodges present, sometimes for thirty days, and, at the end of sixty days, during which their whereabouts was entirely unknown, another issue for thirty days, and weekly issues thereafter. At another, issues for seven days

was the rule, and each head-man received a fixed amount each week, regardless of the presence or absence of his people. At a third, fifteen days' rations were issued, at a time, to the chief or one or two representative men of a band, without questioning as to the rest of its members. One agent allowed back rations to be issued; another, none—all not drawn at the proper time being forfeited. In no case did I find any evidence required at time of issue of the presence on their reserve of all persons so supplied, much less of their attendance at the time.

It is recommended that to the three agencies, visited by me, orders be immediately sent:

1st. Prohibiting any issue to Indians at agencies other than their own, except at the written request of their agent.

2d. Requiring rations to be issued as nearly as practicable to the heads of families, as generally understood.

3d. Prohibiting any issue for a longer time than seven days, except in cases of single families for special cause, to be noted on the abstract of issues.

4th. Requiring every issue to be to such persons only as are certified by the agent, or to him by a wholly disinterested party, to being at the camp or settlement where they belong, or absent for not more than three days by special authority.

5th. Prohibiting any issue of so-called back rations.

6th. Authorizing any agent, at his discretion, to suspend the issue of rations for cause, and especially to stop the issue to such persons as have been offered or given suitable employment and declined or neglected the same, and to such as neglect to send their children to school, where it is practicable.

7th. Prohibiting the issue of rations to or for any person of not more than half Indian blood, and any married to and living with a white person.

The articles of the ration were carefully examined at each agency. The beef, bacon, sugar, coffee, soap, and salt are all of good quality. Last year's flour was not entitled to the name, absolutely worthless, generally refused by the Indians and is still on hand in quantity. This year the flour is better, but by no means satisfactory. Half the quantity of a first-class article would satisfy the Indians much better. The sacks of flour (100 pounds) are too large for convenience in issuing. The Indian likes original packages, and will at any time take two complete fifty-pound sacks rather than a hundred and thirty pounds weighed from a barrel. It would be a great convenience to require the contractor to furnish at least half the quantity delivered at each agency in fifty-pound sacks. The sugar, although of excellent quality, quite satisfactory in itself, should also be purchased in a different form. This year it came in barrels, and fully half of them reached their destination with the heads broken in. For convenience of issue, as well as safety in transit, the sugar should be in sacks of fifty and one hundred pounds. The weight of the barrels in excess of that of sacks, for same quantity of sugar, is nearly ten per cent. of the whole weight of sugar. This, when the great cost of transportation is considered, is quite an item. For example, I saw at one agency two hundred barrels, worthless there, upon which about one dollar each had been paid for freight from place of purchase, whereas sacks would have cost not over twenty-five cents for the same quantity, and been very useful to the Indian after being emptied. Three or four fifty-pound packages of flour or sugar, single cotton-sacked, could easily be placed in one bale for carriage.

The tobacco was last year about half worthless; the Indians draw it to get rid of it, but usually threw it away. This year it is much better, but still a cheaper article than is desirable. Here, again, half the quantity of a first-rate quality would give better satisfaction. Soda, or, better still, good yeast-powder, in tin boxes, is very much needed by all. It is recommended that the quantity of tobacco issued be reduced one-half and the value thereof issued in soda or yeast-powder; also that other articles, such as dried fruit, beans, and rice, be furnished in small quantities on the estimates of agents for use at the schools.

The ration of beef will do where the Indians have access to game in abundance, but it is not sufficient for the subsistence of an active Indian. It is recommended as a matter of once of justice and economy that the agents be authorized to double the ration of beef for each quarter of the year to such bands as entirely refrain from hunts and participation in hunting parties during the last preceding quarter of the year.

The present method of issuing beef on the hoof, sometimes weighing, but commonly estimating the weight, and never giving exactly the correct amount, is the cause of much discontent. The Indians always take their allowance of beef, and when not supplied with buffalo none is wasted; but often a good allowance of meat is on hand, and then the beoves are killed, and frequently only the hide and choice pieces taken away. The hides are now generally lost or traded by the Indians for very little. The way in which they butcher the beef issued to them is revolting and must tend to foster their barbarous tastes. For these several reasons it is recommended that hereafter, except in the hottest weather, all beef be properly dressed and issued from the block. This might be arranged with the contractor, as at military posts; but, if not, the

change need create no increase of expenditure, as the hides alone will repay the cost of the additional employes necessary.

The remarks as to rations and their issue generally are applicable to annuity goods as well. These, so far as they had arrived, were also examined, and the agents conferred with as to kind, quantity, and quality. The agents should be required to forward in ample time estimates for annuity goods, stating the articles most suitable for their tribes and the quantities required, and these should be the guides in purchasing. Different tribes require very different articles, but all want only the best quality of goods. There are no better judges of merchandise in the world than these Plains Indians, and they prefer quality to quantity always. They want the very best, and require their traders to keep only good articles. The dry-goods of the annuitants have much improved in quality of late years, but are still below the standard of similar goods kept by the traders, and suffer in comparison. To attempt to force articles of civilian dress upon them is simply to throw the goods away; when they begin to ask for certain garments and to buy them, it will be time to put them on the annuity list. At present the main articles wanted are blankets, strouding, shirts, material for leggings, calico, and sheetings. Among the articles noticed in this year's invoices are hickory and red flannel shirts. The former if good are a very cheap and desirable article at 50 cents each, the invoice price, but only 220 are sent out for over two thousand men, besides 1,000 red shirts. The uniform cassimere coats and blue pants are dear at any price, being about worthless for these tribes. The axes and knives sent are generally very poor, of little use; if good articles they would be highly prized. It is useless to keep tobacco on the annuity list while it forms a part of the ration.

I suggest the purchase of the goods rather earlier in the season, to insure their arrival at the desired points before cold weather. The 15th of October is the treaty date for distribution, but this year the goods will not all reach the agency before November; last year they were not ready for issue till December, and for 1870 not until May, 1871.

HUNTING PARTIES

are one of the most frequent sources of trouble, and will be more so during the first year or two that the roving Indians are really located. Until these are stopped the raiding cannot be prevented. Under cover of an intention to hunt, bearing written permission of the agent and supplied with government rations, parties fully armed leave their camp and reservation and roam through Texas, Kansas, or the country of other Indians. Nothing is known of the whereabouts or acts of such a party until its return. The treaties give this permission of following the buffalo, but when all of the tribes under consideration have so many times since their last treaty grossly violated every provision binding upon them, why should the Government on its part hold so closely to these useless contracts?

It has already been suggested that a premium be offered in the increase of the beet ration to those who shall cease to go upon these roving hunts. This will require a considerably increased expenditure for subsistence for a time, but be certainly an economical measure in the end. Beyond this it is now recommended that, if the Department feels at liberty to do so, every tribe in this Territory be positively prohibited from leaving its proper reservation to hunt, or for any other purpose, without written permission from its agent, and when going to a distance to hunt (even upon its reservation) the party be accompanied, where practicable, by a representative of their agent or a detachment of troops acting merely as a corps of observation.

So long as the Indians engage in hunting as generally as now, it will be useless to expect any successful labor by them of an agricultural nature. Frequently on these occasions the whole camp moves at once, and it always seems to be just at the time something particularly requires their attention at home.

A SYSTEM NEEDED.

Under several preceding sections your commissioners have presented various suggestions "as to the best and most effectual method of dealing with and controlling the disaffected portions of said tribes," namely, the Kiowas and Comanches, but the one thing which, to us, appears of most importance is the inauguration of a comprehensive system of governmental administration within the Indian Territory. It is plain enough that the representatives of the Indian Bureau now in that section would gladly have no connection or intercourse with the Army, and that the military authorities would be as well pleased to be relieved of all further duty in connection with Indian affairs. But it is equally apparent that the state of affairs in the Indian Territory demands the presence of both, and moreover their active and cordial co-operation, under a fixed system.

Without any intention of going beyond our proper limits to criticize purely military matters, we are forced to notice the arrangement of troops and commands, because of their important bearing upon the subject of Indian management. At present, Camp

Supply, the station in the northwestern part of the Territory, is included in the Department of the Missouri, and reports direct to General Pope, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Fort Sill, on the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, is also an independent post reporting to General Angur, commanding the Department of Texas, at San Antonio. The eastern portion of the Territory constitutes a military district, with headquarters at Fort Gibson, and also reports to Headquarters Department of Texas, but by recent orders very few troops are left at the disposal of the district commander, and he has no control over either Camp Supply, Fort Sill, or the Indian reservations in their vicinity. Thus the troops in the Territory are under no one head, cannot co-operate with any degree of efficiency, and their positions and movements, aside from the ordinary routine of frontier military posts, are dependent upon commanding generals so far removed from the theater of operations, and with communications so slow and uncertain, that there generally results a failure on the part of the Army to perform, when needed, what is required of it in assisting the civil agents in charge of Indians.

On the other hand, although the four or five western agencies are under the direct control of the Central superintendent, the agents of the eastern "nations" of the Territory are only in part subject to him, and that superintendent's office is located away up in Lawrence, Kansas, where, with one or two minor exceptions, it is hundreds of miles distant from the agencies with which it should be in closest connection, and also very unfavorably placed as to present lines of public transportation and communication.

There are two formidable tasks to be performed in this Territory for some years to come. The Indians must be kept within its boundaries, and unauthorized persons must be prevented from intruding. We are satisfied that the accomplishment of these two objects will require active labor on the part of all the agents of the Indian Bureau, and they should be directed by one superintendent, who should be upon the ground. A show of force will be always necessary to accomplish the work, although we believe no blood need be shed. In time of peace—and the Indian revolts cannot be considered a state of war—the supremacy of the civil authority must be acknowledged. There being no duty outside that of this connection for troops within this district, the military forces here become virtually the police force of the Territory. With no civil organization for the preservation of peace the troops are, in effect, the *posse* to act under the civil authorities. We believe this relation should be thoroughly understood and firmly established.

We, therefore, strongly recommend, after a careful consideration of this subject, that all the agencies within the Indian Territory be constituted the Southern superintendency, the headquarters within its limits, and that the Interior Department urge the importance of constituting this Territory an independent military district, to report to the division headquarters, and with at least a full regiment of cavalry and from six to ten companies of infantry in the command.

This double organization is of first importance, but other things are necessary. The unfortunate prejudice which exists among the lower grades of officers of the Army and civil agents of the Government on the frontier, and their unwillingness to co-operate, can best be remedied by the example and influence of superiors. The superintendent and the district commander should be selected with care, to insure perfect harmony in the work, which will require intimate relations, although distinct duties, to a common end. And both should have the unqualified confidence of their superiors, and be given liberal discretionary powers. It is very necessary that the district commander should not be dependent upon adjoining departments for any supplies nor hampered by any interference, and that he should have absolute control of all necessary transportation and of the movements of troops. The calls of the superintendent must be promptly met, and one month the troops may be required on the Kansas line and the next along the Red River. The right of any command, however, to follow any party of marauding Indians from without the district into it and to their camps, if necessary, should be preserved, but no attack upon an Indian camp permitted without the approval of the district commander.

It is understood that the present superintendent and agents, members of the Society of Friends, will not oppose such an arrangement so long as the troops are used only as a *posse*. But should circumstances arise which demand the action of the troops offensively, the Friends would no longer consent to be a party to the work and in such case a special agent or commissioner should be appointed to accompany the military commander and represent the Indian Bureau for the time. For example: the present agent for the Kiowas and Comanches, who has not hesitated to call for and act with troops so long as they were merely a *posse*, now reports his tribes as beyond his control and expresses the opinion that the troops must act against them to bring them into subjection. In this case he declines to have any part in the movement, and some special representative of the Department should act with the military authorities until the Indians of this agency are again in such subjection as to properly come once more under the management of their agent of the Friends.

Your commissioners have listened to many objections to this plan, coming from both

the civil and military officers, but are prepared to answer one and all. The firm belief that such an organization is of prime importance is again expressed, and we urge its execution, and the location of the superintendent and district commander near one another, at some suitable point in the Territory, as early as possible this autumn, as essential to the interests of the Government and the peace of its citizens in the adjoining States.

LIQUOR TRADE.

One of the growing evils, and perhaps the most dangerous of all, is the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Territory in violation of acts of Congress, known as "the intercourse laws." To remedy this the organization already recommended will be most efficient. The Indian agents alone are powerless, while the deputy United States marshals from Western Arkansas, who have lately had this matter in charge, are among the worst class of men in the Territory—the last to enforce such a law. The assistance of troops in its execution becomes constantly necessary; and here is another point of importance in the selection of a district commander. His habits in this particular should be known as good, for unless his heart is in the work it will not be done. A commanding officer of good principles can soon put a stop, with rare exceptions, to the introduction of liquor among the Indians and soldiers, while with one lenient in this respect, no matter how good his intentions, liquor will flow freely.

The law provides that wines and liquors may be introduced for the use of officers under authority of the Secretary of War, but your commissioners believe that where example is of such great importance as here, the officers with troops in this Territory should restrain their appetites in this particular, and that the privilege granted by law should only be permitted by the honorable Secretary of War to allow the introduction of a reasonable supply for use under the Medical Department of the Army. As an example of the abuse of further license, we may state that upon application made recently the Secretary of War authorized the post-trader at Fort Sill, the principal military station, to keep on hand a stock of wines and liquor for sale under the restrictions of the post commander. With one officer at that position, sales were permitted only to officers upon the commander's approval in each case. This careful restriction guarded against abuse. The next commander extended the privilege to free sale to all officers and citizens, and to enlisted men when approved by an officer. As the result, a practically open bar was kept, while we were at that post, with nightly carousals, soldiers, citizens, and employes frequently seen drunk, and, in a few instances, liquor found its way to the Indians. One murder of a civilian by soldiers, the result of liquor, occurred during our visit at Fort Sill.

With such a state of affairs at the military posts it becomes absolutely impossible to enforce the law elsewhere, and liquor frequently reaches the Indian camps, producing much evil.

The law on this subject is represented as so imperfect as to cause frequent evasion of the penalty and make it difficult to secure a conviction. Without giving any space to details, we ask attention to the subject with a view to its correction.

RANCHES,

trading-places, and the abodes of squatters and adventurers, are becoming numerous in many parts of the Territory. These are in some cases authorized by the Indian agents and by the authorities of the several Indian nations, but many are without any authority whatever. Whether under permit or not these places are generally nuisances, where whisky is often sold, and which ought to be abated. We recommend active measures to break up all such establishments as are unauthorized, and a complete, careful revision of the permits granted under Bureau authority, with greater restriction and care in this respect hereafter. Except where the Indians are themselves prepared, as the Chickasaws profess to be, to open their vacant lands to settlers generally, some action seems necessary to caution their local governments against assisting in so many ways in increasing the number of such intruders. Permits are often secured by corrupt means, are becoming very numerous, and unless much curtailed, these nations will soon find themselves overrun, through their own action, with the very class of men they now ask the United States to keep away from them.

We wish to express our disapprobation of several permits given by Bureau officers to trade along the routes known as the Harker Road and the Abilene Trail. These ranches are just between the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the Osages, and tend to offend both to leave their reservations. They give inducements for meetings there which result in dangerous combinations, and among these have lately been a serious attack by Osages and Kiowas on the Walnut Creek settlement in Kansas, where four men were killed, and an outbreak at one of the trading-posts mentioned, when one man was killed and some animals stolen.

CAMP SUPPLY.

distant over a hundred miles from the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, and at the extreme corner of that new reservation, as proposed, with trading-places under distant authorities in the vicinity, has, in like manner, an evil tendency. The Indians are by it drawn far from where they should remain, and the disadvantages are not counterbalanced, the post being too far distant from the agency to afford it any such moral or physical support as is given the Comanche agency by Fort Sill. Certainly so far as Indian affairs are concerned this military station, as now located, is worse than useless. Your commissioners, therefore, recommend that unless Camp Supply be of value in a purely military point of view, which we fail to see, a request be made for its abandonment. Also that measures be taken to reduce very much the number of trading-posts and other settlements by whites under authority of the Interior Department, and to judiciously locate those allowed to remain, that they may be closely supervised, and may tend rather to keep the Indians within their proper limits than to tempt them to leave their reservations.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

On this subject your commissioner, as the result of his observation, holds very different views from those generally entertained.

The regulations in force prohibit all traders in the Indian Country from keeping either arms or ammunition in store for sale to Indians. These rules are easily enforced so far as they apply to the traders who are near agencies and military posts, and at other points within easy communication. The result is that the most friendly Indians, those who can beyond doubt be trusted with any arms, have very few and are unable to obtain others. On the other hand, it is found that the Indians who are most insubordinate, on whose account these regulations were adopted, are always fully armed, not only for the hunt, but for war, with weapons of the latest patterns and well supplied with ammunition. Cutting off the former source of supply of such articles has increased the demand, especially among the unruly bands, and caused the establishment of an illicit trade chiefly with parties from Mexico, by which they procure what they want. These contraband traders offer arms and ammunition for beef, cattle, horses, and mules, upon a known schedule, and the Indians, to get the former, make their stealing expeditions to Texas and procure the stock. In this traffic the friendly tribes will not engage. These prohibitory regulations therefore operate against our friends, in favor of the most troublesome Indians, and act as a stimulus to repeated violations of law. It is therefore recommended that the regularly licensed traders on the several reservations be allowed to keep a small stock of arms and ammunition, suitable for hunting purposes only; and trade the same with the Indians upon the written approval of the agent in each case. The agent should grant permission for such trading only as a premium on continued good behavior; should make the sales of arms a matter of record, and hold the purchaser, by proper regulation, personally accountable for the use and disposition of the arms he is allowed to thus obtain. At the same time still greater efforts should be made to break up the contraband trade to which I have alluded, and which is carried on chiefly in the autumn and winter in the Staked Plains region.

CATTLE VERSUS CORN.

For several years the agents for the mounted tribes and the various commissioners that have visited them have urged the cultivation of the soil and raising of corn and other crops by these Indians. Much time and much money have been spent in this endeavor, and thus far nothing has been accomplished. Those Indians who have always been accustomed to till the soil and not roam during the summer, still do so more or less, and a few Arapahoes are beginning to try planting corn. But no Comanche, Kiowa, or Cheyenne has attempted it, and they say that they are tired enough of being talked to forever about corn. These same tribes are, however, naturally, and by long habit, the best of herders. They are the owners of thousands of horses, which they herd constantly, attending with great care to their grazing and water. They live in a country where those who have tried planting have found the crops most uncertain, but where the grass is always good. The same labor which is now employed in herding three hundred horses, would care for a thousand head of cattle. I recommend that the Department, from headquarters, and through its agents, now drop the corn talk, notify the Indians that, aside from little garden-patches, planting will not be urged upon them at present, and that every effort be then made to induce these tribes to turn their attention to cattle-raising, exchanging for good beef-stock as fast as possible their many surplus horses. While the prolonged attempt to make farmers of these people has proved an entire failure, there is every reason to believe that, properly managed, they can be rapidly brought to stock-raising upon a large scale.

SALE OF PRODUCE.

The only market at present for all agricultural products on these reservations is that created by the demands of the Government for the Army and Indian Departments. Supplies for these are generally procured by contract in large quantities, leaving small producers at the mercy of the contractors. If practicable, it is suggested that provision be made to allow Indians, either directly or through their agents, to put in at the contract price such articles of their own production as the Government may be purchasing, in advance of the contractor.

TRANSPORTATION.

Several complaints were made to your commissioners in relation to the manner of contracting for the transportation of Government freight to the three agencies visited and by the agents, in regard to irregularity and tardiness in delivery by the contractors.

On general principles, your commissioners recommend that hereafter all freight be transported to the railroad station nearest, by any traveled road, to the agency for which the goods are destined, no matter what railroad may be the carrier, and thence transported in wagons by the lowest bidder. Also that some provision be made requiring the goods to be delivered by carriers and contractors, to a certain extent, in accordance with the directions of the several agents. This is needed to correct such cases as these. At one agency the same contractor furnished flour and bacon, for the year commencing July, 1872, up to the middle of September, thrice the necessary quantity of flour had been delivered, but no bacon, although the agent had repeatedly applied. The contractors' interest in this is plain enough. Again, the carriers of both coffee and sugar from Wichita, Kansas, to the three agencies, not only disregarded the repeated requests of the agents and delivered sugar to those who had abundance, neglecting to take coffee, which was much needed, but in some cases carried past the Cheyenne and Wichita agencies articles needed there, and delivered them at the Kiowa agency, where they were known not to be wanted. A simple requirement to carry assorted loads by every train, and to deliver to the several places *pro rata* would correct the matter.

CLAIMS.

Section 17 of the act of Congress known as the intercourse law, approved June 30, 1834, and not since repealed, provides for the indemnification of private parties for losses of property caused by Indians, and regulations governing the procedure in such claims have lately been issued from the Department of the Interior.

There is record, at the Kiowa and Comanche agency, of over twenty claims, which have been examined by the agent, acknowledged by the Indians, and forwarded, but not yet settled. It is recommended that these be paid from the monies appropriated for the Kiowas and Comanches for the present year, so far as possible.

INDIANS BY ADOPTION OR MARRIAGE.

It has long been the custom of the Indians to occasionally adopt, in formal council, a white person; and such adoption has been recognized by the Department. Marriage with an Indian has also been acknowledged as securing full citizenship in a tribe. The rights which a person acquires by such adoption, however, have never yet been exactly defined, and it is certainly questionable to what extent such a person should be treated as an Indian. Accordingly agents differ in regard to these adopted persons. At one place I visited, five able-bodied white men, with Indian wives, were so far regarded as Indians as to be issued rations and allowed to live around the agency in comparative idleness, supported mainly by the Government. At another, on the contrary, the agent refused to recognize any adoption, and required a white man who, by reason of such action by the Indians, claimed the right of residence, to pay an annual rent for the land used by him on the reservation. In not a few cases it has been noticed that residence or Indian citizenship being secured by marriage, desertion of the wife has soon followed.

It is deemed important that action be taken to define the rights of a person being in the Indian Country by reason of marriage or adoption. In cases of adoption I believe the Government should reserve the veto power, satisfying itself of the proper character of the person in every case, and then that, while there should be no objection to the Indians allowing such person the rights of residence, a common interest in real estate, and the privilege of trading, he or she should not be recognized as an Indian to any farther extent. And, in case of Indian citizenship by marriage, the Government should require the persons to be legally married, the marriage recorded, and to live together a reasonable time before the recognition of any rights, and these should be forfeited by subsequent divorce or desertion.

In this connection I recommend that Indian agents be empowered as civil magistrates,

to perform the marriage ceremony and to administer oaths. It is also recommended that agents be prohibited from issuing rations or other goods to persons of not more than one-half Indian blood, unless the same be children with but one parent living, and that an Indian. This rule should be especially applied to numerous cases of Mexicans and Mexican half-breeds living among the tribes of the Southwest, and who are said to be increasing in number.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

At present all persons are prohibited from buying from an Indian any article furnished by the Government. But some months ago one agent was allowed to commute the rations of his Indians, that is to purchase from them for cash, at prices considerably less than original cost, thus more than saving all expenses, such parts of the rations as, by reason of a successful hunt or from other causes, the Indians did not wish to take. This being done by the agent, as a favor to the best behaved, had an excellent effect. The renewal of the authority, to be optional with the agents of these tribes, is recommended, provided the matter can be regulated to the satisfaction of the Office. It is believed to be a useful addition to the agent's means of controlling his people, and all such additions, if proper, are very desirable.

INTERPRETERS,

at once capable and thoroughly reliable, are a necessity to the success of the Indian service. They should be as free as possible from Indian family connections and undue bias, yet on friendly terms with the tribes they deal with and in constant intercourse with them; for they must, to be of real service, be not only sufficiently acquainted with the language to do the business talking for the agents, but familiar with the history, habits, and customs of their tribes, and hold such intercourse with them as to be always well informed of the current news, their doings, and their feelings. At every station the position of interpreter is second only in importance and responsibility to that of the agent; in fact, without a good interpreter, an agent is of little use, unless he can alone communicate with his Indians. Men well fitted for the position are few, and when a good one is found his services should be secured by the Government, and it should be made an object for men to fit themselves for the place. At present, however, the law directly prevents this. The salary allowed, four hundred dollars a year, is such that no proper person can be obtained to serve upon it. The result is that the only class of persons agents are able to obtain at these wages, for they must employ somebody, are full as likely to give trouble as to do good. The only other course for an agent now is to secure part of the time of some person who has trading or other interests in the neighborhood, thus establishing a very improper relation. At the three agencies I visited but one had been able, with the salary allowed, to secure the full services of a person to act as interpreter, and the one so employed had done so much more harm than good that I was solicited to get him out of the country altogether.

When dealing with Indians inclined to give trouble this becomes a question of great importance, and so true is it that in labor of this kind, particularly, the cheaper the article the greater its ultimate cost, that I urgently invite the attention of the Department to this matter, with a view of obtaining from Congress such appropriations in future as will enable the employment of a better class of men as interpreters.

INSPECTION.

Unless the superintendent can arrange his duties so as to visit every agency under his charge for a few days, three times each year or oftener, your commissioner suggests that some system of periodical inspection of the sections lately visited from Bureau headquarters be inaugurated. There were many matters found at each agency which required the action of some person duly authorized to represent the superintendent or higher authority. And it seemed especially necessary in the case of supplies of all kinds. As now arranged the goods bought for the Indians, including subsistence stores, are not seen by any representative of the Department from the time of purchase until the day of arrival at the agency; meanwhile, with the present limited means of transportation, there are many opportunities for corrupt manipulation. The agent has no means of determining whether the goods he receives are those actually purchased, and in some cases I am certain they are not. I saw some articles at the agencies, received in due course on proper invoices, that I am satisfied were never purchased by the Department, but had been substituted for those bought. This was surely the truth in three instances of sacks of bacon, being found to contain, on opening for issue, flat stone, bags of sand, and hard coal in place of meat; and examples on a larger scale might be mentioned. There should be some system of rigid inspection of all stores received at agencies, to prove them to be of the quality and quantity originally purchased.

EXPLANATION.

Before closing this report I wish to express my appreciation of the loss occasioned to the work in hand by the death of my associate on the commission, Professor Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia. Entire strangers when we met at Lawrence, I at once admired my genial, warm-hearted companion, and travelling together night and day, despite the difference in our ages and experience, we were fast becoming firm friends. His heart was in the work, and he hoped for much good as the result of the mission; yet, in just one month from the time he entered upon the duties, the Indians whom he expected to accompany him to the East attended his burial at Fort Sill. With such large experience with human nature, himself so widely known and highly esteemed, I feel the loss to this report in not having the weight of his signature. It is proper I should state, however, that up to the time we parted we co-operated fully, and our views of the subject generally were in perfect accord. Some important parts of the report had already been draughted, discussed, and mutually adopted, and such as he was a party to I have presented intact. The different paragraphs show for themselves whether the work of one or both of us; and in some parts written since his death I have endeavored to bear in mind his views as expressed to me, and to modify or change my own accordingly, where a difference existed. To a certain extent, therefore, the report may be considered the joint work of the two commissioners.

Throughout this report it will be seen that your commissioner advocates neither the inhuman idea of continued military subjugation, indiscriminate slaughter, and extermination, nor the impracticable project of governing by moral suasion alone the tribes he visited, but that a middle ground is taken. I regard the Indian of the restless, roving, mounted tribes, very much as a wild horse, which it is desired to bring into subjection, and would treat him in the same way. First he must be brought within some inclosure, outlived if possible, but driven in if necessary, without injury. Then apply the Rarey method, convince him by force, but without bodily harm, of the ability to perfectly control him, and thereafter manage him by firmness coupled with uniform kindness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. ALVORD.

The Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Department of the Interior, Washington.

F.

Report of Brigadier General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., of his first visit as commissioner to the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, with papers accompanying.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Having now returned from Arizona, I have the honor to make my report and recommendations, in accordance with the instructions given me by the Secretary of War, the President, and yourself.

In order to avoid extending my report, I will simply attach my instructions, without incorporating them in the body of it. They were, as you remember, substantially as follows:

1st. One order from the Secretary of War, directing me to report to you for instructions, dated March 2, 1872; also another, March 6, 1872, directing me to proceed without delay to the Department of Arizona, to execute your instructions, then to return to this city.

2d. A letter from the President to General Schofield, commanding the military division of the Pacific, a copy of which was furnished me for my information. This letter declared the anxiety of the President and of the public to avoid Indian hostilities, and that the policy to civilize and elevate the Indians should prove successful. This letter shows that I was to study the condition of Indian affairs, and suggest means for the accomplishment of the end aimed at. It did not propose that I was to interfere with military movements, ordered by proper authority. Indians that would not put themselves under the restraints required, must be forced to do so, even to the extent of making war upon them, till they submit to measures that will insure security to the white settlers of the Territories. Protection by military force to be to all. Also the letter of the Hon. Secretary of War to General Schofield, explaining the reasons for sending me, with full powers, from the Department of the Interior, to make a renewed effort for peace, and asking for me the necessary aid and protection. I

was to endeavor to enlist the favor of the citizens of the Territories in behalf of the policy of the Government, to reach the Indians themselves and to act in immediate concert with General Crook, the department commander. For further details of this letter, please see copy in the Appendix.

3d. Your own instructions, dated February 29, 1872, upon all points substantially as follows:

To proceed to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and to take such action as, in my judgment, should be deemed best for the purpose of preserving peace with the Indians in those Territories. Then follows an expression of the desire of the Administration, that the Indians be brought and settled permanently upon reservations; that the practices of injustice and cruelty toward the whites cease; the whites be induced, if possible, to treat the Indians with humanity, justice, and forbearance; that the military authorities be impressed with the necessity of inducing both whites and Indians to conform to the wishes of the Government. I was also informed of the reports made by the previous special commissioner, and the approval of those reports by the President and Secretary of War, and the issuance of the necessary instructions to the officers of the Army interested. In your recapitulation the influences of education are promised to the Indians, as well as full protection and assistance as long as they comply with the requirements of the Government.

Subsequent instructions, dated March 7, 1872, required me to confer frequently and fully with General Crook and other military officers, and co-operate with them so far as practicable. You gave me a copy of the letters of Generals Meigs and Walker, with reference to the Yuma Indians, and gave me confidential instructions in a communication dated March 7, 1872:

I. With regard to officers and agents of the Military Department.

II. To inquire into the condition and wants of the Yuma Indians; to do and recommend what was necessary respecting them.

III. To bring back as many of the chiefs of the warlike tribes as possible, that they might be impressed with the disposition of the Government for peace.

IV. To obtain all the information I could as to the practicability of locating Indians outside of Arizona, and as to the place where they had best be taken.

I do not, of course, publish literally my confidential instructions, verbal and written. I proceeded at once to carry out the letter and spirit of the foregoing instructions.

By your permission, I took with me Mr. E. P. Smith, your agent for Minnesota, and Captain M. C. Wilkinson, my aid-de-camp. We left Washington the 7th of March, and reached San Francisco Saturday, March 17. Monday morning I visited General J. M. Schofield, who commands the military division which embraces Arizona. He had already received the communications of the President and Secretary of War, to which I have referred. He conversed with me freely and fully with regard to Arizona affairs, and exhibited his usual desire to do his whole duty. He showed me all the orders he had received and issued; said the steamer *Now Berno* would leave the ensuing Thursday, going to the Territory by way of the Colorado River; that Paymaster C. J. Sprague and his own inspector-general, Colonel Roger Jones, would go that way and be of service to me in my mission. I could get into the Territory by a quicker route, but could not so easily carry out my instructions as to go by the *Now Berno*, so as to see the Indians along the river, especially the Yumas, and confer with the citizens of Arizona City. General Schofield had apprised General George Crook, the department commander, of my coming and my instructions, and, as Mrs. General Crook went this way, I supposed we should surely meet him at Fort Yuma, but the dispatches did not get to him in season.

We left San Francisco the 21st of March, and arrived at Port Isabel, near the mouth of the Colorado, the 31st. I went ashore at Isabel, where the transportation company has some repair-shops, and saw quite a number of the Cocopahs. Two of these people were with us on the *Now Berno*, from San Francisco. From them I obtained much information concerning the habits and condition of their people. This tribe is scattered all along the river from its mouth to the vicinity of Fort Yuma. They are now friendly to us, quick to learn, apparently very poor; the men wearing little or no clothing except the usual belt and support. Their women are covered from the waist down, having on a thick skirt made of strips of bark or other material.

The ladies at Isabel spoke highly of two little girls we saw there, probably about ten and fourteen years of age; but others told us they were already debased by the fearful crime that so often precedes and defeats our civilization, and which has already carried disease and degradation to large numbers of this tribe.

These Indians are easily taught. They work well for the company in cutting and bringing wood to the steamers, and also on the boats and barges in loading and unloading stones of all kinds. They number neatly eight hundred. No considerable portion of them are in Arizona, yet they are along a river upon which our supplies for this Territory are transported; a muddy, crooked, changing stream, exceedingly difficult of navigation, even with steamboats and barges, so that often for days our supplies are exposed. Should these people become unfriendly we should be helpless to prevent

miscchief. Their connection with us is much the same as that of the Yuma Indians, of whom I will report more at length, and their needs are the same. I do not know that the Government could directly do anything for them, yet I would urge upon that Educational and Missionary Society that nominates the agents, teachers, and employes for Arizona, to look at this tribe and see what a large and needy field there is here for every kind of instruction. (See Appendix, communication to Secretary Delano, dated April 4, 1872.)

Friday, April 6th, still found us twenty miles below Fort Yuma. We would get over one sand-bar, only to run hard upon another. Colonel J. G. C. Lee, the quartermaster at Yuma depot, sent wagons for us at my request, and by dark of this day we were welcomed at his house.

Arizona City is quite a busy town of some thirty-five hundred inhabitants; through it pass stores for the troops and people of the Territory. I was hardly there when I received friendly calls from the people, and a request from the editor of the Arizona Sentinel to permit him to publish my views on certain points which he presented. I did so, and, as you requested, met the people in public assembly and addressed them. I found that the citizens felt as though *their* side had not been properly presented to you and the President; that the Indians had committed depredations, and had taken the lives of their friends all along their routes of travel, and that all the sympathy was given to the Indians, while they were more especially a part of us, and neglected.

When I read your instructions and the President's letter, and assured them of an earnest desire on the part of the Government and people of the country to give them protection, sympathy, and aid, they met me with great cordiality and frankness. I could find nowhere in this place any disposition to oppose actively the efforts the Government is making in behalf of the Indians. There prevails, I know, the usual want of faith, that we very often find on our frontiers, in the possibility of success in the work of education, when applied to the African, the Chinese, or Indian. The people judge that the imbecility they notice will prevent the acquirement of instruction, whereas it requires instruction to remove the imbecility. Strong faith in the possibility of success is always necessary to teachers who are breaking up new ground. You notice the fruit of this want of faith in Arizona City. A large number of Yuma Indians, of both sexes, are to be met daily in the streets and on the banks of the river. These are idle, careless, ignorant, and often debased by whisky and licentiousness, and though there are many Americans, and they have started a school for the children of the citizens, there is no school, no Sunday-school, no church, no instruction for the Indian, so that each generation gravitates to a lower level than the preceding.

Monday, the 8th, we went to the camp of Pasqual, the old Yuma chief. He is an old man, tall and slender, with much dignity of deportment. Though now very thin in flesh, and in much pain from sickness, he exhibits considerable ability, and has still great influence with his tribe. The description of this people is about the same as that of the Cocopahs. They show more spirit, seem quick-witted, laugh heartily, but numbers of them have evidently been poisoned, all through, with the vices and habits of worthless white men. They were conquered by our troops some twenty-five years ago, and a peace was established, as they claim, with conditions upon both sides, fulfilled faithfully by them but not by us.

The interview was provided for by Pasqual in front of his house, (a close hut without windows, floor, or furniture,) under a brush awning, by spreading blankets on the ground, placing benches for our party, and opposite, seats for himself and his principal men on his right. He wished me to remain to see all his captives, for several could not be brought in on my short notice; but finding I could not remain, repeated his requests and statements, much as he had done to General Meigs previously. (See General Meigs's letter in Appendix A.)

As Dr. H. Bendell, the superintendent, had evidently not received the instructions from the Commissioner, General Walker, to supply these Indians, and as the season of greatest need was already upon them, I thought it better to issue axes, shovels, planting-hoes, and a limited quantity of clothing and food at once, rather than to make a promise to be fulfilled by another. I arranged with the Government contractor at Arizona City to fill the requisition, the details of which are in the accompanying communication, marked A. I also conferred upon Captain A. B. McDowen, Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Yuma, the authority of an Indian agent. His authority is to extend to the Cocopahs within the United States, the Yumas, the Chemmaves, and other Indian bands along the river, not to exceed one hundred and twenty miles above Fort Yuma. (See Appendix, communications marked B, C, and D.) I do not recommend the retention of a military agent, permanently. It will unify and simplify this work of your Department to give the supervision of all these Indians to the Indian agent in charge of the Colorado reservation, with instructions to visit them frequently, to provide for them in the years of extreme need, when the prolonged drought, or other cause, prevents them from planting. He can encourage them to work and press continually upon his society for help in the way of schools. By a little pains-taking, many Indians, more especially the children, can be rescued from their present perilous

and degraded condition. Some cases of cruelty to Indians by employes along the river and in the city were officially reported to me. It is the old story, where rough men, like the quondam overseer, have a little authority over others. The Indians are tugging away at a heavy burden. They do not move quickly enough to suit the overseer, so he knocks down one after another, accompanying his blows with a profusion of oaths.

A young man is severely whipped with a raw hide on charge of theft without trial or condemnation by court or magistrate.

After learning the facts on both sides in the latter case, and hearing Pasqual say that he did not care for the punishment if any of his young men would cross the river and do mischief, I thought it better to take no further official steps. I speak of these things here to call attention to the necessity of some careful legislation, that every man, whether citizen or Indian, may have proper, speedy, and clearly defined remedies under the law.

From Arizona City we went to Camp McDowell, a four-company post, under the command of Major (late General) E. A. Carr. General Crook had been there, and left again for Prescott, hearing that I had gone thither another way. Major Carr promptly sent messengers for me, and accompanied me the next day to meet General Crook, thirteen miles from McDowell. General Crook had turned back, and we rode side by side all the way to McDowell. I wrote my impression of him, so highly favorable, and of the other officers, in letters to the President, General Schofield, and yourself. (See Appendix E, F, and G.) I said in one of them: "I find General Crook very candid and evidently desirous to execute the orders he receives with discretion and fidelity." Again: "General Crook disclaims emphatically being an extreme war man. I believe he fully agrees with me, and you know what that means." The Indians (Mohave and Tonto Apaches,) numbering between three and four hundred, had left this reservation. I never could fully ascertain the reasons of their leaving. Their situation was not altogether pleasant at McDowell; their camp was close to the post, and contracted; they had no facilities for planting, none for gathering mesquite; they wanted to go to the Tonto Basin, near Fort Reno; their rations were inadequate, and some instances of whippings by the soldiers were told me by Major Carr and his officers; where one Indian had interfered with the water-cart, and another had helped himself to the horses' provender. I here recommended to General Schofield to increase the ration for those who remained on the reservations to the amount issued to the Sioux. He did so, and I now think the ration sufficient. Major Carr detailed Lieutenant Volkmar and twelve men to scout for me, and endeavor to communicate with these Tontos, but after scouring the country forty miles eastward, no trace of them could be found. Afterward I discovered my mistake in accepting a guide for this party who was not a truthful man and much hated by the Indians. Often the guides, or interpreters, are very venal and corrupt, and tell whatever story they please to the Indians. These Indians sent a delegation to me subsequently at Camp Grant. An extract from my letter to yourself gives you my feelings at this time respecting the peculiarities of the situation: "It will require constant effort to get in the Indians, &c., belonging to hostile tribes, and unremitting activity by the troops, in the worst kind of country, to secure those who are badly disposed; to protect citizens and supplies. The supply of water is very uncertain on all new routes where scouting parties must go to follow up those who commit depredations, yet the case of Arizona is not so hopeless as I feared."

General Crook left for Prescott and I for Camp Grant. He sent two members of his staff to represent him, and to aid me in the execution of my instructions: Lieutenant W. P. Ross and Lieutenant J. G. Bourke. These young gentlemen accompanied me and gave me full information respecting the depredations and murders by the Indians in the Territory; in fact, every day's route has its severe history. The Indians and their friends tell their tales of treachery and bloodshed against the citizens. Taken together, these stories, constantly repeated, make one shudder, and hope and pray that all parties may cease fighting, and make permanent peace.

After a tedious ride of over one hundred miles, we are at Camp Grant, April 22. Dr. Bendell, your superintendent, had met me at McDowell, and at my request joined our party and proceeded with us through the Territory. Rumors that all the Indians had left the reservations reached us at Florence, but we found the rumor false, and that nearly one thousand were receiving rations. Your agent, Mr. E. C. Jacobs, had arrived. After the relief of Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, Third Cavalry, Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, commanding the post, had taken charge, and by his assiduity and good sense kept the Indians from leaving the reservation; for they also seemed to have had upon them the chronic dissatisfaction. Whitman's arrest and removal, that they did not understand, the inadequate rations, the daily issue attempted, and many other things seemed at the bottom of it. Considering all the circumstances, and with the advice of Major Crittenden, I asked that Lieutenant Whitman be temporarily ordered to Grant, from Fort Crittenden. This was done. I delayed my conference with the Apaches till he should come, in order to gain the strongest possible power with them. The "Camp Grant massacre," which was so familiar to the public

a year ago by the visit and report of my predecessor, occurred about five miles from the military post.

The 24th I visited the grounds, with several Apaches. They showed us the bones of their dead, now exposed; the camp utensils; the clothing and blankets strown around; also the bundles of hay the women were bringing in. The scene after the massacre can easily be depicted from this point, where Whitman went out to meet the Indians, when they could not drink the coffee nor eat the food he brought them for their crying. The Indians said the strong influence he galved over them was due to his going to them in the hour of their sorrow, and showing them his sympathy; to the fact that he always seemed neither to fear nor to hate them, and that an old man of influence believed in him, one who died at the massacre; the one "who used to go out alone and talk with God all night."

The 25th of April I was again in the same vicinity, with Colonel Roger Jones and Major Crittenden, inspecting the country, with a view to find a better post on the Arivipa River, than the present one on the San Pedro.

We came upon an Indian family at their home; there were here men, women, and children. They brought a little girl, eight or nine years of age, to me, that had escaped with her life, but was sadly wounded under her ear and in her side. They no longer encamped in very large numbers, lest they might be surprised again.

There is a strong feeling in Arizona on the subject of this affair, and the people wonder that we cannot see more clearly the provocations they labored under, that induced certain leading men to do this deed. I certainly *did learn* the provocations, and do not forget them, yet under no circumstances whatever can the civilized world justify a deed like this; and I could not see the need of men attempting to do so publicly and in the press, when really only a few wicked men were engaged in it.

Friday, April 26, Lieutenant Whitman having come, the Indians were ready for a talk. At the agency building I heard them from 10 a. m. until nearly 3 p. m. As this council is important as preliminary to the other, I will here insert the points made by the Indians through Es-kim-en-zin, their chief.

First. They ask the return of those children that had been captured by the Americans, Mexicans, and Papagoes, at what is called the "Camp Grant massacre." They say twenty-nine were taken, and two escaped from their captors and found their way back, leaving twenty-seven gone. They had made peace, and were being cared for by us some twenty-five miles from the post of Camp Grant. My predecessor, Mr. Collyer, had, in the name of the President, promised the return of these children, but it had not been done.

Second. They asked that Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman be restored to them as agent and remain with them. Lieutenant Whitman, Dr. Rendell, and myself endeavored to show them the advantage of a permanent civil agent. Whitman said there were a thousand others, who could do as much or more for them than he. Still they pressed hard for him. Gratitude, affection, and superstition combined to render him the desirable advocate and friend.

Third. They wished to change their reservation on account of the prevailing sickness along that portion of the San Pedro River near Camp Grant, on account of its proximity to citizens who were annoyed by their presence, and to get where the supply of water was sure and the land good for cultivation.

Fourth. They reiterated an oft-expressed wish to enter into formal relations of peace with the Indians in the Territory with whom they had been at war. They embraced all under the term "Papagoes." What they had complained of with regard to rations I had already remedied. I engaged to do what I could to bring back the children, but from the nature of their formal preliminary conditions, I saw that it would require time, so that I appointed another conference to be held in twenty-five days, (on the 21st of May.) I had already written Governor Safford, in answer to a kind letter from him, accepting his hospitality, and asking him to help me in procuring the return of the children, who were still in Arizona. After this formal talk with the Indians, in addition to information that I obtained through Mr. E. P. Smith, who staid night and day among the Indians at the agency building, through Captain Wilkinson and others, I became convinced of their determination to stay on the reservation and keep their engagements. Their chief speaker, Es-kim-en-zin, was disappointed and vexed, that one who claimed so much authority as I should not act on the spot, especially with regard to Whitman, yet I deemed it wise to make no promises then.

We proceeded immediately to Tucson, where we were received in the kindest manner by the governor, the district-attorney, the surveyor-general, and other citizens.

The governor and district-attorney promised hearty co-operation in recovering the children. When we came to find them in the families of Mexicans who had purchased them from their captors, the case was embarrassed. One excellent family had a little girl to whom they were all attached; the head of the family was a leading citizen, much respected. He plead for the child with tears; asked if there were no parents, if he might keep the little girl. I said substantially that he would have to take the child to Camp Grant, or others would follow his example; that, undoubtedly, I could arrange

with the Indians in such a case, if there were no parents, for the little girl to remain where she was so well cared for. In this I was simply mistaken. I failed to make the arrangement. This gentleman, too, spoke and understood English imperfectly. The district-attorney was my interpreter, and, I think, did not, at this time, misunderstand me, for he went further than the governor or myself, and recommended the use of force, having it ready for use in case mild measures failed to secure the children.

The governor has been an earnest, self-denying worker, as his large public schools and other enterprises show. The citizens, American and Mexican, have been marshaled into the line of improvement. You perceive in Tucson the warm beatings of the American heart. In public and private I meet the people; the prevailing feeling is the same as at Arizona City and elsewhere. "The President's way is a good one if it can be carried out." The Indians have left so many scars in almost every family; the news comes in from the south, from the Sonoita Valley, of the death of a well known man, and the wounding of his wife; news of depredations is of constant occurrence, so that the "if" is not to be wondered at. It is not said with any more emphasis than it was said in Minnesota a year ago.

The district-attorney writes that he has no faith in the peace that was made. I do not wonder that many say that, and I would not complain, were not that faith the very thing necessary to keep and promote the peace. The remedy is, that the Government continue to demonstrate that Indian human beings, *ceteris paribus*, are the same as any other human beings; governed and controlled by the same motives; regulated, developed, and civilized by physical power, self-interest, and love, properly applied; and, of course, as everybody knows, the last motive force is the strongest, and the first the weakest. Ten or a less number of Indians may do the whole mischief, yet Indians remotely settled and not speaking the same language, who are helping us with all their might, are blamed and distrusted.

This describes the condition of things as I found them in large portions of Arizona; hence my earnest desire to bring those well-disposed, but full of distrust and suspicion, together. I invited the governor and his friends to the Grant council.

Monday, April the 29th, we visited the Papagoes with your excellent agent, Dr. R. A. Wilbur. They had a few complaints to make about others taking their land from them. They desire schools for their children; seem industrious, and in about the same general condition as the Pimas as to customs, dress, and habits of living. They agreed to send peace-commissioners to the Grant council; they did not like to go the whole way, but finally consented.

The last interview before I left, April 30, was with a delegation of Mexican people, (our citizens,) who came to express their earnest loyalty to us and the work we have in hand.

By the evening of May 2 we had reached the Pima village. This portion of the Gila Valley, with its drifting sand, its almost continuous drought, the utter barrenness and desolate appearance of the whole region, except the narrow strip irrigated from the Gila, is familiar to you. The Pimas, with the small bands of the Maricopas, are estimated variously at from five to seven thousand. They are becoming quite restless in their present situation, and their difficulties are real. Citizens have taken out acquias above them; their water is running low from this cause and by the usual absorption of the sand, and no rain comes to their relief. Large numbers of them have gone over to the Salt River, (Rio Salado), where there is more abundant water. Here new troubles arise. Pima horses get upon a farm; they are taken up or shot; retaliation comes, a house is burned, and the Pimas, as a whole, are blamed. Horses taken upon the farms in this way have been sold to the Mexicans; the Pima owners do not acknowledge the Mexican title, but go and take back their horses. The bright spots with the Pimas are the undeveloped schools, small yet, but under the self-denying work of Mr. C. H. Cook, the teacher, and the warm-hearted support of your agent, Mr. Stout; these schools have been well planted. Mrs. Stout, the wife of the agent, has given gratuitous labor to this noble work, and is much loved by this tribe. Your own superintendent takes a warm interest in the Pimas, and has reported to you fully.

There are three solutions for the water problem proposed by the citizens, which I will name for your consideration:

First. To make an extension of the reservation to the vicinity of Adamsville, buying in the claims of settlers.

Second. To make an extension above Florence, taking in the two villages and all improvements.

Third. To take out two acquias, high up the river, one on each side, and keep them under a Government agent, who must see to a fair division of the water supply to all cultivators of land irrigated.

After looking the whole subject over I believe the first plan inadequate; the second would cost so much that it would be impossible to get the necessary appropriation, and it would be likely to prove detrimental to the interests of the citizens of the Territory to break up these villages and settlements, so that the strongest opposition to it would be met at the outset; and the last plan, I fear, is completely impracticable. No

considerable portion of the citizens are favorable to this proposition, and it would be too difficult of execution even with an honest and skillful agent. If water continues to fail here, I recommend that steps be taken to place the Pimas where there is plenty of wood, water, and good land. It can be done either inside or outside of Arizona. Your good agent, Mr. Stout, says the chiefs will go with him to inspect the Indian Country. If the new railroad goes through, it will simplify these removals.

I do not think it for the best interests of the citizens for six thousand or seven thousand Pimas, with their industries and products, to leave Arizona, and perhaps, therefore, the citizens will be willing to aid in a complete remedy by granting them new privileges on the Gila and Salt Rivers, sufficient to warrant their remaining.

I attach a report of Mr. J. H. Stout, and a petition of the Pima chiefs, to be allowed to go to the Indian Territory; also a dispatch. (See Appendixes marked H and I.)

I neglected to say that I left my *aid-de-camp*, Captain Wilkinson, at Tucson, to accompany the governor, who was going on an exploring expedition into the southern part of the Territory. I was urged by the people to go southward, but I had not the time, so that Captain Wilkinson went for me, and gives an interesting account of his expedition. (See Appendix marked J.)

Mr. E. P. Smith and I spent the Sabbath at Phoenix, a small and thriving village in the Salt River Valley. We met the people of Phoenix and East Phoenix with similar results as elsewhere. There was a larger proportion of Americans here than in any other place I had previously visited, and evidently more care for the eastern opinion of them. One man deprecated Wendell Phillips's declaration that they were no better than the Apaches. The majority declared your plan the true one.

Tuesday, May 6, found us at evening at the Date Creek reservation. Here Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebsstein, the agent, strongly aided and supported by the post commander, Colonel O'Heirne, having comprehended the real plan of the Government, has succeeded by unremitting effort in keeping the Indians on the reservation during their days of great discontent. Their planting-ground here is very limited, their clothing is poor, the small children completely naked, and their condition generally gave the impression of want and past suffering. The increase in the ration had made them quite contented. I could not help thinking how little you have done for human beings when you merely give them food.

The Indians here are mostly Mohave Apaches. Some Yuma Apaches and others are gathered here. The numbers altogether are eight or nine hundred. They represented their grievances and needs to me, in a formal interview, much as at the other places, and after we left them selected two young men to represent them in the Washington delegation. I was sorry Lieutenant Ebsstein had not sent one of the captains, but these delegates seemed to satisfy the Indians, and he let them come.

I recommend that these Indians be taken either to Verde or to the Colorado reservation, as soon as their recently planted crop is gathered; to Verde, if the superintendent succeeds in bringing back those who have left Verde to the reservation, or if not, to the Colorado.

From Date Creek we made Prescott in one day by crossing the mountain by trail. This trail-ride saves twenty miles of distance around through the valleys. I was glad to take it, for it gives a clearer idea of the difficulties under which any campaign against hostile Indians must be carried on in this country, so full of precipices, trackless deserts, and strongholds and hiding-places, that a very few marauders can elude capture by a superior force for a long time.

En route to Prescott, I had been hearing for several days of fresh attacks by parties of Indians upon travelers and ranches, for purposes of plunder, and was not surprised to learn from General Crook that the citizens were calling on him for help from different quarters.

I read official reports from Captain Mason and Lieutenant Michler that I have already sent you, which convinced me of the necessity of relieving General Crook from any restraint imposed upon him by my coming. I did so by a letter to him, dated the 9th of May, 1872. (See Appendix marked K.) An extract from my communication to you from Prescott shows what I tried to do there, to carry out your instructions, as follows:

"I addressed the people of Prescott on my mission. The largest building in the town was cleared and opened for the meeting. I found it full on my arrival, and was told that more than a hundred went away, unable to get in.

"The policy of the administration relative to Indians was fully set forth, and a free discussion ensued, in which plain statements were made on both sides. The utmost good-nature prevailed, and, in the main, substantial agreement as to the plan of reservation for Indians. No one objects to them, if they will keep the Indians in peace, but there is a very prevalent belief that the Indians cannot be trusted to stay on the reservations until they are afraid to go off, and they will not have this salutary fear until they have been thoroughly subdued by the military force. But I think there is a general disposition to give your plan a trial, at least. It gives me great pleasure to add that General Crook, who was present at the meeting, remarked that 'the effort

to civilize and elevate Indians on reservations by labor in agriculture, and by schools for the young, as set forth by Agent Smith and myself, were in entire accord with his observations and convictions."

To show the complete co-operation of General Crook with us, I insert the letters written at Prescott, bearing upon matters in your Department. (See Appendix marked L.) General Crook, Dr. Bendell, and myself left Prescott on the 14th of May, by trail, with a small escort. We had an excellent opportunity, during the four days' ride upon mules, to see something of the roughness of this country. We passed the house where two young men, who had taken out an acequia, had recently been killed by Indians since General Crook returned from McDowell, a month before. Sunday we spent the most of the day at Florence, where I met the people, as elsewhere.

Monday, the 20th, we reached Camp Grant. On this day many people of Tucson, Americans and Mexicans, accompanied by the governor and other officials, some nineteen Papagoes, chiefs and principal men, forty Pimas, and many Apaches, met at the crossing of the San Pedro. That night I noticed, for the first time, an attempt to disturb the kind relations between General Crook and myself, but his frankness, and God's help, prevented any rupture so desirable to a few bad men, who were bound there should be no peace concluded between the parties present; no restoration of the children, and consequently no single step toward the saving of bloodshed. I will not go through the details of this occasion and attempt to describe the perplexities and trials to which I was subjected, but simply record the results.

First, more than one thousand Apaches, who had been gradually gathered from their nomadic life upon this reservation, consisting of Ariviphas, Pinals, and a few Tontos, made a formal peace with those with whom they had been long at war, before which, meeting anywhere outside of a military post, they would fire upon each other, so that such an affair as that of "the massacre" was possible—a formal peace with the Papagoes, the Pimas, with the Mexican and American citizens. They not only feel that they are at peace with all, but pledge themselves to help General Crook find those who are incorrigible. All the others present took the same obligation, and it was universally agreed to subsequently at the White Mountain reservation.

The influence of these Indians is not confined to the reservation. Almost immediately after this council wild tribes began to send in to see if they could not be received, and I believe if your superintendent will follow up the work with assiduity, he may have the great majority of the Indians permanently on the reservations before six months. I do not recommend any cessation of hostilities on the part of General Crook toward those marauding parties who are infesting the country, but that, with a sufficient escort, the superintendent go to the Indians near Verde and near Reno and communicate with them. There are plenty at Grant and Apache and Date Creek who will help him look them up and explain to them what the Government wants them to do. It needs his personal communication to undecide those who may be well disposed. If General Crook makes a successful raid against any of the bad, then is the time also to be on hand to fix terms of permanent peace. A kind word to Meguill made a man of him; Palone was conquered by the kind relief of an officer in his sickness; so that it is not the blows alone that bring men to reason.

As to the conditions, or their wishes, which the Apaches desired me to comply with, the first, the restoration of the children: The citizens brought six of them, all we could find in Arizona; the rest are declared to be in Mexico. I did decide that these six should be restored to the Apaches, but the district attorney substantially appealed from this decision, so that I decided to place them at the agency building, under the charge of a good nurse and teacher, till the pleasure of the President should be made known concerning them. The next day after the council a father appeared and claimed two of them. They acknowledged him, but I had promised to entertain the appeal, and prevailed upon him to let them remain, though, as a father, he was entitled to them according to the admission of the district attorney himself. I endorsed, also, the promise of Mr. Collyer, to do all he could to get back the children who have been sold into Mexico.

The second point, the retention of Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman: I had explained that no one could take him from the jurisdiction of the court, and that he belonged to the Army, and that his regiment was not there. Es-kim-en-zin did not press this point, but contented himself with expressing the favorable opinion they entertained of him.

The third, a change of reservation: This I granted, abolishing the present one at Grant, and, connecting both sides of the Gila, made an addition to the White Mountain reservation, and called it the San Carlos division. The ground for the Indians now at Grant to cultivate is along the San Carlos and Gila, near their confluence. I may have taken in more territory southward than was needed; this you can cut off at any time after the removal of the Indians is effected, if you deem it wise to do so. The order is in the Appendix, marked N.

The fourth point operates upon our side, viz, the desire for peace with the Papa-

goes I have already spoken of. Some documents which explain themselves, drawn up at Camp Grant, I place in the Appendix, marked O.

The third day of the council was disturbed by the news of the disappearance of the guide and interpreter, Manuel. It was circulated all over the land that the Apaches had doubtless killed him, but after search he was found in Tucson. Some two hundred Tontos expressed a desire for peace, but as Delshe, their leader, did not come in, I made an appointment to meet them in eight days at Apache. I was in favor of taking Es-kin-en-zin to Washington, but he gave good reasons why he should stay with his people now. I had no one to go the evening before I was about to leave. About 9 p. m. I decided to try an experiment, and with a few gentlemen went out about six miles to the camp of the Indians. They received us very happily and kindly after the first surprise was over, made a seat for me by placing a blanket upon a log near the camp-fire; all gathered around, and we conversed for hours. They chose Santo and Concepcion to go and represent them in the Washington delegation. He, Santo, being Es-kin-en-zin's father-in-law, and one of the recognized chiefs, I believed it was wise for him to come. Concepcion, who has been so long with the Indians, Es-kin-en-zin thought, would do them good, and bring back a good report. All the Indians then agreed to Santo's coming, so that the story that he represents but few Indians is untrue.

After another ride of over a hundred miles, over the hardest trail we have found, we reach the Apache post, White Mountain reservation, the 29th of May. Major Dallas received me hospitably, and assured me that the story that had reached us that some eight hundred Indians had left the reservation was untrue. They had simply not appeared for rations on an issue-day. All hands seemed impatiently waiting for our coming. The next day was appointed for a general council. I found here little troubles had grown up between bands, and they were not very friendly to each other. There was considerable restlessness, but it was not difficult here to get all to come together and embrace each other, and enter upon terms of peace. All the captains gave the pledge as the Dato Creek and Camp Grant Indians had done, that they would not go on raids; that they would aid us in looking up the thieves and murderers; and they finally agreed that Megull and Pedro should represent some ten bands, and Eskel-ta-sa-la two, in the Washington delegation. A young chief, Polone, takes care of his own and Eskel-ta-sa-la's people during his absence. He wished to join Es-kin-en-zin on the lower part of the reservation, and, on the concurring advice of Major Dallas, I gave him the permission, after the agent at Camp Grant could be heard from. (For details see appendix marked P.)

We start for New Mexico Saturday, the 1st day of June. We now have our delegation complete: four Apache chiefs, the Apache interpreter, two young men chosen to represent the Dato Creek Indians, one Papago, and two Pimas, one of them (Antonito) being the son of the principal chief.

The journey through New Mexico was a long and tedious one. I gathered some information with reference to different Indian tribes. The Navajos were then quiet. The Utes were coming to the terms of peace demanded. Some difficulties were reported almost daily from the southwest and upon the Texan border. I learn that none have occurred since the council at Apache. I found that I could not stop with my delegation to give a careful inspection here, or be able to make a report satisfactory to myself, so that I concluded to leave New Mexico for another trip, if you should deem it best.

The papers reported that the Navajos had been suffering from hunger, but I understood from General Granger and your superintendent, Colonel Pope, that the trouble had been remedied.

We reached Santa Fé the 12th, and Washington the 22d of June, making twenty-two days from Camp Apache to Washington.

In conclusion I will simply recapitulate my suggestions and recommendations, which are based on your instructions.

I. With reference to the Yumas and other Indian tribes along the Colorado, from Ehrensburch to its mouth, 1st, I recommend that my official action while at Yuma, as set forth in my orders and instructions and in the issuing of supplies, be confirmed. I do not recommend the retention of a military agent permanently. It will unify and simplify this work of your Department to give the supervision of all these Indians to the Indian agent in charge of Colorado reservation, with instructions to visit them frequently, provide for them in the years of extreme need, when the prolonged drought or other cause prevents them from planting. He can encourage them to work, and press continually upon his society for help in the way of schools.

By a little painstaking many Indians, more especially the children, can be rescued from their present perilous and degraded condition. I call attention to the necessity of some careful legislation in behalf of the peaceful Indians outside of any reservation, that every man may have proper, speedy, and clearly defined protection under the law.

II. I recommend that my action at Camp Grant, as set forth in the official papers, be taken under careful consideration, and, if approved, formally confirmed. To call

especial attention to it, I repeat here the expressed wishes of the Camp Grant Indians:

1st. They ask the return of those children that had been captured by the Americans, Mexicans, and Papagoes, at what is called the "Camp Grant massacre." Six of those children have been returned to Camp Grant, and are in the custody of Mr. E. C. Jacobs, your agent, but are not yet delivered up to the Indians; the rest, twenty-one in number, are reported to be in Sonora, Mexico. I recommend the careful consideration of the whole question concerning these children, as to what disposition shall be made of the six at Grant, and that the necessary steps be taken to recover the remainder from Mexico. It should be remembered that these children were sold by their captors. I believe that no act of the Government could so much attach these people to it as the return of these captured children. My predecessor and myself have really pledged the faith of the Government to do this.

2d. They ask that Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman, Third Cavalry, be restored to them as agent, and remain with them. I believe that it will be better, taking all things into consideration, that this request be not granted. There has much partisan feeling sprung up on his account. There is no cordial feeling between him and the commanding general. In Arizona his moral character and habits are much assailed by his enemies, and his regiment is no longer there. His health is poor, and the climate of Arizona is injuring him; and his successor, Mr. Jacobs, is gradually gaining the confidence of the Indians, and was, at last accounts, doing well, with the prospect of securing the good will of both citizens and Indians.

3d. They wish to change their reservation on account of the prevailing sickness along that portion of the San Pedro River where they are located, near Camp Grant. I recommend that my action in granting this request be confirmed, and that, as soon as it can be practically settled, there be but one reservation there instead of two, the whole reservation to be called the White Mountain reservation, and, if you can give them a sub-agent, call his agency the San Carlos division. He would need for a while a one-company post in his vicinity. This company could be furnished from Apache Post, by details, relieving each other once in two months, or oftener.

4th. As the Indians requested, we succeeded in establishing formal peace relations between those at Camp Grant and the Papagoes, Pimas, and citizens. They engaged not only to go upon no more raids, but to help General Crook look up the "incorrigibly hostile." I recommend that the commanding general be allowed this assistance, and that such Indians as he may choose as guides be paid at the same rate as the soldiers who do the scouting.

5th. That the increase of rations be allowed for the present. When it is practicable to diminish the rations on account of the incoming crops, I recommend that it be done, taking care to give sufficient preliminary notice to prevent dissatisfaction.

III. I recommend that great pains be taken to set in operation immediately good schools on all the reservations. The benevolent or missionary society that nominates agents should use extraordinary exertions to begin this work at once at all points. The most self-sacrificing men and women who know how to teach are what is needed.

IV. With regard to the Mojave and Yuma Apaches, all at Dato Creek I would let remain there this season. If your superintendent succeeds in regathering those who have escaped from Camp Verde, I deem it wise to unite these with them, at the same time carefully revising and perfecting their tribal organizations, for with these Indians many a chief selected for war makes a poor hand at governing in times of peace. But, if your superintendent does not so succeed in gathering in the Mojave and other Indians at Verde, I recommend that they, the Dato Creek Indians, be induced, if possible, to go to the Colorado reservation.

V. With regard to the commanding general, I recommend that my order, relieving him from the operation of the telegram, which suspended hostilities against those who refuse to obey the orders of the Government, with a view to another strenuous effort for peace, be confirmed, and that his hands be strengthened by allowing him an additional number of mechanics and laborers, that the soldiers may be able to do the duty of soldiers. I think this will be better than additional force. While I would commend the most unremitting efforts in following up and punishing the depredaters and murderers, I believe the commanding general should have a large discretion. No one can do anything well, bound hand and foot by a multitude of specific orders, that may or may not apply to the situation. Knowing the eagerness of this administration for peace, General Crook will, if trusted with it, precede and follow all his active operations with judicious efforts to establish peace and save the effusion of blood. The great majority of officers now in Arizona have good habits, are ready for duty, and heartily endorse the President's peace plan. There are a few, who are under charges, who have brought dishonor upon the service. I hope the action of the courts and the recommendations of the Department commander will be promptly sustained. Strong drink and licentiousness are a positive hindrance anywhere to the proper performance of duty, but nowhere do more mischief than in Arizona. Therefore I commend General Crook warmly for his efforts to keep down these vices.

VI. With reference to your superintendent, I recommend that specific instructions be

given him concerning the different Apache tribes, that he may feel that they are all under his supervision as soon as they are come upon reservations; that he also be instructed to go to the Mojave Apaches, now near Camp Verde, and communicate with them freely, and besure that they fully understand the orders of the Government concerning them, for I have reason to believe that these Indians have been deceived. I saw a photograph of a number of them who had come in voluntarily, each treated to a ball and chain. It is evident from his letter in the appendix that General Crook did not intend this in taking them as "prisoners of war." Again I urge the necessity of your superintendent proceeding under proper escort to what is known as the Tonto Basin, as soon as possible, and there entering into negotiations with Delshé, and his Tonto Apaches, for they sent delegates to me, who seemed strongly disposed to make peace. I could not do it because of the absence of their leader. They failed to bring him to Apache, as I required, yet I would give them another opportunity. Concerting with General Crook, your superintendent can accomplish this without checking operations against the raiders. The relationship between the superintendent and the commanding general is a peculiar one. When there are hostile tribes to deal with, both cannot be in absolute authority. In Arizona I did not see any want of co-operation, and I merely call attention to the relationship, that it may be so settled that each may understand his responsibility.

VII. With regard to the Pimas and Maricopas, I call especial attention to the three methods mentioned in the body of my report for settling their difficulties concerning waters of the Gila. I recommend that the petition of their chiefs to visit and inspect the Indian Territory be granted. Should these Indians go there to settle, many other tribes, I think, could be induced to follow them. Whether they go or stay, their school facilities should be increased.

VIII. I earnestly approve the recommendations of your superintendent and your agent concerning the agency buildings and the school accommodations for the Papagoes. They are already sent to you in a separate report. The land that has been recognized so long as belonging to the Papagoes should be secured to them, so that the practice of squatting upon it may be effectually prevented.

IX. I recommend at this time that the articles asked for by the Apaches and other Indians now in Washington be granted, within reasonable bounds; that sample houses, that will not cost much, such as they put up at the frontier posts, be put up for a few chiefs in each tribe. This will be the proper step to secure them against their nomadic proclivities. Such other requests as they are making I will submit elsewhere.

With regard to New Mexico I will not make my suggestions and recommendations until I return from that Territory.

I have just heard from Camp Bowie, that there have been no depredations in that vicinity since we made peace in Arizona; yet I do not believe that what are called Cochise men, who report to nobody, consider themselves embraced in the terms of peace, into which so many of the Apaches have entered. I omitted to recommend that your superintendent and agents be allowed to purchase stores of the commissary. I saw myself that it consumed all the pay of one of your agents just to meet the expenses of his board.

Where transportation is so difficult and costly as in Arizona, surely the President can be induced to make an exception in favor of these faithful men, who cannot be induced to serve on the salary allowed by law, unless some such provision can be made for them. I wish to acknowledge with earnest emphasis the services of your agent, Mr. E. P. Smith, and my aid, Captain Wilkinson. They exhibited during this long and tedious effort at conciliation continued patience and unflinching energy.

I commend to you your superintendent for his fidelity to duty, his purity of character, and for the neatness and order of all his official work. You have devolved upon so young a man a large responsibility, which I trust he may execute to his own satisfaction and to your own.

With the feeling that I have worked hard to carry out your instructions, and an expression of regret that the work of peace is not so complete as you must desire it to be, but with an assurance that right methods have been inaugurated and some success attained, I here take occasion to thank you for your confidence and support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX A.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 29, 1872.

SIR: On the 21st July, 1871, Vincent Colyer, esq., secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, was directed to proceed to New Mexico and Arizona Territories to take

such action as, in his judgment, might be deemed wisest for locating the nomadic tribes of Indians in those Territories upon suitable reservations, bringing them under the control of the Indian Department, and supplying them with the necessary subsistence, clothing, and whatever else might be deemed necessary. He was invested with full powers, to be exercised according to his discretion, in carrying into effect the above objects, and was directed to report from time to time to the Secretary of the Interior his action and progress.

On pages from 32 to 86, inclusive, in the third annual report of the board of Indian commissioners, (see copy herewith,) will be found the reports made by Mr. Colyer upon these matters.

On the 7th of November, 1871, I, after receiving said reports, addressed to the President of the United States a communication, a copy of which will be found in volume of report above referred to, pp. 83, 84, wherein the policy of the Government in reference to the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico is distinctly set forth.

The policy was approved by the President and Secretary of War, and instructions were given, as I understand, to the officers of the War Department to carry out that policy in the treatment of said Indians, and to co-operate with the Department in so doing.

Circumstances have recently arisen creating apprehensions that hostilities may be renewed between the Indians and the military authorities, whereby the policy thus inaugurated is in danger of being defeated.

To prevent, if possible, the occurrence of such a result, and to maintain peace and secure the execution of the policy of the Government, as indicated in the letter to the President before referred to, you are hereby authorized and requested to proceed to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and there take such action as in your judgment may be deemed best for the purpose of preserving peace with the Indians in those Territories.

It is especially desired that such Indians be induced to settle and remain permanently upon reservations; that they cease entirely their nomadic habits and their practices of injustice and cruelty toward the whites; and that the whites be induced, if possible, to treat the Indians with humanity, justice, and forbearance; and that the military authorities be fully impressed with the necessity of inducing both whites and Indians to conform to the wishes of the Government as herein expressed.

The Department invests you with full power and a general discretion, to be exercised as your own good judgment may dictate, in carrying into effect its views in relation to these Indians; and you are requested to report, from time to time, to the Secretary of the Interior your progress and action under this authority.

You are further requested to consider the propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona to unite and accept a reservation further east, in the Territory of New Mexico, where they may be more readily reached by the efforts of the Government and of philanthropic citizens in the work of providing for their physical wants, and with a view to promoting their civilization.

The great object of the Government is, first, to preserve peace between the United States and these as well as all other tribes of Indians; second, to induce them to abandon their present habits of life and go upon permanent reservations and be placed under the influences of education and Christian civilization.

You will therefore spare no effort in your power to induce the Indians to conform to these wishes of the Government, assuring them of its full protection and assistance so long as they obey its wishes and comply with its requirements.

You will be authorized to employ a clerk, whose expenses and compensation will be paid by the Office of Indian Affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,

Secretary of the Interior.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1872.

GENERAL: Referring to the letter of instructions issued by this Department in relation to your mission to the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, I desire to call your attention to the following, additional thereto:

You will confer as frequently and fully with General Crook and other military officers as circumstances will permit, and co-operate with them as far as practicable, in executing the duties with which you are charged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,

Secretary.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Special Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

[Special Orders No. 53—Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 2, 1872.

1. Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will report in person, without delay, to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, for special service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official.

E. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Special Orders No. 56—Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 6, 1872.

1. Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, accompanied by First Lieutenant M. C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, *aid-de-camp*, will proceed without delay to the Department of Arizona to execute the instructions given General Howard by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, on completion of which they will return to their proper station in this city.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1872.

GENERAL: The anxiety felt by the public generally, and by myself in particular, that Indian hostilities should be avoided in the future, and a policy to civilize and clove the Indian prove successful, has induced the sending out of a commissioner to study the present condition of Indian affairs in Arizona, and, if possible, to suggest a means for accomplishing the end aimed at.

General Howard has been selected as the commissioner to visit that country. It is not proposed to interfere with any military movements ordered by proper authority. On the contrary, it is hoped that sympathy of views may be entertained between the commissioner and the officers under your command.

Indians who will not put themselves under the restraints required will have to be forced, even to the extent of making war upon them, to submit to measures that will insure security to the white settlers of the Territories.

It is not proposed that all the protection shall be to the Indians, but that, if they will submit to rules and limitations laid down for them, protection by military force shall be mutual.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division of the Pacific.

True copy.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Captain and Direct Colonel, *Aid-de-Camp*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 6, 1872.

Sir: The President of the United States has selected Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, as an agent under the Department of the Interior to visit Arizona, and in conference with the military authorities to use every endeavor to in-

duce the Indians there to yield to the "peace policy," which the Administration has been endeavoring to establish, and has in many cases already succeeded in establishing.

The President and Secretary of War are fully aware of the difficulties attending the proper conduct of military relations toward the Arizona tribes, and have given heed to the reports through your headquarters of the threatening attitude assumed by them. But the Secretary is greatly embarrassed by many circumstances, among the most prominent of which is the want of funds for conducting a war in a section of country where it would be unusually expensive, as in Arizona. While, therefore, he is entirely in accord with yourself and General Crook, in your plans and views, he assents to the policy of sending General Howard with full powers from the Department of the Interior to make a determined renewed effort to influence the Indians for their own good and that of the country. General Howard is not authorized to interfere with or control in any manner the military authorities. They will, of course, afford him all proper aid and protection. But his duty will be to endeavor to enlist the favor of the citizens of the Territory in behalf of the Government policy, as well as to reach the Indians themselves. It is expected he will give more deliberate attention to the matter and act more immediately in concert with General Crook than any agents who have heretofore visited Arizona.

The Secretary hopes you will discover from this explanation the motives which actuate the Administration, and the visit of General Howard, if unhappily productive of no other good, will serve to convince the people of Arizona that the Administration, while consistently pursuing its benevolent policy toward the Indians, is yet determined, to the extent of the ability which Congress places at its disposal, to restrain the savages from depredations upon the whites, while it will also discourage unjustifiable war upon the former by the latter.

General Howard is fully authorized to suggest any change in the locality of the reservations lately declared for the Indians, and is instructed to persuade them, if possible, to accept reservations further east, in New Mexico.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.,
Commanding Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to be in receipt, by reference from the Department, for early consideration and report, of a communication from General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, (referred by the Secretary of War,) dated the 11th ultimo, relative to the Yuma Indians, in Southeastern California, and suggesting that they be supplied with a few agricultural implements to enable them to plant and raise crops during the present year.

The suggestion of General Meigs is approved by this Office, and, should the Department have no objection, Superintendent Bendell will be instructed to purchase and issue to said Indians a limited quantity of hoes, rakes, spades, and hatchets or axes.

The communication of General Meigs is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

COLORADO RIVER, Arizona, April 4, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The troops and the citizens of Arizona depend mainly upon this river for the transportation of their supplies. This makes it important, as General Meigs has suggested, that the Indians along its banks remain friendly. From the mouth of the river to the vicinity of the Arizona line the only inhabitants of the country are about eight hundred Indians of the Cocopah tribe, five hundred of whom are in the valley along the river and three hundred farther back in the mountains.

Adjoining the Cocopahs on the north and extending to and above Yuma are the

11 I A

Yuma Indians. The languages of these two tribes are Coyote. Their custom, appearance, dress, and general condition are much the same; the Cocopahs, at present perhaps, being better supplied with the necessaries of life.

We had among the crew of the steamer upon the passage from San Francisco two Cocopah Indians, with whom, through their slight knowledge of English and such words in their language as I could acquire during the voyage, I opened communication. I also learned facts respecting these Indians from the agent and employes of the Colorado Navigation Company. They are entirely friendly with the whites, but are very low in the scale of intelligence. They live in huts, dress in the scantiest clothing, and cultivate but very little soil.

The Navigation Company has treated them kindly, and, operating upon them through their self-interest, has developed some disposition to industry. They cut all the wood required for fuel on the steamboats and carry it to the bank of the river. They are employed as crews on the boats, and work faithfully in loading and unloading the barges. The general theory of this coast, that fear is the best instrument in governing Indians, seems to be successfully disputed by the practice of this transportation company, showing, as it does, that the ordinary appeal to self-interest can be made as successfully with Indians as with any other people.

In morals they have had rough American teaching. Profanity and licentiousness have been taught even to children, so that little girls from eleven to fifteen years of age are degraded.

They need teaching in everything, and I believe would welcome with delight any aid and instruction to a better life.

Faithful teachers of both sexes, coming in love of the Master and His work, cannot fail to find here a missionary field entirely open, and certainly as promising as any ever found in the Micronesian Islands.

Of course I do not expect the Government to extend much if any aid to these Cocopahs, being found mainly without the limits of the United States, yet the interest we must have in keeping open our communication by this river is sufficient to justify us in calling the attention of some earnest missionary body to this inviting field.

The chief of the Cocopahs is Patunquawat, or, as named by the Americans and Indians, Captain Colorado. Further information concerning these Indians can be had from Captain J. C. Robinson, Port Isabella, mouth of the Colorado River, or from Captain Wilcox, Arizona City. These gentlemen are agents of the Colorado Navigation Company.

I expect to reach the Yumas to-morrow, and will send you a communication respecting them, according to instructions.

Very respectfully, &c.,

O. O. HOWARD,

Special Commissioner and Brigadier-General United States Army.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

YUMA DEPOT, ARIZONA CITY,
Arizona, February 11, 1872.

GENERAL: Since I have been waiting here for a steamboat, I have seen something of the tribe of Yumas, not much, but their situation is interesting, and a very small expenditure now may save so much hereafter, that I think it well to call attention to their condition at this time.

The number of Yumas is here estimated at under a thousand. They live, it is said, on the west side of the Colorado River, and therefore in California, and are separated by 100 miles of dry desert from the Pacific coast.

For two, and perhaps three seasons, there has been no rain, and the Colorado has failed to overflow the bottom-lands. Upon the cultivation of these low alluvial lands they depend for their food. In default of other vegetable food, they use the mesquite bean, and the three years of drought have made even this crop small. They were hostile when this post was first occupied by the United States, but after a year's war, being thoroughly whipped by General Heintzelman, they made a treaty, which old settlers here tell me has been faithfully kept for twenty years.

There are a few who work occasionally on the ferry and on the steamers of the Colorado Navigation Company. But the greater part of the young men appear to pass their time in idleness. They seem to be a merry, good-tempered people, and probably are connected in blood with the Pimas and other agricultural tribes of Arizona, rather than with the warlike Apaches. I see none carrying arms. They are nearly naked—no great hardship in this climate. Some help in the way of food for their present necessities, which are believed to be great, and in the way of agricultural implements or their future crops, would do much to ameliorate their unhappy condition.

They have only a few horses, if indeed any, and do not use plows. A few hoes, rakes, sickles, and spades, are probably all that they need for agriculture, and some hatchets and axes for wood-chopping.

As the whole tribe is expected not to exceed a thousand souls, a few only are needed. They must see the large quantities of commissary stores shipped from this place to feed hostile Apaches. Indeed, a few work in the depot and handle these stores intended for their own and our enemies.

Upon a tribe in distress from a great drought, friendly and faithful to their treaty for twenty years, willing to work, though unable to accumulate property, some aid would be well bestowed.

I am told here that the Indian agent lately at this place, now at Prescott, has no jurisdiction over these Indians, because they live in California. I learn also that Dr. Lauderdale, lately stationed at Fort Yuma, has made a particular study of the wants and condition and history of the Yumas, and could give reliable information as to their actual wants. He has lately been ordered east, and is within reach of the War Department.

The overflow hoped for this year is expected, if at all, in March, and if the Indian Department concludes to give these people any aid, it should be done in time for the planting, in its subsidence.

Though not numerous, there are enough of them, if they do break out, to interfere with the safe dispatch of supplies from this depot to the posts and troops in the Territory of Arizona.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General United States Army.

Hon. WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX B.

ARIZONA CITY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 8, 1872.

MESSRS: Please furnish 30 small axes, and, as you have no more on hand of that name, 235 large axes, at a price proportionately increased according to the cost of these axes. Also, 104 long-handled or short-handled shovels, according to the option of the agent. Also, 300 planters' hoes. Forward your bill to the superintendent of Indian Bureau for Arizona, and it will be paid in the usual manner.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

WM. B. HOOPER & Co.,
Contractors for Indian Supplies for Arizona.

ARIZONA CITY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 7, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at this place late Friday night, 5th instant, having abandoned the steamboat fast on a sand-bar, twenty-five miles below here.

I have met a portion of the Yumas, and have arranged to supply their immediate necessities by the issue of 150 axes, 50 shovels, and a limited quantity of clothing.

Superintendent Bendell evidently has not received the instructions from Commissioner Walker to supply these Indians. As the planting-season is upon them, I have decided to make the issue at once and report to Superintendent Bendell.

The post commander at Yuma Depot, Captain A. B. McGowan, of the Twelfth Infantry, subject to approval of depot commander, will take temporary charge of these Indians, and give them such assistance as can be afforded them until an agent is sent.

Respecting this agency and others, I shall take occasion to report again after visiting other posts and reservations.

I leave on Tuesday, by the first boat up the river, as far as Ehrenburgh, one hundred and twenty miles, where I hope to meet General Crook. If I do not find him there, I shall proceed by wagon to his headquarters at Prescott.

I inclose herewith a slip containing, in substance, the report of an interview with the editor of the Arizona Sentinel. A more exact statement in the introduction would

be that the editor formally invited me to come to his office, because he was unable to call upon me.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Special Commissioner.
Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX C.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA, April 8, 1872.

CAPTAIN: Subject to the approval of the department commander, I hereby confer upon you the authority of an Indian agent for the Yuma Indians, the Cocopahs, within the United States, and any tribe along the River Colorado, above Fort Yuma, not to exceed one hundred and twenty miles, for the purpose of giving them such supplies as the Indian Bureau may from time to time authorize. You are authorized to issue flour, coffee, and sugar in small quantities, at your discretion, as the pressing wants of these friendly Indians may demand, and account for the same to the Indian Bureau until a successor shall be appointed to relieve you. I will report this action to the general commanding the department, and to the superintendent of Indian affairs.

For special issue to Pascual and his tribe you are authorized to draw upon requisition, upon the contractor for Indian supplies at Arizona City, the following articles: One hundred and fifty axes, and fifty shovels.

To Tabara, for his company: ten axes and three shovels.

To Tomas and his men: two shovels and five axes.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General United States Army, Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.
Captain A. B. MacGOWAN,
Twelfth Infantry, United States Army.

APPENDIX D.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA, April 9, 1872.

Captain A. B. MacGOWAN,
Acting Indian Agent and Captain:

You will please draw upon requisition from the contractor for Indian supplies such seed as corn, beans, wheat, and garden-seeds as may be needed for this year's planting by the Yumas and Chemueves, and issue the same. Also, fifty axes and twenty-five shovels for the Chemueves. And for all the tribes named in your letter of appointment purchase hoes, not to exceed three hundred, and account for the same to the Indian Bureau.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Special Commissioner Indian Bureau.

APPENDIX E.

CAMP McDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR: After a satisfactory interview with General Crook, I have thought it advisable to write you directly. I am fully satisfied that General Crook has no other desire than to carry out your views, as expressed in the letter I have from you to General Schofield.

He is industrious, asks for no more force, believes in punishing the guilty, but is far from being sanguinary in his purposes or practice. I would ask for no better officer to work with me in carrying out what I understand to be your Indian policy. It is a difficult task to prevent thieving and murder here; to establish peace and preserve it. The officers and soldiers appear very well at this post.

The Indians have left here, taking with them some horses. They have offered to come in again on conditions, and I am in hopes that they may be brought in or sent to the reservations proper. I am carefully studying this field, and may think differently, but my impression now is that Army, and citizens, and friendly Indians can be brought to co-operate in bringing the nomadic tribes upon the reservations already established, or to punish those who will not behave.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, &c., U. S. A., Special Commissioner.
General U. S. GRANT,
President United States.

A true copy:

M. C. WILKINSON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

APPENDIX F.

CAMP McDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 18, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: Colonel Jones has kept you pretty well informed of my whereabouts and doings since reaching this Territory. I am convinced already, after careful inquiry, that it will be better to increase the ration issued to the Indian who accepts the terms laid down by the Government and remains peacefully on his reservation.

The reservation at McDowell was not intended to be the permanent home of the Indians. It is too near their old foes, the Pimas and Maricopas, and too limited for the freedom of movement natural to wandering tribes. Now, if in addition to this restraint and confinement, their subsistence is insufficient, it is impossible to keep them contentedly upon their reservation. I doubt yet if the Indians left this post with any hostile intent. The Indians gathered here were of three different bands of Apaches: the Tontos, the Pinals, and the Mojave Apaches. This shows that there was no single organization of the Indians.

Delsay, chief of the Tontos, wanted to go to Fort Reno, and promised to keep the peace if he could be put on a reservation at that point. This is the country where he formerly roamed, and Fort Reno is the post where an Army surgeon attempted to kill Delsay, first by poison and afterward by shooting him.

Chiquito is chief of the Pinals who were here. Dr. Bendell, Indian superintendent, just in from Camp Grant, reports Chiquito now at that place. He had a conversation with him there. These facts seem to indicate that the Indians have left the reservation more from dissatisfaction than from a desire to enter upon hostilities. I recommend that the rations furnished by the Indian Bureau to the Sioux be allowed for these reservations, viz: 1½ pounds beef on the block, or 3 pounds on the hoof; ½ pound flour; ¼ pound corn; 2 pounds coffee; 4 pounds sugar; 1 pound salt, and 1 pound soap for every 100 rations; the ration to be for every man, woman, and child. Under the authority vested in me by the Interior Department, I assume the responsibility of authorizing the increase of rations to this extent, at the expense of the Indian Bureau.

Respecting the stampede of Indians from this post, I have learned that ten days after the Indians left they sent back a delegation, expressing the desire of the Tontos to return. They were told that they must bring back the four horses that were stolen when they left, or, if not able to do that, give up the thieving. They replied that it was the Mojave Apaches who had stolen the horses, and went away without accepting the conditions of return.

After a very satisfactory interview with General Crook, on the 15th instant, I made request for an escort to accompany a guide and interpreter to these Indians. Lieutenant Valkmar and twelve men were furnished by General Carr, and they have scouted the country, where any Indians were likely to be found, forty miles, and report no trace of them to be seen. My object was to hold an interview with the chiefs of the band that belonged here and learn their reason for leaving the reservation.

I incline to the opinion that many of them have gone to Camp Grant, where I hope to communicate with them. Camps McDowell and Verde are the only reservations which the Indians have left.

Considerable thieving is reported in the up-country, but when you get on the ground the situation does not seem so bad as from a distance, and I believe that an earnest and persistent effort on the part of the Army will result in carrying out the wishes of the President to bring the Indians upon established reservations. Some bad Indians will doubtless have to be seized and punished.

I find General Crook very candid and evidently desirous to execute the orders he receives with discretion and fidelity. Most certainly articles in the press and telegrams

from Arizona have not done him justice. He leaves two staff officers to accompany me to Camp Grant and Tucson, visiting the Papagos and Pimas on our route, and return to Prescott, with instructions to do in his name whatever may be necessary to make my mission successful, while he himself returns to Prescott to await my return.

I inclose herewith, for your information, copies of letters which I have addressed to the President and Secretary of the Interior. Please consider them as confidential unless they are published from Washington. You will see from them what I think of the troops and officers in this vicinity. I hope to make the circuit, that will bring me to Prescott, in about twenty days.

Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Special Commissioner, &c.

Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Commanding Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

P. S.—Please issue an order establishing the Indian ration in accordance with my recommendation, putting the responsibility upon me.

APPENDIX G.

FORT McDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,

April 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have just sent a dispatch to General Walker, Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, and written a letter to the President, a copy of which I inclose. I can make no full report at present, but my impressions now are that the truth lies between the extreme peace and the extreme war men. It will require constant effort to get in the Indians belonging to hostile tribes, and unremitting activity on the part of the troops, in the worst kind of a country, to secure those who are badly disposed, to protect citizens and supplies. The supply of water is very uncertain on all new routes where scouting parties must go to follow up those who commit depredations. Yet the case of Arizona is not so hopeless as I feared. General Crook and his officers seem prompt to supply information, to send escorts through dangerous country, and to help in every possible way to bring to pass what you desire. I will advise you further about your agents after I have thoroughly studied the problem of Indian affairs in this unique land of Arizona.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General U. S. A., Special Commissioner, &c.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,

Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX H.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,

Gila River Reservation, Arizona Territory, May 11, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in putting into your hands the inclosed paper, an expression of the chiefs of the Indians under my charge, relative to their wish of visiting the Indian Territory, with a possible view of ultimately asking the Government to remove them there.

Many things occurring since my residence with these people have firmly settled me into the conviction that they cannot live here many years longer and remain self-sustaining. Believing that should they ever become dependent, it would be the death-knell of all that is best and noblest in them, and that the question of their destiny turns upon the adoption of the Indian Territory as their future home, I would ask a continuance of the interest you have so kindly shown in their behalf, and that at your earliest convenience you will bring the subject to the notice of the President and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, with your recommendations to a favorable consideration of the request of these people, which is so timely and reasonable.

Believe me, general, your obedient servant,

J. H. STOUT,

United States Special Indian Agent.

General O. O. HOWARD,

United States Special Indian Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

A true copy:

J. A. SLADEN,

Brevet Captain, United States Army.

Report of a council held by the chiefs and head-men of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, at the United States Indian agency, Gila River reservation, Arizona Territory, on the 11th of May, 1872.

In reply to my question as to what they wanted to say, the council, through Antonio Azal, their head chief, said:

"We have come to talk to you about some of us going to see a new country. You have often told us that there was a place where the Great Father wanted to send all the Indians—a good land where there is always plenty of water, and where bad men will not be allowed to come among us. A few days ago the Father with one hand (meaning General Howard) told us that when he got to Washington he would try and get us permission to go with you to see the new country. Some of us were not here then, but we come to-day to talk about it. We all (the captains) would like to go with you and see this place, how we like it; but some of us are too old to travel far; but some of us have sons grown up who will be the chiefs when we die. We want a few of them to go. It is better for some old and some young to go. We want to know all about the new country. You say this new country is a good place, (meaning the Indian Territory,) and you say you have not been there; now how do you know it is a good place—if there is plenty of water there? We want water here very much. We need to have plenty of it. Before the Americans and Mexicans settled on our river above us we always had plenty of water; only once, about ten years ago, it did not rain any or snow up in the mountains, and it was a dry year. We always raised two crops a year, one of wheat and one of corn. Now since the Americans and Mexicans have moved on our land above us, and taken the water from our river (the Gila) to water their grain, we never raise but one crop, (wheat.) Some of us who live on the lower part of the land which you say is ours, (meaning their reservation,) do not get even enough to water our wheat, and much of it is even now lying down upon the ground dead. We cannot raise any beans, or pumpkins, or melons, or corn down there any more, because there is no water. Some of our families there will suffer this year if your captain (meaning the superintendent) does not give us something to eat. He promised us that if we would stay on our land, (the reservation,) and not leave, he would not let us suffer for things to eat. Some of us will stay as we promised him. Some of our men have gone to the Salt River Valley, where they are getting ready to plant corn. About three hundred of them have gone over there. We asked them not to go, but they said they had nothing to eat at home. We now hear that the white men living at Salt River say that our cattle and horses are eating up their grain, and they have killed some of our cattle, and have sold some of our horses. We have fields too, and some of their cattle and horses come and eat our wheat, and when we ask them to pay for what their cattle and horses eat they tell us to go home and mind our own business. It is not right for our cows or horses to eat their wheat, and if they will take them when they find them on their fields and pen them up until we pay for the damage, that will be right. But some of them have our cows that have been taken straight from our own land and did not eat their wheat, but when we go and ask them to give them up they say that they did eat the wheat, and they will not let them go until we pay for it. If we had plenty of water here our men would never go off from this land to plant. Eight hundred of our men are now living outside of this land, above us on the river. We learn that after their crops are got in the Americans are going to drive them back into this land. You say that land outside does not belong to us; we think it does. We have had farms there for many years. If we are driven back from there we do not know what we can do here, for there is not enough water for those of us who are living here now. If we were living where no bad people could get to us, it would be good for us. Both Americans and Mexicans are selling our men whisky. Many of our young men are getting to drink it very much, and some of our old ones too. We know that it is bad for us, but somehow it seems that some of our men cannot keep from drinking it. When they get drunk they act badly with our women; so do the other people. We would like to be where there are no bad Americans or Mexicans or Apaches. The Apaches have been at war with us for many years. We are afraid they will not make a good peace. A good peace would be a good thing, but if we were so far apart that we could never see each other it would be better. The Father with one hand told us that when Antonito and Louis came back we might go and see the new country. If it is as you say, we think we would like to live there. We would like to go and see it in time to get back before cold weather. We could go any time after harvest. We want to go with you, and we want you to be sure and bring us back, so that we can tell our people all about what we have seen. We want you to take Mr. Walker with us. He has lived near us for many years. He is a farmer and knows good land. We want him to interpret for us, and see the land. There are a good many captains here to-day, maybe more of us than you can take along with you to see the new country. If you cannot take us all, some of us will stay here and let the others go. When you want us to go send us word, and we will come here and go with you. You say you are going to send what we say to the Great Father on that paper.

That is right. If he could come here, he would see what we need. We would like to see him and tell him ourselves, but as he cannot come here, ask him to let us go and see the new country.

"ANTONIO-AZAI, *Head Chief,* his + mark.
 "KI-A-CHIN-KUM, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "JUAN-MANO, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "WY-NO-MI-VI-A-KUM, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "PACH-E-KO-CHA-E-KUM, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "SUA-MAS-KÖR-LI, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "KI-O-SOY, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "SA-PISE, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "SKOY-K-TAU-TAN-K, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "KU-VIL-KI-CHIN-KUM, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "SO-O-KETCHI, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "KAN-CHIL, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "CHI-RUM, *Chief,* his + mark.
 "PAT-I-VI-A-FOY, *Chief,* his + mark.

"Witness:
 "C. H. COOK, *Teacher.*"

The foregoing is a true account, in substance, of the proceedings of the council, and, as far as practicable, I have given it in the same words employed by the head chief. Very respectfully,

J. H. STOUT,
United States Special Indian Agent.

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain, United States Army.

A true copy:

APPENDIX I.

[Telegrams.]

PIMA VILLAGES, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
 May 3, 1872.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.:

Have appointed the 21st instant for my meeting at Camp Grant. Certain Apache, Papago, and Pima chiefs, governor and friends, will be present. Some of captured children will be returned. Some Indian outrages reported in upper country to-day. The citizens everywhere promise earnest co-operation in carrying out your plan. Am en route to Date Creek, Prescott, and Verde.

Indian schools here are fine; just what is needed with other tribes. Dr. Bendell will go with me to Washington to bring back Apache and other Indian captives.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner, &c.

APPENDIX J.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, Special Commissioner Indian Affairs:

I have the honor to state that, in seeking to carry out your wishes, I left Tucson, Arizona Territory, May 2, 1872, with Governor Safford, for the southern part of Arizona. You will remember the threefold object of my going: First, to join Governor Safford, who was provided with an escort of thirty men, in a scout after the Indians who had committed depredations in the valley of the Sonoita during your presence in the Territory; second, to visit, with the governor, the homes of the settlers, thus ascertaining their real condition; third, to report somewhat upon the character of the country.

Our trip occupied thirteen days, during which time we visited the scenes of the recent murders in the valley of the Sonoita, but were unable to come upon the depredators. The Gila deserts were forgotten as we journeyed through the valleys of the Santa Cruz, the San Pedro, the Sonoita, rich in soil and varieties of grasses; valleys settled quite thickly in close proximity to military posts.

In a ranch very near to the scene of the murder of the Mexican while herding in the latter valley, they point us to twelve bullet-holes recently bored through the adobe walls, with a suggestive reference to the bed in which they sleep. At Crittenden we called upon Mrs. Whitman, whose husband was killed in the valley just below this point. She is a frail-looking little body, not one whom you would select for a struggle with an Indian; yet, after having been twice speared, she managed to escape. She told her story, showed her wounds, drew a borrowed shawl over her shoulders, really an object of charity and pity; for they had left her neither husband, food, clothing, nor home. We found that her husband had been buried near his ranch, on the mesa overlooking his then green fields of barley. Happy day when these valleys shall be secure from these scenes of murder and violence!

In passing over the Huachuca Mountains we find several fresh Indian trails. A moonlight ride up the Santa Cruz Valley takes us past empty ranches, each one with its story of desolation.

During this exploration some handed for your inspection many specimens of ore, of unquestionable value, from mines once worked with success. Many times I am asked to bear you messages of good will and promises of hearty co-operation from the cabin-homes of the pioneers as I tell them of the work you were sent to accomplish, and your manifest progress in the settlement of the Indian question, using your own language. "Peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must; but settled it shall be."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. WILKINSON,
First Lieutenant, Third Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

APPENDIX K.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
 Prescott, Arizona Territory, May 9, 1872.

GENERAL: The object of telegram of 21st, to prevent collision as far as possible between the troops and the Indians, was to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make one more effort to settle all trouble peaceably. That effort has been made through me as the special commissioner. As robberies and murders still continue among the incurably hostile, those who are not on reservations, and who will not go upon reservations, there is no course left but to deal with them with vigor, according to your direction, until the murderers and robbers, and those who sympathize with them, whatever tribe they belong to, be made to feel the power of the Government to punish crimes. I will, in the name of the Secretaries of War and the Interior, who send me here with discretionary power, and in accordance with the spirit of the President's orders, relieve you from anything in said telegram that shall hinder this vigorous course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.
 General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department.

APPENDIX L.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
 Prescott, October 6, 1871.

SIR: Referring to the instructions given you by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, the commissioner of Indian affairs, to issue rations to Apache Mojave Indians, invited by him to come upon the reservation which he has declared, I am directed by the department commander to say that you will please cause such issues to be limited to one pound each of beef and corn, per capita, daily. The issues thus directed should properly be made every ten days, for the ensuing ten days; should only be made to Indians fully recognized as peaceable, care being taken not to feed and fight the same Indians, to avoid which, a full description of all drawing rations should be forwarded to these headquarters at once, and a species of muster made of them by the commanding officer, who will superintend the issues of the assistant commissary of subsistence on each issuing day.

Your command should be instructed, and the instructions rigidly enforced, not to allow or indulge in any familiarities with the Indians of either sex, for if such famili-

arities are allowed the Indians will soon hold the troops in contempt, and both Indians and soldiers will be demoralized thereby. A reserved and dignified politeness should be observed toward all their chief or head men, and no promises be made them but such as can be faithfully performed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Rev. Mr. SMITH,
Secretary, &c.

A. H. NICKERSON,
Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

Official copy respectfully furnished General Howard, commissioner.

These instructions were issued to all posts where Indians were to be fed, and, so far as they are not at variance with General Schofield's Order No. 10, are still in force.

A. H. NICKERSON,
Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, May 11, 1872.

PRESOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I send for your information a copy of a letter which I have addressed to General Crook. The increase of robbery and murder in the upper country by Indians who have not come upon reservations seems to require prompt action against certain hostile bands who are growing bold. I have thus taken the responsibility of relieving General Crook from the operation of the order which restrained active operations against the Indians during the special effort to bring them on reservations, because I believe the protection of life and property requires immediate and active work, and I do not think it will hinder, but rather hasten your reservation plan.

Very truly, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

PRESOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 10, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: I send herewith inclosed, for your information, a copy of my letter to General Crook. General Crook will go with me to Camp Grant, to be present at the council with the Apaches of that reservation, and such other bands of wild Indians as can be gathered there, together with chiefs and head-men of the Pimas and Maricopas and Papagoes.

Governor Safford and other civil officials of the Territory are expected to be present at the council on the 21st instant. I thank you for increasing the ration for Indians on reservations.

Truly, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner, &c.
Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division Pacific.

PRESOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith inclosed, for your information, a copy of letter which I have addressed to General Crook. Please sanction my action in the matter, if it meets your approval.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.
General W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

PRESOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 11, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: I find an error in copying the Sioux ration which I recommended to General Schofield for the Indians in Arizona. It should have been one and a half pounds of flour instead of one-half pound. I will write General Schofield immediately to this effect. If you will have the kindness to fix the amount at one pound each for men, women, and children, until General Schofield can be heard from, putting the responsibility on me, I will be greatly obliged.

Very truly, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department.

PRESOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 11, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: As you will soon commence the execution of the orders you have promulgated respecting Indians who have failed to come upon reservations, I would suggest a letter to each officer commanding a post where Indians are expected to come in, explaining and impressing upon them the earnest desire of the Administration to require Indians to go upon reservations, and to use every exertion to keep those already upon reservations from leaving, and to institute such measures as will prevent them from leaving without permission, also to use every effort, in the words of the President, "to civilize and elevate the Indians in their charge, or in charge of civil agents." I also suggest that an explanation of the term of "prisoners of war," as applied to Indians, be made. Many officers seem to have misunderstood the wish of the Government, and it is not unlikely that there are exceptional cases where Indians have not yet come upon reservations, because they have misunderstood what was required of them, and what they might expect from the Government. In such contingency, after applying to come in, the Indians might be instructed to wait until their case can be reported and your specific instructions received, as was done at Camp Grant. In brief, let the designs of the Secretary, which are approved by the President, and are set forth in my instructions, be clearly impressed upon the minds of all your officers, viz, to bring Indians upon reservations, and keep them there, and to work constantly towards their civilization, while, by military operations, the citizens are protected, and the incorrigibly hostile brought to submission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department of Arizona.

[Circular letter.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, May 13, 1872.

SIR: Pursuant to the wish of General O. O. Howard, special commissioner of Indian affairs in this department, and in view of active operations being resumed against incorrigibly hostile Indians, the department commander wishes to impress upon the minds of all the earnest desire of the Government to retain upon the reservations set apart for them all the Indians that are now or may hereafter be allowed upon them, under the restrictions and orders heretofore issued. To this end, officers will aid the duly authorized agents of the Government, by every means in their power, in their efforts to civilize and elevate the Indians under their charge, or that may come under the temporary charge of the officers of the Army.

Indians who desire to avail themselves of the privileges allowed under the provisions of General Orders No. 9, current series, from these headquarters, and surrender as prisoners of war, should be fully advised that the close surveillance and guard to which they will be subjected is for their own protection, and that, as soon as the tribes to which they belong resume friendly relations with the Government, so that they are no longer in danger of being killed as necessary to those who are still committing acts of hostility, they will be allowed the same privileges as those whose friendly relations are more fully established, and be protected therein.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. NICKERSON,
Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp ———, Arizona Territory.

APPENDIX N.

GILA RIVER, May 26, 1872.

GENERAL: The old Indian reservation of Camp Grant is hereby abolished. The White Mountain reservation is extended as follows: Commencing at its present south-east point (this point is the top of the Pinal Mountains, making the extreme western of the present White Mountain reservation) and running due south to the Gila, and along the Gila to a point ten miles below (west of) the mouth of San Pedro; then parallel with the general course of San Pedro to a point ten miles south of post Camp Grant; thence due east to a north and south line which embraces the old post of Camp Goodwin; thence due north to the southern boundary of the present White Mountain reservation. The whole new extension is hereby named the San Carlos Division.

The point I would select for military, say for one company, would be at the junction of the San Carlos with the Gila River; the west bank of the San Carlos seems to be the best. The agency building should be in that vicinity. This point would be reached by wagon-road from Apache in four days; from Goodwin in two; by wagons from Camp Grant, by trail, in two or three days; and about the same time from Apache by trail. I have sent this description to Agent Jacobs at Camp Grant. I will write you again from Apache, sending duplicate description.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

General GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of Arizona, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

APPENDIX O.

CAMP GRANT RESERVATION,
May 23, 1872.

Deeming it advisable to do all possible to secure and preserve friendly relations with the Apaches now here, I authorize Mr. E. C. Jacobs, the agent, to purchase and issue tobacco, not to exceed the rate of \$20 per month, for one thousand Indians; also, to purchase of the commissary department, or elsewhere, such articles of clothing and provision as may be needed for six orphan children, (Apaches,) and the woman in charge of them, (children brought back from capture and held by this Government till the pleasure of the President of the United States shall be made known concerning them.) Also ten bales of unbleached sheeting, for immediate use with the destitute Indians.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

CAMP GRANT RESERVATION, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 23, 1872.

If being an absolute necessity at this time for the Indian agent here, and his employes, with the public animals, to obtain supplies from the quartermaster's and commissary department of the Army, I therefore authorize the issue of said supplies, to be charged to the Indian Department or Bureau, and collected at Washington.

In accordance with instructions.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

CAMP GRANT, May 23, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have promised, and the Indians making peace have promised, to the general commanding this department, that when he commences active operations against the incorrigibly bad Indians who are committing murders and robberies, and who refuse and neglect to come in on reservations, that these Indians making peace will aid him and his soldiers in looking them up, with the express understanding that, in case of action, the fighting is to be done by the soldiers; also, after such military

operations shall have commenced, that you shall report such Indians that do run in upon the reservation immediately to the post commander, for his orders in the case.

Please comply with the above instructions, and in accordance with the request of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Mr. E. C. JACOBS,
Indian Agent, United States.

CAMP GRANT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 23, 1872.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

I find matters here in favorable condition. About one thousand Apaches on this reservation, apparently contented and peacefully disposed. Agent Jacobs assumed charge on the 20th. I visit Tucson from here.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier-General, United States Army, Special Commissioner.

INDIAN AGENCY,
Camp Grant Reservation, May 20, 1872.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, after personal examination and inquiry, I am satisfied that the supply of water available for irrigating purposes on this reservation is not sufficient to farm and plant extensively; that, on the testimony of the post-surgeon at Camp Grant, and others familiar with the subject, as well as my own personal experience, the only available water is unwholesome for cooking and drinking; that the reservation is unhealthy, sickness prevailing among the employes and Indians, more than fifty Indians having died on the reservation from disease (as I am informed by the Apache interpreter) within the last three months. For these and other reasons the Apaches are anxious to have the reservation established in a more healthy and desirable locality. I would respectfully recommend that their wishes in this respect be complied with.

The building used for the agency is in bad repair, and inadequate for the necessities of the agency. If the agency is to be continued at this post during the summer it will be necessary that repairs be made at once, as the rainy season generally commences about the last of June, and the building is in no condition to resist the action of the weather. In addition to repairing the present building it will be necessary to erect a store-house, blacksmith-shop, and tool-room, stabling, quarters for employes, and a corral. Some of the employes are now living in tents borrowed from the quartermaster, and others sleeping in the open air, all of which will be impracticable during the rainy season.

The following employes are, in my opinion, necessary to transact the business of the agency: 1 issuing-clerk, at \$100 per month; 1 head farmer, at \$100 per month; 1 blacksmith, at \$85 per month; 1 carpenter, at \$85 per month; 1 Spanish interpreter, at \$75 per month; 1 Apache interpreter, at \$50 per month; 1 issuing-butcher, at \$75 per month; 1 cook, at \$15 per month; laborers as occasion requires. Mexicans can be hired at from \$25 to \$30 per month, with board. I would recommend that I be allowed to employ men at the above wages, as I do not believe that reliable help can be hired in this country in the above capacities for any less money. I would also request that I be allowed to draw from the commissary department rations for the use of myself and the employes of the agency, and also forage for the use of the public animals belonging to the reservation. In the event of this not being deemed practicable, I would request that I be allowed to purchase at the same rates as officers and enlisted men. I make this request on account of the very high prices of the necessities of life in this section of the country. The following is a partial list of the regular prices at the post-trader's store, the only place where any supplies can be purchased within sixty miles of this agency: Coffee, 50 cents per pound; brown sugar, 40 cents per pound; white sugar, 50 cents per pound; butter, \$1.25 per pound; bacon, 50 cents per pound; table-salt, 20 cents per pound; yeast-powder, 60 cents per box; tea, \$1.50 to \$3 per pound; lard, 50 cents per pound; flour, \$10 per 100 pounds; pepper, \$2 per pound; beans, 15 cents per pound; potatoes, 10 to 15 cents per pound; crackers, 50 cents per pound; canned fruits, \$1.25 per 2-pound cans, and other things in proportion.

I would beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the contract for supplying

fresh beef to the Indians, which takes effect July 1, 1872, awards the hides to the contractor. Heretofore the hides have been given to the Indians, and it is very necessary that they should have them, as there is very little large game on the reservation; they depend on these hides for leggins, moccasins, &c. It will cause very grave dissatisfaction among the Indians if they are deprived of these hides.

I would also recommend that I be allowed to purchase ten bales of manta for immediate distribution among the Indians; they need it badly, and it would be the most acceptable and suitable present they could have at this season of the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted in the confident expectation that the future will fully justify whatever action you may take in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. C. JACOBS,
United States Special Indian Agent.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX P.

WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, May 31, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: I have consulted with Major Dallas, and find that his ideas agree substantially with mine. I have asked him to make memoranda, by way of suggestion. Excuse me for not writing out my own thoughts more in detail; I am so much pressed for time. If you should simply establish subordinate posts, as I suggest, this healthful location, where there is plenty of wood, water, and grass, will be the best place for the Indian agency. I am of the opinion that one agency will be sufficient after all the Indians shall be located. I find that none of the Indians have left the reservation. Major Dallas confirms this opinion. Many were absent some ration-days while he was trying the daily-ration system, but they were not off the reservation. The Arizona Citizen publishes an account of eight hundred warriors having left the reservation. You perceive how untrue this is. It is like the statement that "Mannel was, without doubt, killed by the Apaches." The Indians here show a very good disposition. Those who had difficulties with each other have shaken hands. The Tonto Apaches have not made their appearance since they left us at Grant. I leave for Washington to-morrow morning. Captains Mequill, Es-ke-l-ta-sa-lah, and Pedro go with me. I thought it best that Eskimenzin should stay and carry out his promises. Sante is with me, and has helped me much with the other Indians here.

Major Dallas is very diligent, and matters seem to be in good condition.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department of Arizona.

CAMP APACHE, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
June 3, 1872.

GENERAL: Your field-note, dated "five miles from Apache Camp," was given me yesterday by Skip-ton-chah. I thought, perhaps, your kind heart might feel uneasy at my position here, and that you would be glad to hear from me; hence this. The trouble was settled in twenty minutes' talk, Chiquito being evidently annoyed at their behavior. I was much surprised, however, to learn that Palone was among the malcontents. I think he became satisfied at last, and I gave him a copy of the division-order to keep. I sent for two pounds of coffee and told them to divide it into one hundred parts, at which they were highly amused, so that the talk broke up in good humor, if nothing else. I said a few plain words to Palone, whom I like, not impatiently, but coolly, and it had an excellent effect. Chiquito, and the bands of Migull, Pedro, and Babbitt-kkano, left to-day with some twenty head for their planting grounds. Chiquito does not seem at ease, for fear troops after the Tontos might, pursuing them, come upon his people, and asked me to say to General Crook that he intended sending a runner to them, recommending peace. I told him I would write you this good thought of his, good thought in its charity I mean, and that I know you would be pleased. Yesterday I sent for Palone again, to talk to him about the murdered soldier, Irwin. He communicated reply, and said: "When I lived at Goodwin I was not a captain, and I was very sick. An officer found me when I was nearly dead, and cured me with good

medicine, and fed me on 'pinole.' They then called me 'Pinole,' but it was corrupted to 'Palone.' Once this officer lost some blankets and I got them for him, and then he gave me two rations. Then he lost some knives and I found them, and he gave me three rations. Then he had three mules stolen; I brought back two, because one had been killed and eaten. For this I was made captain, and the officer embraced me. I have always been a friend to the whites, since the time I was sick, and I mention these things because I want you to believe I will do my best to get bad Indians."

I think he will do all he said. Es-ke-l-tea, Nyon-de-ochlay, Neratena, and Skip-ton-chah received fifty pounds of beans, and promised next ration-issue to go out and plant at points where they can return every four days. The Indians wanted me to tell Migull and others with you, that they were all right, and Palone said he wanted me to write you when he captured that Indian, and he hoped that it would be before the captain came back.

I am, general, very sincerely yours,

A. J. DALLAS,
Major Twenty-third Infantry.

General O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.,
Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

G.

Report of Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, of his second visit as commissioner to the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, with papers accompanying.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1872.

Sir: In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, on the 10th of July last I set out for New Mexico and Arizona, taking with me the Apache portion of the Indian delegation.

At your request I will make this a preliminary report, containing mainly my recommendations and the necessary explanations.

On reaching Fort Wingate, by a pre-arrangement the Navajo chiefs and sub-chiefs met the Apache captains in council, and made peace for their respective people with each other.

As the reservation for the Navajos was very large, and it will be impossible to keep any considerable proportion of them near the headquarters at Fort Defiance, concurring with your superintendent, Colonel Pope, I established a sub-agency, located near the only practicable planting-grounds on the reservation; appointed, subject to proper approval, Robert Kelms, then acting agent, to the sub-agency, and encouraged Colonel Pope to make the experiment of a small police force in charge of Mambulita, the war-chief. The object of the latter is to seize and restore the stolen property, said to be brought upon the reservation.

The peace with the Apaches and the other changes gave great satisfaction to the Navajos, and I recommend that my action be confirmed.

There are other changes, such as the discharge of employes given to licentiousness, drunkenness, profanity, and other villainy, which I called upon your superintendent to carry into effect. Upon these matters the new agent, since arrived, a man of ability and character, will doubtless report.

At Camp Apache, Arizona, on my arrival, I found an order from the War Department cutting off all issues of supplies. I made provision for sixty days and reported to your superintendent all the facts. To bring everything into harmony with the law and the orders from Washington, the military agent, Major Dallas, was relieved and Dr. Milan Soule appointed special agent.

The War Department order was subsequently countermanded or modified, yet I deemed it best to let things remain under the new administration, already in active operation. Dr. Soule is a man of the highest character and intelligence, has had considerable experience with the Indians as a physician, and I found that they loved and trusted him. I recommend that his services be retained as long as possible. No religious body could do better than to nominate him.

At Camp Grant matters were not as satisfactory as I had hoped. The recommendation to move the Indians to the Gila had not been carried out. Sickness was prevailing to an alarming extent. Some Indians had been fired on by the guard, resulting in the loss to the reservation of some two hundred Tonto Apaches. About one hundred and fifty Rio Bonito Apaches were ordered off the reservation. The agent had called

a guard to the agency, and there had been much strong drink used by employes in the presence of Indians.

Your agent, Mr. Jacobs, I believe to be a man of integrity; but his health was broken by the climate there, and he seemed to me to be unfaithful in spirit to his own wards. Finding, further, that there were threats against his life among the Indians, I deemed it wise to change his post immediately, and I ordered him to report to Dr. Bendell, superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona. I sent Mr. George H. Stevens, who is a friend of the Indians, and highly commended by all the officers at Camp Apache, in formal recommendations, to take the special agency at Grant. From information that I have since received, I recommend that immediate steps be taken for a full and fair investigation of everything pertaining to the agency at Camp Grant or the San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation.

I remained at Tularosa eight days. The Indians seemed to be generally discontented with their reservation; hundreds had left to get their living in the old nomadic way; they complained of sickness and death among the children; the impurity of the water, coldness of the climate, the crops failing from early frost; and the complaints were aggravated by their superstitions, claiming that past races had been consumed by floods and other causes. Every death became a source of alarm, and the cause of a quick abandonment of camping-grounds. They all begged for Cañada Alamosa, near which the most of them have been born, and where, they allege, Lieutenant Drew promised them they should have their reservation when they were first gathered from the mountains. I promised them in council to submit the question of their returning to Cañada Alamosa or not to the President for his decision. I asked them to send a delegation with me to inspect the proposed reservation thoroughly. They did so, and had I been able to prevail upon Cochise and his Indians to go to Cañada, I should have recommended strongly a reservation there, the Government buying up all the Mexican improvements. It is a fine country, just suited to the Indians, and the difference of cost of transportation of supplies between Cañada and Tularosa would in four years exceed the purchase of the improvements. The Indians at Tularosa numbered less than three hundred when I was there. We would not be justified, with so small a number, to ask for the proposed reservation; but I find now, since my visit, the Indians are turning back to Tularosa. I recommend the careful consideration of this subject, and a firm and final official decision.

I had tried to communicate with Cochise through messengers, but had thus far failed. I resolved to make one more effort, hoping to find him somewhere in the Territory of New Mexico. With two Indians, Mr. Thomas J. Jefferts, a citizen in whom the Indians had special confidence, and Captain J. A. Sladen, my indefatigable aid-de-camp, I finally succeeded in reaching his rancherias in the heart of the Dragon Mountains. We remained with him altogether eleven days to enable him to bring in his captains for a council. His people were very much scattered, he said, getting their living. In fact the first of his rancherias we entered was in New Mexico, over one hundred miles from him. Cochise himself favored the Cañada reservation, but, notwithstanding the ascendancy he has gained over the Indians, he was not able to take them all there, and confessed that it would break up his band, a part being left to do mischief in Arizona; but he declared that he could gather in all of his people, protect the roads and preserve the peace, if the Government would allow him the Chiricahua country, where his people have always lived. He plead that it was not right to restrain him and his band from going and coming like the Mexicans, but he yielded to my reasons for the necessity of limiting his reservation.

After meeting the officers from Camp Bowie at Dagoon Springs, in council with Cochise and ten of his captains, I set apart what I have denominated the "Chiricahua Reservation," situated in the southeast corner of the Territory of Arizona. I send you a sketch, with this report, showing the boundaries proposed. The headquarters of the agency were established temporarily at Sulphur Springs; Mr. Thomas J. Jefferts made the special agent, subject to approval, and provision made for necessary supplies for sixty days. With a view of reducing the undue proportion of land occupied after this by the Indians, I issued an order to abolish all that portion of the White Mountain reservation lying south of a line parallel to the Rio Gila and fifteen miles below it. This opens up all the land available for cultivation on the San Pedro and Arivipai Rivers, and bids us of the pestilential region of Camp Grant. I gave till January 1, 1873, to carry this order into effect.

A similar order was issued abolishing McDowell, Date Creek, and Beal Spring as Indian reservations or Indian feeding-posts. I deemed it vastly better for the Indians to have fewer reservations.

The Mojave Apaches can elect between the Colorado and the Verde reservations whenever they shall make peace with General Crook. The Tonto Apaches can elect between the White Mountain and the Verde reservations.

These changes contemplated in the order are set forth in accompanying sketches. Mr. McCormick, the Delegate in Congress from Arizona, with whom I had an interview, recommends a further reduction of the Verde reservation before the metes and bounds

are finally fixed. This recommendation is in the interest of several mines in the immediate vicinity. As this change will not be detrimental to the interests of the Indians in any particular, I heartily concur in the proposed reduction.

Mr. McCormick proposed to send a sketch showing the boundaries, the present and the proposed, as soon as possible.

The Pima chiefs have postponed their visit to the Indian Territory until the early spring; this was owing to the unforeseen delays in getting ready this fall. They wish Mr. Stout, their agent, to go with them, and I recommend it.

I concurred in a recommendation of Mr. Stout, endorsed by the superintendent and Mr. McCormick, to General Crook, asking him to place a small force at Florence. The presence of a force would prevent the frequent depredations so bitterly complained of.

I call your special attention again to the Papagoes in the vicinity of San Xavier del Bac. The squatters begin to narrow their limits, and to take ground which the Indians long have planted. There are but three remedies that I can think of—a reservation, a removal, or citizenship.

The agent urges a reservation, specifying the limits, and I certainly concur in this recommendation as things now are.

Now, permit me to give my convictions as to the best method of speedily settling the difficulties in Arizona and New Mexico:

1. That the society which nominates the agents for Arizona be permitted to nominate also the superintendent. They need a man in full sympathy with themselves, one who believes in the possibility of civilizing the Indian, and a man of decided ability. I recommend that Dr. Bendell, whom I have found to be, so far as my observation goes, honest, active, and systematic in the execution of the trusts imposed upon him, be transferred to a field consonant with his special fitness.

2. I recommend that the President change the eastern boundary of the department of Arizona so as to embrace Camp Apache and Camp Bowie in the district of New Mexico, relieving the troops at these two posts by two or three companies from New Mexico; and that the Indian reservations, viz, the White Mountain and Chiricahua, be attached to the New Mexico superintendency.

Great care should be taken in selecting the officers for Camp Apache and Camp Bowie. As a general rule the Indians do not wish any force upon their reservations, and they obtained a promise from me to submit their request for the removal of the troops. Of course I cannot recommend it, certainly not till peace shall be sure, yet I do deprecate the multitudinous complaints and difficulties that grow out of contact with the soldiery.

My recommendation of a reduction of the department of Arizona will enable General Crook to place four or five companies in the vicinity of Florence or Tucson to enable him to bring the different wild tribes to submission.

At the last accounts he was operating in the north against the Mojave Apaches, and if the prevailing Arizona theory is a true one these Indians will soon be thoroughly conquered and ready for the civilizing influences of your Department on reservations set apart for them. He will probably next pass into the Tonto Basin and conquer the Tonto Apaches. Then he will be prepared to proceed against the depredating Indians south and east of Tucson.

From what Cochise told me I do not believe that all the wild Indians in that vicinity will come under his control. There are some fifty men, without families, who are complete outlaws, who have run away from friendly and reservation Indians. It is evident that these Indians are the most desperate and difficult to control. I did not find a single Mojave or Tonto Apache in Cochise's camp. Their intermarriage seems to be mostly with the Coxetero's and Miembre's Apaches.

In dealing with matters in Arizona we have been under error in regarding the Apaches as one people, as those that I have spoken of speak substantially different languages, and live hundreds of miles apart. The commanding general and superintendent of Indian affairs will be obliged to deal with them separately.

I recommend that Mr. Thomas J. Jefferts be confirmed as special agent, being required to furnish the usual bond for faithful execution of his trust and that he be allowed the usual employes. Should a stranger be sent there I fear the consequences would be disastrous, as Cochise and his people have long known Mr. Jefferts, and have full confidence in him. This is the only exception I would make to the rule requiring the nomination to come from the societies. Believing a fuller report may be of use to yourself, to the commission, and to the religious bodies, interested in the Territories of New Mexico, and Arizona, I will endeavor to present one as soon as possible.

Thanking you and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the confidence you have reposed in me, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier General, United States Army.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PIMA AND MARICOPA RESERVATION,
Scranton, Arizona Territory, October 16, 1872.

Sir: The following changes will be made, to take effect January 1, 1873, to wit:

1. The San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation will be reduced by cutting off that portion of it below a line substantially parallel to the Gila River, and fifteen miles south of it.
2. The McDowell Indian reservation (feeding-post) will be abolished.
3. The Date Creek and Beal Spring reservations will be abolished.

You will consult the Indians and take them to other reservations meanwhile. You are authorized to employ temporarily a special agent to assist you at Beal Spring.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Dr. H. BENDALL,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona.

DRAGON MOUNTAINS, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
October 11, 1872.

There is hereby set apart for an Indian reservation the following described public land, to be called the Chiricahua reservation, viz: Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, in Arizona, to run northwesterly, touching the north base of Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on summit of Polonillo Mountains, or Stein's Peak Range; thence southeasterly along said range through Stein's Peak to the New Mexican boundary; thence due south to Mexican boundary; thence westerly along said boundary fifty-five miles; thence northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains to the place of beginning.

This general description will obtain, till a careful locating of points and lines by survey shall be made.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to the approval of the President.

O. O. HOWARD,

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

H.

Report of Messrs. W. R. Irwin, L. R. Smith, and J. A. Williamson, commissioners to appraise the lands, &c., held by the trustees of the Ottawa University in Kansas, with papers accompanying:

OTTAWA, KANSAS, August 23, 1872.

Sir: The undersigned, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 19, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency," to appraise lands, &c., held by trustees under the sixth article of the treaty of June 21, 1862, with the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Buff, acting under instructions from you dated July 11, 1872, have the honor to submit the following report:

Immediately upon our arrival at this place (August 1) the order of the Secretary, for possession, was presented to Robert Atkinson, secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees. He demurred, and stated that it was a surprise to him; that it was his understanding that the commissioners would not be sent, and, if sent, their mission would be only to ascertain and report the equities and interests of persons and associations in the property. He requested time to confer with the other trustees before giving his final answer in regard to giving possession. A reasonable time was given him, and on the 6th instant a communication was received from him by the hands of John W. De Ford, esquire, (who represented himself as attorney for the trustees,) which is herewith, marked A. On the same day this report was telegraphed you and further instructions requested. On the 9th instant your telegram was received, as follows, viz:

"The following sent you on the 7th instant: First, make inventory and appraisement of all lands, bonds, &c., then demand possession of all such property and report result to this Bureau."

Mr. Atkinson stated at our first interview that he had possession and control of all the property belonging to the institution, which included notes and mortgages for money loaned.

We saw him immediately after the receipt of your dispatch and arranged with him to call upon him the next morning at 8 o'clock, at the school-building, in which he has his residence, to obtain information in detail in regard to lands, notes, and other property.

We did so call, but he would not furnish the information unless he was assured that it was not obtained with the intention of proceeding with the sale in accordance with the law. This assurance he did ask from the commission, who told him they could not give it. He said he did expect to receive the same from the Secretary, to whom letters had been addressed, and requested the commission to wait until Tuesday or Wednesday following, (August 13 or 14.)

He furnished a list of the school-lands sold by him—708 acres—and said he would make out and furnish a statement showing the action of the trustees from the beginning; but, without assurances above mentioned, he would give no details as to notes, mortgages, or lands, except the list of his sales furnished as stated. He states that he received no books from his predecessors showing sales of lands; that he had ascertained the facts in regard to the same by examining the records, and in other ways. He stated that all of the sales were not of record. We then proceeded to ascertain, from abstracts from the county records, the unsold lands, and also from the same records in regard to mortgages.

On the 12th instant we were permitted by Mr. Atkinson to compare the list of school-lands with a map colored to show sales.

On the 13th instant Mr. Atkinson furnished a list of names and amounts of notes in his possession, but without dates, or other particulars. A copy was returned to him, and he afterwards furnished dates.

On the 17th instant the commission had a subpoena served on Mr. Atkinson to appear before them and bring with him all notes and papers.

On the 19th these papers were produced and compared with lists already made up from the records by the commission. As soon as lists of the unsold lands were completed the lands were inspected by visiting them, or nearly all of them. They are scattered through six townships, in which are a river and creek, some of which were impassable at that time. Some few small tracts were not visited, but were appraised upon information of parties familiar with them. The following schedules are submitted as embracing all of the property, with the appraised value thereof, viz:

Schedule No. 1, embracing the school-section, appraised in 40-acre tracts, and the improvements thereon, the appraised value thereof being \$31,600.

Schedule No. 2 embraces the unsold lands of the 20,000 acres of school-land, being 11,982.52 acres, with the appraised value thereof, \$57,686.97.

Schedule No. 3 embraces the unsold trust-lands, being 414.13 acres, with the appraised value thereof, \$1,155.70.

Schedule No. 4 embraces the notes secured by mortgage and accounts, with the appraised value thereof, \$11,023.88.

Schedule No. 5 embraces a list of the personal property in the school-building, with the appraised value thereof, amounting to \$100, which makes the appraised value of all the property as follows, viz:

School-section, with improvements.....	\$31,600 00
Unsold school-land.....	57,686 97
Unsold trust-land.....	1,155 70
Notes and accounts.....	11,023 88
Property in school-building.....	416 00
Total appraised value.....	108,318 55

When the inventory and appraisement, as above, were completed the commission again demanded possession (20th instant) of Mr. Atkinson. He requested until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 21st instant to consult counsel before giving reply, which request was acceded to.

On the 21st he communicated his refusal, through J. W. DeFord, referring to his previous answer as being his reply.

The commission then telegraphed this result to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. At 1 o'clock p. m. on the 23d instant a dispatch was received from H. R. Chun, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of which the following is a copy, (dated August 23d): "As nothing more can be done by commission, you will return and submit full report of proceedings." The commission then proceeded with the preparation of their report. The lands which have been under the control of the trustees are as follows:

The school-section, 610 acres; the 20,000 set apart under the sixth article of the treaty of 1862, of which the proceeds of 5,000 acres were to be used for the erection of

proper buildings; and 15,000 acres, the proceeds of which were to be invested for the support of the school; residue of trust-lands sold to trustees at a cost to the trustees of \$14,574.14; patented May 12, 1871, 7,391.53; total number of acres, 25,331.81.

The 5,000 acres above mentioned were sold by the trustees at \$1.25 per acre, and patented to John W. Young and Isaac S. Kalloch. This appears to have been a fair price for the land at the time of the sale, August 29, 1862.

The commission subpoenaed and examined all persons whose testimony it was thought would be of value, and reduced such part of the testimony as was deemed material to writing, which is herewith submitted. The lands appear from the county records, to have been disposed of as follows, viz: 3,032.24 acres of the school-land for the sum of \$22,654.13; 7,247.79 acres of the trust-lands for the sum of \$31,011.47. It has been impracticable to ascertain into whose hands all of this money was paid. We could ascertain from the county records who were the grantors in the conveyance, and the consideration there mentioned, but not all of the conveyances are of record, and in many instances the conveyances were not executed by the party who made the sale and received the money.

It is provided in the treaty of 1862 that "all contracts of the trustees shall be in the name of their treasurer, who shall be competent to sue and be sued in all matters affecting the trust." The records of the proceedings of the trustees show that the following named persons have acted as treasurers, viz: John T. Jones, August 29, 1862, to March 21, 1866; C. C. Hutchinson, March 21, 1866, to April 27, 1867; I. S. Kalloch, (president,) May 7, 1867, to June 24, 1868; Robert Atkinson, June 24, 1868, to the present time. It is acknowledged by the trustees that there was received by Jones \$6,250, being the proceeds of the 5,000 acres of land sold by the trustees at \$1.25 per acre. This amount has been expended in improvements on the school section.

There is no definite evidence as to the whole amount received by Hutchinson, or the manner of his expenditure, except a portion of it. J. S. Emory testifies that receipts were passed between the trustees and Hutchinson in February or March, 1872, for the nominal consideration of \$1, discharging each other from liability.

I. S. Kalloch, who (while he was president) was authorized by the board of trustees to act as treasurer, presented a bill which showed about \$16,000 due him. After discussion, a settlement was made with him, balancing accounts, the board agreeing to confirm all sales of land made by Kalloch, and he agreeing to release the trustees from all liability. Mr. Kalloch testified that Treasurer Atkinson had reported a balance due on his bill presented, of \$9,000. Mr. Atkinson testified that there has been paid as follows, as appears by reports, and that there has been paid by himself, viz:

For the construction of the university building:	
By John T. Jones.....	\$6,250 00
By C. C. Hutchinson.....	11,721 89
By I. S. Kalloch.....	3,294 53
By Robert Atkinson.....	13,088 87
	<hr/>
	34,355 29

For expenses of Indian school:	
By C. C. Hutchinson.....	\$1,039 76
By I. S. Kalloch.....	3,901 30
By R. Atkinson.....	2,800 33
	<hr/>
	6,941 39

For expenses of white school:	
By I. S. Kalloch.....	\$1,575 50
By C. C. Hutchinson.....	436 30
By R. Atkinson.....	6,321 74
	<hr/>
	8,333 54

For expenses of farm and nursery:	
By I. S. Kalloch.....	\$76 00
By C. C. Hutchinson.....	3,420 75
By R. Atkinson.....	6,132 33
	<hr/>
	9,629 08

There has been paid out by him (Atkinson,) as current expenses, \$14,689.16, which includes about \$7,000 of purchase-money of trust-lands, and that the remainder is made up of advertising, postage, attorneys' fees, telegraphing, lumber, blacksmithing, &c.

In a sworn statement furnished by Mr. Atkinson he gives the following as his receipts:	
Received from subscriptions and donations.....	\$27,377 75
Sale of trust-lands.....	13,650 41
College-lands.....	9,920 00
Proceeds of farm and nursery-stock sales.....	4,835 09
Tuition, white school.....	717 35
Interest on money loaned.....	2,525 00
Rent of old school-house.....	320 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	59,635 27

Mr. Atkinson furnishes the following statement of the indebtedness of the university:	
Balance due Atkinson as salary.....	\$,884 34
Note to Town Company for stock.....	1,000 00
Due Miss Morse as teacher of Indians.....	178 29
	<hr/>
	2,161 94

From his statement is omitted the amount of \$1,291.66, advanced by A. M. Home-Mission Society, which is hereinafter mentioned. He states that there are other liabilities that he cannot now give.

The nursery, which is on the school section, was commenced in the year 1865, under the superintendency of S. T. Kelsey, the trustees employing him and paying him for his services \$1,200 per year, for first three years, and \$2,000 for the last year.

During the four years that Kelsey had charge of the nursery, he planted on the school-section 99 acres of forest and all of the hedges on the farm that are grown. The gross amount of sales of nursery stock made by Kelsey during the last year he had charge of it amounted to about \$6,000. On the 23d day of June, 1870, Robert Atkinson, as treasurer, sold the nursery stock then on hand to Warren C. Jones for the sum of \$5,135.

In October, 1871, Atkinson bought back from W. C. Jones what remained of the nursery stock, paying him therefor the sum of \$1,950, according to Jones's testimony, and \$6,250, according to Atkinson's testimony. Atkinson realized and received, according to Jones's testimony, \$3,185 on this sale in addition to the nursery stock taken back from Jones. According to the testimony of W. C. Jones, Atkinson owes Jones about \$1,000.11.

In the fall of 1871 Robert Atkinson, as treasurer, formed a copartnership with Lewis D. Coe, for five years, to carry on the nursery business on the college-section. Atkinson put in the nursery stock then on the ground at \$6,250. Coe was to do or furnish all the labor, and have one-half of the proceeds, and Atkinson, as treasurer, the other half. This copartnership was abruptly terminated by the arbitrary action of Mr. Atkinson in June, 1872, after one of the stock had been sold, and there has been no settlement of the accounts. Atkinson testifies that upon settlement of the accounts Coe will owe about \$1,000, and Coe testifies that he will owe nothing.

Mr. Atkinson reports his receipts from sales of farm and nursery stock as being \$14,835.09.

Mr. S. T. Kelsey testifies that his sales during the last year he had charge of the nursery amounted to \$6,000. We have no definite account of the sales during the two years succeeding the time Kelsey left the nursery.

Out of the sale to Jones, Atkinson received \$3,185 in addition to the stock taken back by Jones.

Material for restocking the nursery has been bought from time to time, but to what extent, or what amount has been paid for it, we are unable to state, as Mr. Atkinson's books and accounts are not in a condition to enable us to do so.

We are also instructed to "ascertain and determine, and report to the Secretary of the Interior, any legal or equitable interest which any person, association, or corporation may have in any part of said lands or premises, or in any of the buildings or appurtenances thereto, together with the value thereof."

The evidence obtained by the commissioners shows that from the commencement the representation has been made by the white trustees, assented to by Jones, under the sixth article of the treaty of 1862, and other parties connected with them, that a white school or university would be created and perpetuated, and all along, in representing the matter to the public, the Indian school seems to have been a minor consideration. Contributions have been obtained and immigration induced on the ground of a white

school. And it is claimed that the increase in value of property belonging to the trust, and also all other property in this locality, is due to the efforts made in behalf of a white school.

The Baptists commenced their labors among the Ottawas many years ago; the majority of the trustees have been Baptists, and for the past four years the Baptist Home Missionary Society has exercised supervision over this trust. Mr. Atkinson files a written statement, in which he says that this society has advanced on his salary \$1,201.66.

The claim of the Baptists for the right to control this trust, and the right to create and maintain a white school, are set forth in the statement of Mr. Atkinson herewith, and by other parties to the commission, which statements are a repetition of what is contained in the argument of Henry Beaul, esq., before late Secretary Cox, in 1870, and accompanying papers, a printed copy of which is herewith.

It will be seen that they lay much stress on a paper signed by the Indians in 1861, agreeing to give 20,000 acres of land to Roger Williams University--which they claim was the origin of the present trust--but it does not appear that this paper was signed with the knowledge or consent of the Executive.

The total amount which has been realized by the trustees from sources other than the Indian lands is \$34,942.21. Of this amount \$1,351.75 were collected by Mr. Kalloch; \$1,250 from residents of Kansas, none of whom were or are Baptists, (see Kalloch's account;) \$27,277.75 of this amount were collected through the efforts of Mr. Atkinson, and it is probable that the major part, if not all, of this \$27,277.75 was paid by Baptists.

Mr. Atkinson furnishes the names of some parties, churches, &c., from whom parts of this sum were received. (See his statement.)

It was probably owing to the efforts of Mr. Atkinson that the Town Company, of the town of Ottawa, contributed 92 lots, which being involved in litigation have been appraised at \$1,000, and these were donated with the understanding that they were to contribute toward the maintenance of a white school.

Beyond these we have ascertained nothing that could be termed a legal or equitable interest. The position assumed by Treasurer Atkinson, as represented by himself and attorneys, is that the trustees have a vested interest that cannot be legislated away, and that the Ottawas have only the right to insist upon the execution of the trust as provided by the trustees.

It appears that there were good school facilities afforded to the Indians by the parties who managed this trust from 1865 to 1868. For one year after January, 1868, the school was suspended, and since then the white trustees here claim that school facilities have been offered, but that with very few exceptions the Indians would not avail themselves of them.

Six and one-half shares in the Town Company, of Ottawa, were purchased by Mr. Atkinson, of Asa S. Lathrop, (see testimony of Lathrop and E. J. Nugent,) to enable the trustees to control the lots donated to the university by the town. These shares are not deemed of any value except for the purpose of this control. These shares were assigned to Mr. Atkinson individually and to persons designated by him. He gives in his statement of the indebtedness of the university \$1,000, the amount of a note executed by him in part payment for this stock. We think it proper to state in this connection that the commission were unable to take the testimony of John T. Jones, (Indian,) one of the trustees from the foundation of the school, by reason of his sickness and death, which occurred on the 16th instant.

It appears from the county records that Mr. Jones left his whole real estate, estimated to be worth the sum of \$25,000, in trust for the endowment of a theological department in the Ottawa University, provided said university shall remain under the control of the present board of trustees and their successors; and in case the university passes out of the management of the Baptist denomination, then the proceeds of the trust are to be given to any other Baptist college or university; and in case there is no other Baptist college or university in Kansas, the proceeds of the trust shall go to Madison University, at Hamilton, in the State of New York. There is of record a bond executed by Robert Atkinson, as treasurer, dated March 1, 1869, in the penal sum of \$10,000, signed by thirteen citizens as sureties who are responsible for the amount.

We submit herewith a schedule, No. 6, of the trust-lands sold by the trustees, with the consideration of such sales, as appear by the county records.

Schedule No. 7.—Being the school-lands sold by the trustees, (except the 5,000 acres,) with considerations received, (from the county records.)

We also submit herewith a journal which has been kept showing the action of the commission from day to day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. R. IRWIN,
L. R. SMITH,
J. A. WILLIAMSON.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A.

OTTAWA, KANSAS, August, 1872.

Sir: In reply to your request of the 1st instant, to give you possession, &c., I have the honor to say that I must respectfully decline to deliver to you the real or personal property, or any part or article thereof, which I hold for the trustees of Ottawa University, who have the legal title thereto, and right of possession thereof, absolutely for the uses and purposes expressed and intended in the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf, concluded June 24, 1862. And I may also state that the trustees regard the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency," as unconstitutional and void.

But I beg leave, however, to add that any information within my knowledge touching the property or condition of the university will be furnished by me, if desired, with great pleasure, as an act of courtesy.

Very respectfully, yours,

ROBT. ATKINSON,
Treasurer of Ottawa University.

W. R. IRWIN,
Chairman of Commission.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Appraisal of the tracts which form the section set apart upon which to erect school-buildings in accordance with the sixth article of the Ottawa treaty of June 24, 1862, and the improvements thereon, made by Walter R. Irwin, Luther R. Smith, and James A. Williamson, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency."

Description of land.	Township.			Acres.	Approximate value per acre.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Section.	Range.	County.				
S. W. N. E.	1	15	19	40	\$1	\$1,000	
S. W. S. E.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	20 acres forest.
S. W. S. E.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	
S. E. N. W.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	
S. W. N. W.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	
S. E. S. W.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	
S. W. S. W.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	
S. E. N. E.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	
S. E. S. E.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	
S. E. S. E.	1	15	19	40	25	1,000	
N. E. N. E.	11	15	19	40	25	1,000	
N. E. N. W.	12	15	19	40	25	1,000	
N. W. N. W.	12	15	19	40	25	1,000	
N. W. N. E.	12	15	19	40	25	1,000	
						22,000	

The following appraisal is made of the school-building and nurseries on above land, (see margin, opposite tracts,) viz:

School-building	\$10,00
Nursery	1,000
Nursery	1,000

Total amount of appraisal and improvement, \$31,600.

W. R. IRWIN,
L. R. SMITH,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioners.

OTTAWA, KANSAS, August 20, 1872.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Appraisement of the lands remaining unsold of the 20,000 acres set apart for school purposes under the sixth article of the treaty with the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bouf, of June 24, 1862, made by Walter R. Irving, Luther R. Smith, and James A. Williamson, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency."

Description of Land.		Area.		Appraised value per acre.	Total.	
Subdivision.	Section.	Town-ship.	Range.			
N. E.	32	15	19	80	\$5 00	\$200 00
N. W.	32	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	31	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	31	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	30	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	30	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	29	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	29	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	28	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	28	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	27	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	27	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	26	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	26	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	25	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	25	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	24	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	24	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	23	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	23	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	22	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	22	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	21	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	21	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	20	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	20	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	19	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	19	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	18	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	18	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	17	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	17	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	16	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	16	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	15	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	15	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	14	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	14	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	13	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	13	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	12	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	12	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	11	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	11	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	10	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	10	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	9	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	9	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	8	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	8	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	7	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	7	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	6	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	6	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	5	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	5	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	4	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	4	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	3	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	3	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	2	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	2	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E.	1	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. W.	1	15	19	80	5 00	160 00
N. E. fractional	31	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	31	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	30	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	30	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	29	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	29	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	28	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	28	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	27	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	27	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	26	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	26	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	25	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	25	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	24	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	24	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	23	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	23	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	22	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	22	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	21	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	21	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	20	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	20	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	19	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	19	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	18	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	18	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	17	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	17	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	16	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	16	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	15	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	15	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	14	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	14	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	13	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	13	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	12	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	12	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	11	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	11	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	10	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	10	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	9	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	9	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	8	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	8	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	7	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	7	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	6	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	6	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	5	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	5	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	4	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	4	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	3	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	3	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	2	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	2	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	1	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	1	15	19	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	31	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	31	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	30	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	30	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	29	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	29	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	28	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	28	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	27	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	27	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	26	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	26	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	25	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	25	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	24	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	24	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	23	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	23	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	22	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	22	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	21	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	21	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	20	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	20	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	19	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	19	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	18	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	18	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	17	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	17	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	16	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	16	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	15	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	15	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	14	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	14	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	13	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	13	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	12	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	12	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	11	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	11	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	10	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	10	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	9	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	9	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	8	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	8	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	7	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	7	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	6	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	6	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	5	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	5	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	4	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	4	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	3	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	3	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	2	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	2	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. E. fractional	1	15	20	32	3 00	96 00
N. W. fractional	1	15	20	32	3 00	96 00

SCHEDULE No. 2.—Appraisement of the lands remaining unsold, &c.—Continued.

Description of Land.	Area.			Appraised value per acre.	Total.	
	Section.	Town-ship.	Range.			
N. E.	9	16	20	160	3 00	480 00
N. W.	9	16	20	160	3 00	480 00
N. E.	8	16	20	160	3 00	480 00
N. W.	8	16	20	160	3 00	480 00
N. E.	7	16	20	160	3 00	480 00
N. W.	7	16	20	160	3 00	480 00
N. E.	6	16				

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Schedule embracing descriptions of notes secured by mortgages on real estate in Franklin County, Smith, and James A. Williamson, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency, under instructions from

Date of note.	Name of maker.	Amount.	Time.	Rate of interest.	Interest when payable.	Amount of interest paid.
1868. Sept. 4 1871.	John T. Jones	\$2,660 00	2 years	12	Annually	
May 2 1869.	Edward J. Nugent	1,060 00	1 year	10		May 16, 1872, 1 year's int.
May 1	M. E. Shepherd	200 00	5 years	10	Annually	May 6, 1872, \$20
May 4	Richard Jenness	2-0 00	5 years	10		May 4, 1870, \$25; May 3, 1871, \$25; May 16, 1-72, \$25
May 4	R. E. Jenness	150 00	5 years	10		Interest paid to May 1-1872
May 10	Hermon N. Furness	2-3 17	5 years	10		May 27, 1871, \$20 72; Nov. 25, 1871, \$23 25
May 25	Cyrus Hughes	200 00	1 year	7	Pays 10 per cent. annually.	3 years' interest at 10 per cent. paid.
1870. March 1	D. Brinkerhoff	200 00	1 year	7		
March 1	John G. Smith	212 50	1 year	10	Annually	2 years' interest paid
March 1	A. S. Blackstone	125 00	1 year	10		
March 1	Howard M. Bennett	5 00 00	1 year	10		
March 2	Nelson H. Carney	200 00	5 years	10		
April 28	E. H. Dindick	800 00	1 year	10		
April 28	Nelson M. Chandler	899 00	1 year	10		
April 28	Harriet T. Chandler	899 00	1 year	10		
May 31	Amos Richmond	6-0 00	5 years	10		
June 1	James Smack	600 00	5 years	10		
June 1	Harmon Imos	1,500 00	5 years	10		
June 22	Leonard Briggs	235 00	1 year	10		
June 27	George F. Lawrence	310 00	5 years	10		Mar. 8, 1871, \$19.62; Feb. 13, 1872, \$41.
June 24	John Long	150 00	5 years	10		2 years' interest paid
Nov. 1	Charles W. Moore	150 00	5 years	10		1 year's interest paid May 7, 1872
Nov. 1	F. C. Schollenburger	600 00	5 years	10		Nov. 1, 1871, \$60
Nov. 15	Calvin Leonard	800 00	1 year	10		Nov. 16, 1871, \$80
June 8	Leonard Briggs	250 00	5 years	10	Semi-annually	
May 4	Michael H. Hornbeck	1,412 50	5 years	10	Annually	2 years' interest paid
Aug. 1	Wm. W. Roler	3-0 00	1 year	10		
1871. Jan. 2	J. L. Hawkins	3-0 00	1 year	10		
1871. Jan. 2	John P. Roler	3-0 00	1 year	10		
1871. Jan. 2	John Davy	213 24	4 years	10	Semi-annually	11 year's interest paid
1870. Aug. 1	Wm. W. Roler	100 00	6 mo's.	10		
1870. Aug. 1	J. L. Hawkins	100 00	6 mo's.	10		
1870. Aug. 1	John P. Roler	100 00	6 mo's.	10		
1872. June 17	Geo. F. Lawrence	310 00	7 mo's.	10	Annually	Interest paid to Jan. 17, 1871, Mar. 4, 1871, \$90; Feb. 13, 1872, \$152.22; paying interest to Jan. 17, 1872, Feb. 13, 1872, received on the principal, \$138.65.
	E. G. Lawrence	310 00	7 mo's.	10		
	Bracket & Co.	(about) 1,130 00				Received on this note \$901.50, leaving a balance due on this note of \$198.50, with interest.
	Unsettled account with L. D. Coe; balance due from him estimated at \$1,000.					

1 There has been a partnership arrangement with Mr. Coe in conducting the farm-mursey, term to be due from Coe. Jones has paid no interest, but has a claim of

Kansas, and notes not so secured, inventoried and appraised by Walter R. Irwin, Luther R. in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency," under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 11, 1872, and also accounts.

Date of mortgage.	Description of land.				Area.	Name of mortgagor.	Apprais. & value.
	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.			
1868. Sept. 4 1871.	Whole of section	17	16	20	614 60	Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	\$1,771 20
May 2 1869.	N. W. N. W.	2	17	19	40 00	do	843 34
May 1	S. W. N. E.	10	17	20	10 00	Trustees of Ottawa University	160 67
May 1	S. E. N. E.	9	17	20	0 00	do	230 53
May 1	S. W. N. W.	10	17	20	0 00	do	230 53
May 4	W. 1 and S. E. S. E.	9	17	20	130 00	do	335 20
May 19	E. 1 of S. W.	7	16	19	75 19	do	231 13
May 28	S. W. S. W.	5	16	20	5 60	do	162 33
1870. March 1	W. 1 of N. W. S. E.	5	16	20	5 60	do	162 33
March 1	S. W. S. W.	3	17	20	40 00	Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	177 27
March 1	S. 1 of S. E.	10	17	20	20 00	do	104 72
March 1	S. 4 of S. E.	16	16	20	20 00	do	418 30
March 2	N. 1 of S. E.	15	17	20	20 00	Mortgage to trustees; note to Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	504 00
April 28	S. 1 of N. W.	20	17	20	20 00	Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	659 84
April 28	N. 1 of N. W.	20	15	20	20 00	do	659 84
May 31	W. 1 of N. W. and Lot No. 1	10	16	20	150 00	do	556 24
June 1	N. 1 of S. W.	17	17	20	20 00	do	490 63
June 1	E. 1 of N. W.	14	17	20	111 00	do	9-1 35
June 1	N. E. 1 of S. W.	11	17	20	111 00	do	9-1 35
June 22	S. W. S. W.	10	16	20	40 00	Trustees of Ottawa University	151 00
June 17	W. 1 of S. E.	1	16	20	20 00	Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	2-0 74
June 24	N. 1 of N. W.	11	16	20	20 00	do	693 22
Nov. 1	S. 1 of S. W.	17	17	20	20 00	do	657 77
Nov. 1	S. 1 of S. E.	18	17	20	20 00	do	517 77
Nov. 15	S. E.	31	15	20	109 00	do	177 22
June 7	N. W. S. W.	10	16	20	40 00	do	211 57
Mar. 1	W. 1 of S. W.	9	17	20	20 00	do	1,153 41
Mar. 1	E. 1 of S. E.	8	15	20	20 00	do	55 00
Jan. 2	E. fractional S. W.	30	16	19	31 87	Note and mortgage executed to Albert R. Caspell and assigned to trustees by Mr. Atkinson, who holds power of attorney.	182 92
							150 60
							1 60

\$100 against trustees, with interest as an offset. Dating June 1, 1872, and Mr. Atkinson testifies that he thinks about this amount, in his judgment, will

REF0064408

SCHEDULE No. 4.—Embracing descriptions of notes secured by mortgages on real

Date of note.	Name of maker.	Amount.	Time.	Rate of interest.	Interest when payable.	Amount of interest paid.
<i>List of outstanding accounts furnished by Robert Atkinson, treasurer, being accounts for sale of nursery stock.</i>						
	D. B. Skeels	\$17 45				
	J. O. Mathewson	25 35				
	W. H. Robinson	25 70				
	L. J. Wells	22 50				
	J. Q. White	126 25				
	John C. Richmond	46 67				
	L. D. Coe	134 30				
	S. Winter	3 75				
	Jacob Wilson	4 50				
	Mr. Reed	1 00				
	Amount due for balance on land from Elmoren Estate, \$170; Bloods holds bond for deed as assignee of Isaac Williams.					

The interest of the trustees of Ottawa University in 92 lots in the city of Ottawa, deed to the lots, executed by the county commissioners of Franklin County, Kansas, to the town company, and

Total amount appraisement

* This amount is included in notes for a larger amount, secured by mortgages on personal and real estate for collection in Miami County, where Mr. White resides.
OTTAWA, KANSAS, August 29, 1872

estate in Franklin County, Kansas, and notes not so secured, &c.—Continued.

Date of mortgage.	Description of land.					Name of mortgagee.	Appraised value.
	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.		
							\$10 00
							1 00
							30 00
							15 00
							50 00
							30 00
							1 00
							1 00
							1 00
							2 00
							136 00
						trustees by the town company, but now involved in litigation; also a bond relative to these assigned by said company to the trustees.	1 000 00
							14,000 00

property—the excess belonging to other parties—the total being about \$300. The papers have been

W. R. IRWIN,
L. J. SMITH,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioners.

SCHEDULE No. 7.—Schedule made up from the records of Franklin County, &c.—Continued.

Grantor.	Description of land.			Acres.	Consideration.
	Subdivisions.	Sec.	Town Range.		
Charles H. Taylor	N. E. N. E. 1	6	17 19	12 20	430 00
Henry Donahue	E. of 14 S. W. 1 S. of river	6	17 19	50 00	
Sam'l K. and F. E. Kennedy	E. of 14 N. W. 1 N. of river	6	17 19	24 95	95 00
Sam'l T. and Kathol Kirby	S. E. 1	16	17 19	100	B.
Sam'l T. and Kathol Kirby	S. E. 1	16	17 19	100	
Calvin Leonard	S. E. 1	34	15 29	100	1,000 00
Oliver P. Rind	S. W. S. E. 1	14	N. W. 1 S. E. 1		
James and Geo. W. Cree	14 N. W. S. E. 1	5	16 20	70	40 00
John D. Sutton	W. 1 N. W. S. E. 1				
G. L. Leonard	W. 1 N. E. N. W. S. W. 1				
William Hackett	S. E. N. E. S. W. 1				
Geo. L. Leonard	W. 1 S. W. N. E. S. W. 1				
William D. Walsh	S. 1 N. W. S. W. 1				
Albert C. Shum	E. 1 S. W. N. E. S. W. 1				
Geo. L. Leonard	E. 1 N. W. N. W. S. W. 1				
Moses McGuire	N. 1 E. W. N. E. S. W. 1				
M. B. Morley	S. 1 N. E. N. W. S. W. 1				
William Wright	N. E. N. E. S. W. 1				
Geo. L. Leonard	N. E. N. W. S. E. 1				
Burcell Ellis	S. W. 1 S. E. 1				
Eliza Drew	S. W. N. W. S. W. 1				
Joseph Savary	E. 1 N. E. S. W. 1				
Wm. H. and Jas. R. Bull, jr	N. 1 N. E. S. W. 1				
Eli T. Stark	N. W. 1 N. W. 1 S. W. 1				
Burcell Ellis	S. E. N. E. S. W. 1				
Mary E. Starr	S. W. N. E. S. W. 1				
Mary E. Starr	S. E. N. W. S. W. 1				
Geo. W. Smith	S. E. N. E. N. W. 1				
John P. Brown	S. W. N. E. N. W. 1				
Reas D. Thayer	S. W. N. E. N. W. 1				
William L. Kirtley	N. E. N. W. S. E. 1				
James A. Hawkins	N. E. N. W. S. E. 1				
William W. Jones	N. W. 1 S. E. 1				
Jane Hawkley	E. 1 N. W. W. S. E. 1				
Bertha Brinkhoff	W. 1 N. W. N. W. S. E. 1				
Joseph Drew	S. E. N. E. S. E. 1				
Jane A. Hawkins	S. W. N. E. S. E. 1				
David Williams	S. W. N. W. 1				
David E. Gibson	S. W. S. E. N. E. 1				
Solomon Thompson	S. E. S. W. N. E. 1				
Nathaniel Hawkins	S. E. S. W. N. E. 1				
James Wickstrom	N. E. S. W. N. E. 1				
Arthur W. Sutton	S. W. S. W. N. E. 1				
Elbridge Johnson	N. W. S. W. N. E. 1				
Leane Williams	E. 1 S. E. N. E. 1				
Hiram New	S. E. S. E. N. E. 1				
Benj. K. Hutchinson	N. E. N. E. S. W. 1				
William Bennett	N. W. N. E. N. W. 1				
William Bennett	S. E. N. W. 1				
William Bennett	S. W. N. W. N. E. 1				
Frederic Erdman	S. W. N. W. S. E. 1				
William Bennett	S. E. N. W. S. E. 1				
William Bennett	S. E. N. E. S. W. 1				
Clark Wilson	S. E. S. W. 1 N. E. S. E. 1				
Mitchell H. Hornbeck	H. a. S. of river S. E. 1				
Mitchell H. Hornbeck	W. 1 S. W. 1				
Herce R. Hall	S. W. N. E. N. W. 1				
Herce R. Hall	N. W. N. E. S. W. 1				
A. S. Buckstone	N. E. N. E. S. W. 1				
John Hedges	S. W. 1 N. E. 1				
Howard M. Bennett	S. E. N. W. N. E. 1				
Michael H. Hornbeck	S. W. N. W. N. E. 1				
Hiram Jones	E. 1 N. W. 1				
Hiram Blood	E. 1 S. E. 1				
Charles W. Moore	S. 1 S. W. 1				
James Smacke	N. 1 S. W. 1				
Nathan H. Carney	N. 1 S. E. 1				
Frederic C. Sheppard	N. 1 S. E. 1				
John Kiser	S. 1 S. E. 1				
John B. Dailey	S. 1 W. 1 N. E. 1				
John Kiser	N. 1 E. S. W. 1 S. E. 1				
C. C. Estes	S. W. S. W. S. E. 1				
G. A. Seymour	W. 1 N. W. S. E. 1				
Charles Wiggant	S. W. S. W. S. E. 1				

SCHEDULE No. 7.—Schedule made up from the records of Franklin County, &c.—Continued.

Grantor.	Description of land.			Acres.	Consideration.
	Subdivisions.	Sec.	Town Range.		
James W. Morrow	S. W. N. W. 1	21	17 20	40	430 00
Andrew McNutt	N. E. S. W. 1	20	17 20	40	100 00
George W. Shade	N. E. S. E. 1	20	17 20	40	500 00
George W. Reed	E. 1 N. W. S. W. 1	27	17 20	20	100 00
Solomon Thompson	W. 1 N. W. S. W. 1	27	17 20	20	
Solomon Thompson	S. W. S. W. 1	27	17 20	40	400 00
B. L. Morgan	S. E. S. E. 1	29	17 20	40	
J. M. & E. A. Richards	S. 1 S. E. N. E. S. E. 1	20	17 20	5	20 00
George W. Gatzert	S. W. N. E. S. E. 1	20	17 20	10	
V. N. Lester	S. 1 S. W. S. E. 1	21	17 20	20	20 00
	N. W. N. E. 1	22	17 20	40	20 00
				3,012 21	22,051 13

NOTE.—Opposite several tracts in this list is marked, in pencil, "No consideration," to show the consideration of sale by the trust. It is to be ascertained, the conveyance from them appearing of record on the county records. The tracts are reported as sold on the lists furnished by Robert Atkinson.

I.

Report of the proceedings of a peace commission sent to the Kiowas and other Indian tribes of the plains, under authority of the general council of the Indian Territory, forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs by Superintendent Hoag, of the central superintendency, under date of September 10, 1872.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 27, 1872.

Sir: In behalf of the Indian peace commission, I would very respectfully submit for your information, the following report:

In pursuance of the resolution of the general council of the Indian Territory, providing for a peace commission to the Kiowas and other Indian tribes of the plains, adopted June last, (1872,) the following members of the commission, to wit: Captain James Vann, Eli Smith, Daniel H. Ross, (Cherokees;) Colonel Chilly McIntosh, Micco Hutky, (Muscogees;) Colonel John Jumper, Fashutsy Hargo, (Seminoles;) Captain Black Beaver, Toshowa, Warlupe, (affiliated bands of the Wichita agency,) met at the Wichita agency on the morning of July 22, 1872.

Having paid their respects to Acting Agent William Howard, (Agent Richards being absent,) and others, they proceeded at once to the council-ground, near Old Fort Cobb, ten miles west of the agency. Toshowa, principal chief of the Pennytalker Band Comanches, promptly communicated the intelligence to various encampments in the vicinity, which responded by sending in a considerable party of their leading men the same evening, and through whom information was received that a party of Plain Indians would be in on the next day. Accordingly, about noon of the 23d, quite a large party of Comanches and Apaches, representing six different bands, arrived, headed by the distinguished Apache chief Paso, (Dollar.)

The 24th was devoted chiefly to preliminary arrangements, the preparation of the council-grounds, &c. Captain Black Beaver was chosen temporary, Colonel Chilly McIntosh permanent, chairman, and Daniel H. Ross secretary.

David Hodge, of the Mississippian delegation, having failed to attend, as also the two Choctaw delegates, it was deemed advisable to substitute the name of Micco Sparholo in the place of Mr. Hodge, and to admit George Washington and Tiner (Caddoes) to a voice in the deliberations of the commissioners, they having been requested by the honorable superintendent to co-operate, and having attended with the belief that they had been regularly appointed. Thomas Cloud, Caboon, Charley Artucher, Joseph Kutsie, and Turleplarnarse were announced and enrolled as interpreters.

In the mean time Mr. Cyrus Bede, chief clerk to Superintendent Hoag, Agent Laurio Tatum, Mr. Hoag, and United States Interpreters McCusker and Jones, and Agent Miles, of the Cheyenne agency, arrived.

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Thus organized, the commissioners entered cheerfully and hopefully upon the discharge of their responsible yet pleasant duties, to wit, the strengthening of the bonds of peace between the confederated tribes of the Indian Territory and their wild brothers of the plains, and the establishment permanently of peace among all Indians, and between them and the people of the United States.

In the afternoon of the 24th, Asahabi Asatoot, Piyon, Horseback, Kitsquis, Comanche chiefs, Paso, Apache chief, and many braves listened to fraternal greetings from the commission. These chiefs all expressed great interest in the council, and declared emphatically that the Kiowas, Quahada Comanches, and others would have attended promptly on the 22d, but for the movement of United States troops along the banks of Red River, and in the direction of their camps; that they were en route for the council when intelligence of these troops reached them, and fearing their object might be to get in their rear and entrap them, Lone Wolf and his wounded son had ordered a retrograde move; that Lone Wolf had requested that this information should be communicated to the commission, that he and his people meant no slight to his brothers from the timber, had confidence in them, wished to see their faces and take them by the hand, but did not dare to venture in until they know more; that if he did not report in person by the evening of the fourth day of the council, his brothers need not wait for him. The prime object of the council being the reconciliation of the Kiowas, the commission, deeply impressed with the intelligence received, determined to make another effort to get them in, provided that they were not too far away. With this view Captain Black Beaver and Daniel H. Ross were instructed to wait upon and confer with the agents of the United States Government now on the ground. Mr. Bede, in behalf of the honorable superintendent, most heartily approved of the measure, and urged its prompt execution. This interview fully confirmed the commission in their decision. Paso, the Apache chief, was interviewed, and agreed to make the effort to bring them in. Safe-conduct was given him for self and party, signed by the commission and strongly indorsed by Agent Tatum. Thus equipped, this worthy chief, of delicate frame but strong resolution, set out on the morning of the 26th, pledging himself to make an authentic report in seven days. In the afternoon of the same day a large party of Arapahoes and Cheyennes arrived with their leading chiefs, Little Raven, Big Mouth, and Spotted Wolf, of the former, and Little Robe, White Shield, and Little Black Kettle, of the latter. These chiefs were formally received, according to the customs of our ancestors; after which, Captain Yamm, Micoo Hutky, Captain Beaver, and Colonel McIntosh addressed them, welcoming them to seats with their many friends present around the "peace-fire," first kindled among the Cherokees by our ancestors upon the Atlantic slope and kept burning to the present day; congratulating them upon their strict observance of their treaty obligations to the Great Father in Washington, and encouraging them to unite with us to rescue the Kiowas from their present troubles with the whites, by putting them fairly and squarely upon the Great White Road, which leads through all the timbered tribes, extending to the red, white, and black men alike, everywhere.

Little Robe replied in behalf of his people and neighbors, the Arapahoes, saying: That he had tried war, and was satisfied with it; that peace was sweet; he loved it, and hoped to enjoy it in future; that he had taken both his red brothers and Washington (the President) by the wrist, and did not intend to relax his grasp; that the Kiowas were his kindred by intermarriage; they were near and dear to him; he hoped they would come in; that their troubles would be settled; then we would all rejoice together.

Having remained five days with us, the Cheyennes departed for their camps. Captains Beaver and Ross had several protracted private interviews with them, and we take great pleasure in recording our belief that they have been true to their pledges to the Federal Government and will so continue. The Arapahoes remained and co-operated with the commission to the adjournment of the council.

July 31 a small party of Kiowas and Apaches arrived, led by Fast Bear and Son of the Sun, (chiefs.) They were welcomed by the chairman, Colonel McIntosh.

August 1, Agent Tatum was called home by the sickness of his wife. Soon after his departure, Lone Wolf and Woman's Heart, Kiowa chiefs, and White Horse, the noted raider, and in the afternoon Kicking Bird and Hossing, (Kiowa chiefs,) White Wolf, head chief of the Nocono Comanches, Paso, the messenger, and many braves of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes. They all complained of fatigue, and after a short friendly interview, informed the commission that to-morrow they would be ready to hear and to talk, and they retired to their camps.

August 2 was devoted chiefly to the formal reception of the Kiowas, and others newly arrived, Captain James Yamm, Colonel Chilly McIntosh, and others delivering the peace-talk.

August 3 the council-ground contained beneath the wide-spreading branches of the great oak the following representative personages: In the center the Indian peace commission; Mr. Cyrus Bede, chief clerk of superintendent; Mr. Fred Lockley, correspondent of the New York World; Interpreters Cabboon, McCasker, and others.

Forming the ring: Lone Wolf, Kicking Bird, Son of the Sun, Woman's Heart, Fast Bear, Hossing, Kiowa chiefs; White Horse, the raider, and Little Raven, Big Mouth, and Spotted Wolf, Arapahoe chiefs; Paso and Shaking, Apache chiefs; Asahabi, Asatoot, Straight Feather, chiefs of the Pennytalker band of Comanches; White Wolf, and Horse Back, of the Nocono band; Ten Bear and Iron Mountain, of the Tar-par-rika band; Kitsquid and Tah-henah-nah-quah, of the Weymo band; Red Hood and Little Captain, of the Dawaena band; Esadowna, of the Wichita; Carnoose, of the Cad-does; Buffalo Good, Waco, Dave, Towacolne, Carwarrahskit, Keechi, with many other chiefs of less note, and a large number of braves. Up to this date all the tribes in attendance had pledged themselves to perpetual peace among each other and with the people of the United States. The Kiowas were upon the war-path; they held white captives as prisoners of war; could we induce them to halt and retrace their steps? An interview was held with Mr. C. Bede, representing the United States Government, and the full extent of his authority ascertained; thereupon the following terms were agreed upon as a basis of settlement, namely: The Kiowas to surrender all white captives, unconditionally; cease from war; appoint a delegation to go to Washington; return to their agency, and remain under the care of their agent until the return of their delegation. The release of Satanta and Big Tree, imprisoned in Texas, to be left for settlement in Washington. Captain James Yamm and Colonel John Jumper were empowered to speak for the commission, urging upon them (the Kiowas) the acceptance of these conditions. Lone Wolf, for the Kiowas, replied that he was ready to do even more than asked to do, on condition that Satanta was first released; that they had twice been promised this much, but deceived. Colonel McIntosh and Captain Beaver tried to overcome this difficulty, and we believe had succeeded but for the folly or ignorance of one of our own men, Wah-loope, who took ground with Lone Wolf, neutralizing partly the labors of the commission. It is due to this brother to put upon record the fact that he greatly regretted his indiscreet speech before the next day, and did everything in his power to rectify the wrong done. Council had, however, adjourned at dark of August 4. Colonel Jumper, Fashutsay, Hargo, Seminoles; Micoo Hutky and Micoo Yariols, Muscooges, had left for home, delegating their authority, however, to the remaining commissioners to settle any question that might arise.

On the morning of the 5th, the Kiowa chiefs called upon the commission, in private conference, at the Wichita agency, frankly admitted that they wanted to settle their difficulties with the whites, but were confused and did not know what to do. We informed them that we could now act only in an advising capacity; that the representative of the United States Government was yet present, and was one of their best friends; that if they wanted peace, they could only secure it in one way, by the prompt surrender of the captives, &c. Kicking Bird replied that his head and heart both approved of what had been said by the commissioners, although his lips did not speak it in council; that his people held two of the captives, and that he was ready to undertake their liberation, as also the surrender of certain Government mules; that in ten days he would deliver these two prisoners at the Wichita agency, if the movement of the soldiers could be delayed. Mr. Bede agreed to undertake this, and left at once for Fort Sill. With this understanding and many words of encouragement the party was dissolved; the Kiowas to their camps to meditate upon the brotherly advice they had received; the commissioners to their distant homes to watch hopefully for the fruits of their good labors among all of the Plain Indians, and especially among the Kiowas. Upon my arrival home at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, I was waited upon by Messrs. Alvord and Parrish, special commissioners to the Kiowas from the Government of the United States, with full power to negotiate with the said tribe for the settlement of existing troubles. This commission had hoped to reach Fort Cobb prior to the adjournment of the late council, but had failed. I regret that they had not arrived as contemplated. Assured, however, that they are gentlemen who fully understand the problem before them, we shall confidently expect a speedy and satisfactory solution.

In conclusion, I am greatly rejoiced to learn through a letter just received from Captain Black Beaver, from Fort Sill, of August 19, 1872, that Kicking Bird, Lone Wolf, and Big Bow, the three leading chiefs of the Kiowas, had, true to promise, arrived at the Wichita agency on the 17th, with the white captives, a young lady of eighteen, and her sister, twelve years of age, and that they had been delivered into the charge of Agent Tatum by Captain Beaver and Lone Wolf, on the 18th. That they had promised the early delivery of a little captive white boy, left sick in their camp, and also certain Government mules; that Kicking Bird had delivered a speech on presenting the captives to Captain Beaver, in which he said: "We chiefs have been in council; we have made a law forbidding our young men ever going into Texas on raids. I want peace, and if ever, hereafter, I am found giving countenance to any who violate it, I am willing to be thrown away forever."

That these people have some grievances deserving the immediate attention of the Federal Government there can be no doubt. They claim that the soldiers cherish a

bitter hatred toward them, which they are constantly reminded of in Fort Sill; that most of the officers are kind and considerate, while the privates are uniformly insulting and oppressive. They beg that their agency be transferred from the post to some other place, near Black Beaver or old Fort Cobb. Such a change would prove most wholesome to both Indians and whites. They complain also that the country now designated as theirs is not adapted to the wants of a farming community, there being but little good water, and land, and timber. They claim to desire to be incorporated into some of the tribes of the Wichita agency. They seem to realize the near and rapid approach of the time when they must follow the example of the civilized tribes, or become extinct or outcasts. Lone Wolf, Kicking Bird, and Hossing assert that they expect to live to see their people living in houses and engaged in the industrial pursuits of civilized life. Fifteen years since the Pemeytshker band (Pishowas) of Comanches despised labor and civilization more heartily than the Kiowas of to-day, yet they are beginning to till the soil, live in houses, and raise stock. Their civilization is assured. May we not expect as much from the Kiowas and others, under a wise and liberal policy? Let the Government of the United States do its duty to these people, calling to its assistance the civilized confederated tribes of the Indian Territory, in whom they have confidence, and we doubt not the result will be most satisfactory to all the parties interested.

In summing up their labors just terminated, the Indian peace commissioners feel that it is not egotism in them to assert that the late council at Fort Cobb was pre-eminently a success. They succeeded in seeing and reaching the understanding of nearly every prominent chief in the central superintendency. They succeeded in the prompt surrender of thirty-two head of horses stolen by the Yarpauka Comanches from the Chickasaws, and the allaying of animosity between the two. They succeeded, with the co-operation of Mr. Bede, chief clerk, &c., in the liberation of white captives by the Kiowas, and a promise to speedily surrender a lot of Government mules, and a pledge to keep the peace forever in lieu of the liberation of their chief, Satanta.

We would not in this connection fail to record the eminent services of Mr. Cyrus Bede, the representative, the Hon. E. Hoag, superintendent, than whom none other labored more faithfully, prudently, and hopefully for the success of the commission. Agent Laurio Tatum, Mr. J. D. Hoag, and United States Interpreter McCusker rendered valuable service.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL H. ROSS,

Commissioner and Secretary Indian Peace Commission.

Hon. E. HOAG,
President of the General Council of the Indian Territory.

NOTE.

The report of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. N. J. Turney, and J. W. Wham, esq., commissioners to visit the Teton Sioux at Fort Peck, as also the separate report of Hon. Mr. Cowen, will be found at the close of this volume.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN AGENTS.

MINNESOTA AND STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

- No. 1. Daniel Sherman, New York agency,* New York.
- No. 2. Geo. I. Betts, Michigan agency,* Michigan.
- No. 3. Wm. T. Richardson, Green Bay agency,* Wisconsin.
- No. —. Selden N. Clark, La Pointe agency,* Wisconsin.
- No. 4. Edwd. T. Smith, Chippewa agency,* Minnesota.
- No. 5. Leander Clark, Sac and Fox agency,* Iowa.

No. 1.

AGENCY FOR INDIANS OF NEW YORK,
Forestville, New York, October 23, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to state, in submitting my annual report, that the Indians in this agency residing on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, Tuscarora, Onondago, Oneida, Saint Regis, and Corchiplanter reservations number 5,070, of whom 2,492 are males, and 2,578 are females, being an increase of 101 during the past year. Of this number 950 reside on the Allegany reservation, 90 on Corchiplanter, 1,659 on Cattaraugus, 193 on Oneida, 339 on Onondago, 672 on Tonawanda, 479 on Tuscarora, and 683 on Saint Regis reservation. These Indians classified in tribes, number as follows: Senecas 3,044, Cayugas 165, Onondagas 464, Oneidas 266, Tuscaroras 448, and Saint Regis 683.

There are on these reservations twenty-eight schools, which have been taught on an average of thirty-five weeks each, during the school-year ended September 30, 1872. Of the teachers of these schools, fifteen were Indians, who have succeeded well. Thirteen of these Indian teachers were employed by Mr. C. E. Benton, the efficient superintendent of the Indian schools on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, who reports that they have proved as competent instructors as the white teachers employed on the same reservations. The expense of these schools during the past school-year has been \$8,464.63, of which \$230 have been paid by the Indians, \$95.23 by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, \$275 by the Episcopalians, and \$200 by the State of Pennsylvania, and the balance by the State of New York. There have been in attendance upon these schools during some portion of the school-year 1,129 Indian children, being an increase over the preceding year of 214. The average daily attendance during the school-year has been 603, being an increase in daily attendance over the preceding year of 76 scholars. This increase has been mostly upon the Cattaraugus reservation, and I think may be fairly attributed in part to the interest awakened among the Indians of that reservation, by the holding of the teachers' institute thereon in August, 1871, and to the lectures then given to the Indian parents impressing upon them the importance of sending their children to school regularly and punctually every day, referred to in my last annual report.

A teachers' institute was held in August last, during two weeks, on the Cattaraugus reservation for the special training and instruction of teachers for the Indian schools. It was successfully conducted by Professor H. R. Sanford, of the State Normal School at Fredonia, New York. Thirty-eight teachers attended, and of these, twenty-six are now engaged in teaching on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations.

The statistical return of farming, included herewith, shows a considerable increase in farm products for the past year over former years, as well as increase in value in individual property. These statistics have been carefully compiled, and I think are below rather than above the actual amount and value of farm products.

As corroborating evidence of the continued improvement of the schools, and general condition of the Indians on these reservations, I beg leave to call your attention briefly to the official reports furnished me by the local superintendents of these schools, who

* Independent.

† No report received.

are gentlemen of character and intelligence, receiving their appointments from the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York. Residing near the reservations they have personal knowledge of the facts whereof they speak.

Mr. H. Cummings of Akron, New York, superintendent of schools on Tonawanda reservation, reports that "the two school-houses on this reservation are in bad condition. One is an old log-house, and the other the old Baptist mission-house. They got so far gone last year that the Quakers at Philadelphia contributed \$95.53 for necessary repairs. I think the proposed manual-labor school should be located near the center of the reservation, near the council-house, and would be of great benefit to the Indians of this reservation. The Tonawanda Indians are improving very much. Intemperance is diminishing, the young men are more industrious, getting up teams, harnesses and democrat wagons, and clothing themselves better, and the Indians as a body are growing more industrious and better farmers every year."

Mr. C. E. Buntun, school superintendent of the seventeen schools on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, reports that the Indian children learn readily; that the great trouble is in the regularity of attendance, but reports great improvement in this respect, and strongly recommends the policy of supplying the schools with Indian teachers specially educated for the purpose.

Mr. Ralph Stockwell, school superintendent of the two schools on Tuscarora reservation, reports that the Indian children learn easily, that the schools are doing well, that the Tuscaroras are improving in habits of temperance and industry, and are a prosperous farming community.

Mr. N. H. Tilden, school superintendent on the Oneida reservation, reports an improvement over former years in regularity of attendance, that the Oneidas are generally temperate and industrious, and are prosperous farmers, and growing better.

Agricultural fairs were held by the Indians in September last on the Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, and Onondaga reservations. These fairs were well attended, successful, and very creditable to the Indians. In the display of choice fruits and vegetables, they compared favorably with the county fairs of the white people in the surrounding counties. Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, New York, delivered a practical address to the Indians at the Onondaga fair.

I beg leave to respectfully call your attention to the subject of a proposed allotment of the lands of the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations among the Indians residing thereon. This subject has been considerably agitated among them during a year past, and I deem it of much importance, as bearing upon their civilization and improvement. The Society of Friends at Philadelphia sent a committee a few months since to these reservations to advise with the Indians relative to this subject, and also about leasing portions of the Allegany reservation; and the committee has prepared a printed memorial, accompanied by a proposed bill, to be presented to Congress at its next session, a copy of which has been sent to me, with the request that I examine it and give my views of its provisions.

Over three-fourths of these reservations are wholly uncultivated. Most of the valuable timber has been removed. The Indians use the timber left for fuel and building purposes. The legislature of the State of New York, in 1847, passed a law restraining individual Indians from appropriating these wild lands to their use without the consent of the council of the Seneca Nation, and providing that it should be the duty of the council to allot and set apart for any Indian or Indian family so much wild land as the council should deem reasonable, and an equitable proportion in reference to the whole number of Indians not possessing lands. Section 19 of the act provided that any Indian so having lands allotted to him might sell the timber from such portions of it as he might in good faith clear for the purposes of cultivation. Under this law, many allotments were made in an irregular way, in the interest of Indians who desired only to sell the timber, and in the interest of white men who desire to purchase it, and no good resulted from the law, but a great waste and destruction of valuable timber. In 1859 the legislature repealed section 19 of the act authorizing the Indians to sell timber from the allotted lands, and the council of the Seneca Nation about the same time set aside all the allotments that had been made, except one, on the ground that they were inequitable and not in fact made by the council. This law authorizing the allotment of wild lands is still in force, but the Indians do not avail themselves of its provisions. They have no means to pay the necessary expense of surveying the lands, and many are apprehensive if their lands are allotted they may lose their tribal relation, and that the Order Company or its assigns, owning the pre-emption right to these reservations, may dispossess them. I have often urged upon the council and Indians to avail themselves of the provisions of this statute by allotting to their young men and others not possessing lands, portions of this public domain for cultivation and future homes, but with little success. Yet the prejudice against allotting lands is fast wearing away, and a growing, if not prevailing, sentiment exists in its favor. Past experience at least indicates that the Indians need aid of the Government in securing a survey of their reservations, as a preliminary step toward making allotments. I do not think that all the wild lands should be allotted to the Indians at once, as is proposed, by the

bill of the committee of Friends. The Indians now are sufficiently intelligent to make judicious allotments, after their lands are properly surveyed. They cannot at present cultivate all their wild lands, nor for many years to come, and the best of the timbered lands should be reserved for the use of the Indians for necessary fuel and building purposes. Many of the Indian farmers have no timbered lands, and will claim the privilege of securing their fuel from the unappropriated wild lands, as has been the almost universal custom heretofore. I do not think that allotments should be made to minors, as is proposed by the terms of the bill.

The first section of the proposed bill relates to the leasing of lands to white men and corporations at the villages of Salamanca, Great Valley, Carrollton, and Red House, on the Allegany reservation, and to the renewal of leases which have been declared void by the courts. Excepting, perhaps, Salamanca, the places named are not incorporated villages, and, therefore, have no corporate limits. Red House certainly is not a village, unless one small depot building, and one store and dwelling-house, without any hotel, entitles it to that appellation. The second section of the proposed bill provides that the bounds of these villages shall be determined by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by two-thirds of the councilors. I think this may give the commissioners too much discretionary power, and that the bounds of these villages might better be defined by the act, in case it should be deemed advisable to include in the bill more than the village of Salamanca.

Much the larger portion of the leases which would be affected by the proposed bill are on lands in the village of Salamanca. Most of these leases were made by individual Indians to white men, upon small rents, provided they had conveyed any legal estate. These leases were formally approved by the council of the Seneca Nation, relative to the payment of an annual license or tax by each lessee of from five to ten dollars to the Treasurer of the Seneca Nation of Indians. Some of the leases provided that the buildings which should be erected on the leased premises by the lessees should, on the expiration of the leases, belong to the Indians. Some of these leases I know were improvidently made by the Indians, and without adequate consideration, and I regard the provision in the first section of the proposed bill, providing that all leases after their terms expire shall be renewed to the same lessees or their assigns, for terms not exceeding twenty years, at rents not exceeding the first leases, as quite extraordinary and objectionable, as is also the provision requiring that all leases and renewals of leases shall contain stipulations for renewal to the same lessees or their assigns for the same rents as the original leases. I think that the Indians, upon the expiration of any lease, should have the opportunity of making the best bargain they may be able to, but under such safeguards as would be likely to protect them from imposition, such as requiring the leases to be sanctioned by some court or officer before becoming valid.

I think it quite desirable that some provision should be made whereby the Indians may have the right to lease their lands at the village of Salamanca, for a long term of years, under safeguards against imposition. This might be equally beneficial to the Indians and to the white people of Salamanca. In case any law to this end should be passed by Congress, it should contain the provision, in effect, that the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the leased premises should forfeit the lease.

The Tuscaroras have as good if not the best regulation in respect to the division of their lands and the protection of their timber of any of the tribes in this agency, and I see no good reason why the Senecas of Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations may not adopt a similar plan with entire success. On the Tuscarora reservation the improved lands are practically allotted to the individual adult Indians in fee, who can buy and sell only as between themselves. Two-thirds of their reservation is under actual cultivation, and the balance, being timbered land, is owned by the Indians in common. The chiefs have appointed a committee to protect the timber, who see that no waste is committed, and that none is used by the Indians, except for fuel and building purposes, and for these purposes the down and dead is first used. It is believed that this division of lands among the Tuscaroras has done much in encouraging them in habits of industry and thrift, by stimulating their acquisitiveness and love of family and home.

I inclose herewith the annual report of the trustees of Thomas Asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children, on the Cattaraugus reservation, and respectfully recommend the continuance of the usual annual appropriation for its support.

This report has been unavoidably delayed, by reason of waiting for the receipt of the reports of the superintendents of the Indian schools, the school-year on the reservations not closing until September 30.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, September 30, 1872.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Department, I herewith submit my annual report of the condition of this agency:

The circumstances of the Michigan Indian agency for the past year have been sad, extraordinary, and important. The report of it a year ago was made by that most worthy man, the late Hon. Richard M. Smith, than whom none could excel in sterling integrity and sturdy independence. I cannot forbear recording here a deserved tribute to his fidelity and truly Christian character in all the relations he bore to man and his Maker. His unselfish devotion to the interests of the Indians and familiarity with the details of Indian affairs in this agency render his sad death untimely, and a loss not easily made up, and the Indians deeply deplore it; for a more tried and faithful friend they never had or may hope to find. For twenty years he had been specially devoted to their interests as their agent, practically or officially, while not a breath of suspicion as to his fidelity or efficiency tarnished his fame; thence universal honors were bestowed upon him in death. His sudden death was followed by the appointment and equally sudden death of Mr. Bradley, who also was one of the oldest and most faithful friends the red men of Michigan had. He, too, was a Christian gentleman of spotless character and long experience in Indian affairs. It will readily be perceived that these sad events, together with the necessary delays in filling the office of Indian agent, and becoming familiar with the very many details of the duty thereof, the affairs of the agency were thrown into considerable disorder, and very difficult for an unexperienced hand to adjust.

On the 23d of November, 1871, I entered upon the duties of the agency, fully determined to do the best I could under the circumstances.

I found that a part of the annuities due the Ottawas and Chippewas had been paid, but on account of the lateness of the season, and the difficulties of assembling the Indians amid the rigors of winter, I deferred paying the balance until the month of June, when the balance of their last annuities was disbursed.

So soon as I had entered upon the duties of my office I was urged by the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River to attend to the business of completing land selections as provided for in their treaty of 1864. And feeling a great anxiety that this perplexing business should be carefully and correctly done, I requested the Department to furnish me with new and reliable plats showing the exact condition of the reserve, and in order that the work might be satisfactorily done, that one of the most competent clerks from the Department might be commissioned to assist in its performance.

In compliance with this request Major John J. Knox was commissioned to assist me in completing these selections, and in the month of January we began the work, and entered up and reported some six hundred and seventy selections, recommending that patents be issued therefor, which was done, and the patents were distributed in the months of September, to the great satisfaction of the Indians.

In compliance with instructions from the Department, and under the provisions of an act approved by the President June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for restoring to market certain lands in Michigan," I visited the reservations of the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, and issued 795 certificates for entering homesteads upon the several reserves. Patents also for the Ottawas and Chippewas, as furnished by the Department in the month of August, to the number of some 800, have been delivered to the patentees or heirs.

This comprises the special business that, in connection with the ordinary routine of duty pertaining to the agency, has engaged my attention. The issuance of these patents and certificates appears to have animated the Indians with a new impulse toward civilization, and to those who shall retain possession of their lands I am confident it will prove beneficial. But on account of the avarice and unscrupulousness of the whites it is hardly to be hoped that all of them will; indeed, so many of them as had selected pine-lands have already been persuaded to sell out, and the probability to my mind is that in less than twelve months the whole of these lands thus patented will be owned by the whites.

Educationally, the Ottawas and Chippewas are degenerating, I should judge, since the Government schools have all, with one exception, been closed.

The fund for school purposes for the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, still unexhausted, enables me to furnish them with teachers and books, and they are advancing in this regard. So also is it with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Religiously, I am of the opinion that as compared with the past the Indians are not in as encouraging a condition as they have been, on account of the decline in the missionary enthusiasm of the Christian churches toward them. It has been found that money and labor expended in this field of missionary enterprise is less profitably expended, and hence this declension, I presume. But to me this appears unjustifiable.

The weaker the child, or animal, or plant, the stronger the claim upon sympathy, care, and bestowments of aid. And for the amount of money and efficient labor, I am sure no field or race of men can so easily be led to embrace the benefits of Christianity as a religious hope as the Indians of Michigan. Where suitable efforts are made, a larger proportion will be found laying hold of the hope set before them in the gospel, than in the same number of a white population with no better encouragements or helps, and if it were not for the pernicious vices of the surrounding barbarism of civilization, they would rapidly develop into Christian characters. The general welfare of the commonwealth, as well as Christian charity, demands that unabated efforts be made to lift them up to a higher condition of civilization. The churches and Government will be culpably recreant to their obligations if the red man and brother be dismissed from their fostering care, so long as his weakness calls for the helping hand of his more favored brother, endowed, perchance, by a richer heritage of power and wealth.

So far as I can estimate, there has been a commendable advancement during the past year in the material prosperity of all the tribes of the agency. More attention has been paid to agriculture and improving their houses and homes, and I think that those who retain possession of their lands will be inspired with an ambition to prosper in this respect more and better than heretofore, while they were in doubt as to obtaining a personal claim to land.

The population is divided into four distinct treaty corporations, as follows:

Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, and numbering about	6,000
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	1,600
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,200
Potawatomes of Huron	60
Scattering	300
Total	9,160

For particulars I refer to the statistical reports duly prepared and furnished.
Most respectfully submitted.

GEORGE I. BETTS,
United States Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES INDIAN DEPARTMENT,
Green Bay, Wisconsin, October 18, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of Indian tribes in charge of this agency, for the year ended September 30, 1872.

These Indians are divided into three tribes, each having separate reservations, and are known as Menomonees, Oneidas, Stockbridge, and Muncies. The aggregate number as per census recently made is 2,870. They own about 300,000 acres of land, only a portion of which can be called good for farming purposes, while much of it is of inferior quality, and a portion is valuable for the pine timber thereon. As these Indians are the wards of the Government, they have special claim upon their Great Father for aid in their feeble efforts to gain the benefits of a Christian civilization, this being now the fixed policy of the Government toward the Indian tribes of our country. I have found, by two years' experience in my endeavors to carry out the spirit of this policy, that much defensive labor is required to protect the Indian from evil men and evil influences that press upon them, only to rob and ruin.

As intemperance is the great enemy of civilization everywhere, the Indian is not long exempt from this blighting, withering curse, especially where the vendors of whisky stand, like army sentinels, at every point around his home, watching to make him their prisoner by the power of this fearful temptation. It is no small task for the agent to combat this fiery host of whisky-sellers single-handed and alone, besides attending to the other duties devolving upon him. In my judgment, the Department can do no better service for the Indian than to authorize their agents to expend a small amount of money for the purpose of employing, as circumstances may require, special detectives, to aid in searching out the men who insist in selling intoxicating liquors to Indians, and aid in bringing them to the bar of justice. So pressing have been my other duties the past year I have found but little time for the prosecution of this class of offenders. I have, however, made several complaints of this kind before the United

States district court of Wisconsin, and have secured the conviction of ten persons for selling or giving intoxicating liquors to Indians the past year. They have been fined by said court from one to one hundred dollars, and most of them have been imprisoned from one to thirty days. Several more have been brought before the United States commissioner and are now under bonds to appear for trial at the next session of the court. Many others are equally guilty, and have escaped like results only through lack of time on my part and the need of a good detective. I can, however, see good results from the limited efforts I have been able to make in this direction, as several of those men have already quit the business through the fear of further prosecution, and many others have been restrained from selling to Indians through like fears. Others continue in the business, and will stop only as they feel the penalty of violating laws falling on their guilty heads.

MENOMONEES.

The lands belonging to this tribe are located in the northern part of Shawano County Wisconsin. It is as well watered a country as I ever saw, having many fine lakes and streams of running water. The Wolf River, with its many falls and rapids, flows through the reservation from north to south, affording excellent water-power and good facilities for moving logs and lumber to the market below.

Timber-lands.—The pine-timber now standing upon this reserve has probably doubled in value in five years, and has now become an item of much consideration to the tribes, if they can obtain what it is really worth. Toward this treasure many eyes are gazing, knowing full well the profits from this source arising. I have no doubt this timber is worth \$500,000, and probably more; and it is but just and right that these Indians should receive the full value of their property.

The best method for securing this, while we protect the Indians from degrading influences that usually attend the logging business, is a matter of no small importance to them and their friends. With this end and others in view, your agent, in behalf of this tribe, submitted to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on June 9, 1871, a plan for cutting and selling a portion of this pine. This proposition having been approved by the Department, said agent was duly authorized to carry the same into execution. As this enterprise was to be conducted under the special control and direction of the agent, and the labor to be performed by Indians, so far as practicable, the agent decided to establish a regular lumbering-camp and try the experiment, of which results a full report will soon be rendered.

I will here state, however, that this enterprise has proved successful. About 2,000,000 feet of pine timber have been cut and run to market, and sold for \$23,731. The Indians have been paid over \$3,000 for labor thereon, and the net profit to the tribe will be \$5 per thousand feet, and probably a fraction more. This is more than three times the amount they have ever before received for their pine timber, and more than double the average price paid for Stockbridge pine sold by Government last January.

Several important benefits arise from this method for disposing of Indian pine.

First. The Indians receive the full value of their timber.

Second. The agent having supervision and control of the whole, he is able to shut out from them whisky and other evil influences that usually attend lumbering-camps.

Third. The Indians perform a large share of the labor, for which they receive a fair compensation.

Fourth. The agent aims to have them feel that they are not *mere hired laborers*, but that they are at work on their own lands, and are cutting their own pine, for themselves, and thus they have an interest in making the business go on successfully.

From results of the past year, I am confident this method for disposing of the pine timber belonging to this tribe gives promise of the largest money-returns to them, and provides a large amount of profitable labor, where they can be kept mainly from the vices and temptations of ordinary lumbering business.

The labor question, divested of evil influences, is of vital importance to the best good of these Indians in the disposal of their pine timber. The tribes seem much pleased with the results of this lumbering work in their behalf, and are anxious to have it continued. This seems to be desirable for their good, as they have teams, sleds, and many fixtures now on hand for the work, and the Indians, as well as the agent, have some experience in this business that will aid in further efforts of the kind.

Sawing-machine.—I am anxious to purchase a machine of this kind for the benefit of this tribe. In my judgment this can be done and put in running order by an outlay of \$1,200. They have sufficient room in the saw-mill for such purpose, and power enough to run the machine without additional expense; and as there is now good prospect of a railroad to Shawano, within nine miles of said mill, I know of no expenditure that will be productive of more good to the tribe than this. There is a large quantity of pine timber upon this reserve that is worthless for any other purpose than shingles, and the labor necessary to turn it into money can be performed almost entirely by the Indians. I believe a good machine of this kind will pay for itself in two

years, and, at the same time, furnish the tribe with cash labor, amounting to ten or fifteen thousand dollars per annum. I regard honorable labor as one of the greatest civilizing agencies for the Indians, and I am much in favor of using this instrumentality for their good.

Farming-work.—The operations of this tribe in farming products do not vary materially from last year, as they have not increased the number of acres under improvement but little; many of them having been building houses, barns, and fences, while others have worked through spring and summer upon the river driving logs, that business having continued until September on account of the low stage of water. As they could earn from two to three dollars per day by this kind of labor, it was more profitable to their pockets, if not to their morals, than clearing and planting lands. They are gradually forming habits of industry and learning that labor brings its rewards. A portion of them still spend a few weeks each year in hunting and trapping, but they are fast giving up these pursuits for farming life, and with such helps and encouragement as they should have, will soon become an industrious working people. Little Crow, as he is called, is an illustration of this kind. He is about fifty years old, and has been considered one of the best hunters of the tribe for many years. Some five years since he commenced to clear a small piece of land and make him a farm, with no help but his ax. He now has fifteen acres under cultivation, with comfortable house and barn, owns 5 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 cow, 14 swine, has raised the past year 70 bushels of oats, 60 of corn, 60 of wheat, 200 of potatoes, 8 of beans, besides garden-vegetables and the cutting of fifteen tons of hay.

Full Indians work.—As proof, I will state that the members of this tribe have earned the past year, in cash labor, at the Government farm and mill, and in lumbering in the reserve, \$6,600; and they have also cut and sold over \$1,000 worth of hay, besides providing for their own stock. I also estimate they have received for labor outside the reservation, on railroads and at lumbering work, \$12,000, making at least \$19,600 that they have received for labor, besides building, clearing lands, raising crops, making sugar, gathering rice and cranberries, hunting for furs, &c. There is no doubt but the Indian will work much like other men if he receives the same help and inducements.

Stock-raising.—They have many thousand acres of prairie lands (interspersed with lakes and streams of excellent water) which produce a kind of wild prairie-grass affording good pasturage for stock in summer, and many hundred acres of marsh-lands from which they can cut a large quantity of hay, thus affording good facilities for raising stock, to which I am anxious they should give more attention as an additional source of income.

Health.—This tribe was much reduced in numbers by the prevalence of measles and small-pox among them, but they are now slowly increasing in numbers, as births the past year have exceeded the number of deaths some thirty or more, although the aggregate number reported is about the same as the previous year, owing to the removal of quite a number of names from the pay-roll of the tribe, because said persons were not living upon the reserve.

Employés.—The Government employés at this reservation are all earnest and faithful. A. M. Andrews, the present farmer, reports 12 tons of hay, 80 bushels of wheat, 54 of rye, 260 of oats, 2 tons of millet, as the main products of the farm, although most of the land cultivated is of inferior quality. The miller, M. H. Mann, reports nearly 6,000 bushels of grain as ground at the mill, and about 200,000 feet of logs cut and sawed into lumber for the use of the tribe. E. C. Keeler, blacksmith, reports his labors in part, as follows: Horses shod 188, oxen 60; made 63 knives, 72 hoes, 140 spears, 52 clavises, 60 chain-hooks, 22 cant-hooks, 10 paws, 43 sap-gauges, 26 picks, 156 cold-shuts, 22 tramuel-chalus, ironed 60 new sleds and cutters, 26 ox-yokes, 21 neck-yokes, 16 wagon-hoxes, 12 wagon-tongues, 45 whistletrees; repaired 139 traps, 49 wagons, 80 chain-hooks, 46 chalus, 188 guns, 58 drag-teeth, 46 axes, 36 kettles, besides other small jobs too numerous to mention.

The trader in charge at this reservation is a Christian man of strict integrity, in whom the whole tribe have the utmost confidence. And he also seems to put so much dependence upon their honor that he trusts them largely, and I believe his average losses by so doing are less than is usual with country merchants. I regard his influence and example of much value to the tribe, and he is a real help to the agent. I think one trader of this class is better for a tribe no larger than the Menomonees than more. Persons who have known this tribe for many years claim they are better off with one store than when they had two or three on the reserve.

Schools.—From various causes the school-work for this tribe is still very unsatisfactory to me. The average attendance of pupils has not been over 50 the past year. The great moving of nearly the whole tribe within two years so nearly broke up the large school, formerly kept at the village of Keshona, that I decided to close it entirely on the 30th of March last. Since that time no school has been in operation, except a small one connected with the new settlement recently made near the south branch of the Oconto River. This school is taught by Alex. Greguon, who can talk both English and Menomonee. He is not a first-class teacher, although he is doing fair work for the school

under existing circumstances. The larger portion of the tribe are now fast settling in the vicinity of the west branch of the Wolf River, from four to six miles west of Keshena. Application, with estimate of funds required for building purposes, was made to the Department of Indian Affairs by this office, in communication May 9, 1871. As no funds were received for this object, the application was renewed by me in a letter of April 13, 1872, supplemented with an urgent request, if the former one could not be granted, that the sum of \$800 be furnished this office for immediate use in erecting a small school-house and home for teachers in the west branch locality. As this amount of funds was promptly granted for the above-named purpose, I have these buildings nearly completed, and hope to open a school at this point in a short time. But these temporary buildings do not obviate the necessity of larger ones at this point, as similar reasons still exist for the provisions and estimates made in my communication of May 9, 1871.

Sabbath trading.—Soon after entering upon the duties of this agency, the trader in charge of the store at Keshena stated to me that he was much annoyed by many of the Indians coming to the store for the purpose of trading upon the Sabbath. This I at once prohibited, stating to the Indians that it was neither right nor necessary, except in cases of sickness or death. Since that time the trader has been relieved from troubles of this kind, and can now spend the Sabbath in peace and quiet, and the Indians are gaining some knowledge of the proper observance of this day.

ONEIDAS.

The lands of this tribe are located mostly in Brown County, and embrace about 65,000 acres. A good share of this reserve is valuable for farming purposes, and a part yield them good returns.

Inducements.—Two prominent obstacles seem to hinder quite a portion of this tribe from devoting their efforts to the farming business as they ought, namely, intemperance and timber-cutting. If either of these absorb a man, farming will receive but little attention. I am making all possible effort to check the former, and think I have done much to stop the selling of whisky to Indians. But what is one man against so many, who, for the sake of gain, are constantly holding out temptations which the simple Indian has little power to withstand? If the law in reference to this traffic was so amended by Congress as to give persons who inform and testify against the liquor-seller one-half the fine collected, this would encourage the Indian very much to co-operate with the agent in his efforts to stop the traffic. I do not know of a single case in which an Indian has complained of, or testified against, any one who has not sold him liquor. No innocent man is likely to suffer from an offer of this kind to the Indian, but it will help materially in bringing the offender to justice. The country approved when the Government offered a large bounty to these men if they would also approve, if a small reward is offered to these same men for aiding to put down this greatest enemy of our country, and the poor Indian too?

Timber-cutting.—As the agent has received no instructions authorizing him to restrain the Indians from cutting and selling timber from their reserve, this business has been carried on quite extensively the past year, and will be in the future, unless some steps are taken to check it.

From the best information and estimates I can get, I judge not less than \$40,000 worth of pine and hard-wood timber has been cut and sold from this reservation the past year. Some Indians state they have sold timber amounting to \$300, \$200, and \$1,000, and it will require but few years to remove all the timber from their lands at this rate. The hard-wood timber is rising in value every year in this market, and will doubtless be worth double the price it now brings five years hence. It seems very desirable that the Department, by some means, should restrain from this extensive cutting and selling of the hard-wood timber, as it is not needed by those persons who cut the most, but as they have teams, and other facilities for cutting and hauling that the poorer families have not, they can pocket largely from this business, while the needy ones get little or nothing. One portion of the tribe are really robbing the other, as this business is now going on.

Division of tribal lands.—As a large majority of the tribe are now heartily in favor of dividing their lands, I do regard it of the first importance to their welfare that Congress should enact a law whereby their wishes, as expressed in a petition forwarded from this office, (in connection with my letter of February 29, 1872,) can be realized. In my judgment, no measure promises so largely for the best good of this people as a division of their tribal lands.

When any tribe of Indians has become in a good measure civilized, and has settled down to farming life, I believe the practice of still holding their lands in common becomes a real hindrance to their improvement and elevation. Does not this principle hold good among civilized and enlightened classes? If so, how can the Indian avoid

the evils of this practice while subjected to the causes producing them? He falls mainly of the ennobling stimulus that comes to every one from the consciousness of owning a home for himself and his children, knowing that whatever improvements he may make thereon belong to him or his heirs. I also regard this principle of holding lands in common by any considerable number of persons as tending to destroy those wholesome moral barriers so essential to advancement. I believe this division of landed property, if carried out, will tell largely for the future civilization and prosperity of this tribe.

Schools.—Two have been kept in operation the past year, in charge of the Episcopal Methodist missions connected with the tribe; each reports encouraging improvement on the part of those who attend school with tolerable regularity. The census recently taken of this tribe shows 605 children, 400 of whom I think are of such age as usually attend school. The teachers report the whole number of pupils attending school 217; but the average attendance falls below 90. From these reports it appears that only about one-half the children of school-age attend at all, while less than one-fourth attend regularly. It is also evident from these figures that the school-work with this tribe is reaching only a small portion of those whom it is designed to benefit. The present school-buildings, I judge, will accommodate about 150 pupils; but at least 100 more of the 400 children should be regular attendants of school. It seems very evident that another building for school purposes is much needed for this tribe. With this view, an estimate was submitted to the honorable Commissioner in my communication of May 9, 1871, to which I respectfully invite attention.

Missionary work.—This has been conducted, as usual, by ministers of the Episcopal and Methodist denominations, who have for years been sustaining mission stations and churches among this tribe, with a good measure of success. They each have churches and good houses for worship, and report good attendance upon the regular services of the Sabbath.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE'S.

The reservation of this tribe now contains about 11,500 acres, and joins the southwest township of the Menominee reserve, the balance of their lands having been disposed of by act of Congress February 6, 1871. From the sale of these lands, much of which was valuable for fine timber standing thereon, the tribe will probably receive about \$200,000. Nearly one-half of the tribe, now numbering about 250 members, have lived off the reserve most of the time for the past ten years, and are residing about in various portions of the State, having but little to do with the tribe, but still holding their rights in the tribal property. As I was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to make the enrollment provisions of the sixth section of the above-named act, I have had occasion, in connection with this business, to call the tribe together several times the past year. At these gatherings I could but notice the difference between those living among and mingling with the whites, and those still living in tribal relations, showing very plainly the advantages gained by Indians who have gained a good degree of civilization, by leaving their tribal connection and taking the position that they can and will take care of themselves. More than one-half of the present membership of this tribe have decided to embrace the opportunity presented by the enrollment clause of said act, and take their share of the tribal property, and become citizens of the United States. I believe all of them would be better off to do this, as they are qualified for the position, and will thereby gain advantages not to be enjoyed while remaining in tribal relations. The quicker these fatalities are away from the pine regions, and the many demoralizing influences of the lumbering business, the better will it be for both men and women. I am confident they have been tending in the wrong direction ever since they have been upon their present reserve.

The past year has been one of commotion and excitement with this small tribe, on account of the changes going on under the bill passed for their relief, as before named. As this act is considered by many of the tribe to be for the good of a few, rather than the whole nation, there has been much opposition to it on the part of many members, they knowing nothing of its provisions until after its passage and approval by the officers of the tribe, who seem to have managed the business very much in their own interest, and that of their friends. The result has been much commotion and ill-feeling among them, tending to divert them from industrial pursuits and every other good. But the late order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, suspending all further action under the most objectionable section of said bill until a meeting of Congress, with a view to further legislation thereon, seems to give much satisfaction to a large majority of the tribe, and will, doubtless, result in securing an amendment that will satisfy a majority rather than a few members.

The school and religious work of this people have been, as heretofore, in charge of Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland and wife. The attendance at school has been good, and the pupils have been making fair progress. But I am not so confident of the moral and religious improvement of the tribe. I herewith inclose the main portion of school

report, furnished by Mr. Silingerland, for the past year. I would respectfully refer you to statistical reports herewith inclosed, for facts and figures, showing population, farming products, &c., of tribes in care of this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. RICHARDSON,
United States Indian Agent.

General F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 4.

WHITE EARTH, MINNESOTA,
October 1, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for this agency. In some respects the year has been an eventful one with the Indians in Minnesota. The excitement and hostile feeling occasioned by the nine murders which have been committed by the Chippewas during the year, has placed them in a new relation to the State. The governor has issued a proclamation requiring the Indians to remain on their reservations under penalty of arrest and force, if necessary, by the militia. With most of the Minnesota Indians, in their present condition, this is impossible. Only the few at White Earth can live upon their reservation as they are now situated. Five Indians are under arrest charged with murder, or as accomplices in the murder of whites. Against three of them, however, there is scarcely any evidence. These arrests have been made with scarcely any resistance on the part of the Indians.

The murder of the Cook family, at Oak Lake, produced great alarm among the settlers on the border. A large number, in the panic, forsook their homes, and fortified themselves in a stockade. Soldiers were sent from different parts of the State. But I am confident that among the Indians there was never any thought of any outbreak or violence whatever. It is quite well ascertained that these murders were committed by boys and young men, from sixteen to twenty-two years old; and this fact is a startling one, showing, as it does, what the settlers of Minnesota are liable to so long as wild Indians are roaming through the northern part of the State. These young men seem to have had no motive for killing but that of plunder. They straggle through the country, and find it easier to rob than to get their subsistence from hunting. They have broken off from the ordinary restraints of the chief of the band, and have not yet come under any restraint of laws and civilization. Investigation has shown that all along the border white men are trafficking with Indians in whisky. It is startling to find what a pandemonium can be made in the midst of a neighborhood of settlers by bringing a gallon of whisky into a camp of Indians. I have spared no effort to detect and punish these murderers, as well for the welfare of the Indians as the protection of the whites. For several years past there has been a growing recklessness of life, especially among the Pillagers. This is due largely to the fact that there has been no punishment for murder. Indians have been allowed to shoot one another at will in any part of the State as well as on reservations, and no notice has been taken. On the contrary, lawlessness has not been confined to the Indians. Two men of the Otter Tail band were murdered last fall, near Alexandria, for no other offense than that of camping on a white man's ground. As this offense was committed off the reservation, it came within the cognizance of the State laws, and, owing to the hostile feeling against Indians, it has been impossible to bring the murderers to trial.

Two Indians were arrested at White Earth on suspicion of complicity in a murder. They went readily with the sheriff, on my promise to them of protection and a fair trial. Before the time of trial, the Bremer jail, in which they were confined, was broken open; and, as I believe, with the connivance of the authorities, the Indians were taken by a mob and hung.

This lawlessness on the part of the whites has a serious effect on the Indians. They will be unwilling to deliver up prisoners hereafter, and will, I fear, be disposed to take justice into their own hands for the murder of members of their band.

I believe the condition of the Pillager band especially requires the careful consideration of the Commissioner. Part of this tribe are known as the Otter Tail band. By an appropriation of \$25,000, the right was purchased of the White Earth Indians for this band to remove to White Earth. The consent of the White Earth band was accorded, and the Otter Tails removed. But there were no means to establish them at White Earth, to open farms, build houses, or even feed them while they were making their first crop. In my last annual report I asked for \$20,000 for this purpose, but the appropriation was not made, and, as a consequence, the Indians are yet stragglers. They are warned off from their own grounds, near Otter Tail, by the State authorities, and are liable any day to come into conflict with the State militia.

The remainder of the Pillager tribe, some 1,500, live around Leech Lake. It is not possible for them to live on their reservation without cultivating the ground, and it would be much better for them if they could be forced to go to White Earth, and the right of staying there be purchased for them; but I am satisfied that they could not be induced to go there in a body. A few would go if inducements could be offered. They should not be obliged to roam around the State for a living. To prevent this, they must have assistance in clearing patches of ground and cultivating the soil. Many of them seem to be ready for this, and have asked in open council that their Great Father will help them to go to work and plow. As I have heretofore reported, the farming at Leech Lake is accomplished under unusual difficulties. The patches of arable land suitable for cultivation lie around the lake and are accessible only by steamboat. At the best such access is expensive, and, with the boat now in use, it is impossible. If anything is to be done for these Pillagers, to keep them on their reservation, and save them from conflict with the State authorities, there must be an appropriation of at least \$25,000, of which, for a new boat, \$5,000, and for agricultural purposes, \$20,000; this latter amount to be expended entirely upon Indian labor, feeding and clothing Indians only in return for their own labor in clearing and planting.

The Mississippi Chippewas at White Oak Point have experienced little change during the year. They are coming more and more in contact with lumbermen, who are close on the border of their reservation, and some of them are learning to work in their camps, while all are learning more or less of the worst vices of civilization. The removal of these Indians in 1867 was worse than a farce. They were brought to White Oak Point, and fed six months at a heavy expense, and then, with few exceptions, returned to their old haunts, where they now live. White Oak Point, to which they were removed, affords no opportunity for farming. The most of the few acres plowed have gone back to grass and trees. The log-houses are in ruins, and it is now found that even this attempt at settlement was not within the limits of the reservation. No effort of any kind is made to ameliorate the condition of these Indians.

Of the Mille Lac band of the Mississippi Chippewas, only about twenty-five have been persuaded as yet to return to White Earth. As a band, they do not seem to be ready to leave their old grounds. On the other hand, the pine of their reservation being still uncut, the pressure by the whites for their removal still continues. In their present condition, nothing can be done for their elevation. It would seem as if the question of remaining or removal should be settled. If they are to remain, then they ought to have help in opening farms and schools. If they are to remove to White Earth, then a suitable appropriation should be made, and they should be ordered to go. If their pine were once removed, they would be as little in the way of settlers at Mille Lac as in any part of the State. The fish and rice in their lake would afford no small part of their subsistence. The soil around the lake is well adapted to cultivation. By the express stipulation in the treaty, their annuity money can be used at the discretion of the President for civilizing purposes. I regard it a question worthy the consideration of the Commissioner, whether such legislation by Congress may not be secured as will allow their pine to be cut at once, and the proceeds to be expended for civilizing purposes. Then, with their annuity money, mechanics and farmers can be sent to them, and a favorable beginning can be made for civilization.

The Pembina band are in much the same deplorable condition as reported last year. They have no reservation in the vicinity where most of them are trying to subsist. A portion of the band live on Turtle Mountain, in Dakota, and claim that that is a portion of their country which they have never yet ceded; and they say they were living there at the time of the cession in 1864, and that their grounds are west of the line of the ceded territory. They ask that their rights in this unceded country may be recognized. According to the theory that has been generally adopted by the Government, I do not see why these Indians have not all the original Indian rights in an unceded territory. Something should be done to help these Indians out of degradation, and relieve the settlers that are now coming by rail to Pembina from the annoyance of their begging and pilfering. I recommend that the Department either recognize their right to all the territory on Turtle Mountain, and give them the means to farm there, or purchase a right on White Earth reservation, and order them to remove. They number, according to the roll this year, about three hundred and fifty Indians and one hundred half-breeds. These half-breeds might be stricken from their roll, leaving only three hundred and fifty Indians to be provided for.

The Red Lake Chippewas have had a prosperous year. Their crop of corn is reported to be over 4,000 bushels; of potatoes, 2,500 bushels. The tribe seems to have taken a new departure toward civilization in the direction of house-building. Late last autumn they erected, as best they could, some seventy-five houses, doing most of the work themselves. This year they are asking for still more lumber, and are building with more care the houses of last year, and are erecting thirty more new houses. Their fund for carpenter and farm work is so limited that only a small part of the work required can be undertaken. To meet their necessities, and enable them to clear land and stock farms, I recommended last year, at their request, that their pine timber

be brought into market, and, pursuant to instructions from the Indian Bureau, I prepared proposals for the pine on their reservation. The highest offer was \$2.50 per thousand, and the contract at that rate is waiting the approval of the Department. The Indians are anxious that this contract shall be entered upon this year, to enable them to begin at once to enlarge their planting-grounds. They also propose to appropriate \$1,000 per year for the purpose of a boarding-school. This sum, with such aid as the American Missionary Association propose to furnish, will secure the school, which is so much needed. During the past summer a day-school has been sustained by the American Missionary Association, and the children have made such progress under the difficulties as gives great encouragement.

There seems to be nothing in the way of the civilization of this tribe, if only continued patient effort and generous assistance can be furnished by the Government. But this effort is more than ever needed now, from the fact that the Pembina railroad brings fire-water and other evils of civilization within two days' travel of their reservation. If left to themselves, these Indians are almost sure to follow in the way of their Pillager cousins, and go down under the first approach of white men.

The pine timber cut, as is claimed, upon this reservation last winter has not yet been paid for, the reservation boundary-line not having been surveyed. It is a misfortune and a hardship to these Indians that, for want of this survey, they should not be able to realize the value of this pine, and also to protect their property from further depredations. I earnestly recommend that such measures be taken as will secure this survey another year.

The band of Mississippi Chippewas, known as the Gull Lake band, number nearly 300, and are in process of removal to White Earth. About one-half are already on the ground. I have declined to make the annuity payment to any of this band who have not removed. About one-fourth of the band will probably forfeit their annuity this year rather than accept the condition.

The experiment of civilization undertaken at White Earth has had a year of large prosperity. The preparation for the removal of other bands to White Earth, in the cutting and hauling of lumber and building houses, has furnished employment for the most of those who were able to work. One and a half million feet of lumber will have been sawed this season. A new saw-mill, with shingle-machine and universal wood-worker attached, with a new engine and boiler, have been set up during the year. A large barn, a carpenter's house, a blacksmith's house, and an agent's house, and an agency office, and two school-buildings will be completed during the year. The other school-building has also been enlarged so as to double the accommodations for boarding pupils. Eighty log-houses, a story and a half high, 16 by 22 feet, containing five rooms, will be completed during the season. Twenty-five other houses have been rebuilt and enlarged. Two hundred and eighty acres were sown and planted in the spring, a large portion of the plowing having been done the fall previous by the Indians. This fine crop was entirely swept away by the grasshoppers in June. A second crop of turnips and buck-wheat was also a failure. This loss, falling upon the first earnest and hopeful effort of the Indians to get their living from the soil, is very severe; not merely for the suffering it will bring this winter, but especially because it breaks the argument by which we hoped to induce even more extended labor the coming season. The Indians, however, are not disheartened. Their advance in civilization during the year is quite apparent.

The band of Gull Lakers who removed to White Earth in the spring has fallen readily into line with the others. They are now in their new houses and will be ready to make their first crop next season.

The report of the teacher at White Earth is forwarded herewith. The school kept full during the year, and the present enlarged accommodations will hardly meet the demand for the coming year. No one can visit this school and fail to see that the best appropriation made for Indians is that which is expended for the next generation.

At Leech Lake the school year has been broken by the resignation of the teacher. Another teacher has not yet been secured.

I beg again to invite the attention of the Commissioner to the need of more personal supervision of the affairs of this agency than can be given by one agent. There should be an additional agent for Red Lake and another for Leech Lake. The work at White Earth, and the care of other bands of Mississippi Chippewas, is all that one agent can undertake to do properly.

While procuring the rolls of the different bands, I made special inquiry with a view to ascertain the natural increase or decrease of the Chippewas in Minnesota. At only two points, White Earth and Red Lake, out of the six where the annuity payment was made, was I satisfied as to the accuracy of these returns. At Red Lake, in a population of 1,050, there have been fifty births and fourteen deaths. At White Earth, in an average population of 550, there were thirty births and twelve deaths. More than half of these deaths are estimated by the Government physician to have been occasioned by a disease unknown among the Indians until the coming of white men. These figures show that the Chippewas are not fading away, and they reduce the Indian problem for Minnesota to the alternative of perpetual protection, at a great cost, against an increas-

ing number of wandering savages, or of a comprehensive and persistent effort to bring them to civilization. They will not die out or be exterminated.

The first outlay for civilization is necessarily expensive. But an increased expenditure for a few years is not so costly as to half support and protect against perpetual barbarism. I believe Minnesota herself could far better afford to assume all this expense of their civilization than allow six thousand of her inhabitants to live as savages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 5.

AGENCY OF SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,

Toledo, September 7, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the agency of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa for the year ended August 31, 1872.

The general condition of the Indians under my charge has not materially changed since my last annual report. As a rule, the health of the tribe has been good, the rate of deaths small, and the census shows quite an increase the past year.

It is true they have suffered considerably from fever and ague, owing to their location on the river-bottom, which is more or less subject to these diseases during the summer and fall months.

The census of the tribe now shows a population of 317, as follows: men, 83; women, 102; boys, 70; girls, 62; an increase of 14 since my last annual report, which is nearly double the increase of the previous year.

Though these Indians have a home here, owning 419 acres of land, purchased by their own means, and though they have made some progress in their agricultural pursuits, raising pretty good crops as a general thing, still it is not sufficiently enticing as a home to induce them to give up their former roving habits. With the exception of a few left behind to look after articles they cannot well take with them, they leave here in the fall, after receiving their payment, scattering off in small bands where they can find heavy timber to winter in, hunting and trapping through the winter, and making sugar in the spring, and return here about the 1st of May, in time for their spring payment, and for putting in their spring crops; each family cultivating their patch of corn, beans, potatoes, &c., and these are gathered in time for them to leave again the following fall. These customs are repeated from year to year with so much uniformity that, in the absence of anything being done for their real improvement, the agent has little to report. And while it is true that very many of them are still blanket Indians, living in huts and wigwams, and to a considerable extent leading roving lives, it is equally true that but few of them are dissolute or intemperate in their habits. They have cultivated about the same amount of land this year, with probably little better crops as the result of their labors over last year. During the harvest just past, the men have earned, in binding and shocking grain for farmers in the vicinity, the estimated amount of \$1,200. This includes all the men of the tribe who were able to make a hand in the harvest-field; thus showing that they are willing to work when remunerative labor is offered them.

The statistics of farming forwarded herewith show the wealth in individual property, not including land, at \$15,159.

No school or mission has yet been established for these Indians, though I understand the agency is about being turned over to a missionary society. This should be done at once; and if the Government would make a small appropriation of money for a school-house, and a house for the missionary, (which I have repeatedly recommended,) great good and gratifying results would follow. As has been shown by the labors and well-directed efforts of missionaries in other fields, these Indians may be civilized and even Christianized, and in time made self-supporting citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER CLARK,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEBRASKA, KANSAS, AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 6. Barclay White, Omaha, Nebraska.
 No. 7. Joseph Webster, Santee agency, Nebraska.
 No. 8. Howard White, Winnebago agency, Nebraska.
 No. 9. E. Palnter, Omaha agency, Nebraska.
 No. 10. Jacob M. Troth, Pawnee agency, Nebraska.
 No. 11. T. Lightfoot, Great Nemaha agency, Nebraska.
 No. 12. A. L. Green, Otoe agency, Nebraska.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 13. Enoch Hoag, Lawrence, Kansas.
 No. 14. B. W. Miles, Kickapoo agency, Kansas.
 No. —. J. H. Morris, Pottawatomie agency,* Kansas.
 No. 15. Mahlon Stubbs, Kansas or Kaw agency, Kansas.
 No. 16. John B. Jones, Cherokee agency,† Indian Territory.
 No. 17. T. D. Griffith, Cootaw and Chickasaw agency,† Indian Territory.
 No. 18. F. S. Lyon, Creek agency,† Indian Territory.
 No. 19. Henry Breiner, Seniucolo agency,† Indian Territory.
 No. 20. Hiram W. Jones, Quapaw agency, Indian Territory.
 No. 21. John Hadley, Sao and Fox agency, Indian Territory.
 No. 22. J. T. Gibson, Osage agency, Indian Territory.
 No. 23. Laurie Tatum, Kiowa agency, Indian Territory.
 No. 24. John D. Miles, Upper Arkansas agency, Indian Territory.
 No. 25. Jonathan Richards, Wichita agency, Indian Territory.

* No report received.

† Attached to the central superintendency for treaty purposes only.

No. 6.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 Omaha, Nebraska, 9th month 24, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In submitting this my first annual report of affairs of the northern superintendency, together with the agent's reports, it gives me pleasure to be able to state that, during the past year, the conduct of the Indians under my care has been characterized by peace and good order. I consider it a fact worthy of notice that, during that period of time, no act of violence, not even an assault by an Indian upon a white person, has taken place in this superintendency, so far as has come to my knowledge, thus proving that the just and humane policy of the President of the United States has been eminently successful as applied to the Indians of the State of Nebraska.

SANTÉE SIOUX.

This tribe, which has made greater advancement toward civilization than any other in this superintendency, has steadily increased during the past year in the knowledge of agriculture and the mechanical arts. They have been much encouraged, since the last report of my predecessor, by the reception of the certificates for their allotted lands, feeling assured now that the United States Government intends to make this their permanent home. In consequence of this feeling, they are making renewed efforts to provide themselves with comfortable houses on their allotments, and I am confident that, when this desirable end is attained, the sanitary condition of the tribe will rapidly improve.

By reference to Agent Webster's report, it will be seen that they manifest a feeling of great satisfaction at the issue of wagons, plows, harness, &c., which has been made during the year; promising, in return, to make good use of them, as it is convincing evidence to their minds that the Government intends them to become an agricultural people.

WINNEBAGOES.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that I am able to report the continued improvement of this tribe. All the men have adopted the dress of citizens, and, by reference to the interesting report of Caroline B. Thomas, teacher of a Winnebago school, we may conclude that, if the good influences which now surround the Winnebago children are continued for a few years longer, the women as well as the men will

eventually wear the costume of the whites. This will be a long step gained in the path that leads toward civilization. The annual election of the chiefs by the tribe is also an important step in the right direction; thus fitting them for a higher plane of civilization. Their crops during the year have generally yielded abundantly, with the exception of the oat crop, which was nearly destroyed by hail. At the commencement of the wheat harvest, about two hundred of the men of the tribe requested passes from their agent to leave the reservation, and assist the neighboring farmers in gathering their wheat. One of the farmers afterward reported to the agent that these Indians worked equally as well as white laborers, and that without their assistance it would have been impossible to obtain sufficient labor to secure their crops.

The long delay in securing to the Winnebagoes their patents for their allotments of land has had a discouraging effect upon them, but, notwithstanding the fact that they have not yet received them, many of the Indians have commenced work on their respective allotments; and a contract has just been let for the construction of fifty dwelling-houses, to be built upon the allotments of those Indians who manifest an earnest desire to improve their land, and gather about their homes the comforts and conveniences of civilized life.

I wish to call special attention to that portion of Agent White's report wherein it is stated that the terms of the treaty of March 8, 1865, require that fourteen hundred acres of land should be broken for these Indians, whereas only six hundred have ever been broken for them upon the reservation. I cordially approve of the suggestion of Agent White, that an appropriation be asked for at the next session of Congress, to enable the terms of the treaty to be complied with.

There has been a natural increase of twenty in this tribe during the last year, and twenty more by removal from Wisconsin, making a total increase of forty during the year. The tribe now numbers fourteen hundred and forty.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas having consented to the provisions of a recent act of Congress, providing for the sale of 50,000 acres of land from the western portion of their reservation, it is hoped that the proceeds arising therefrom will enable them to make such improvements on their allotments of land as they have been anxiously looking forward to, and, by the purchase of farm implements and stock, place them in an agricultural position that will enable them to dispense with the fruits of the chase, and turn their undivided attention to home industry. With this increased attention to agriculture, the Omahas must soon look for a market for their surplus produce, as in their present condition no rations or supplies of food are dispensed to them. With the exception of their annuity money, they now depend for subsistence entirely upon the fruits of their own industry. They are a peaceable people, and are on good terms of friendship with the white settlers around them, being temperate and honest in their character.

The Omahas have been much annoyed with losses of ponies by theft, mainly charged upon the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin. These Indians are in the practice of visiting their relations on the Winnebago reservation adjoining the Omahas, and, when returning, pass through the Omaha reserve, and, if the opportunity presents, appropriate ponies to their own use; then, crossing the Missouri River into Iowa, escape to their homes. There appears to be no existing law that will enable the Indian agents to arrest and punish these thieves after they have escaped into the neighboring State; and this state of affairs is producing ill-feeling between the tribes, as all such losses are charged by the Omahas upon the reservation Winnebagoes. The Winnebago agent is powerless to correct this evil. He cannot prevent the visits of said Indians, can form no opinion of the time of their departure, and, when arrest of offenders is made, is informed by State and national authorities that they have no jurisdiction in the case.

A recent council of arbitration has been held, composed of selected members of each tribe, their agents, and myself, to determine and adjust all matters of difficulty or claim between the tribes. The consequential damages arising from the above-mentioned acts have so far prevented a settlement, but the effort is not yet abandoned, and I am in hopes it will yet be accomplished to mutual satisfaction.

PAWNEES.

The Pawnees have been retarded in their progress by raids made upon them by war-parties of hostile Sioux. These parties are generally from the Brulé and Ogallala bands. They start at various seasons of the year, and, lurking near the Pawnee villages, murder and scalp such straggling members of the tribe as they may meet with; then quickly retreat beyond reach of pursuit.

No successful raid upon this tribe has been made during the year; two war-parties of Sioux have started for the Pawnee village; the first was too early in the season to find pasture for their ponies, and returned before reaching the reservation. This party,

while returning, ran off some stock from white settlers. The second expedition was overhauled by United States cavalry, and turned from its purpose. This war-party struck the Poncas on their reservation, ran off their stock, and murdered one of their medicine-men. This office was early informed by telegram of each of the above-mentioned attempted raids, and was enabled thereby to place the Pawnees upon their guard. This early information is of very great advantage in protecting the tribe, but while there is any possibility of such raids occurring, the Pawnees will be kept in their crowded, filthy villages of mud-lodges, and their energies paralyzed. Stop them, and we will soon have their families scattered on small farms over their beautiful reservation; and, with the assistance received from the prospective sale of a portion of their reservation, there is no reason why this tribe should long continue behind other Indians of the superintendency in their progress toward self-support and civilization.

By an arrangement between the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and this tribe, Indians are allowed to ride on the freight-cars of said company without charge. Such an arrangement enables the idle and vagrant members of the tribe to visit the towns and hang around the depots along said road, and as they are the most worthless of the tribe, they produce an impression upon travelers who see only these, and consider them a type of the people, which is injurious to the character and standing of the whole Indian race. As well might a traveler record the status of the inhabitants of a city by the impressions made upon his mind by the strollers and tramps of its streets, as to judge of the Indian by these vagabonds of the race.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The Otoes and Missourias have become unsettled and dissatisfied with their home. They have rejected in council the provisions of the law enacted by Congress for the sale of one-half of their reservation, and improvement of their condition on the remaining part, and now desire that all their land may be sold, and that a reservation may be purchased for them near the Osages, in the Indian Territory, and they be removed to it. As they appear united in judgment in this matter, and while in their present state of mind can make but little progress where they are, and having, with their agent, unsuccessfully used all proper measures and arguments to make them satisfied with their present home, I now believe it would be for the best interests of the tribe to be removed. If care is taken to invest a large portion of the proceeds of their land in such manner that the income shall be used only for education in schools, or agricultural and mechanical pursuits, I believe the tribe may be benefited by the change. Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the tribe, it is gratifying to know that they have improved in habits of industry and in their mode of living.

The report of the teacher, Naunie H. Armstrong, shows that the advancement of many of her pupils has been quite rapid, and the agent reports a flourishing Sabbath-school.

IOWAS.

Among all the Indians of this superintendency, none have given more marked evidence of improvement during the last three years than the Iowas.

From a drunken, idle people they have become temperate and industrious, evincing a praiseworthy interest in the education of their children, in the furnishing of their houses, and in the fencing and cultivating of their farms.

By reference to the accompanying report of Agent Lightfoot, it will be seen that since the introduction of stoves into the houses of Iowa Indians, enabling them to prepare their food in a more wholesome manner, that the number of deaths in the tribe has materially decreased. The Iowas now number two hundred and twenty-five, being an increase of ten since the last report of my predecessor.

I cannot pass from this brief notice of the Iowas without making a special mention of the workings of the "Orphans' Industrial Home" of the Iowas. By reference to the report of Mary B. Lightfoot, teacher of the school at the Great Nemaha agency, it will be seen that the influence and example of the Indian children from the "Home" has had a most salutary effect upon the other members of her school, inciting them to greater punctuality in assembling and increased diligence in the preparation of their lessons. The advantage to the tribe of the continuance of this institution can scarcely be estimated, and I recommend for it that liberal support and encouragement which it so well deserves.

SACS AND FOXES.

The Sacs and Foxes having expressed a desire to sell their present reservation and remove to the vicinity of the Osages, in the Indian Territory, a law was enacted at the late session of Congress for the sale of their land, and the chiefs have expressed a desire that a portion of the funds derived from its sale should be invested in such manner as will advance them in civilization and agricultural pursuits.

It is important for the welfare of this tribe that advantage be taken of the request of its chiefs, as their present income, amounting to more than \$100 per annum each, is paid them in cash; and they objecting to the expenditure of any portion of it for education or salary of mechanics, the adults live in idleness and the children are without schools.

INDIAN LABOR.

It is a fact, supported by the history of nations, that the intelligence and prosperity of a people increases in proportion as the women among them are respected and elevated. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of Indian civilization has been the prevailing idea among all tribes that labor is derogatory to the character of a man, and that the burdens should be borne and the laborious duties performed exclusively by the women. I therefore consider it an encouraging feature of this work to be able to state that in this particular there has been a manifest improvement in several of the tribes of this superintendency. Many of the men have assisted in building their own houses, and have been quite successful in plowing their allotments, and in using mowing-machines and other implements in their mechanical and agricultural pursuits. In proportion as the men become more industrious, and provide comfortable houses for their families, the heavier burdens are lifted from the shoulders of the women, and they are gradually adopting the habits of civilized life. A great need among these people has been that of the presence of practical Christian women, to instruct Indian wives in the performance of their household duties, in the care of their children, and of the sick, and in the fitting and making of garments. To meet this want among the Santees, a young woman fitted for the position has just been sent out to them, under the auspices of the "Yearly meeting of Friends," of Ohio and Genesee, to devote herself exclusively to the improvement and elevation of the Santee women.

In concluding these remarks upon Indian labor, permit me to say that, judging from my observations among the Indians of the Northern superintendency, I have every reason to believe that, if the present policy is continued, the day is not far distant when the increased industry manifested by many of them will result in the tribes becoming self-supporting from the labor of their own hands, independent of the yearly annuity which they now receive from former sales of land to the United States.

SCHOOLS.

Eleven day-schools and one industrial boarding-school are now in successful operation. In addition thereto, provision is made by the Congregational Church for the erection of an industrial boarding-school house for girls, at the Santee agency. The building of an industrial boarding-school house for the accommodation of eighty scholars and their teachers, at the Winnebago agency, is about being contracted for. Funds are now on hand for the erection of an additional building to the Pawnee manual-labor school house, which will increase its capacity from eighty to one hundred pupils. Two additional day-school houses will, as soon as possible, be constructed on the Pawnee reservation, and one day-school house on the Omaha reservation.

It is a satisfaction to state that, in all the schools in operation, the children are progressing well in their studies and that their parents are not only favorable to schools, but take a deep interest in the advancement of their children therein, frequently conducting them to school, and remaining to witness their exercises.

With the exception of the mission-schools on the Santee reservation, these schools are all taught in the English language, and although the teachers in English experience a difficulty at first, on account of the natural shyness of the pupils, and their reluctance to speak a new language, even when partially acquainted with it, for fear of exciting ridicule and laughter, of which the Indian mind seems to be peculiarly sensitive, still, I consider it of vital importance for the future progress of the tribes that the English language shall be principally used in schools.

In all the schools it is a rule that the children shall be clean in person, and decently and comfortably clad, and when provision for clothing is not made from tribal funds, the society of Friends or churches, to which the missionaries belong, have furnished it.

The Pawnee and Otoe day-schools have heretofore been broken up during the winter buffalo-hunt, the children accompanying their parents, and returning, after the hunt, wild, untractable, and demoralized. Ascertaining that the parents were generally willing to leave their school-children at home, if they could be properly boarded and cared for, I applied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for funds to pay the board of these children. They were promptly furnished me, cheap board was procured for the children, and the result was very satisfactory to all parties.

BUFFALO-HUNTING.

Three tribes still partially depend upon buffalo-hunting for subsistence. Upon each recurring hunt they find their pathway to the hunting-grounds more and more turned

aside by white settlements. The commanders of the military departments in which these trails lie have advised that two white men accompany each hunting-party to prevent collisions or depredations between Indians and whites, although it is found difficult to find suitable white men willing to take such charge. Still, as far as it has been tried, it has proved satisfactory, and I would recommend that funds be appropriated for the payment of such care-takers during the few years that these hunts are likely to continue.

SUPPLIES.

Under the present contract-system of procuring subsistence for the Indian tribes, supplies are brought from long distances and furnished with large profits to contractors, when in most instances in this superintendency, if the agents could under proper guards be permitted to purchase goods, as needed, in open market, they could procure the same supplies, of better quality, at less price, from small farmers near the reservations, or from Indians who have grown a surplus crop on their allotments of land. I desire to call especial attention to this subject. There has been a hostile feeling among the whites of this State against Indians remaining on reservations. This feeling, under the effect of the present policy, I am pleased to say, is gradually subsiding. If it is found by neighboring farmers that these agencies have become good cash markets for their surplus produce, instead of considering them encumbrances, they will deem it an advantage to be located near such a market. Again, if the industrious Indian can obtain at home a cash return for the surplus product of his labor, and keep within his tribe the large amount of cash capital now paid to the distant speculator, what an additional incentive it will be for him to continue his industry!

LAWS.

It is very important that a simple and efficient code of laws should be enacted for the suppression of crime and immorality upon Indian reservations, and proper places provided for the confinement and punishment of offenders against them. Attention is called to the inefficiency of the national and State laws for the trial and punishment of whites and Indians for crimes committed upon Indians not citizens. Instances have occurred during the year of parties convicted in an Indian council of horse-stealing, and arraigned before a United States commissioner, in order that they might receive greater punishment for the offense than the tribal laws would inflict, being discharged by said court for want of jurisdiction.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

I feel that it is due to the Indians of the State of Nebraska to report the unlooked-for proficiency made by the young men of the respective tribes, who have been apprenticed to the various mechanical trades. They are rapidly learning to become carpenters, blacksmiths, tinmiths, shoemakers, millers, and engineers, and as soon as they become competent will be placed at the head of their respective departments. By reference to the reports of the agents of this superintendency, it will be seen that the Indian apprentices are equally as proficient as whites in acquiring a knowledge of the different trades to which they are apprenticed. This is an important fact, which should not be overlooked by those having them in charge, in their efforts to fit them for citizenship.

POPULATION.

Name of tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Gain during year.	Loss during year.
Santee Sioux	484	541	1,025	.....	29
Winnebagoes	700	740	1,440	.....	.....
Omahas	497	479	976	.....	15
Pawnees	909	1,538	2,447	.....	.....
Stoes and Missourias	243	921	1,164	.....	.....
Iowas	114	111	225	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes	43	45	88	.....	.....
Total	2,930	3,668	6,598	155	37

In conclusion, allow me to remark that the progress of these Indian tribes toward civilization and citizenship, although necessarily gradual, is generally satisfactory. The strong prejudice of the white settlers against this injured people, a prejudice founded upon tradition or general charges upon the race on account of individual acts, is slowly yielding before their good conduct and a better acquaintance with their true character.

As these Indians improve in their habits of industry and make themselves useful and even necessary to the white settlers in assisting to cultivate the broad prairies yet unbroken, the efforts to drive them from the State without regard to justice or mercy will be less frequently agitated.

Judging from their recent advancement, I have every reason to believe that, with a continuance toward them of the present wise policy, and a better protection of their persons and property by the same laws that now protect citizens, the rising generation of the Indians of Nebraska will become useful citizens of the State.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 7.

SANTEE AGENCY, Ninthmonth 5, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In submitting this my second annual report, I feel a satisfaction in stating that there has been a material improvement in the condition of this tribe during the past year.

I think the sanitary condition of the tribe is improving fast, although it is still far from what is desirable. Scrofula and consumption prevail to a considerable extent. This, I believe, will be overcome in a great measure, as they advance in civilization. Their imperfect knowledge of preparing their food, combined with irregular habits, have much to do with all their ailments. We are doing what we can for them in this respect, and I am pleased to state that the self-sacrificing efforts of the women connected with the missions, as well as those of the agency, are producing good results. Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends have sent out a young woman at their own expense to join the corps of women-workers.

The increased interest of the Indians in farming has kept pace with their other attainments. The past season has been very propitious, and promised an abundant yield; but in the early part of Eighthmonth, we were visited by one of those scourges common to this country, the migratory grasshopper. The wheat-crop was gathered and out of their way, but the corn, late potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, &c., were very much injured and in many places totally destroyed. They remained with us but a few days, but the destruction they caused during that time was very serious; upon careful examination, I think it is safe to say, that fully one-half of their entire crops, wheat excepted, were destroyed. This was discouraging both to the Indians and us; but as it is an event over which we have no control, and not likely to occur again for two or three years at least, I do not think it will deter them from making an increased effort another season to do even better than they have this.

For a statistical account of the farming operations, I refer thee to the farmer's report. The mission-schools are in a prosperous condition. The accompanying reports will show the number of pupils, the average attendance, and the number of teachers employed the past season.

The grist-mill has been kept in constant operation (except a short time in midwinter, when the race got filled up with snow) up to the 21st of Thirdmonth, when a very heavy freshet occurred, caused by the rapid thawing of the snow, accompanied by a warm rain, which carried away a large portion of the breast of the dam. This caused a delay of several weeks, as well as an additional expense.

The saw-mill is doing good service. We have sawed during the past year 1,200 logs, making 240,000 feet of lumber. This has been used in erecting carpenter's shop, building Indian houses, putting floors in old ones, making fences, &c. The improvements since last report consist of a carpenter-shop 18 by 30 feet, one story and a half; ice-house for the agency; a house for the blacksmith; an addition to the physician's house, and twenty log-houses for the Indians. Besides these, there are now five or six more in course of construction, including one for the carpenter. We have during the same time constructed three and a half miles of wire-fence, and one and a half miles board-fence, mostly around small pieces of breaking on Indian claims.

The Indian apprentices continue steady and industrious, and are making good progress. They would compare favorably with the same number of white apprentices. They are very anxious to learn, and feel a commendable pride in their attainments. Among other things that have been bought and issued to the tribe this year were 20 wagons, 50 plows, 50 harrows, and harness. These gave good satisfaction. They said it was a strong evidence that the Government wanted to make farmers of them, and they promised to make good use of them.

Over two hundred certificates of allotment have been repolved and issued to them.

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This was the greatest event of the season. They have heretofore been laboring under the impression that they held their right to their land by a very uncertain tenure, and were liable to be removed at any time. They believe now that this is to be their permanent home.

In conclusion I would say, although their advancement in the ways of civilized life most necessarily be gradual, yet there no longer remains a doubt that if the humane policy of the Government is continued, supplemented as it is by the benevolent aid of the various Christian denominations, it must eventually convince the most incredulous, including even those who are prompted by no higher motive than a selfish economy, that this is the true and only policy to be pursued toward this long-neglected people, that will effectually subdue them, and in time elevate them to the plane of peaceful and industrious citizens.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JOSEPH WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 8.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 17, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I respectfully submit this my fourth annual report of the condition of the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska.

The past year has been marked by a steady improvement in the condition of this tribe. The men have nearly all adopted citizen's clothing; and the women, although they still persist in wearing their peculiar style of dress, I believe will be more easily influenced to adopt a better one when they come to live in houses.

There has been comparatively little sickness among the Indians, and I am able to report an increase of forty in the population during the year, most of which, however, is due to accessions from the Wisconsin branch of the tribe.

Elections.—The second annual election for twelve chiefs occurred about the 1st of Fourth month last, and resulted in the choice of seven new men, five of the old ones being re-elected. The interest in this election was much greater than that manifested the year before, and all seemed eager to participate in it, excepting the incumbents, who had concluded that it would be to the interest of the tribe not to hold any more elections.

The manner of voting was in this wise: Each of the old chiefs, and his opponent, selected by the opposition party, stood on opposite sides of the road, where they were joined by their respective supporters, when a count was taken. This plan was found to give much better satisfaction than voting by ballot, which was tried the previous year.

I believe these elections are a step in the right direction, as they not only give to the members of the tribe a republican form of government, and thus pave the way to citizenship, but they tend to break up the old tribal relations, and create a desire among the chiefs to become popular with their bands.

Agricultural.—About 4,000 bushels of wheat have been harvested on this reservation this season, rather more than one-half of which was raised by individual Indians on their own claims; three have nearly two hundred bushels each, and the balance from ten to one hundred bushels each. The remainder of the crop, 1,832 bushels, was raised by the Government. This will not be sufficient to feed all who have not raised wheat during the year.

The crop of corn will not be so large as that of last year, owing to its having been farmed no better, and the season being more favorable to the growth of weeds. I will be prepared by another season to purchase cultivators for the use of Indians in farming their fields, when I will look for better results in corn-raising; they have not had proper implements heretofore. The small patches of beans, squashes, potatoes, &c., raised by the Indians near their dwellings, are always well filled, and this year have yielded abundantly. Three-fourths of our oat-crop was destroyed by a hail-storm, which occurred a few days before they were ripe enough to harvest.

Improvements.—We are at this time surrounded by busy mechanics, who are engaged in constructing fifty dwelling-houses for the Indians on their allotments of land. The contract for building these houses was let on the 29th ultimo at \$665 per house. They are all to be completed by the 15th of Fifthmonth, 1873, and in point of comfort will compare favorably with any houses in this part of the country. The Indians in council agreed to leave it entirely with me to select the persons who should have houses;

and in my selections I have aimed to choose those who are most industrious and seem most inclined to live in a civilized manner.

The agency-house has been repaired and inclosed with a fence, and a convenient office erected near by, which I find much more pleasant to hold council in than the room in the agency-house which I have heretofore been compelled to use for that purpose.

Mechanical arts.—There are ten young Indian men now learning the different branches of industry represented on this reserve, to wit: Five carpenters, two shoemakers, one blacksmith, one engineer, and one miller and sawyer. Most of these have held their positions for two years; their progress is very encouraging. I have increased their wages the present quarter, and hope they will eventually be able to relieve their white instructors. Several Indians are also engaged on the reservation in assisting to make bricks.

There was quite a demand among the neighboring settlers for Indian labor during the past harvest, many of the Winnebago men being very good at blinding wheat. About two hundred were at work at one time in this manner, and without their assistance it would have been difficult to have secured the entire crop.

Educational.—The schools during the year have been in charge of Caroline Thomas, Daniel W. and Mary J. Lewis, three experienced teachers, who have conducted them very successfully. (For details of management, &c., please see the interesting report of Caroline Thomas, accompanying this.) We have been greatly aided in keeping up an interest in the schools and in making the children comfortable and attractive, by the munificent donations of clothing, &c., to the value of \$4,000, by the members of New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, under whose supervision these Indians are placed.

We are now making preparations to commence the erection of a brick building, to be used as a industrial and boarding-school, to accommodate eighty scholars and their instructors, and hope to have it completed and furnished, so as to open for teaching, about the first of Ninthmonth next. With this institution, in connection with the three day-schools now in operation, we hope to be able to accommodate all the healthy children of suitable ages to attend school, and I will then favor a compulsory attendance of all such.

Claims.—By reference to the last treaty between the United States and the Winnebago tribe of Indians, dated March 8, 1865, I find that the former stipulates to break one hundred acres of prairie on the reservation, for each of the fourteen bands in the tribe; and as there were but 600 acres broken when I assumed charge three years ago, and all the prairie that has since been broken having been paid for out of the tribal funds, I would suggest that an appropriation of \$2,400, or \$3 per acre, to break the remaining 800 acres, due these Indians, be asked for at the next session of Congress.

Wisconsin Indians.—As there seems to be a prospect of removing to a reservation the Winnebago Indians now scattered through Wisconsin, I would respectfully protest against their being moved here, as their influence would be injurious to this tribe, they being far below them in point of morals and civilization, judging from the specimens that I have seen. And the prejudice in the surrounding country is such, that I believe it would not be policy to move more Indians here, particularly such as these, who are comparatively uncivilized.

There have been several cases of drunkenness among the Indians the past spring and summer; the offenders have been tried and punished; and I have succeeded in obtaining evidence sufficient, in one instance, to have a saloon-keeper in Sioux City, who sold them liquor, committed to await the next term of the United States court in Iowa, for trial.

I believe these Indians would be greatly stimulated to improve their claims if they could secure the titles for them. They have waited three years since the first allotments were made; it is difficult to make them believe that it requires so long a time to prepare the patents, and they are beginning to fear that they are not coming.

Very respectfully, thy son,

HOWARD WHITE,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 9.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 14, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I herewith submit the following, being my third annual report of the affairs of this agency. I have the pleasure of announcing a general improvement in the condition of the Omaha Indians during the past year. Farming operations

have been conducted with commendable industry and success, the labor having been performed almost exclusively by Indian men, and this release of females from the hard drudgery of farm-labor has been a marked evidence of the advantages resulting from this change in their habits, while the growing interest manifested by the Indians in the intellectual culture of their children gives unmistakable proof of their advances in civilization.

In conducting the business affairs of the agency I am assisted by nine chiefs, whose official acts on behalf of the tribe are recognized by the Government. These chiefs receive a small compensation annually out of the tribal funds, and hold their offices during good behavior. Experience and observation have amply convinced me that it is inexpedient to make frequent changes in these officers, inasmuch as it is productive of great unsettlement in the affairs of the tribe. Not one of them has been permanently displaced since my administration here, and only one suspended for a time on account of the offense of killing some oxen belonging to his band in order to make a feast for his friends. There is a perfect understanding between these chiefs and myself, and all work harmoniously together.

I have twenty-seven picked men out of the tribe, who act in the capacity of a police force. These also receive a small compensation out of the Indian funds. It is the province of these men to maintain order among the tribe, to report any wrong-doings that may occur, and occasionally to arrest offenders and bring them to justice.

In the discharge of these duties they are exceedingly prompt and efficient. To illustrate this fact, I may mention that not long ago I discovered that some of the Indians were in the practice of playing cards until a late hour in the night. I sent for the police and informed them that this practice must be stopped, and admonished them that if any of their own number were addicted to card-playing, they must first burn all cards in their own custody, that they might go clean-handed to work, and then proceed to commit to the flames all the cards they could find in possession of any of the tribe. This was the last of that difficulty, so far as my knowledge extends.

Previous to my coming here the practice of polygamy had prevailed to a considerable extent in the tribe. The relations thus previously formed were considered too sacred to be disturbed, but as I took a decided stand against the practice, it has been discontinued, either out of respect to my wishes, or from a conviction that such practices were morally wrong. In respect to the transaction of secular business on the first day of the week, called Sunday, there has also been a marked change among the Indians, and few of them now engage in labor on that day.

The Omahas are a peaceful and moral people. Drunkenness and profanity are scarcely, if at all, known among them; while they are careful to respect the rights of others, both in person and property. These traits of character are considered to be a good foundation whereon to raise the superstructure of permanent civilization and unfold the sublime precepts of Christianity.

A growing interest is manifested in the improvement of their separate allotments of land, and those who have had the good fortune to have cottages built for them seem much pleased to have a comfortable home that they can call their own.

By common consent the point seems to be conceded that their long-time practice of going on the hunt is to be abandoned forever, and the intelligent Indian now realizes that a new career of life has opened before him, and that henceforth he must travel in the same path as the white man. The funds which they hope soon to realize from the sale of a portion of their surplus lands, under the provisions of an act of Congress passed at its recent session, will give a new impetus to the work of civilization and general improvement, so long delayed for want of means adequate to a work of such magnitude. Altogether, the future prospect, as it regards the welfare of these poor, dependent people, is cheering and hopeful; and encouragement is thus afforded to those appointed to manage their affairs to persevere in the performance of the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon them.

Education.—Three schools have been in operation throughout the year, until the season for the usual vacation of two months. The children are sprightly, and very attentive to their studies, and it has been invariably remarked by those who have visited the schools during the past year that the order observed by the children, their quick perceptions, and the accuracy with which they have answered the questions propounded to them, would compare favorably with any schools of white children they had ever visited. This is an encouraging aspect in the future of these people, as the little flock of boys and girls now undergoing the process of intellectual training must soon become the active and leading men and women in their little community, and the influence of their good examples and cultivated minds cannot be otherwise than salutary. I refer to the accompanying reports of their earnest, able, and zealous teachers for further particulars.

I omitted to remark in the proper place that, through the liberality of members of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Indiana, the school-children have all been supplied with good and sufficient clothing for both summer, and winter, besides a goodly supply for the use of the aged and infirm among the tribe.

Agricultural.—In this department the Indian is rapidly becoming sensible that his chief dependence for subsistence must be in the soil, and hence is more willing than formerly to apply himself diligently to his new vocation. This year the Omahas have realized a bountiful return for their labor, having harvested over 3,000 bushels of excellent wheat, and their corn-crop is estimated at over 25,000 bushels. The crop of oats has also yielded well, while potatoes, beans, cabbage, and other garden-vegetables are quite plentiful, but being in many detached parcels it is difficult to approximate to a correct estimate of the product.

There is every reason to believe that the growing thrift and industry of these people will soon render them self-sustaining and independent of the aid of the Government.

The supply of plows and farming-implements, &c., owned by the tribe, as also teams for working their farms, is totally inadequate to the needs of the Indians, yet they are too poor to do any better at present.

Buildings and improvements.—But little has been done during the past year in building cottages for the Indians on their several farms, owing to the scarcity of funds, but they have been engaged in making preparations for the future, by hauling some thousands of logs to the mill to be saved into lumber for this purpose, and materials for seven-teen new houses are now deposited at as many sites for building, awaiting the slow process of procuring the needed funds for their construction. The houses that have been built thus far are neat and substantial, and the surroundings give a cheerful aspect to their new abodes.

Stock and farming-implements.—The Omahas receive no issues of provisions from the Government, as do some other tribes, yet though they are forced to abstain from animal food throughout a great part of the year on account of their poverty, they have entirely discontinued their former practice of killing the cows and oxen issued to them in order to procure a supply of animal food. They have now quite a large number of calves and other young cattle that are becoming quite valuable, and as stock-raising is much more profitable than growing grain in this country, it is much to be regretted that they have not the means to invest more largely in cattle, hogs, and other farm stock.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To sum up, I beg leave to remark that a review of the *status* of affairs at this agency during the past three years is amply convincing that the progress of the Omaha Indians is onward and upward, and while there is much to regret on account of unavoidable delays in the vigorous prosecution of the work of promoting their happiness and prosperity, there is still cause for thankfulness, that in the wisdom and goodness of a kind Providence some degree of improvement has been secured to them.

In respect to the health of the tribe, I may remark that malarial fevers are quite prevalent here, particularly during the autumnal months, and in the exercise of my vocation as practicing physician to the tribe, which duty I have faithfully discharged gratuitously for the space of more than three years, in addition to the transaction of the general business of the agency, I have found that the accumulated labor and responsibility thus devolving upon me have so seriously affected my health as almost to unfit me at times for the discharge of my several duties; yet I have the consolation of believing that my labors have not been wholly in vain, having won the confidence and, I am willing to hope, the affections of the simple-minded people whom I have been sent here to govern, by my efforts to promote their prosperity and aid them in their upward struggles toward the light.

With sentiments of respect, I am, very truly, thy friend,

E. PAINTER,

United States Indian Agent for the Omahas.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nebraska.

No. 10.

PAWNEE AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska, Ninthmonth 24, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I take pleasure in submitting to thee this my fourth annual report, in compliance with the regulations of the Department.

On the 13th of Ninthmonth last school was commenced in the new school-house by the teacher, Phoebe H. Sutton, (now Howell,) and continued until the 30th of Sixthmonth last, and has been a complete success. Though it is a day-school, funds were furnished by the Department to pay the board of the children during the winter, while the village Indians were out on the hunt, and we were thereby enabled to con-

time the school for nine and a half consecutive months. The scholars were entirely supplied with clothing by contributions made by the members of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends and others, and a number of village Indians, and some of the scholars at the Pawnee manual-labor school were supplied from the same source.

Four mowing-machines, three hay-rakes, and a lot of hay-forks have been purchased with funds set apart for that purpose from the cash annuity by the Indians, and they are now busily engaged putting up hay for the use of their ponies during the winter and spring.

The grist-mill, which had been thoroughly remodeled and repaired so as to run by water instead of steam power, was started on the 30th of Ninthmonth last, and was found to run well, but the dam gave way, and was repaired again during the Tenthmonth, and the mill started and run until the 4th of Eleventhmonth, when the flow of water in the mill-stream was entirely stopped by a heavy fall of snow and severe cold weather, and we were unable to start it again until this spring, when one end of our dam was again carried away by unusual high water, since which a contract has been made with a responsible party to build a lower-timber dam and warrant it for one year.

The Indian boarding and farm house has been completed, and was occupied by the farmer the fore part of the Eleventhmonth last.

Owing to the heavy snow-storms and severe cold weather of the past winter the Indians failed to secure any considerable amount of meat or robes, and were quite destitute during the spring, but managed to get along with very little aid from me; having a large amount of potatoes on hand, I issued them to the most destitute.

A very snug and comfortable dwelling has been built for the interpreter, 16 by 30 feet, one and a half stories high, and is now occupied by him.

An old log-house, built by the Moravians, and abandoned when I came here, has been repaired, and is now occupied by the physician.

The whole number of children that have attended school the past year is one hundred and eighteen; the average attendance about eighty. The capacity of our school-houses is one hundred and fifty, and I have funds on hand for building two more school-houses and dormitory, which will afford facilities for educating over three hundred pupils. The census just taken shows that there are four hundred and fourteen children in the tribe of suitable age to go to school. For further information in reference to the schools I refer thee to the reports of Elvira G. Platt and Phoebe H. Howell.

The result of our farming operations for the present year are about as follows, viz:

60 acres in oats produced 1,000 bushels.....	\$570
125 acres in corn produced 4,000 bushels.....	1,000
10 acres in potatoes produced 1,500 bushels.....	450
15 acres in various other vegetables, worth.....	730
<hr/>	
210 acres in various products.....	2,750

According to the report of the teacher of outdoor work, we have raised enough of the following vegetables to abundantly supply us in their season: salads, or lettuce, okra, radishes, beets, cucumbers, peas, a series of three crops; string-beans, onions, summer-squashes, green corn, early potatoes, tomatoes; and have enough of the following productions to last during the winter: white-potatoes, sweet potatoes, winter-beans, winter-squashes, cucumber-pickles, cabbage, parsnips, carrots, and beets. The above crops are produced by the labor of Indians, under the care of farmer, assistant farmer, and teacher of outdoor work, principally the scholars of the Pawnee manual-labor school; and all the fuel used at the agency is cut and hauled by the same parties. The result of the census taken on the 20th and 21st instant was as follows:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chowcees.....	140	254	365	759
Kitkahoots.....	124	208	218	550
Skeedees.....	154	232	244	630
Potahowerats.....	91	182	235	508
Total.....	509	876	1,062	2,447

Four hundred and fourteen of the children are of suitable age to go to school, according to treaty stipulations, showing an increase in the past year of eighty-one. On the 8th of Seventhmonth, the Indians started out on their summer-hunt by per-

mission of Generals Sheridan and Ord, and, in compliance with their request, J. B. Omohundro and Baptist Bayhillo were sent out in charge of them, and they report very favorably of their conduct among the whites, and their success in the hunt, notwithstanding they frequently came in contact with hunting parties of white persons, who embarrassed them in their hunting by scattering the herds of buffaloes just as they were about to make a surround. They brought in a large amount of meat and skins, which, with their abundant crops and cash and goods annuity about to be distributed, will give them an abundant supply of all the necessaries of life. One important feature in their hunt, which it gives me great pleasure to notice, is that they ranged over the same territory with the Brulé Sioux, their hereditary enemies, and sometimes camped within eight or ten miles of them, and both were cognizant of the presence of the others, yet no conflict ensued, as had invariably been the case before, and no ponies or other property was taken by either party from the other, and this was by mutual consent of the parties, and arrangements are now in progress for a friendly meeting of some of the principal men of these tribes.

On the 15th of Seventhmonth I held a council with the Indians at Grand Island, in reference to the sale of 50,000 acres of their land lying south of Loup Fork, and although they objected to some of the provisions of the bill authorizing the sale and prescribing the way in which the sale is to be made, and the disposition of the funds, they finally ratified it.

From information received from the Indians and those in charge of them, it is very evident that they cannot rely on the hunt much longer for any part of their subsistence, neither is it desirable that they should; consequently other means as a substitute should be afforded them with as little delay as possible. This can be done by the sale of their lands, as provided for, and appropriate the proceeds to the purchase of stock, building of houses, and settling them on little farms of their own; hence the importance of the immediate sale of their lands to prevent them from becoming a charge upon the Government, which I consider very demoralizing to them.

The only casualties that have occurred to members of the tribe the past year are one boy frozen to death in attempting to join the Indians on their winter-hunt, one squaw found murdered, near Columbus, it is believed, by a member of her own tribe, one woman killed by being run over by the railroad-cars, and one of their soldiers stabbed by a white man who was attempting to steal his ponies. He recovered his ponies from the parties who were trying to steal them, and also from the effects of the wound one of them inflicted. During the present season the village Indians have commenced the cultivation of their crops with implements other than the hoe, which were furnished them by me from those belonging to the agency.

As I am about to retire from my office of agent at this agency, I have felt it would be right for me to bear my testimony in reference to the results that have followed the adoption of the President's Indian peace policy, so far as the Pawnee Indians and the section of country that surrounds them is concerned.

At the time I took charge of this agency, Sixthmonth 1, 1869, I was informed that a white man had been murdered near Columbus on the 8th ultimo; that a woman had been shot on Sholl Creek, twenty-miles northeast of here, and the entire settlement broken up, and the citizens driven off by the Indians, and a feeling of insecurity pervaded the whole community near here, and after I took charge, a conflict between the citizens and Pawnees seemed imminent, but was by the wise counsel of some of the most prominent men in the community prevented. An Indian had been wantonly murdered on the road from Columbus to the agency and no attempt had been made to redress the wrong. Six other Pawnees had been murdered in Kansas without provocation on their part, as I was informed by one of the military officers who investigated the case, but there was no redress afforded the Pawnees or the whites in these cases of outrage. The Indians appeared to be neither under the protection or restraints of civil law.

The section of country north and west of here for one hundred miles or more was unoccupied by white settlers, and was not considered safe to occupy. The raids of the Sioux were frequent, dangerous, and disastrous alike to life and property both to the Pawnees and white citizens living near them. The Pawnees themselves were in the habit of going upon the war-path and plundering both the neighboring Indians and the whites. Since then the Pawnees have entirely abandoned the war-path, are subject alike to the protection and restraints of civil law and the complete control of their agent, and their chiefs and soldiers vie with each other in supporting and aiding me in the administration of their affairs. No white person has been killed by them, neither has any Pawnee been killed by a white person, and only one case of murder in the tribe has come to my knowledge, and I believe the police are vigilant. Large settlements have been made both north and west of here that have not been disturbed by the Indians at all, either Pawnees or Sioux, and no Sioux raid has been made upon the Pawnees resulting in death to either party since Sixthmonth 7, 1871, and the prospect of a permanent peace between them is very promising, and I believe, with a little exertion on the part of those in authority over them, might be speedily brought about.

A feeling of perfect security pervades the whole community for many miles around, and the citizens who were clamorous for the removal of the Indians from the State are now satisfied that they shall remain, and the old settlers who had no faith in the President's policy or confidence in its success are among its most earnest supporters, and that without distinction of party.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JACOB M. TROTH,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 11.

GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, Ninthmonth 2, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit the following, showing the condition of affairs at this agency:

The *Iowas*, since the date of my last report, have been gradually improving, and this spring fenced and broke more land, and their crops look well. They evince an increasing desire to live in houses, and surround themselves with the appliances of civilized life, and since the adoption of a more comfortable dress and way of living, and the use of stoves in baking bread and preparing their food, there has been less sickness and fewer deaths among the children, which I think may be attributed to this cause.

There has been a great want of wagons and implements to work with, many having nothing, and I am pleased to learn that there are funds now in the hands of the superintendent for that and other things much needed.

This tribe all appear satisfied with their present reservation, and do not want to leave it; a large majority wish to have it sectioned and allotted in severalty.

The stock belonging to the Iowa tribe are well cared for and in good condition; they cure plenty of hay, and provide shelter for winter. The number of horses and ponies owned by them is about 80; they have also 60 head of horned cattle, half of which are work-oxen.

The cars on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, which passed through their reservation, have injured a number of their cattle, for which they promptly receive pay.

The Iowa Indian school has been kept open since last report, for particulars of which I will refer thee to the teacher's report.

The orphan or industrial home, which has been in operation for nearly sixteen months, is very popular and of great advantage to the children there cared for, sixteen in number. The house is small and inconvenient, and I should be glad if it could be enlarged so as to accommodate a greater number, also have more ground broken.

The principal crops grown the present season consist of oats, corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, &c., &c.; the number of bushels will be seen by the statistics of farming. This tribe numbers two hundred and twenty-five, nearly all of whom wear citizens dress.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—During the past year this tribe have been unsettled, having made up their minds to sell their present reservation and move to Indian Territory. They own 18,000 acres of beautiful land, which they wish to sell, a bill having passed Congress this last winter to that effect.

It is now of the utmost importance that the right appropriation of the proceeds of the land should be made. The chiefs of the tribe are anxious to go to Washington to meet the President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs to arrange in their presence and with them the appropriation of the funds received from these lands. And I would earnestly recommend that they be allowed so to do, as it is necessary that a large portion be appropriated for educational purposes, and I think it cannot be done with their consent at any other place.

There is one family (William A. Margrave) connected with this tribe who are entirely competent and wish to become citizens, and finally withdraw from the tribe, and have their share of tribal funds. I would strongly recommend it, as they are well educated and very respectable people.

This tribe have no employes, nor schools, having no funds set apart for that purpose, and the chiefs are not willing that any of their annuity should be used.

By the liberality of the Society of Friends the Indians within this agency have been supplied with comfortable clothing, and the wants of the sick and aged have been met with proper food and care.

The trading-house at this agency has been conducted during the past year in a manner resulting to the advantage and satisfaction of the Indians. All goods of the character denominated "Indian goods" have been excluded, and only necessary and useful

articles placed within reach of the Indians, the prices corresponding with the neighboring stores.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

THOS. LIGHTFOOT,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 12.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 6, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Submitted herewith is my third annual report of affairs within this agency. The agricultural and other interests of the Otoes and Missourias have been somewhat retarded during the past year, by the manifestation of an unsettled spirit among them. The removal of neighboring tribes with whom they have held close relations, and numerous other causes, have conspired to render them dissatisfied with their present location, and anxious to follow their kindred tribes to a new home in the Indian Territory. Since the visit of their chiefs to Washington, in 1869, the idea of removal has been cherished and advocated by a growing party; but deeming the progress which they have made during the last three years as evidence that they are favorably located, and believing the advantages which they anticipate from removal to be at best uncertain, I have discouraged its agitation. With thy concurrence, however, and at the urgent request of the tribe, I permitted a deputation, consisting of chiefs and a few principal men, to visit the Indian Territory, with a view to ascertaining the advantages or disadvantages which it may present.

After an absence of about a month, during which time they examined the district occupied by the Osages, they returned with favorable reports.

The sale of eighty thousand acres of their reservation, as provided for by a recent enactment of Congress, would, I believe, if they could be induced to settle contentedly on the remainder, effectually solve the problem which their civilization presents; but, unfortunately, they refuse to approve of such a sale; they assert their determination to dispose of the whole, or none; and giving heed to the advice of bad white men, they still believe it possible to make a treaty at Washington. Until the sale of a part or the whole of their reservation can be effected, a want of funds will be the chief obstacle to their civilization; it is true, schools will be maintained, and our efforts for their welfare will be unremitting, but the unsettled feeling already referred to can only be overcome by measures which require money. Spend \$50,000 for houses, schools, implements, cattle; and, whether they remain here, or remove south, make them know that their home is a dual one; place them in charge of proper persons, and their eventual civilization is almost assured.

During the summer nearly the entire tribe started on their accustomed buffalo-hunt; and owing to the distance necessarily traveled, in order to reach game, they were absent much longer than is usual on such occasions; in fact, they did not return in season to dry their green corn, which, with them, is an important item. During their prolonged absence, their corn crop materially suffered from the depredations of ponies and oxen; but all of their crops, embracing corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and beans, have yielded well.

The health of the tribe during the year has been comparatively good; and although malarial diseases have extensively prevailed during the summer, no epidemic has appeared, and the tribe has actually increased in numbers.

The day-school at this agency has been successfully conducted by earnest and efficient teachers; the attendance of pupils has been good, and in their results the efforts of our teachers have fully met all my expectations. For particulars concerning the school, I refer to the accompanying report of its principal. A Sabbath-school, established early last spring, has also proved of great value.

The society of Friends have continued their aid toward our school, and have also liberally contributed to the wants of our sick and destitute.

In raising swine and poultry, many of our Indians have shown an interest which is encouraging; numbers of them, and especially those occupying houses, possess as many hogs and chickens as some of their white neighbors.

Our blacksmith-shop during the year has been supplied with materials and a skillful mechanic at the expense of the tribal annuity, and repairs of farm-implements, wagons, &c., have been promptly made.

The saw-mill, which is in a poor state of repair, has been operated when occasion required, chiefly by Indian laborers, at little expense.

The scarcity of funds which has oppressed this agency has limited operations in all directions; for a year no farmer has been employed, although experience has shown that one is most essential.

In compliance with instructions, I have contracted with the Omaha and Southwestern, and the Manhattan and Northwestern Railroad Companies, granting to the former a right of way from the north line of the reservation to the northern boundary of Kansas, and to the latter a right of way from the south line of the reservation to the same boundary, and received from both parties, jointly, the sum of \$1,070.75, which has been transferred to the Treasurer of the United States.

Before concluding this report, I wish to refer to the good order which has prevailed in this tribe during the year; intemperance has been comparatively unknown, and very few offenses demanding punishment have occurred.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

ALBERT L. GREEN,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 13.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,
Fentmouth 1, 1872.

Sir: In presenting my fourth annual report of the past, present, and prospective condition of the Indians of this superintendency, I am gratified in being able to inform you that peace has been maintained with all the tribes except a few of the Kiowas and Comanches, who, under the influence of marauding Mexicans and outlaw citizens, have, for a long time, continued raiding into Texas and vicinity.

The industrial and educational interests have been materially advanced, and a good degree of religious interest is manifested in the inauguration of Sabbath-schools and places for worship, and the number is largely increased who feel encouraged in their labor to reach a higher degree of civilization.

KICKAPOOS.

The Kickapoos have made commendable advancement in the breadth and products of their farms, and in the attendance of their youth at school, most of whom, of suitable age, have now the advantages of a good mission and manual-labor school, under excellent supervision. No change should be made in this tribe until their people in Western Texas and Mexico are removed to the Indian Territory, (where they now desire to go,) and a reserve assigned to them, when it might be well for all the Kickapoos to be reunited, and their reserve in Kansas sold.

POTTAWATOMIES.

More progress has been made with these Indians during the last year than usual, even under adverse circumstances. Agent Morris resigned his office in the Fourth-month, leaving them without the guardian care of an agent, to which they were entitled. Since the withdrawal of the citizen class, with their funds, the agency has been distant twelve miles from the reserve; its usefulness at so great a distance has been retarded. None of their youth have had the advantage of school education. Early in the season the agent was directed to establish his agency, and erect school-buildings on the reserve. A commodious house has been built. A superintendent, matron, and teacher will enter upon their service at the commencement of the fourth quarter. A farm of sixty-five acres has been broken and fenced, in connection with the school and the smith-shop located in its vicinity; and this branch of the tribe is now, after many years of privation, provided with education advantages, and are making considerable advancement in their industrial pursuits. By their own request they have been well supplied with wagons, harnesses, agricultural and mechanical implements. Their agricultural, school, and general domestic interests, and the protection of their reserve from the encroachment of surrounding citizens, require the early appointment of a successor to Agent Morris, who should be located among them. Many of the citizens of this tribe have removed, and others are making preparation therefor, to their reserve in the Indian Territory. Some enter upon their new homes with means and enterprise and prospective thrift and comfort. Others evince industry and wealth on their old farms in Kansas, while the residue spend their time and substance unprofitably, and the time may not be distant when the Pottawatomies will be reunited on their selected lands in the Indian Territory.

GREAT AND LITTLE OSAGES.

A large number of these Indians have evinced a willingness to abandon their hunting and roving habits and locate on individual homes if they were not compelled to a dependence on the buffalo for the subsistence of their families. Their small annuity but partially supplies their necessary clothing and food, and is all expended with their traders before it is paid to the Indians. The Government and this class of Indians sustain a great loss in the neglect to make more liberal provision for industrial enterprise, and for the support of their families during this transition state preparatory to self-support. There is no period in the Indian's life requiring the fostering care of the Government so much as during this period. Their leading men have become convinced of the necessity of this change of pursuits, but they have not the means to enable them to build houses, improve and inclose farms, raise produce, clothe and assist their families; and the subsistence absolutely necessary to support life is not at their command. Most of the tribe were compelled to go to the plains this spring to procure this support, when, under better circumstances, they would have cultivated the soil. Their appropriation should be increased to \$75,000, reimbursable, to enable the agent to provide the several bands or branches of the tribe with the necessary teams and employes to aid and encourage them in the initiatory steps to this important labor, and to provide the requisite supply of implements, &c. A sufficient portion of said fund should be disbursed in the purchase and introduction of young cattle; their beef ought not to be bought and brought to them, when it can be so easily raised on their own soil, so well adapted to stock-raising; and this enterprise will accord with their taste and habits, as it assimilates to the hunting-life. Their reserve should be paid for, and they be invested with title in fee simple to the same at an early day. They urge this, having been compelled to change their reserve recently, and are distrustful of future security. They have agreed to relinquish to the Kaw Indians a portion of their lands bordering on the south line of Kansas and the Arkansas River for a north and west boundary, and providing sufficient area for all of the latter tribe, who have consented to accept the same as their future home. I recommend that early action be taken to secure a title in fee simple to the Kaws, and that the Osages be paid therefor from the proceeds of their lands in Kansas.

KAWS.

These Indians having consented to a new location with the Osages, I recommend that Agent Stubbs be provided with the necessary funds, and instructed to commence the requisite labor this autumn and winter, preparatory to the opening of new homes and the planting of spring crops to aid in their support next year, and the erection of a school-building in season to receive their youth on their removal, without stopping their school. A failure herein would retard the tribe one year in their improvement of new homes.

SACS AND FOXES.

This tribe is progressing under adverse influences, having been subjected to a change of agent twice in three years, and removal to their present home in the same period. Their money annuities should be reduced, and a portion thereof applied in the purchase of young cattle, hogs, &c., and in furnishing industrial laborers to aid and encourage them in improving their several homes, thus teaching them the value of individual property, and the comforts and happiness enjoyed in local domestic life.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES

are rapidly improving and self-sustaining. The aid furnished them in agricultural implements has been of great service. The products of their farms and the increase of stock bespeak for them a prosperous future. Their school is well sustained. Their industry, loyalty, and prosperity will operate as an incentive to the Indians of the plains to follow their good example.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES

have made great change since 1869. Addicted to hostile habits and more warlike at that period than the Kiowas, they are now allied to the Government in the maintenance of peace on the border. Very strong inducements have been made by the raiding bands of Kiowas, at critical times in the past two years, to join them in hostile alliance in raids against the whites, but all such appeals have been rejected, and, as a tribe, they have remained loyal and peaceful. The influence of their late agent has been very effectual in establishing their friendly relations, and I doubt not his successor will not only maintain and strengthen the same, but advance both tribes in the avenues leading to a higher civilization. Their educational and industrial interests

will receive his hearty aid and encouragement, and they will receive his co-operation in every opening to draw them in from the plains, and establish them upon permanent homes.

THE WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS

are making good improvement. Many of them are adopting civilized habits, building houses, increasing the area of their cultivated lots, and, to some extent, introducing stock-raising. Their location is a very important one. The roving Indians on the west, and contiguous, gives the Wichitas and affiliated Indians an influence over the raiding bands, and, as allies to the Government, they are of great service in the maintenance of peace and of encouragement to the former to follow them in the pathway to civilization, as they are often visited by them. It would be wisdom and economy in the Government to continue its aid in this agency, and encourage the work so well begun, by assisting these Indians in all their industrial and educational enterprises. These Indians have but partial knowledge of labor, and have no means and but few implements to advance them, and unless they receive, for a brief period, at least, the fostering care and encouragement of the Government, they will become disheartened, and the raiding Indians, on visiting them, will return to their camp-fires unfavorably impressed with the benefits of Indian civilization.

I would, therefore, as a matter of economy, recommend a liberal appropriation to sustain and increase the several and various branches of labor in this agency, and that Congress be asked to establish the boundaries of the reserve on which they are located, and that the same be secured to them, in accordance with a report thereon transmitted to the Department two years ago.

WESTERN MIAMIES.

In a full council of the Miamies and Confederated Peorias, Weas, &c., in 1861, an agreement was mutually and unanimously concluded by which these tribes should consolidate as one nation, on the lands of the latter, providing for equalization of their funds under the name of Confederated Peorias and Miamies. Under special instructions of the Department, and subject to congressional approval, further arrangements were made, whereby all the settlers upon the Miami tribal lands might purchase from the tribe the several selections on which they resided, at the appraised value in 1860, adding thereto 7½ per centum per annum until final payment, allowing said payments to be made in three installments, and insuring to the Indians about \$9 per acre; and all intrusive settlers declining this provision were warned to remove from the reserve by official instruction in thirty days. In pursuance of said instructions, a majority of the settlers (thirty-five in all) purchased their selections, while the residue, in violation of their agreement, declined to purchase, hoping by class legislation to secure said lands at former appraisals. This equitable arrangement lodged in the Department, and failed to reach Congress, and was substituted by a bill wholly in the interest of the settlers, and approved by the Department, with the addition of 20 per centum. In this, the price of the lands was reduced about one-half, and the Indians to that extent defrauded of their rightful property, and against their earnest protest.

Many of these Indians, impatient of years of delay in providing sale of their lands and removal to new homes, have, of their own volition, removed to and commenced improvements with the Peorias, with whom many of them are allied by marriage, and in anticipation of the early ratification by Congress of the agreement referred to.

Those remaining in Kansas are greatly demoralized; their school is abandoned; while some of the favored families are educating their children in the States at large expense, securing a monopoly of the school-fund to a few, a large majority of their youth are destitute of school advantages. The Kansas Miamies are annoyed by depredations upon their timber and other property. I deem it but just to these Indians, in pursuance of my duty, to recommend the rejection of the bill pending in their interests, and the enactment of one embodying the essential provisions of their mutual agreement above referred to, that they may be settled at an early day in accordance with their desires.

KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES.

By reason of influences irresistibly evil, but little progress has been made in this agency; the large military post, with its surroundings, presents a barrier to Indian civilization. No Indian agency should be permitted at or near a fort, especially where the garrison comprises a formidable force. Its demoralizing influence upon the Indian in itself is reason sufficient for their separation. The Indians, by long-repeated wrongs, are suspicious. They know right well the reason for establishing forts upon their reserves. They feel that confidence in their loyalty has no place in the heart of the people or Government, and, as a natural result, they reflect, and reciprocate the same distrust. They require full confidence and trust in their integrity. When once received, the same virtues are most invariably reciprocated.

That no more time be spent or treasure lost, returning no beneficial results, I recommend the removal of the Kiowa agency to a suitable location, some ten to fifteen miles northeasterly of its present location, apprehending the War Department will take the improvements at their value, providing the latter Department do not find it expedient to remove the post to the Red River; in the latter event, the agency would be well located. The Delawares in this agency are making good advancement. In the issue of rations to the three lower agencies, great improvement has been made, and with marked economy. All the beef now issued is weighed upon scales, and turned over to the agents by contractors, in small numbers, relieving the Government of the former expense of providing and maintaining a large number of herders. Further reform is recommended by requiring the agents to slaughter the beef, and prepare it for issue in quantity as represented in our city markets. This system would avoid the excessive waste, common to the practice in use, of permitting the Indians to shoot and hack off the best of the meat, and abandon a large amount to their numerous canine fraternity and to the wolves who follow their excessive waste. A few of the Kiowas and Comanches have continued raiding into Texas, and committed one near Fort Dodge, in Kansas. This office has exercised every precaution during the summer to prevent any confederation of these raiders with the Cheyennes or with other friendly Indians. And, to that end, my chief clerk has spent eight weeks' diligent labor in the neighborhood of the southern agencies, keeping this office apprised of any unfavorable movements. The peace council near old Fort Cobb, called under the auspices of the "general council" of the civilized and confederated Indians at Okmulgee, was productive of great good to these raiding Indians. The council took early steps to send out some of their most influential delegates to their distant camps, to extend the invitation, and were successful in procuring their attendance to the peace council, all previous efforts having failed to make any impression upon them. The strong and united appeals of the several delegates, with their alternate warnings, in this council, reached these raiders, and received in return an encouraging response; as a matter of justice, they were required to restore unconditionally their captives and stolen stock. So far as the former is concerned, they have acceded to the request, and promised the latter. The captives are restored. They promised in early autumn to visit Washington. The Kiowa chief, speaking for all his people, promised to do all required at his hands, if he could again see the faces of their captive chiefs.

Subsequently to this labor, and after the tribes had scattered to the plains and the delegates to their homes, a special commission arrived, under instructions from the Department, to collect a delegation of these Indians to visit Washington, and authorized to promise them, as an inducement, that they should meet their captive chiefs en route, and that Executive influence would be exercised to secure their release from prison, if they would cease hostilities for a specified time; and, in place of a small number of representative chiefs, to which the superintendent was properly limited by Department, a delegation of over fifty men and women was authorized to visit Washington, while a large proportion of said Indians were taken from tribes and bands entirely friendly; but one representative chief was produced from the hostile tribes. Big Bow and White Horse, (noted Kiowa raiders,) and Bull Bear and Gray Beard, representative Cheyennes, who of all others should have been selected, the commission failed to reach, and probably could not have gained their consent in the manner pursued. It must be apparent that restrictions imposed on superintendents and agents, who reside with the wild Indians and are familiar with their prejudices, while enlarged powers are granted to special commissioners, (in reference to the same Indians,) and, it may be, not in sympathy with the former, and authorized to make promises which the superintendent and agents are not authorized to, will tend to weaken the faith of the Indians in their agent, and increase his difficulties. If commissions are necessary to convey Indians to Washington for the advancement of civilization, the interested laborers in the field are best prepared to designate the proper delegates and the time of their visit.

QUAPAW AGENCY.

The several tribes constituting this agency are advancing encouragingly in the avenues leading to a higher civilization. Three mission and one day school are well attended and in successful operation. Three years ago they were destitute of any school advantages. Literary and Christian instruction is now accessible to all their youth, and many of the parents evince an interest therein. Their agricultural interests compare favorably to that of their citizen neighbors in Kansas and Missouri. It has been our constant endeavor to secure the employment of efficient Christian teachers and other employes, to whom the care of the youth is intrusted. The same efforts are also extended to the industrial interests of all the agencies, though we often find it necessary to improve herein by substituting more efficient laborers.

The Indians are gradually advancing in all their pursuits to a higher life. The field is extensive and the work is arduous. The policy inaugurated is the policy of justice and equity. The Indians are encouraged. The policy could not be changed without

serious detriment. The following tabular statement exhibits the comparative condition of our Indians for the years 1869 and 1872, embracing the condensed statistics of the Kickapoos, Kaws, Osages, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Sacs and Foxes, Absentee Shawnees, Chippewas and Munsees, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, Keechees, Caddoes, Ionies, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and does not embrace the Pottawatomies, Miamies, Shawnees, and Delawares, in consequence of their removals. This table exhibits a decided improvement in education and industry with these tribes, and this improvement has been gained under the obstructing influence of the press, railroads, monopolies, squatters, and traders, extending into and retarding, in a greater or less degree, our power for usefulness in all of the agencies:

Statistical statement.		
	1869.	1872.
Population.....	16,203	17,957
Number of schools.....	4	14
Number of pupils in school.....	105	404
Number of teachers.....	7	18
Number of Sabbath-schools.....	..	11
Contributed by religious societies, (Friends).....	..	\$3,335
Contributed by religious societies, (Moravians).....	..	\$160
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	3,220	0,671
Wheat raised by Indians, (bushels).....	633	3,247
Value of the same.....	\$1,135	\$3,957
Corn raised by Indians, (bushels).....	31,700	214,190
Value of the same.....	\$21,000	\$106,933
Oats raised by Indians, (bushels).....	..	0,248
Value of the same.....	..	\$3,680
Potatoes raised by Indians, (bushels).....	1,770	15,201
Value of the same.....	\$1,770	\$7,414
Value of other vegetables raised.....	..	\$7,355
Hay cut and secured, (tons).....	756	5,584
Value of the same.....	\$3,590	\$30,870
Number of horses owned.....	17,924	42,920
Value of the same.....	\$702,250	\$1,577,571
Number of cattle owned.....	640	6,604
Value of the same.....	\$15,200	\$103,804
Number of hogs owned.....	1,074	10,763
Value of the same.....	\$3,233	\$30,227

THE LEGISLATION OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS

In reference to the tribes of this superintendency was generally satisfactory. The Osage and Kaw bills provide for permanent settlement on new homes, affording to those tribes a fair value of their lands in Kansas, and placing them on their new homes with means for improvement, without uncertain dependence on the Government for annual appropriations for necessary subsistence and advancement in civilized life. It is very desirable that the approaching session so dispose of the pending bills in connection with the Western Miamis, New York Indians, and the Black Bob Shawnees, as to insure justice to them, that they may not be compelled to enter upon new homes with accustomed adversities, as paupers dependent upon uncertain appropriations for support. The latter Indians have taken up their abode with the Eastern Shawnees in the Indian Territory, and are entirely dependent on the proceeds of the sale of their lands to secure permanent homes with their relatives in the Quapaw agency.

Notwithstanding the combined and corrupting influence of the press, and railroad and moneyed monopolies, and interest of settlers to retain and secure the settlements already made within the Indian Territory, but to open up that country to the destruction of the best interests of the Indians, I am gratified to inform that the just order of the President for the removal of all such intruders was faithfully and peaceably executed, to the great encouragement of the Indians, establishing a precedent which should be promptly maintained in the future. The large number of settlers (from ten to fifteen hundred) were removed without conflict; the sick were provided with medicine and medical aid, the destitute with rations, and transportation for those without teams. The Indians who followed and occupied the improvements thus made vacant were encouraged to compensate (in part, at least) the settlers for their loss. In many cases this was done. The experience of the settlers is salutary, and will not be repeated.

Many of the Indians of this superintendency are without invested funds, or the necessary means to keep up their educational interests. The most powerful influence in Indian civilization is the education of their youth. I therefore recommend that \$50,000 be appropriated to continue the educational and industrial work so well commenced.

Powerful and combined agencies are secretly and openly operating to secure the opening of the Indian Territory. Success herein would nullify the usefulness of our agencies, drive out and scatter the Indians over a merciless country.

No other spots in this country will be allotted to them. They must be civilized here, or, by restless influences, suffer extermination there. No greater duty rests with the United States Government than faithfully to maintain its treaty guarantees in the protection of this people in this "their last and only home," where they must be permitted to work out their problem of civilization and ultimate citizenship, so well begun.

Respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 14.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, Ninthmonth, 1872.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report of the Kickapoos, for the year ending Eighthmonth 31, 1872, together with sub-reports from the employes. Having just finished a personal examination, in company with the interpreter, of their homes and surroundings, I am enabled to give an accurate account of their condition.

The number in the tribe is 250, of whom 149 are males and 141 females. The number of children of a suitable age to attend school is 63. The number who belong to their church organization, and profess to be governed thereby, is 135.

The Indians were somewhat discouraged in their farming when they first ascertained that their wheat crop was all winter-killed, but were induced to plant largely of corn, which has paid them well for their labor.

The Kennekuk mission day-school was in session from Ninthmonth 3, 1871, to the middle of Tenthmonth, a period of six weeks, when it was necessary to suspend the school on account of using the lumber in the building for the completion of the new mission-building. Owing to unavoidable delays, the new Kickapoo rising mission was not ready to occupy until Eleventhmonth 27, 1871, since which time there has been but two weeks' vacation, occurring the first of Seventhmonth, 1872. The house was furnished almost entirely by donations from friends, thereby relieving the Indian fund of that expense, amounting in all to nearly \$1,500. The farming department at the mission has been under the care of William D. Jones, superintendent, with the result embraced in his report, which will help very much toward keeping down expenses the coming winter. The Indians in general are becoming more interested in the school and the education of their children, and no pains have been spared to make the institution a pleasant home for them. They seem very happy and contented, and would regret very much to have to leave and return to their former mode of living.

The health of the tribe has been very good the past year until about the first of the Eighthmonth, since which time there has been much sickness, with a number of deaths of small children, and a few of adults.

The general feeling of the Kickapoos is to advance as fast as possible in civilization and agricultural pursuits, and quite a number are deeply interested in religious matters, and are working faithfully for the good of their fellow-beings in that direction.

Thy friend,

B. W. MILES,
Acting Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 15.

KAW INDIAN AGENCY,
Council Grove, Kansas, Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

In compliance with the instructions of the Indian Department, I submit my third annual report of affairs in this agency, for the year ending with date.

The health of the tribe has been reasonably good considering the constitutionally diseased condition of many, and their manner of living, though it is a noticeable fact

forward to carry out my orders to remove all intruders by force, if necessary; but yet, in all cases of sickness and extreme poverty, he was prompt to afford relief by furnishing rations, medicines, and medical treatment.

I also wish to bear testimony, in this public manner, to the very efficient aid rendered me in this business by Major H. W. Marlin, of Parker, Kansas, formerly United States agent for the Sac and Foxes. His familiarity with Indian business and with border white men, and his unswerving integrity, rendered his services of great value.

As soon as General B. H. Grierson brought a force of United States soldiers to Fort Gibson, at my request, he sent a detachment of soldiers over the same ground, to remove any intruders that might have returned into the Territory after I left. With this detachment I sent Major H. W. Marlin to represent me. According to my expectation, many of the intruders had returned and reoccupied the claims which they had unlawfully made in the Indian Territory. These, however, were easily removed, as they saw and believed the Government was in earnest.

At this time, at my request, General B. H. Grierson has a small force patrolling the country west of the Verdigris River, bordering on Kansas, and extending their patrol even to the west of the Arkansas. This is to prevent the return of intruders and to keep order on the border.

Great wrath and indignation was expressed by these removed intruders against General Grant for removing them and maintaining the rights of the Indians, and protesting in violation of the faith of the Government, so often pledged to the Indians. They threatened to vote him down for it; but while a few disappointed adventurers on the border will execrate him for this measure, all right-minded, philanthropic men, not only of this age and of these United States, but of every age and of every country, will honor him for his justice and humanity in fulfilling the obligations of the Government to its wards, and in defending the rights of the weak and helpless. Among the brightest pages of his history will be those recording his efforts to lift up the aboriginal tribes of America into civilization and prosperity.

Bounties and pensions.—The matter of bounties and pensions to the Cherokees who served in the Union Army deserves your special attention. By authority of the Secretary of the Interior, the prosecution of these claims and the payment of bounties were placed in the hands of Judge John W. Wright, of Washington City. After many vexatious delays, which are charged on Mr. Wright, and which he, in turn, charges on the Government, a large proportion of the bounties were paid; but they were not paid until they had been very largely traded to merchants who had bought them with goods at high prices. The Indians had gone for these bounties time after time, traveling in some cases one hundred miles and back, until they began to despair, and sold them readily, as a man would a long-delayed and uncertain debt. There are also quite a large number of those to whom bounties are due, who have never been paid at all; others who have been paid one bounty and not the second or additional bounty. There are many cases in which pensions have been allowed to widows, orphans, and wounded soldiers, and yet are withheld by the Commissioner of Pensions. There are other cases in which pensions are undoubtedly due, and in which the claims have been made out time and again, but are not allowed. All my efforts in behalf of these people have proved unavailing. I desire now to call the special attention of the Department to this matter.

United States district court.—As for many years past, the operations of the United States deputy marshals continue to be a source of great complaint and discontent among the Cherokees. The Cherokees regard these marshals as usurpers, and consequently entertain for them all the hatred which a people would naturally have for foreigners, exercising over them a usurped and oppressive authority. With this matter is connected the whole subject of the jurisdiction over the Indians of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas. There is scarcely anything which is and has been as fruitful a source of trouble, oppression, and injustice as the jurisdiction of this court over the Indian country. It has become a very common occurrence for innocent men to be arrested by these marshals, and dragged to Fort Smith, Arkansas, a distance of perhaps fifty, one hundred, or even one hundred and fifty miles, and compelled to give bail in a city of strangers, of whose language they are ignorant; or in default of such bail, to be incarcerated in the common jail, until the meeting of the court. To all appearance the whole court, together with the deputy marshals and attorneys, co-operate to increase the business of the court—thus increasing their business and profits, and to oppress the Indians and take from them the little they possess.

Cases of the most flagrant wrong abound which can be adduced, if necessary, so that almost the entire Cherokee Nation regard that court with the utmost detestation and abhorrence. Believing that their reasons for this feeling are well grounded, I do most earnestly recommend the speedy establishment by Congress of a United States court in the Indian Territory, in accordance with the provisions of the Cherokee treaty of 1866, Article 13. I also recommend Fort Gibson as the best location for said court. In this connection I wish to call special attention to the conflict between the treaty

stipulations on the one hand, and what are called the United States intercourse laws on the other, as these laws are now construed and enforced in the Indian Territory.

Article 13 of the Cherokee treaty of 1866 provides "That the judicial tribunals of the nation shall be allowed to retain exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, arising within their country, in which members of the nation, by nativity or adoption, shall be the only parties, or where the cause of action shall arise in the Cherokee Nation, except as otherwise provided in this treaty." Notwithstanding this provision, in many cases adopted citizens are treated as though they were simply citizens of the United States, and as though no such relation as that of adopted citizenship existed.

The Cherokees have been taught to regard treaty stipulations as the permanent law of the land, and it is contrary to all their notions of justice and law, that these stipulations be disregarded in so many instances. It was a disregard of this principle which furnished the occasion for the terrible tragedy in Going Snake district.

A man by the name of Ezekiel Proctor was being tried by a Cherokee court on the charge of having murdered a Cherokee woman—one Polly Chesterson. While the case was pending a warrant was obtained for the arrest of said Proctor, to bring him before the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, on the charge of an assault with intent to kill, on the person of M. Chesterson, husband of Polly Chesterson, above mentioned. This Mr. Chesterson was a white man, but married to a Cherokee woman, and, by adoption, was a citizen of the Cherokee Nation. The treaty of 1866 puts both cases under the jurisdiction of the Cherokee courts. Yet two United States deputy marshals, with a posse *comitatus* and accompanied by a number of Cherokees, (who were the enraged and deadly enemies of the prisoner Proctor,) made an assault on the Cherokee court for the purpose of either killing the prisoner or of taking him from the court by force. The marshal's party having fired on the prisoner and the court, the guard having custody of the prisoner returned the fire, and a most terrible fight ensued. The prisoner, having snatched a gun from some one near him, fought most desperately. The result was that deputy-marshal J. G. Owens, James Ward, Riley Wood, Samuel Beck, George Selvaige, William Hoka, Black Sat Beck, and William Beck, of the marshal's party, were killed on the spot or died soon after. Of the same party the following were wounded: White Sat Beck, George McLaughlin, and Paul Jones.

Of Cherokees in attendance on the court the following were killed, viz: Moses Alberty, attorney for the prisoner; Johnson Proctor, brother to the prisoner; and Andrew Malone. The following were wounded: the presiding judge, B. H. Sixkiller; the prisoner, Ezekiel Proctor; Ellis Foreman, a juror; Joseph Churvor, deputy sheriff; Isaac Vann, and John Proctor.

On account of this deplorable affair, Captain Arch. Scrapor, foreman of the jury, and Ellis Foreman, above mentioned, were arrested by the marshals. They were taken to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Foreman, suffering from his wounds, and Captain Scrapor, weighed down with irons, thrown into prison and balled out, and again thrown into prison, although they were in no way responsible for the fight, were unarmed victims, and not combatants. They are now under heavy bonds to appear before the United States district court, at its session in November next.

Eight or ten others know that the marshals are after them, and are living in the brush to avoid arrest. Among these are Judge B. H. Sixkiller, a man of the most irreproachable character; Taylor Sixkiller, and John Sholl, members of the senate of this nation; and some other good and peaceable men. Among these is also Ezekiel Proctor, the man who was being tried when the court was fired upon, and who is a most desperate character.

Other instances have occurred in which innocent men have been driven from their farms into the brush to avoid arrest. Others, equally innocent, have been arrested, kept from their business for months, compelled to sacrifice their little property to pay attorneys, and have returned impoverished to their suffering families. Such things call loudly for remedy.

Agriculture, horticulture, fruit culture, &c.—The Cherokees are wholly an agricultural and stock-growing people. Hunting and fishing are followed more as amusements than as sources of profit or means of a livelihood. I stated in my last that the Cherokees were rapidly recovering from the late war, which swept over the country as with a besom of destruction.

This year I can say that they have made still greater progress in that direction. The absence of slave-labor, which once spread its hundreds of acres of cultivated lands, is not felt or seen except in the larger and better-cultivated farms and in the more prosperous and happy condition of the people.

Cattle from Texas and the southern portion of the Indian Territory have given the people another start in stock-raising, and every family has its little herd growing up around it, while the more wealthy and enterprising are growing vast herds of cattle and horses.

During the past year I have taken great pains to disseminate a knowledge of meth-

old and advantages of fruit culture, and point out to the people the fact that this country is especially adapted to that particular branch of agriculture; the consequence is that a great awakening among the people to its importance has taken place. Last year a great many young orchards were set out. Next spring a vastly larger number will be set. I hope to keep on stimulating them to this work until every family in the land shall have an orchard of grafted fruit. There being little or no market for vegetables, horticulture receives no attention further than the production of a sufficiency for family use, while the culture of the cereals occupies greater thought and attention.

The Cherokees at the close of the war began as it were *ab initio*, and no people in their depressed condition are more removed from market, have been more industrious, exercised more rigid economy, or buffeted with more manly fortitude the reverses of fortune than they.

Schools.—Only fifty-seven of the public schools have been in operation during the past year. Three of these are for the freedmen's children. The schools attended by half-breeds speaking English are doing well, and are of great benefit to the children. But those attended by full-bloods, speaking only the Cherokee language, are accomplishing but little good. The children learn to read, spell, and write the English language, but do not understand the meaning of the words. They are engaged in the slavish labor of learning the forms and the sounds of letters, syllables, and words, without connecting with them any ideas whatever. The great desideratum for this class of children is a system of education which shall take their own language and make it the medium of conveying to them a knowledge of the English language, and also make it a medium of conveying to them the rudiments of a common education. Then, by the time they would have learned the English language so as to use it with facility, they would have acquired a considerable knowledge of arithmetic, geography, and history, and the structure of both languages. That the Cherokee language, instead of being a hindrance, it could be made the means and medium of more extensive and accurate knowledge of the science of both languages, and of more varied culture of the intellect.

During the past year the female seminary has been revived under the supervision of Mrs. Ellen E. Edlin, an intelligent and enterprising Cherokee lady. She has, however, been compelled to struggle against great difficulties. The principal difficulty is and has been the want of means, but it is hoped that as the school-fund increases there will be provision made to raise it to more than its original magnitude and usefulness.

During the past year this nation has established an orphan asylum. The Rev. Walter A. Duncan is superintendent. For your information as to its purposes and present state, I here copy the report Mr. Duncan has kindly furnished me, which is as follows:

"CHEROKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM,
September 26, 1872.

"Sir: I have the honor to herewith transmit a brief statement of the condition of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum.

"This institution was established by an act of the last Cherokee council. It went into operation on the fourth day of last March with fifty-four pupils, the design being to increase the number of its pupils until all the orphans of this nation are provided for.

"The second session of the scholastic department opened on the 2d of this present month, when the number of pupils was increased to seventy. The asylum is to be conducted on the manual-labor system, and every available means will be employed to train up the orphans of its care so as to enable them to fill honorable and useful positions in society. It is to be supported by funds originating under the treaties with the Government. The prospects of its success are very fair. Mr. S. S. Stephens is principal teacher, and Rev. W. J. Spaulgh assistant.

"It is desired to have the pupils excel in morality, intelligence, and industry.

"Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

"Hon. JOHN B. JONES,
United States Agent for Cherokees."

"W. A. DUNCAN,
Superintendent Cherokee Orphan Asylum.

Territorial government.—As there was a bill presented in the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress for the organization of a territorial government over the Indian Territory, and as said bill is to come up for further action on the second Tuesday in December next, I deem it my duty to inform you of the feelings of the Cherokees with reference thereto. It is a matter of such vital interest to them that the whole nation is most profoundly moved on the subject. The masses of the people, including all the men of any extensive influence, are utterly opposed to it. They regard it only another name for a bill to wipe out the Indians. I think I can safely say that every man of twenty-five hundred Cherokees who shouldered their muskets and went forth to fight for the old flag during the rebellion are intensely opposed to the bill.

The same may be said of the better portion also of those who went south. They stand with C. N. Vann and W. P. Adair, late delegates, and are utterly opposed to the bill. Only a few misanthropic, disappointed individuals, supposed to be employed in the interest of vast land-monopolizing railroad companies, are in favor of this or any similar measure. Such men are regarded by the Cherokee people as having sold themselves to do mischief to their country, and to bring calamity on their own nation and race. Whether or not such opinions are correct I shall not venture an opinion, lest I should do them injustice. The people judge from outward manifestations, which they regard as all looking in that direction.

As the agent of the United States, appointed to look after the interests of the Cherokees, as a fellow-soldier of loyal Indians, having for three long, sad years of blood stood with them shoulder to shoulder, fighting for the Union; as their life-long missionary, as the uncompromising friend of the whole people, I feel it my solemn duty to protest against all bills that will rob them of their nationality, that will open the flood-gates of immigration and pour in upon them a population that will rob them of their lands and overwhelm them with their votes, drive them to the wall, finally sweep them out of existence.

I protest against it in the name of the pledged faith of these United States, in the name of honor, justice, humanity, and religion. I beg that the Cherokees be permitted to keep their poor, dirty hills, worthless to the white man, together with the few fertile tracts with which they are intermingled. Let them keep their country, even though it embrace a small section of fine land lying along the lines of railroads and between the Grand River and the Caney. They must have a home somewhere. This is the home which they have bought and paid for, and hold by patent from the United States. Why not let them live here as well as anywhere else? Surely it would be sufficient to find poorer, more sterile and worthless hills than those which constitute a large portion of the Cherokee country east of Grand River.

The solution of the Indian question.—With some this means the destruction of the Indians, so that they shall no longer be objects of thought, action, and legislation. It should mean the elevation and complete civilization and Christianization of the Indians, and the securing to them all their rights so completely that the subject shall no longer enlist public attention or need further legislation.

One of the strongest motives which can be brought to bear on the wild Indians to induce them to adopt a civilized life would be for the civilized Indians to point to their own condition of elevation and comfort, and to testify to the wild Indians that the Government and people of the United States fulfill all obligations to the civilized tribes, and secure them in the enjoyment of all their rights and immunities. This testimony they cannot render while they stand in constant dread of being crushed by a territorial government, and while they are harassed by United States district courts, as now conducted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 17.

NEW BOGGY DEPOT, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 2, 1872.

Sir: Since my last annual report there has been but very little of public interest that has not been communicated in my correspondence or monthly reports.

The general condition of the Choctaw and Chickasaw people during the year past has been good. Peace and good order have prevailed to such an extent as to call forth frequent remarks upon the subject. At and about this agency, although quite a town has grown up, and it is immediately upon the great thoroughfare from the north to Texas, along which is constant travel, increased of late by the passage back and forth of men engaged in constructing the railroad now penetrating this country, disorder is almost unknown, owing, as I believe, in great measure to the exclusion of spirituous liquors. There are subjects of vital interest to these people upon which public sentiment is divided, but they are not allowed to disturb the general harmony.

The Chickasaws rejected the Okmulgee constitution by an almost unanimous vote of the people. The Choctaw council adopted the same, without submitting it to the people.

The statistical part of my report is hardly worthy the name statistical, as it is almost entirely estimated, there being no figures to form a basis, except the reports of the school superintendents and the missionaries, whose reports I inclose.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is making rapid progress through the Choctaw country, having crossed the Canadian in April last, and since then has penetrated the country and is now running trains to Atoka, within fifty miles of Red River. The action of the company has been such as to secure the good-will of the people along the line of the road, striving to avoid all causes of complaint, and manifesting a regard for the rights of the people of the country. So far as has been in my power, I have exercised an oversight upon the payments for the timber taken from the claims of individuals by contractors, and believe that they have been fairly and honestly made.

Through correspondence with Miles Sells, esq., of Saint Louis, chairman of the committee for raising cotton premiums for the Saint Louis fair, I have obtained an offer of premiums for the first, second, and third best bales of cotton raised in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country and exhibited at Saint Louis in October next, and hope to secure a good representation there of cotton and cotton-planters, and thus secure an increased interest in agriculture among the people, and at the same time bring them into more immediate contact with the better class of our own people.

The freedmen resident in this country have been made very uneasy by reports which have been received here in relation to measures that have been brought up in Congress during the last winter looking to their removal from this country, and especially because it has been made to appear that it was their desire, on account of the enmity of the Indians toward them.

No one who is familiar with their feelings and desires can fail to see that they desire nothing of the kind, but want to remain here, even under all the disadvantages of their present position. It is also plain that there is generally, indeed almost universally, a friendly feeling toward them on the part of the Indians. But it is of great importance that they should somewhere have well-defined rights. As they are here now, I cannot encourage them to make permanent improvements, and without them they are but hewers of wood for others. There should also be means provided for the education of their children. They are not able to employ suitable teachers, and the consequence is many of these children are growing up ignorant as their fathers were before them. It would cost something to establish a school system for them and carry it on until they could do it themselves, but they will do all in their power to aid, and it will be cheaper to educate them than to allow them to grow up as they are now growing, in ignorance.

Immediately upon the railroad crossing the Canadian River into the Choctaw country, a horde of ruffians, who had accompanied the road in its progress through the country north of this, came flocking into this country prepared to continue their deeds of lawlessness and violence. Active measures were at once taken for their expulsion, under the direction of the Department, and with the very efficient aid of Captain P. L. Leo and Lieutenant Quimby, in command of detachments of United States troops, they were removed. The result has been that the termini of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad have presented as safe places for law-abiding citizens to assemble as could be found anywhere in the land. Since the first week, not a death has occurred by violence at any terminus in the Choctaw country. Unfortunately, however, the exigencies of the service became such that it became necessary to remove the troops; word, however, got out that they were to be replaced at once. This kept bad men in check for a time. Now, however, I regret to have to say, they are getting their heads up again. A great deal of whisky is being sold along the line of the road, which produces its legitimate results.

In conclusion, I would urge the importance of speedily closing up and settling the open and unsettled accounts which both of these nations have with the United States.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. D. GRIFFITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 18.

OFFICE OF CREEK AGENT,
Creek Agency, Indian Territory, September 30, 1872.

Sir: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I submit the following as my annual report of this agency for the year ending September 30, 1872. The past year has been one of varied experience with the Creeks, and has been attended with no little anxiety and apprehension for the future of the tribe. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which at the date of my last report was in process of building, and was bringing in a horde of gamblers and desperadoes, has

been completed through the Creek country, and taken along with its front the rowdies and ruffians, leaving comparative quiet along its line. There were some scattered along the line of the road who thought it would be more profitable to stop and cultivate some of the Indian soil. A part of these, doubtless, were innocent of any intention of violating intercourse law.

There has been no unusual excitement attendant upon the removal of intruders in accordance with the special order of the Department.

With reference to the political difficulties among the Creeks, I have the pleasure of reporting very entire satisfaction with the settlement effected last October for four or five months hereafter. During that time there was held a session of the Creek national council, in which all the towns but two were represented by those duly elected as members of the council for the next four years. It was pronounced the most harmonious session that had been held for some years. They met as brothers and friends, and, in accordance with their mutual agreement, each took the prescribed oath to support and defend the Constitution. All seemed rejoiced at the prospect of peace and quietude, and there seemed nothing in the way, so far as the Indians alone were concerned, of the formerly discordant elements blending and laboring together for the mutual interests and improvement of all the Creeks. But, under the guise of friendship and special regard for the formerly disorderly faction, two white men, most thoroughly irresponsible and unreliable, doubtless employed as emissaries, clandestinely entered the Creek nation, and informed the Sands faction that they had been abused and deceived, and therefore were under no obligations to keep either their pledges or their oaths. A tissue of falsehoods was arranged in the form of a petition, and, having obtained by strategy, of course, the indorsement of a western Senator, said to be a railroad millionaire, an investigation of the Creek difficulties by a special committee was obtained. But the excitement among this ignorant portion of the Creeks had been raised so high by the inflammatory influence of these two "apostles of liberty" and a few others of kindred spirit, that they could not await the slow action of the United States Government, and so they continued to hold insurrectionary councils and to harbor horse-thieves and desperadoes until the Creek authorities felt obliged to raise a larger force to over-awe the insurrectionists. This force, joined with the interposition of the "Investigating Committee" and the military, resulted in a peace under about the same conditions as agreed upon by the contending parties last October. The whole matter now awaits the action of the Department upon the report of the Investigating Committee. I must here express my firm conviction that the revival of this old difficulty was unfortunate and unnecessary.

When any considerable portion of a tribe or nation is plotting revolution or insurrection, it must, temporarily at least, be detrimental to industry and prosperity. The ultimate results will depend upon the principles which actuate the revolutionists or insurrectionists. But in what position should those be held who, from without, with manifestly mercenary motives, seek to turn the course of civilization in an Indian tribe backward, and embroil them in internal strife and bloodshed? Are not such richly deserving of narrow rooms with thick stone walls, and a limited landscape seen through grated windows?

I would suggest the necessity of some laws being enacted which shall severely punish those who have once been ordered out of the Indian country as intruders, and have again returned to vex and disturb the peace and quietude of an Indian tribe.

Owing to the disturbed condition of Creek affairs, growing out of the "Investigation of Creek difficulties," and a difference of opinion with regard to the location of the reservation on which the agency buildings shall be erected, the agent has not felt at liberty to make any movements toward erecting buildings, though they are much needed. The present aspect of the correspondence on the subject of selection of site seems to remove such selection from the hands of the agent, as contemplated by the treaty stipulation, and so he has nothing to do but await special instructions on the subject from the Department.

I would call attention to the necessity of some action at an early day to remove the embarrassments growing out of the occupation of Creek soil by the Seminole tribe. The well-being and friendly relations of these two tribes demand that they should be either blended into one government, or be located so that each one can have the opportunity of independent government without infringing upon the other.

Since the date of my last report, several prominent Creek citizens have died, among whom were Sands, Cotechoe, and Ketch Barnett, leaders of the Sands party, several members of the national council, and William Nero, one of the most enterprising and patriotic men of the nation.

It is very desirable that all the old claims of the Creeks be settled at as early a day as possible, for pending claims have an unfavorable effect upon the industry of an Indian. Especially is it to be hoped that Congress will, at its next session, make an appropriation for the whole amount due the orphans of 1832 and their legal heirs. There are now about a thousand of these orphans, and heirs of orphans, whose claims

are of near forty years' standing, and will not the United States Government at once fulfill its pledges to these, many of whom are in poverty, and need their just dues?

I would especially call attention to the early adjustment of Creek claims, under the act of March, 1871. The prompt payment of these claims, and the orphan claims mentioned above, would very much relieve the Creek Nation from its present financial individual embarrassment, and give an impetus to its present financial civilization.

During the past year ineffectual steps have been taken toward the formation of an agricultural society among the Creeks, for the purpose of introducing and encouraging improvement in methods of culture, bringing in new implements, seeds, fruits, and better grades of stock. I think the effect of this movement will soon be felt if peace and quietude can be allowed to dwell in their borders, and if they can feel an assurance that they will be permitted to enjoy the results of their own improvements.

I herewith forward the reports of the superintendent of public instruction, and of the superintendents of the mission-schools, all which show as prosperous and healthful a condition as could possibly be expected in the disturbed condition of the country. There is in contemplation a plan to secure another mission-school, but I greatly fear the additional expense to the nation consequent upon the removal of difficulties (which cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars) will much retard the success of the enterprise.

It is gratifying to be able to report that, amid all the trials, hindrances, difficulties, and dangers to which the Creeks have been subjected and exposed, there are those among them whose Christian faith and zeal know no abatement. Especially have the Creek Baptists seemed to rally their forces for the spread of the gospel. A strong effort has been made by the Muskogee Baptist association, recently formed, to establish a Sabbath-school in every church belonging to the association where a teacher can be obtained who understands the English language. Bibles, books, and papers are pledged to these schools by societies outside the Indian Territory as fast as they may be needed. Thus it is hoped that the Sabbath-school influence will be promoted until it shall reach every neighborhood, and exert its salutary influence upon the whole tribe.

The above association, also, at its organization, raised funds, and appointed a colporteur to devote his whole time for one year in preaching the gospel, visiting families, and distributing books, tracts, and papers.

This is as it should be. While greedy speculators and unscrupulous adventurers are trying to rob this people of their last home, let men of hope and faith and prayer put forth redoubled efforts for their moral elevation.

All which is respectfully submitted.
I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

F. S. LYON,
United States Indian Agent for Creeks.

No. 19.

SEMINOLE AGENCY,
We-ro-ka, Indian Territory, September 25, 1872.

Sir: Since my last annual report nothing of importance has occurred at this agency, or among the Seminoles, effecting their temporal condition. They have remained at peace among themselves, and with their neighbors of other tribes; and they have quietly pursued their agricultural occupation, and I believe with increased energy and faithfulness, enlarging their fields and cultivating their crops of corn, potatoes, and rice with more success and a greater yield than any year since the close of the war. A ready market for their agricultural products would be a stimulus to redouble their efforts in their farming operations; and thus their ingenuity and skill would be more rapidly developed. A number of them have enlarged their fields, and a greater area was planted this than last year; and as the result of this and a much more favorable season, the yield will be perhaps double what it was last year; but the profits, I presume, will not be greater, on account of the decrease in prices—the result in the main of the withdrawal of the Fort Sill trade from the road running through the nation to the south side of the Canadian River. But their loss in the probable depreciation in the prices of produce will be counterbalanced in an increased sale of stock this fall, for which there is always a very ready market. Since the close of the war very few of them have realized anything from this source. But now many of them have quite large herds, and no doubt several hundred cattle will be sold in the nation this fall. And indeed, there is no other branch of agriculture so well adapted to the successful management of the Indian in this country as the raising of stock. It requires very little labor, which is very congenial to his natural habits, and will yield a larger profit than anything else.

It is to be hoped that the Seminoles will be protected in their just title to their present homes, and that the Government will urge upon the Creek authorities a speedy settlement of the disputed title of the Seminoles to the lands upon which the Government placed them, and which they have improved with more assiduity and care than their neighbors. Many of them are still in doubt whether their lands and improvements will be secured to them; and this uncertainty in this class of Indians is exceedingly discouraging and rests like an incubus upon their energies and labors.

The Creeks, however, do not any longer trespass upon the rights of the Seminoles. It seems that last winter some of the Creek delegation at Washington wrote to Judge No-co-s-ya-ho-la, of the We-we-ka district, that the country now occupied by the Seminoles, according to a recent survey approved by the surveyor-general, belonged to the Creeks, and that he should extend his judicial district over the Seminole country and bring them under the Creek government. It was then that some of the Creeks attempted to take possession of Seminole homes and to cut down timber within their inclosures; but a communication from this office stating that the United States Government would hold them responsible for any depredations committed upon Seminole property until the right of possession could be settled between the United States Government and the Creeks, I believe, put a stop to any further trespasses.

The Seminoles do not feel, and, I think, very justly, that they are a party in the settlement of this matter, excepting as a protesting party against their removal from this to a new country. They say that they purchased of the United States Government a certain amount of land, adjoining the Creek country on the west; that the Government showed them their boundaries, and located them, and told them this was to be their future home, and for them to go to work and improve it, and they have done so in good faith, and they are now happy and contented. And if their improvements have been made upon Creek soil, which is evidently the fact, the Government, and not they, is responsible; and they look to the Government to secure them in their rights and protect them in their present homes.

For two special and important reasons I would urge a speedy adjustment of this question:

1st. For the sake of the peace and prosperity of the Seminoles. They are anxious to work, at least many of them, and to build up comfortable homes for themselves and children; and even under these adverse circumstances of uncertainty as to their ultimate right to their present lands and improvements, they have enlarged their fields, raised their fences as high as "civilization demands," and some have built new houses, yet the question occurs, and is frequently asked, "Will the Government protect us in our labor?" "Will it not permit us to be removed to some other country?" In the settlement of this difficulty it would be but simple justice that the Creeks should be paid a fair price for the land claimed by them, upon which Seminoles have made improvements by direction of the Government, or that they should receive other lands in lieu thereof. But it certainly would not be just, nor in accordance with the President's Indian policy, to remove them from their well-ordered, peaceful, and prosperous homes to a new and unimproved country.

And 2d. It is important and essential, not only to the Indian, but to the agent and his family, and I would venture the assertion, even to the Government. In the unsettled condition of this question the Department deems it not advisable to expend funds in putting up agency buildings, and with this decision the agent agrees, even against his own pecuniary interest, as well as against the possession of that happiness and comfort growing out of the family relation, when united around the sacred altar of peace, which the world can neither give nor take away. In order, therefore, that faithfulness and economy be strictly observed in the interest of both the Government and the Indian, it is important that the welfare of the agents possessing these qualifications should be regarded by those having authority in the matter. In order, therefore, that agents in sympathy with the Indian, his spiritual as well as his temporal welfare, may be retained to more fully test the humane and Christian policy of the President, I urge the speedy settlement of the question of Seminole territory.

Schools.—There are four district-schools, two Indian and two colored, and one mission-school, sustained by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The district-schools have made commendable progress during the last session, especially the colored schools. The Indian children labor under the disadvantage of learning in a language foreign to their own without the means of translation, as their teachers do not understand the Indian language. It can very readily be seen, therefore, whether such a system of teaching is of any practical benefit, but there is no remedy for it at present. One of the teachers, the son of a former missionary, understands and speaks the Indian language very well, but, as a matter of accommodation to a female teacher, he is now teaching a colored school; but I hope to make arrangements, by the next session, so as to give him an Indian school, where his knowledge of the Indian language can be brought into useful requisition. It is expected, however, that natives will be educated and trained in the mission-school to fill these stations of usefulness to their own people;

and one young lady, an Indian, is now preparing herself at the mission-school, with this end in view.

As the colored people all speak a jargon English, their children have greatly the advantage of the Indian in acquiring an education, and both the teachers of these two schools speak encouragingly of the progress their pupils have made during the last session, and both hope and believe that some of the colored children will become qualified, in these schools, to occupy useful and important stations among their people; and, from my personal observation of the rapid progress some of these children are making in acquiring an education, I am led to the belief that in time they will become the principal men and women of the nation, not because they have a superior intellect or greater aptitude to learn than the Indian; far from it; but solely on account of their partial knowledge of the English. Where Indian children understand somewhat of the English language, they keep side by side with the colored children in the classes. One of the teachers of these colored schools—J. L. Lilley—conducted a Sabbath-school in connection with the day-school, when both children and parents attended to receive instruction in the truths of Christianity—a very important branch of education, for, although many of them profess to be Christians, and no doubt desire to conform to its rules, yet their knowledge of its teachings and requirements is very limited, and so much mixed with superstition and heathenish customs that it would be very difficult to determine whether they have built upon the rock or the sand.

It is to be hoped that hereafter the moral training of the children will receive special attention, and that all the teachers will institute Sabbath-instruction as a privilege and a means of elevating the moral manhood of these poor children to a knowledge of their accountability. It has always been my earnest desire to have all the district teachers in harmony with the mission in their moral influences over the children of their schools, to have them live working missionaries; and I think that the object is now attained.

The mission is a manual-labor school, designed by the board to sustain twelve Indian children, six boys and six girls, and is under the superintendency of the missionary Rev. J. Ross Ramsay. It has been in operation only one session, and I have no doubt in a few years its influence for good will be felt and appreciated throughout the nation.

A good school-house was erected at Brunertown (colored) last year by that band, under the direction and assistance of their teacher, the agent having furnished about \$70 from the school-fund to purchase flooring, windows, and nails. It is now the most complete and comfortable school-house in the nation.

Sanitary.—During the last year there has been an increased demand for the white man's medicine, and for attendance upon the afflicted by their agent, and an evident impatience on this account at my long absence from the agency. But as the agent and his family are now situated, from apparent necessity, this cannot be avoided at times, however much I may desire to be with them all the time to relieve their sufferings in disease.

In connection with this subject, I would recommend an appropriation of \$1,500 for the erection and furnishing of a small hospital on the reservation, convenient to the agency buildings, when they shall be put up. But I would not recommend this appropriation without the qualification that a physician shall always be appointed to this agency as the Seminole agent, and that he be sufficiently remunerated to justify him for his labor, the privations to be endured, and the inconveniences and exposures incident to the country and climate.

In the treatment of chronic, as well as protracted acute disease among the Indians, it is very important that the patient should be under the supervision of a physician, and attended by a careful white, or other experienced, intelligent and obedient nurse.

There is perhaps no locality in the Indian Territory where a physician and a hospital are more needed than at this point. It is near the center of the Territory, and no physician nearer than sixty miles—North Forktown, Forts Gibson and Sill, each one hundred miles—excepting one at the Sac and Fox agency, forty or fifty miles north of this agency.

Government.—At the last general council the Seminoles decided that hereafter they would elect but one chief, by which they will save \$700 per annum. In my last monthly report I stated that the council had cut down the representation to about sixty members; but a corrected statement from the chief says that the question had been reconsidered, and the representation now stands as before.

For information in reference to agriculture, education, &c., I refer you to the statistical reports on these subjects herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BREINER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 20.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter from Department under date of June 15, 1872, I hereby present my first annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge. This agency comprises the following small tribes, viz: Quapaws, numbering 240; Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, 160; Ottawas, of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Boeuf, 150; Eastern Shawnees, 90; Wyandotts, 222; Senecas, 214; making a total of 1,076. In addition to these there are living on the Confederated Peoria, &c., reserve about 40 Miami's, and a number more of that tribe contemplate removing to and settling on that reserve the present season. There are also about 75 members of the "Black Bob" band of Shawnees who have settled on the lands of the Eastern Shawnees. This people are in very poor circumstances, their lands in Kansas being occupied by white settlers, and the rightful owners having been compelled to seek other homes have led a wandering life, and have become more and more demoralized and impoverished, until, at the time of their locating within the limits of this agency, they were reduced almost to the verge of starvation. But by the aid of an appropriation of \$500, placed in my hands by the Government, I was enabled to carry them through the winter without much suffering. They have mostly put in small patches of corn and garden vegetables, and will have something to start on the coming winter, although they will not have sufficient for their necessities.

The Delawares who were located east of the Neosho River have returned to their homes in the Cherokee country. I had two schools of three months each for their benefit taught during last winter, one with an attendance of 11 boys and 10 girls—the other, 22 boys and 13 girls. The progress and attendance was very good, and they regretted much the necessity of leaving their schools.

The Quapaws are the least developed of any of the tribes in this agency. But among some of them there appears to be an earnest desire for improvement. Their proximity to the border towns of Kansas is a source of detriment to them, as it seems to be an impossibility to prevent their obtaining whisky. The greater portion are still living along the banks of the streams, and as a necessary consequence suffer much from sickness during the sickly season of the year. I have been endeavoring to persuade some of them to make farms on the prairie. Their impoverished condition has heretofore been their excuse. But now that they are receiving pay for their lands sold to the Peorias and to Government, I hope, by judicious efforts, to accomplish something in this direction. A few of this tribe have received some little education at the Osage mission; but until the past summer nothing has been done for them within their own limits. I have just procured the erection of suitable buildings for a mission school on their reservation. Emaline H. Tuttle has been transferred from the Ottawa mission to take charge of this one, and school will be opened Ninthmonth 2d. The Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws are making good progress in farming, and are adding largely to their area of land in cultivation. They have had a school during portions of the past year, which has been well attended and given good satisfaction. There has also been a Sabbath-school kept up during the past summer, which has been well attended, and the interest evinced seems to promise good results.

Much credit is due Chief Baptiste Peoria for his earnest efforts to promote the interest of, and the fatherly care which he exercises over, his people. The Miami's living on the Peoria reserve are opening farms and making a good start in their new homes. Their brethren in Kansas who anticipate moving to this reservation will be, as a general thing, able to erect houses and open farms immediately. In my judgment this will be a movement which will be very beneficial both to the Miami's and to the Peorias, and should meet with the hearty co-operation and encouragement of the Department.

The Ottawa Indians have, many of them, good improvements, and are doing well; some of them have made considerable additions to their amount of land in cultivation during the past year, although they have been somewhat disturbed on account of the anomalous condition which they occupy in regard to citizenship. They have a very fine reserve for farming purposes, nearly all of which is susceptible of cultivation. I think if their financial affairs can be properly adjusted, a prosperous future is in reach of this people. The mission-school for this tribe has been of the most encouraging description. The attendance has been fully up to the capacity of the buildings, while the progress has been such as to give every encouragement to press on in the good work. The Sabbath-school at the mission has been regularly kept up for the past year, and we trust good results have followed the labor that has been bestowed thereon. For further information in regard to this tribe, see report of A. C. and E. H. Tuttle, submitted herewith.

The Eastern Shawnees are few in number, and have had no opportunities for education heretofore. They have made some additions to their farms during the past year,

but do not show as much enterprise and desire for improvement as would be desirable, although I trust something has been gained in this respect. They have raised good crops of corn the past summer, and will go into winter in good condition.

The Wyandotts have been in a disturbed condition during a portion of the past year over the adoption of the citizen-class, who have been residing on the reserve. But that question having been amicably settled by their adoption, early in Sixthmonth last, which was promptly approved by the Department, I hope that the addition to the tribe will infuse new life into them, as the citizen-class are, as a general thing, more energetic, better educated, and far superior in industrial attainments, to the Indian class which heretofore constituted the tribe. They evince a lively interest in education by sending the greater part of their children, who are of proper age, to the mission-school.

The Senecas are, to a great extent, good farmers, considering their opportunities, and many of them have good farms, houses, and barns. A portion of their reserve is very good farming-land, but a large portion, probably one-half or more, is so hilly and rocky that it is entirely unfit for cultivation, producing only a scrubby-oak timber, of but little value except for fire-wood.

In accordance with instructions, I have had a school and boarding house erected for the use of the Shawnees, Senecas, and Wyandotts. School was opened Sixthmonth 1st, and has, from a very small beginning, increased to the capacity of the buildings, and necessitated the immediate erection of an addition to the boarding-house which is in course of construction.

But a small number of the Shawnee or Seneca children have yet been induced to enter school, but I hope by careful management to get a number more to attend when the addition to the building is completed. I transmit herewith report of superintendent, matron, and teacher of this school.

I believe too much importance cannot be attached to the work of educating the Indian children, both in literary attainments and in industrial pursuits. The work of civilization and the future of the Indian race depend, in a great measure, on this. Therefore I hope that the liberal help given by Government will be continued, as without this help the work cannot be carried on.

I think great loss would have resulted from the abandonment of the Ottawa mission, and am in hopes measures will be taken to enable us to continue the school for that tribe until they are in a condition to furnish means to carry it on themselves.

In conclusion I would say, that during the past, (my first year in this work,) although there have been discouragements to contend with, still I can say that there is cause to be thankful as much has been accomplished as has, and that it has been a year of general good health among the Indians, and the workers have all been blessed with good health and permitted to work in harmony and Christian love.

Respectfully,

HIRAM W. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 21.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 26, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit this, my second annual report of the Indians under my care.

The Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi, at the time of my last annual report, were in a very unsettled condition, occasioned (as was then mentioned) by the running of the line between this and the Creek lands. The line was run some seven or eight miles farther west than the former line, cutting off many and all the best improvements on the Creek lands. Some had made nice improvements, built good log-houses, and fenced for now locations. They selected lands and commenced immediately to make fields, and some of them to build houses; and quite a number of them have now built log-houses. Three have put up frame houses, and there have been houses built (according to treaty stipulations) for two of the chiefs. A dwelling-house, designed for a physician, is nearly finished, and is now being used for the accommodation of the mission or boarding school—a house for that purpose not having been erected yet, for the want of funds. A mission-building is much needed, and I would urge an early appropriation for that purpose, as education is the most efficient means to civilize and Christianize the Indians.

I established or started, in Fourthmonth last, a boarding-school, which is doing very well. I herewith submit the teacher's report. There has been great improvement among these Indians since last report, in regard to the men imposing heavy bur-

dens upon their women to carry. They now pack on horses, or haul in wagons; and the women are more clean and decent in their appearance. We have been visited with an unusual amount of sickness during the past year, both among the whites and the Indians, and one to every ten of the Indians have died, mostly during the winter and spring; very few have died during the last two months, though it still continues sickly. They number 160 males, 147 females, 126 children; total, 433. Some of those remaining in Kansas have removed to this reservation since last report; and it would be of great advantage to these if the others could be induced to come, as it would be the means of stopping so many of these going back to the old reserve to visit their people. In consequence of the drought they raised but little last season, but this year up a large quantity of hay.

Absence-Shawnee.—These Indians were in a very unsettled and unpleasant condition during the winter and early spring, on account of the then prospect and expressed intention of the Pottawatomies encroaching upon them, and even threatening to take their farms and homes from them, and disposes them entirely; they felt very much discouraged, and many of them almost gave up the idea of farming. I encouraged them all that I could to go to work and enlarge their fields, and plant gardens. This some of them did, but others felt fearful they would lose all, until I was instructed to inform them that it was decided that the Government would not permit the Pottawatomies to disturb them, and that they would be sustained in their present localities. This was pleasing information to them, and they entered with renewed energy into the work of farming, and planted gardens, and with the aid of a kind Providence they have raised a sufficiency and to spare of all kinds of vegetation, and their present crop of corn is now ready for cutting, which they are busily engaged in doing. It is estimated at over 30,000 bushels, and their potatoes over 1,000 bushels, and it is believed that the estimated value of their stock and farming implements is at present as follows:

Horses, 073, at \$25 each.....	\$24, 450
Cattle, 1,643, at \$10 each.....	16, 430
Hogs, 3,139, at	6, 000
Wagons, plows, harness, &c	1, 000
Total	47, 880

They are of an inquiring mind, and these Shawnees manifest a desire to learn the art of farming more perfectly, and to imitate the white man in his labors.

There was a school established among them in the Fifthmonth, under the care of Joseph Newsom as teacher. For a more full account of their condition and desires I refer to his report, which I forward herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

JOHN HADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 22.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: My annual report of the Neosho agency for the current year is herewith submitted.

Soon after my last report the ninety-sixth meridian was resurveyed and officially established, about three and a half miles west of the line made by the former survey, which the Osages were informed would be near (if not in fact) their eastern boundary.

Their good land was contiguous to the incorrect line upon which the settlements and improvements of the Osages and the agent were made; these were now found to be in the Cherokee diminished reserve. The Osages went immediately to the plains on their fall hunt, much displeased and discouraged, alleging that another gross outrage had been perpetrated upon them by the Government. Commissioners were promptly appointed by the Department to endeavor to make a settlement between the Osages and Cherokees, just and equitable to each. One of the commissioners, George Howland, Jr., of Massachusetts, accompanied the agent to the plains in the latter part of the winter, to communicate with the chiefs who came into the agency, where we were joined by Commissioner Wistar and Superintendent Hoag. A council was convened on the 1st of Thirdmonth, and a fair conclusion obtained satisfactory in the main to the Osages. The Cherokees insisted on retaining their diminished reserve intact, but the Osages were assured that the Government felt bound to secure them the strip of land in question if they still desired it. For the sake of preserving peace

and friendship with their civilized brothers they nobly relinquished their choice of land and improvements and submitted to another removal, with the understanding that these improvements should be appraised and paid for by the Cherokees. They agreed to purchase another tract from the Cherokees much inferior to the former, but containing a larger amount of land, embraced between the ninety-sixth meridian and Arkansas River on the east and west, the south line of Kansas and the Creek country on the north and south, the Kaw Indians having a right to settle on the same reservation.

The Department and Congress having approved this agreement, and the military having commenced removing the white settlers who had intruded on those lands in considerable numbers, the Osages were invited and urged to locate on their new reservation and endeavor to make use of the brief time allowed them to put in a crop. Feeling disappointed and unsettled, but few of them were disposed to believe that their new home would be a permanent one, insisting that the land should be priced and paid for and a deed obtained before much of their labor or funds should be expended in improvements. These objections were justified by their past experience, and about one-third of the tribe did not even plant "patches." Most of the Little Osages settled near the Kansas line, and with some of the mixed-bloods occupied most of the improvements made by the white trespassers, they generally making the intruders reasonable compensation. Special care was taken to assist and instruct them in their attempts at farming; also the Beaver and a part of the White Hair bands who were disposed to settle and go to work under the discouraging influences that then prevailed. Their efforts have been rewarded with a bountiful crop, and they are now feeding their less sanguine brothers who have been subsisting wholly on the plains. Wagons and harness were purchased for No-pa-wol-la, Che-to-pa, Young Strike Axe, and Wy-a-hoh-ka, head-men of the Little Osages. They soon trained their ponies to the harness, and greatly enjoyed handling their wood and driving about with their families. Several head-men of other bands have repeatedly asked for similar presents, but there are not funds sufficient to procure them. The whole tribe can doubtless be settled the coming season if a sufficient amount of their ample means can be obtained to break a few acres of prairie for each family and to afford them some other assistance and instruction.

After their crops were planted they were obliged to go to the plains with their women and children to obtain a subsistence on buffalo-meat until their corn and pumpkins ripened. Having no provisions scarcely to take with them, they were in almost a suffering condition for food before they reached the buffalo, which were kept back by the large number of white hunters on the plains, who are wantonly destroying the buffalo; consequently some depredations on droves of Texas cattle were committed by one of the wilder bands about this time. Conflicts between those white hunters and Osages are currently reported, and it is a matter of surprise that more of them do not occur, as the Osages feel that those men are stealing and wasting the subsistence the Great Spirit has provided for them and other Indians. The buffalo is the main dependence of the Osages for food. They have not the farming-implements or knowledge to obtain a subsistence otherwise. Unless the Government can make some provision for them, a majority of the tribe will again have to seek a living on the plains during the winter at least two hundred miles from this agency, where retaliations on both sides will doubtless be made, and conflicts more frequently occur, as ill-will increases. Those hunters are generally armed with rifles of long range, and many of them deem it as good sport to shoot at Indians as buffaloes. The Osages now returning from their summer-hunt report instances of being fired upon without provocation. I trust the Government will provide means from the funds of the Osages to enable them to subsist themselves on their own reservation in future, as it is through dire necessity that they live on the plains.

About 2,000 acres have been planted by the tribe in corn, pumpkins, potatoes, melons, and other vegetable, and distributed among the bands as follows; the population is also given:

Band.	Population.	Acres planted.
Big Hills.....	936	125
Clammores.....	239	30
Big Chiefs.....	695	None.
Black Dogs.....	511	25
White Hairs.....	362	250
Beavers.....	237	250
Little Osages.....	696	500
Half-Breeds.....	277	220
Total.....	3,956	2,000

About 450 tons of hay have been harvested for the Osage stock. The 50 acres of fall-wheat sowed on the former reservation have been harvested. The Osages did the binding and shocking, and assisted in stacking it in good order. The yield is estimated at 800 bushels, and they are pleased with the expectation of having it thrashed soon and distributed among them for sowing.

The chiefs advised the location of the new agency at Deep Ford, on Bird Creek, near the geographical center of their reservation, at which place I erected log-houses for agent's office and commissary and for the use of the physician and blacksmith, and removed there about the 15th of Fifthmonth. Arrangements are being made for the erection of permanent agency buildings.

Their new reservation is very broken, and abounds with sandstone bluffs and ridges. The greater part of the prairie-land is rendered unillable by the diffusion of sand-rocks over the surface. There are small valleys that are fertile and free from stone along the larger creeks. The valleys on the Arkansas are some larger, but sandy, and subject to overflow. A scraggy, knotty post-oak is the principal timber, mostly unfit for building purposes. On the whole, it is a country poorly adapted for civilizing purposes. It embraces about 1,000,000 acres, and barely affords enough good farming-land for the 4,000 Indians that are to occupy it. The appearance of the country is very beautiful and deceptive in the summer, when the scrubby trees are covered with foliage and the rocks partly hidden by the grass.

Twenty males and eighteen females are in attendance at the Catholic school, Osage mission, Kansas. I hope provision will be made for schools for the education of their children at their new home the coming year.

The separation of the Indian Territory into a judicial district, the appointment of United States commissioners at central points, a corps of marshals selected with reference to their moral fitness as well as animal courage, would certainly be a great improvement on the present inefficient, unjust, and expensive system of government for the Indian Territory. The mere presence of a tribunal of justice in our midst would largely restrain the commission of crime by the white desperadoes who flee the States to find an asylum here. With border-men for grand and petit jurors, as now, the grossest outrages upon the lives and property of civil Indians are slurred over and not deemed worthy of investigation.

Inclosed statistics relating to farming and education.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 23.

OFFICE KIOWA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

FRIEND: During the fall and winter of last year, and the early part of the present season, the Indians of this agency, except the Qua-ha-da band of the Comanches, came regularly for their rations, and repeatedly gave assurance of amity and peace during this year; but no sooner had their horses recuperated from the winter's exhaustion than the Kiowa Indians determined to go on the war-path during the summer, and I have cause to believe that a few of the Apaches and a large number of the Comanches have joined them in their raids, in compliance with their earnest appeals. The frontier settlers of Texas have been extreme sufferers from their numerous thefts and atrocities committed during this year, in which they have stolen many hundred horses and mules; in some instances, all the stock of a new settler. They have taken one young woman and two children captives, and murdered, in the State of Texas, twenty-one persons that I have heard of. They have also murdered one man near here, one at Pond Creek, north of the Cheyenne agency, and several in New Mexico.

From the 8th of last Fifthmonth to the 18th of Eighthmonth, I have withheld rations from the Kiowa Indians on account of their atrocities. At the latter date they brought in, without a ransom, two of the captives, Susanna and Milly F. Lee, who, with their brother John, were taken by them on the 9th of Sixthmonth, 1872. They promised to bring in their brother in two weeks. Until they do I do not intend to issue to them again, unless so instructed. At this date the child has not been delivered, but will probably be returned at the council appointed to meet at the Wichita agency on the 3d instant; said council having been appointed by Special Commissioners Edward Parish and Henry E. Alvord, who were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior Department, with special reference to the continued raids of the Kiowas and allied bands of Indians. During the past year I have made repeated but ineffectual efforts to procure the captive boy who is with Maw-way's band of Comanches. He was cap-

tured in the early part of 1871. These two are the only children, I believe, now held by the Indians of this reservation. The Qua-ha-das have some who are grown, and could leave if they wished.

At the council held at Old Fort Cobb, in the Seventhmonth, by the appointment of the civilized Indians, Lone Wolf, on behalf of the Kiowas, stated that they should not make peace, or return their captives, unless Satanta and Big Tree were released from the penitentiary in Texas, and their reservation-lines extended from the Rio Grande to the Missouri River. White Horse, who appears to have led in some of the most disastrous of the raids, said that the old chiefs might make peace, but he and the young men did not wish it, but should raid when they chose. Kicking Bird, however, after the council was over, voluntarily stated that he wanted peace, and should try to procure and bring in the captives, in which he was encouraged by several who were present, and urged by Cyrus Bede, superintendent's clerk. The result was the bringing in of two of the captives to the Wichita agency on the 17th of Eighthmonth, and here on the 18th, as above stated. At the time they were brought, Lone Wolf was again the spokesman for the tribe. He stated that they now all wanted peace, and should raid no more unless the white people got foolish and did something to them. For the last year or two the Indians have understood that they could procure neither rations nor annuity goods while they hold captives, and by order of the Department they were not to receive a ration on the return of captives.

To purchase a peace of the Indians by giving them an increased amount of rations and annuity goods upon their promise to cease raiding and war has a very injurious effect, not only on the party who thus indirectly receives a bonus for their atrocities, but upon other Indians also. We had as well attempt to hire the murderers and desperadoes in our large cities to cease their depredations as to pay the Indians to do the same. The natural ability of the Indian is little, if any, inferior to the Anglo-Saxon, and he should be held responsible for his actions, especially when he receives no provocation for them. The leniency of the Government in letting guilty ones go unpunished is accepted on their part as cowardice or imbecility on the part of the whites.

The Kiowas and a few bands of the Comanches are uncontrollable by me. For several months they have remained beyond my reach off the reservation, and notwithstanding the promise of Lone Wolf as previously stated, I have no confidence that their good behavior will continue longer than until their horses recover their flesh next spring.

With a very few exceptions the Apaches of this agency have behaved moderately well during the past summer, and could the Kiowas and a few bands of the Comanches be controlled, I think that some of them, as well as a portion of the Comanches, would at once engage in agricultural pursuits. The few families of Delawares in this agency are doing reasonably well. They generally wear citizen's dress, and all live in log-houses of their own construction, and are cultivating small lots of land.

The boarding-school, under the efficient care of Josiah Butler, teacher and superintendent, is progressing remarkably well. Of the thirty-one Indian and four white children, thirty-two are reading, and nearly all have made creditable progress in writing and geography, and some of them in arithmetic. Two of the boys, in addition to going to school, are making good progress in learning the carpenter-trade, and two are doing something at blacksmithing, but do not apply themselves closely. The other boys have assisted in cutting wood and gardening, and the girls in house-work. The report of the teacher is appended.

Could the Indians be brought under proper control and become ready to locate, it would be much better to have the agency removed to some point more remote from Fort Sill, as it is, for many obvious reasons, very unsuitable for an Indian agency to be located near a military post.

Could there be several religious praying teachers or missionaries procured to go to the various camps of the Indians of this agency to teach their children, and, as God gave them the ability, instruct all in the truths of the gospel, I believe that the witness of God in their hearts would be reached, and a portion of them would cease their nomadic and raiding lives by realizing that "God is love, and they that dwell in love dwell in God." I arrive at this conclusion not only from the history of the aborigines from an early period to the present time, but by seeing the effect of the religious and literary instructions upon the few Indian children who, for more than a year, have been attending the school of this agency. Only a very few of the children belonging to the agency have I been able to induce to attend the school, but several of the chiefs have expressed a willingness to have teachers go to their camps and instruct their children there. While it is best for the pupils that they be placed in a boarding-school, yet, if they cannot be induced to go there, I believe that teachers, if the right kind can be procured, should be sent to their camps, both as a matter of expediency and philanthropy.

Respectfully,

LAWRIE TATUM,
United States Indian Agen.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 24.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 28, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department and instructions contained in circular letter dated Washington, D. C., June 15, 1872, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to report the following statements of the condition of affairs at this agency:

I took charge as acting agent on the 1st day of Sixthmonth of the present year, in room of Brinton Darlington, late United States Indian agent, who deceased Fifthmonth 1, 1872. For information concerning the Indians and affairs of this agency I am indebted to J. Aurick Covington, chief clerk to Agent Darlington, until my arrival here.

Since last year's report considerable progress has been made in the avenues leading to the civilizing and christianizing a portion of the two tribes that constitute the inhabitants of this reservation, presenting proof conclusive to the most obstinate mind that Indians can be civilized, and by receiving justice and proper moral restraint at the hands of his fellow-men, resist the allurements of the "war-path," and settle down into the peaceful pursuit of the buffalo and the farm industry. For the accomplishment of this end the Indians and the Department are indebted to the late Agent Darlington for untiring efforts.

Arapahoe.—This tribe remained at or near the agency until the 1st of Seventhmonth, 1871, when they left on their regular hunt on the North Canadian and its tributaries, having waited some weeks the return of Little Raven, Powder Face, and Bud Chief from Washington, whither they had gone at the request of the Department, to talk over the affairs of the tribe. The buffalo, usually so plenty on this reservation, were not so numerous last fall, and they had rather a scant supply until after the new year, when, moving north to the Cimarron, or Red Fork of the Arkansas River, a good supply was obtained and the trade in their camps was resumed as usual, permission having been given to the licensed trader to visit them in their winter-camps for a limited time. The Indians regard the presence of their traders in their camps during the inclement winter weather with great favor, and I wish to say in connection with this, as some have doubted the propriety of permitting such trade, that the experience of the former agent and the statements of others confirm me in the conclusion that it is totally impracticable for the Indians to bring their robes so great a distance to the agency to trade, during the inclement winter weather, with ponies much reduced in flesh, rendered so by the limited supply of forage and the tolls of the hunt. And to refuse them the regularly licensed traders, who are responsible men, is but to hold out inducements to illegal traders, who swarm on the Kansas and Texas frontiers, and introduce annually large quantities of whisky, powder, and guns, and other illicit articles of trade especially prohibited by the Department.

Annuity goods.—On the 1st of Tenthmonth, 1871, the issue of the usual supply of annuity goods was commenced, which consisted of 1,000 pairs blankets, 17,125½ yards calico, 17,003 yards blue drill, 935½ yards blue cloth, 7,266 yards brown sheeting, 200 dozen pairs hose, 700 woolen shirts, 700 hickory shirts, 500 wool hats, 800 frying-pans, 240 dozen stew-pans, 240 dozen iron kettles, 80 dozen butcher-knives, 10 dozen sleeves, 10,000 needles, 4 gross thimbles, 100 pounds thread, and 3,818 pounds tobacco. The issue was made, *pro rata*, to each band as from time to time visited the agency, after the manner as was directed in last annual report, which seems to be the only method whereby the goods can reach all the members of the tribes, and serve the purpose that is intended by the Department. The main portion of the tobacco was reserved and issued to them weekly, also a few bolts of calico, blue drill, sheeting, and blue cloth, which was made up, by our female helpers, in garments for the children of the two schools, and shirts and other garments for adult males and females, the Indian women and girls assisting some with their needles.

Indian farming.—During Thirdmonth last the Arapahoes began to arrive at the agency and locate for the summer, and they were again invited by their agent to select grounds for the raising of corn and other products for a partial maintenance of themselves and their horses. The agent, as I am informed, called their attention particularly to the diminished supply of buffalo the past season and its rapid disappearance from the plains, as a stern necessity for them to prepare for the inevitable change that is coming upon them, and that they should take strong hold of the liberal opportunities offered them by the Government, and direct their every effort in the direction of independence and self-support from the products of the soil, and that, too, from their own individual labor; at the same time offering them every assistance in his power, under instructions from the Department. Quite a number of the prominent men of the tribe seemed to comprehend the situation, and gave the agent every assurance of their intentions to undertake to raise corn, but before planting-time came many of them had lost faith, on account of their constitutional aversion to labor, and but a few additional names were added to the "corn road." Big Mouth's farm, being situated on

It is my pleasure to say, in conclusion, that I believe the Indians of this agency are in a hopeful condition, and, under careful management, in accordance with the just and humane policy of the present administration, and with a single eye to the promotion of "peace on earth and good will to men," we may expect good results. We feel under renewed obligations daily to the Great Head of the Church for the blessings of health and the preservation of life and a willing heart to labor where the church may see fit to send us; and although we feel our unworthiness to take charge of an agency burdened with so many vital interests, yet we feel willing to labor with a willing hand and leave the results.

We wish to acknowledge prompt assistance and hearty co-operation from thy office, and that of the Department at Washington, in furthering the best interests of this agency.

Respectfully submitted,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent (Acting) Cheyennes and Arapahoos.

No. 25.

WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the requirement of the Indian Department, I respectfully submit my third annual report:

During the past year, part of the Indians connected with this agency have gradually been improving their condition, and extending their means of self-support; and, although this cannot be said of all the bands, yet there is encouragement in what has been gained, and in the foundation that has been laid for future advancement in civilized pursuits. The Caddoes, Delawares, and Ionies, who cultivated more or less land last year, have extended their labors in putting in increased quantities of grain; and the greater part of the work of clearing and preparing the ground for crops, as well as the planting, has been done by the Indians themselves. Reuben Elliott, to whom I intrusted the care of the Caddo farm, has managed the affairs there satisfactorily and perseveringly. He was furnished with a span of mules, and instructed to be on the spot as much as practicable, for the purpose of instructing the Indians how to labor understandingly, and to have them bring their horses to be broken to the plow, which could mostly be done, without difficulty, by placing a horse and one of our well-broken mules together. Thus, the work went on, till the field, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, was plowed and prepared for planting. It was divided off to suit families or individuals, as the case might be, and the lots or parcels planted and tended by the Indians, exclusively. There has been a great difference in the interest taken in the crops by those to whom the field was parceled out, yet most of them have done well; and the result arising from industry and careful culture on the part of the successful will not be without a beneficial influence upon the careless and indolent.

Black Beaver, a Delaware, with his usual industry, perseverance, and ability, fenced in over two hundred acres of land, having the rails split and hauled during the winter and early spring, the fencing being all done, and the ground plowed and planted in good season. The corn flourished and looked well all the season, but the dry weather about earing-time has prevented it from filling as well as was expected, and his crop will be considerably shortened. His oats have done well, and he has realized a fine crop. Other Delawares, and the Caddoes, who are cultivating land and raising cattle, have succeeded in their efforts encouragingly. Some of them have built comparatively comfortable log-houses, and fenced in small quantities of land, their lots varying from four or five to fifteen or twenty acres.

The Wichitas, Wacoos, Tawacanies, and Keechies have continued their former plan of planting patches of corn, melons, and garden-vegetables, the work being still mostly done by women. A few of the men, however, commenced labor in a field near the Keechio village, but they did not continue their interest in the work through the summer, as we hoped they would have done, but abandoned it after a few days' trial. This was owing to sickness prevailing in their camps to an unusual degree. There being many deaths, they became alarmed, and most of them removed from their villages with a view to seeking places where the disease, then so prevalent, would be arrested and health restored. One of the men, who manifested more interest in the farming, and exhibited more skill and industry in his labors than any of the rest, took sick and, after a few days' illness, died. The removal of the Indians occurring

at a time when the crops needed the most attention, and thus being left without protection and necessary care, but little has been realized from them.

A saw-mill, mentioned in my last report as having been purchased and on its way to the agency, has been erected, all the machinery of which is first-class, and works satisfactorily. It is driven by an engine 11 by 20 inches, with a locomotive-boiler 4 feet diameter, containing forty-two 2½ inches by 10 feet flues. A grain-mill and bolt are also attached, with corn-sheller, grindstone, saw for cross-cutting wood, shingle-machine, and lath-saw, and all necessary conveniences. The mills and machinery are covered by a substantial building 90 feet long by 30 feet wide, built of lumber, including shingles, sawed at the mill.

Two frame dwelling-houses have been erected for employes near the agency buildings, one of which is 20 by 23 feet, and divided into four rooms. It is well plastered, and finished in a substantial manner. The other is 16 by 22 feet, but not yet plastered. Several other frame buildings have been put up, which were necessary for the service, such as a warehouse, 16 by 40 feet, for the protection of property, a grain and buggy house, and an ice-house, all of which have been built of lumber cut at the mill; and corn-cribs have been made for the storage of about 4,000 bushels of corn. A field of about forty acres was broken and fenced near the agency buildings, which was sowed with oats and produced a fair crop.

Two good frame houses have been built for Comanche chiefs, each being 18 by 26 feet, covered with a good shingle roof, and having a fire-place and substantial chimney built of stone. They are divided into two rooms, and plastered inside, the plastering being well done, with good mortar, and a hard, smooth finish. A frontier house has been built of logs for Wah-loo-pe, chief of the Caddoes, which makes him a comfortable dwelling. There have also been two houses built for Delaware Indians from lumber sawed at the mill. All of these houses have good floors, and are covered with shingles.

A farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, in addition to the oats-field already mentioned, was farmed with agency teams and labor, and mostly planted in corn. A few acres were planted in sorghum, potatoes, &c.

A school-house was built during the early part of summer for children of the Wichitas and other bands, but we were not able to commence a school during the summer owing to the Indians being scattered, from the causes alluded to. It is expected to have a school there during the coming winter.

The boarding-school was opened on the 31st of Tenthmonth last, and continued throughout the year, until the warm weather made it necessary to suspend it. It closed on the 11th day of Sixthmonth, to be re-opened the 1st of Ninthmonth. The average attendance for the year was about twenty scholars, but for the last six months it was much higher. This school has been most satisfactory and encouraging. For more definite particulars I would refer to the report of Thomas C. Battey, principal teacher, and A. Standing, teacher, herewith. For extending the accommodations of this school, so much needed, buildings have been commenced in a pleasant grove a short distance from the agency-house, the cellar for the main school-building having been dug and walled, and a considerable amount of the material prepared at the mill and workshops for erection. The plan of the building is an "L," the main part to be 24 by 60 feet and two stories high. The first floor will contain a dining-room, kitchen, and store-rooms, &c; the front room to be occupied as a class-room or sitting-room, as needed. The second story will be for the use of the teachers and others having charge of the school and for a sleeping-apartment for the girls. A wing 24 by 37 feet adjoining, and of the same height as the part described, will be for the school-room, a hall being taken from one end for a stairway, &c. The second story will contain the boys' chambers, and a small room for a teacher. We hope to have these buildings ready for occupancy before winter.

A discouraging feature of Indian advancement has arisen from the depredations of white men belonging, apparently, to an organized band of desperadoes who come to the country for plunder. They at times come into obscure places, and in some way notify the Indians that they have whisky for barter, and the first that is known of it by the agent is through the Indians, some of whom have obtained the article, and the guilty parties have gone. But the main business of these whisky-dealers is to steal horses; and, after becoming acquainted with the range of the herds, they come at night and run off the Indian horses, and mostly make for Texas. This exasperates the Indians, and although they have mostly behaved very well about it, yet in one or two instances they have organized a small party and gone to Texas to steal horses to replace those they had lost. When this has become known, and the parties to whom the animals belong have recognized and proven their property, I have required the Indians to give them up, and most of those stolen have been recovered. There is now a company of our Delaware Indians who are acting as detectives, and, although there is more or less opposition to them by some of the other Indians, I have a hope the good work of these Delawares will not only lead to the detection and arrest of guilty parties, but will have a salutary effect upon others.

There has been great complaint made by the Indians, and very justly, in relation to the quality of the flour furnished for their use. When first issued many of them refused to receive it, but having no remedy they finally concluded to take it with their other provisions, but in the division among themselves large quantities of it are wasted. During the unusually sickly condition of some of the tribes, they attributed their illness to the bad flour we were issuing to them, and the physician who is in attendance here confirms me in the opinion that their suspicion is correct, and that this flour not only aggravated, but in many cases was the primary cause of the disease. It is my conviction that one-half the quantity of good, strong flour, of a quality suitable for general use among civilized communities, would give better satisfaction than the full issue of bad flour (if flour it can be called) they have been receiving; not that I think the quantity should actually be reduced, for the present ration I consider low enough for these Indians in their present condition. I know that the Indian country makes a good market for millers and dealers to dispose of an article that could find a market nowhere else; but it is bad for Indians to have to suffer for their benefit.

The census of the Indians on the reservation is as follows, to wit: Caddoes 392, Wichitas 293, Wacoos 140, Tawacauls 127, Keechies 120, Delawares 81, Ionics 85, Penotlka Comanches 285; total, 1,633.

The Comanches were attached to this agency during the year. They had previously been connected to that of the Kiowas, but requesting to be reunited to the Wichitas and other affiliated bands, to which they had previously belonged, application was made to the Department, through this office, to make the change, which being approved, they were admitted accordingly.

I would again bring to favorable notice those who have been engaged here in our work from the beginning, who, having labored diligently during the past year, I trust will find their reward. More Christian workers are needed who can enter into sympathy with this people and exert a controlling influence over their propensities and passions, as well as encourage them in their labors. The advancement of these bands in the way of civilization has been retarded by the want of such helpers, for it is of great importance that all those who are in such close contact with the Indians should not only be in full unity with the policy we are endeavoring to pursue, but be alive to the principles of the Christian religion, which proclaims "peace on earth, good will to men."

Very respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

JONA RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

DAKOTA, MONTANA, WYOMING, AND IDAHO.

- No. 26. M. N. Adams, Sisseton agency, Dakota.*
- No. 27. W. H. Forbes, Devil's Lake agency, Dakota.*
- No. 28. J. C. O'Connor, Grand River agency, Dakota.*
- No. 29. T. M. Kones, Cheyenne River agency, Dakota.*
- No. —. D. R. Risley, Whetstone agency, Dakota.*
- No. 30. H. F. Livingston, Upper Missouri agency, Dakota.*
- No. 31. J. E. Tappan, Fort Berthold agency, Dakota.*
- No. 32. T. G. Gasmann, Yankton agency, Dakota.*
- No. 33. H. E. Gregory, Ponca agency, Dakota.*
- No. 34. J. W. Daniels, Red Cloud agency, Wyoming.*
- No. 35. James Irwin, Shoshone agency, Wyoming.*
- No. 36 and No. 37. J. B. Monteth, Nez Percé agency, Idaho.*
- No. 38. J. N. High, Fort Hall agency, Idaho.*
- No. 39. J. A. Vinn, Montana superintendency, Helena, Montana.
- No. —. W. F. Ensign, Blackfoot agency, Montana.
- No. 40. A. J. Simmons, Milk River agency, Montana.
- No. 41. F. D. Pease, Crow agency, Montana.
- No. 42. C. S. Jones, Flathead agency, Montana.
- No. 43. J. Rainsford, Lomhi farm, Montana.

*Independent.

†No report received

No. 26.

SISSETON SIOUX AGENCY,
LAKE TRAVERSE RESERVATION, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 13, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the affairs of this agency:

Having received my commission, dated November 1, 1871, on the 22d day of November, 1871, in accordance with instructions received therewith, I repaired to this agency with as little delay as possible, and arrived here on the 9th day of December last.

The involving of stock and receipting for the same to my predecessor, J. W. Daniels, esq., being done, my attention was officially called to the fact that, late as it was in the season, stern winter being already upon us, no purchase had been made, as yet, of the required winter-clothing for these Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians. With the mercury 20° below zero, and in the midst of one of the most severe snow-storms of this latitude, I found my Indians were really in suffering circumstances. Many of them were sick, and some dying daily, in consequence of unusual rigors of the season, and the great destitution of suitable winter-clothing. On telegraphing to the Department this deplorable state of things and the pressing necessity of immediate relief, I received a prompt and substantial response authorizing the purchase of clothing for the Indians of my new charge to the amount of \$9,000, which purchase was made at Saint Paul, the goods shipped to this agency, received by the chiefs and head-men, and ready for issue to the Indians by the 6th day of January, 1872.

As already stated, on my arrival here last December, there was much sickness and frequent deaths among this people, and there was no physician nearer than the surgeon at Fort Wadsworth, twenty-five miles west of this agency.

The nomination, appointment, and arrival here of Dr. G. H. Hawes, February 27, 1872, was timely, and the arrest of diseases and mortality through his prompt and efficient labors was most marvelous, and I am happy to be able to report that the Indians of this agency are now enjoying general good health.

I have to report that on arriving here I found the tenements which, with one exception, consist of log-buildings of the most primitive style, in poor condition and unfit for winter use, not having been pointed nor plastered at the proper season for such repairs, with no kitchens, woodsheds, wells, nor cisterns, and with no door-yards, gardens, nor fields at this agency. I found but little here that was calculated to illustrate to these natives the desirableness of the comforts and conveniences of home and home civilization.

I regret to have to report, also, that, on arriving at this agency, to my great surprise, I found some of the Indians somewhat prejudiced against their new agent, and a few of them committed to a movement looking to revolt, and the support of a certain self-constituted candidate, who left nothing undone on his part, and that of the demoral-our work entirely disconnected with the former administration and employes of this agency.

With no ledger, journal, or day-book, and no file of official correspondence, no bills of purchase, contracts or bonds; no copies of quarterly or annual reports on file in this office, on my taking charge here, indeed, nothing of the kind, except an imperfect list of accounts and some pass-books, all in the handwriting of the clerk of my predecessor, showing balances due sundry working Indians, amounting to upward of \$6,000, with scarcely enough supplies in the store-house to subsist the Indians for the winter, and to pay up new credits for labor done; it is hard to see, all things considered, how the affairs of this agency could have been rendered more difficult for an incoming agent, and a pleasant and successful prosecution of the work contemplated and prescribed by the treaty of February 19, 1867.

It is, however, with gratification that I am permitted now to report to you that the prejudices referred to have worn away, and that the organized opposition has been successfully rebuked, and old accounts, as well as new ones, have been settled and canceled. Confidence in the agent and in the present administration has been inspired. Harmony, good-will, and hearty co-operation, in respect to our plans and measures for the civilization of this people, have obtained and prevail beyond the most sanguine expectations.

Enrollment.—I have to report that we have enrolled at this agency 1,498, who are deemed entitled to the rights and privileges provided by the treaty of February 19, 1867. Of these there are enrolled on the working-list, 249 men, 227 women, 223 children under seven years, 137 children between seven and sixteen years, making a total of 836, which embraces all those who have selected and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land, builded houses on the same, occupy them and have commenced breaking and cultivating fields of from one to thirty acres, with endeavors to increase the same to fifty acres, at least, as the condition of securing from the United States Government a title

to the quarter section on which such settlement and improvement shall have been made, according to the treaty stipulations of 1867.

Of those on the poor-list there are 92 men, 264 women, 118 children under seven years, 186 children between seven and sixteen years, making a total of 660; which comprises the aged and infirm, the blind and lame, widows and orphans, &c., who are sustained and clothed, to a great extent, from supplies procured for these bands and brought to this agency, according to the provisions of the said treaty of 1867. Many of these, although poor and feeble, have settled on chosen quarter-sections of land, and cultivate small fields, chiefly with hoes, furnished to encourage them to attain to the status of working-men, and to ultimate self-support. It is our constant aim and endeavor to reduce this class of indigents as fast as possible, by transferring young men and others, who, from time to time may be deemed able to work, to the working-list, and hence, not only hoes, but also axes, plows, oxen, wagons, scythes, hay-forks, and rakes are furnished new beginners on condition that they faithfully and perseveringly use them and report the results.

Agriculture.—It is highly gratifying to be able to report commendable progress in agriculture by these Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians on this reservation, who, almost to a man, have become fully satisfied that they cannot any longer rely upon the land, but must of necessity turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil and stock-growing for the future, as the only reliable source of subsistence. Many of them have learned to work, and some of them to love to work as well, and they evidently enjoy the labor of their hands. The corn-crop planted this year is extra good. The vegetable-crop is very fine, especially the potato-crop, which, wherever seed could be procured for planting, has been abundant, but owing to the unusual drought last season, and the consequent scarcity of seed this spring, many who would have planted could not be supplied. The experiment, made here for the first time this season, in sowing and harvesting wheat by these Indians, has been very cheering indeed. The grain has not only been of the first quality, but yields an average of at least twenty bushels to the acre. The total wheat-crop this year on this reservation will not be far from 2,000 bushels. The chief, Gabriel Renville, has set a worthy example to his people in wheat-growing, and has harvested as his share of the first fruits of this production 350 bushels. Others who were induced to try it have met with such success as to insure perseverance and enlarged fields of wheat in the future. For items of interest in this department, see statistical returns of farming herewith submitted.

Education.—Hitherto but little has been done for the education of these Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, except what has been done by the missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under the faithful and efficient labors of Rev. Messrs. Williamson, Riggs, Ponds, Hopkins, and others, during the last thirty-five years. Many of the adults have long since learned to read and write in their own language. But practically these Indians are without any permanent and systematic educational facilities. The most that could be done in the circumstances was to employ teachers in some three or four districts during only a few months of the year on an average. For the want of school-houses these schools, frequently interrupted, could not be continued through those seasons of the year most desirable for teaching, and most essential to success with the pupils. Indeed, we have been entirely dependent on the churches and private families for school-rooms, inasmuch as we have not a school-house on this reservation at our disposal, and belonging to this agency. Notwithstanding all this, however, the cause of education has received a new impetus among these Indians, who now express a deep interest in the education of their children, and who evince this interest by waiving all their private and personal concerns for the time being in order to secure this year, at least, two good public-school houses in as many districts on this reservation. The estimates and requisition for the erection of these public buildings, at the aggregate cost of \$1,600, I am happy to state was approved by the Department, and the buildings are up and inclosed, and will be completed and ready for use early this autumn. One of these, 19 by 28 by 11, located two miles south of this agency, is a gem of a school-house, and will seat fifty or sixty pupils. The other, 16 by 24 by 11, located at White Banks, twenty miles northwest of this agency, is a neat, substantial, and pleasant house, and will meet the demands of a large and prosperous settlement in that region. In the erection of these houses, especially in hauling the stone, brick, lime, sand, and water, the Indians have promptly and cheerfully responded to the demands for their aid and co-operation, and assisted with their teams and wagons, not, however, without a fair compensation.

Estimates were also made early this year for a much-needed manual-labor school among this people, but the wisdom and propriety and the available means of such an undertaking, I regret to say, were not so clear to the Department, and therefore this was postponed for the present year. I have to renew my recommendation that this important subject be well considered, and that some such building, with all the necessary means of sustaining a boarding-school of a high order, be allowed for the more thorough education of pupils (that may be gathered from their homes of ignorance, vice, and degradation) in literature, the arts and sciences, and the various in-

dustrial pursuits and duties of civilized society. This is one of the greatest needs of this people, so long ignorant, and consequently so unspeakably wretched and unhappy.

Although most of the adult Indians of my charge retain their native language, many of the young are learning the English, not only in the schools where it is taught, but also in daily conversation. The accompanying statistics of education are submitted, showing what has been done for their advancement in this respect.

Buildings.—I have to report the erection of a log-building, 22 by 27 feet, two stories high, for a carpenter-shop, with rooms above, to be used as tenements for employes until required for workshops.

The mill-frame has also been covered and inclosed during the present summer; and we shall need a bolt and smut machine and the necessary fixtures early this fall for the manufacture of the wheat crop harvested.

The Indians have built 26 houses, 29 stables, and 1 church the past year. The window and door frames, and doors for their houses, are usually made at the agency by the carpenter; also, tables, cupboards, benches, and bedsteads.

Customs.—Most of these Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux on this reservation have changed their dress, and appear quite civilized in this regard. This applies more especially to the males than the females. That this should early become universal and complete is too important to their progress every way to be overlooked in the future.

Religion.—None, old or young, pretend to believe in the old idolatrous religion of their fathers, and but few, if any of them, venture to practice it, although some of them retain customs and habits which do not belong to civilization and the Christian religion, and which are by no means essential to their progress in the new and better mode of life contemplated by the United States Government, as prescribed by the treaty of 1867, such as feasting, dancing, gambling, and drinking spirituous liquors.

Polygamy.—I regret to have to report that many of these Indians are practical polygamists, and are, therefore, always unhappy in their families, and wretched in their social life beyond description; for there is almost no vice known to fallen humanity that this social evil does not crave, engender, and foster. With no properly constituted family relation, except in a few cases of church membership, according to the ordinance and word of God, no family government nor discipline, it is difficult to lay the foundation of society deep and broad on any basis that will insure permanency to the institutions which constitute civilized and Christian society among this people. Much has been done to remedy this evil, as well as others, by the preaching of the gospel and the application of its holy principles by the faithful and persevering labors of the missionaries laboring in this field. Hence, many of this people have been brought to the belief and practice of the gospel of Christ, and 325 of them to-day stand up and profess faith in that Name that is above every name. Still much remains to be done to enlighten and save this unhappy and dependent people, at the very threshold of the church and of civilization.

Should the Department think well to approve of any rules and regulations, which may be adopted, to remedy and strike an effectual blow at this greatest of all barriers to their mental, moral, and social advancement, I make no doubt the best results would early appear among these Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians, who now await some such deliverance and sanction on the part of the United States Government as I had the honor to recommend in my communication to the Department under date of August 2, 1872.

I have now the honor to recommend that the practice of polygamy be regarded as a just cause of forfeiture, and an effectual bar to any of the enrolled wards of our great and Christian commonwealth receiving any aid or support under any treaty stipulations or otherwise.

The employes of this agency are chiefly professed Christians, and all of them moral, temperate, and industrious men and women, who are quite attentive to their business. These facts may serve to account for the success that has attended our labors among this people for the period covered by this report.

The liquor traffic, &c.—The too frequent violation of the trade and intercourse laws of the United States, by the lawless along the border of the States, in the introduction of spirituous liquors among this people, is a source of annoyance not only, but of great peril to us, and a great drawback to our Indians in their honest and sincere attempts at civilization.

I have to report that, in the official discharge of my duties at this agency, I seized the team, goods, liquors, &c., of one of these characters and detained him for two days, with a view of sending him up for trial and punishment; unfortunately, however, he escaped from my custody, but afterwards delivered himself up to the commanding officer at Fort Wadsworth, who, on demand, delivered him, with the goods seized, to the United States deputy marshal of the third judicial district of Dakota Territory.

I have also to report that the peace and prosperity of these Indians have been threatened by a certain class of men who for years past, indeed for generations past, have lived by fleeing these Indians, and who loiter on the border of civilization, and along the boundary-lines of these Indian reservations, watching assiduously every pos-

sible opportunity to victimize their possessors; who are, moreover, always ready to counsel and control the Indians in all that is submitted to them for their consideration and action.

The United States Government owes to these struggling bands of Indians such protection as shall effectually put a stop to all such outside interference, such subverting and treasonable work among our Indians, and if the existing statutes of Congress and those of the States are not sufficient to shield and protect these helpless and dependent wards of the Government from the grasp and control of these unscrupulous and lawless men, I have to recommend that further legislation be enacted to this end, and that such characters be brought to justice, although they may not reside upon the Indian reservations or actually come upon them to transact their nefarious business.

Compensation of labor, &c.—I would here call attention to the plan adopted at this agency of compensating the Indians for labor done and produce delivered according to the provisions of the treaty of February 19, 1867, a plan designed to encourage new beginners in the industrial pursuits; but with an increase of the number of those who avail themselves of such incentives to labor, and with a corresponding increase of labor and of produce delivered, the present amount of annual appropriations for this work will prove altogether inadequate to the demands of this people, and to cancel their credits at this agency. Besides, when any have arrived at a degree of ability to support themselves, the necessity of continued aid is superseded, and they should be thrown upon their own resources at the earliest practicable period. While, therefore, I would not recommend any change in the terms of the treaty of 1867 that provides for issuing food and clothing to them "for labor performed and produce delivered," I would recommend that in its application certain limitations be proscribed as essential to the best interests of these Indians and consistent with the prerogatives of the Government.

Conditions of title to these lands.—I have to submit that the time may come, and that before many years hence, when the conditions on which a title to one hundred and sixty acres of land on this reservation may be secured, may be safely modified so as to require a less amount than the prescribed fifty acres to be fenced and under cultivation, as the treaty now reads, by which we are working with a good degree of success.

Our Government gives her citizens, even those of foreign birth, homestead rights to one hundred and sixty acres of land for the trifling sum of entry fees at the land-office, on the simple condition of five years' settlement and continued occupancy, irrespective of the amount of land cultivated and improved. Many of these Indians work harder in the subduing and cultivation of five acres of land on these *couleau de prairies* than many of our American and foreign emigrants to the West do who secure fifty acres under fence and the plow in soil more easily subdued, and where the markets are more convenient and remunerative than here on this reservation. Many poor widows, infirm and lame men, occupy and improve quarter-sections of land here as truly and in as good faith as any others, who, for the want of lumber as well as teams, cannot break land and fence and cultivate fifty acres, even if they required so much land to sustain them. But many of them do not need so much under cultivation, although their children may require the entire quarter-section as an inalienable inheritance for generations to come.

Whatever may be the doubts and fears of the American people with regard to the possibility of civilizing the Indian tribes upon our borders, the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Sioux Indians located on this reservation are evidently making progress in civilization. The proofs of improvement are many and very manifest to those of us who have known them personally for upwards of twenty years. The contrast of their condition then with the present is truly striking, and we are constrained to exclaim, "Behold what God hath wrought!" Altogether the condition and prospects of these Indians are full of cheer and promise.

MOSES N. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 27.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
Fort Totten, September 6, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the workings of this agency.

The number of Indians on this reservation, on the 1st day of August last, was 719, and on the 1st day of July preceding they numbered 926. Quite a number came from the north, from the environs of Milk River agency, with parties who had permission to

go from here in quest of their relatives, who were left behind, when they came here last year, then to learn what advantages would be offered to settle on this reservation. They returned with their relatives early, and in time for planting, but most of those who came with these parties remained only until the month of July, when they went away, as there was no land prepared for their planting, for with the limited number of teams at this agency it was impossible, during the short seasons between winter and summer of this country, to furnish enough for those already permanent residents. And possibly the fear of not being subsisted this coming winter, or rather, I think, the natural dislike an Indian has, at first, to labor, for knowing if he was subsisted, and in good health, that he would have to labor for this support. Many were prompted by a wish to join their hostile friends in their threatened demonstrations against the further progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, west of the Missouri River, which hostility, I am sorry to say, prevails among the Sioux generally.

I would also state that another great difficulty of retaining these people on this reservation, is that here assistance from the United States can be given to only such as labor for it. This is, without doubt, the only true policy, and so acknowledged by those who have been induced to try it, but at most of the agencies goods and provisions are given in common, and, in accordance with their savage habits, many roam from agency to agency, claiming relationship wherever they may, and thus subsist by begging easier than by manual labor; at any rate, they feel more independent and it is more in accordance with their savage tastes. This could be remedied only by putting on the same basis all agencies to which the United States is not indebted to their Indians for the cession of valuable lands in the past, by making all such Indians earn, by laboring for themselves, what they receive from the bounty of the Government. This evil, I think, could thus be remedied, and these roving beggars would have to labor or starve.

There have been broken this year nearly one hundred acres of prairie, or new land, and two hundred bushels of potatoes planted, as well as over one hundred acres of corn. The small grains, wheat and oats, which were sown were completely destroyed by that insect pest, the grasshopper. Fortunately the wheat was received, as was thought, too late for sowing; consequently but a small amount was experimented with, leaving most of the seed-wheat purchased still on hand. Much of the corn and potatoes were also badly injured, as well as the garden vegetables, owing to the extreme wet weather. A portion of the corn and potatoes will do well, and the yield at least will be twenty-five per cent. more than last year on what may mature. There will be harvested, I think, this season approximately about 2,000 bushels corn and 1,500 bushels potatoes.

There have been cut and split over 25,000 fence-rails and several new houses erected and partly finished, and, between the Indians and the few employes of the agency, some 300 tons of hay have been cut and secured. The Indians have cut for themselves a large number of house-logs, but the want of a greater number of ox-teams, so as to be enabled to supply each working family with a team, makes it very difficult to accomplish much during the short seasons of this latitude.

There are eleven yokes of oxen and eight wagons constantly employed. These teams, so far this season, beside the one hundred acres of land plowed, have hauled a number of rails, as well as house-logs, to the fields, or to where the Indians intend to build.

The appropriation for these people, or rather their share of it, is manifestly too small an amount for them, now struggling into existence as a civilized people. They have to depend, at present, entirely upon the Government for their support, as they have been but a little over one year in charge of an agent.

The crops raised last year were entirely consumed before mid-winter, and since then they have had to exist on the flour, &c., furnished them, with a little powder and shot from time to time.

The extreme wet season we have had made transportation very difficult, and it was late in July before the first installment of provisions, under the yearly contracts, reached the agency. This will account in part for the leaving of those who have gone away.

There are over fifty men who now dress constantly as white men, and both men and women are quietly adopting this costume.

The saw and grind mill, a twenty-five horse-power engine, combined with shingle and lath attachments, has been received, and is now being put in running order; that, with a mower and reaper combined, a horse-rake, and a rotary, a two-horse power, with thrasher, have all been delivered here, and at a cost not to exceed \$5,000. The appearance of this machinery on the ground has done much to encourage the Indians, that is, the industrious portion of them. They are now satisfied that the helping hand of the Government is with them. The lazy, worthless hangers-on, however, would rather have had that amount expended in flour, beef, sugar, and coffee, and to be issued in common.

I would again respectfully ask that whatever Congress, in its wisdom, may appropriate for "fulfilling treaty stipulations" with the Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux of

Lac Travers and Devil's Lake reservations, be a separate appropriation for each reserve; for when an apportionment is had, the division, I presume, is made strictly in accordance with the census and *pro rata*, whereas the Committees on Indian Affairs in Congress could recommend to appropriate in accordance with the absolute wants of each agency. These Indians on this reservation are on the threshold of the country, where the roving and more hostile Indians are found, and from whom it is expected to draw such as are willing to avail themselves of the assistance of the Government; and to such, support must be given until they can be taught to support themselves, and consequently, requiring extra means over what is required for those who have already had the benefits of the full appropriations, for some time, and with less chance of an addition to their numbers than we have here. They are already provided with much we have not. Each working head of a family has been supplied with a yoke of oxen, wagon, &c., and a mill in operation, so that means are now in their hands for building.

What teams are found at this agency are in common, and under charge of the employes. They are used for breaking land, hauling hay, logs for building, fence-rails, and wood for use of agency. All this is done by eleven yokes of oxen, and some of these cattle were taken from the beef-drove purchased last fall, and was done so at the request of the head-men, showing at least a desire to have the means of advancing themselves, even at the expense of their food.

I am reminded often, while urging industry, of this want of teams, by their saying, "Give us each a team, and we will do more work than we have done, and without being urged, for we well understand that without industry we must suffer; but we cannot haul our rails and building-logs on our backs."

The seemingly great amount of subsistence required for these Indians, and as yet destitute people, for the last two seasons has absorbed the comparatively small amount set apart for them. In addition, therefore, I would respectfully ask that at least thirty yoke of working-oxen, with wagons, be procured, next season, for such as have houses built for themselves, and whose fields are well fenced.

Congress having failed to appropriate means for the erection of agency-buildings, school-houses, warehouse, &c., leaves the employes in a rather bad condition. They are still inhabiting the log buildings of the old camp of Fort Totten; one is also used for a warehouse; but now that there is a saw-mill provided, building can be done at a comparatively cheaper rate than could have been done heretofore. I would also respectfully ask that between eight and ten thousand dollars be asked for that purpose. Brick can be made and lime burned on the ground.

Nothing has been done toward establishing a school, for the want of a building, as well as the limited means, so far had, to be expended. I would recommend, if possible, the establishment of a manual-labor school, which is certainly, in my opinion, the only true method of education for the Indians; take them from their parents, board and clothe them, teaching them to labor, as well as to read and write.

I have strong faith in the ultimate success of this, the only true Indian policy, now inaugurated, but it will require time and patience, and still I am afraid some will yet have to be dealt with severely before the lessons to be taught are learned.

Last winter a missionary priest remained here, with them, and now the occasional visits of one will be had.

Over one hundred children have been baptized, as well as several adults, and some few have been married legally. Their progress toward Christianity is slow, but still I do not fear but that success will be the reward, and as soon as the point is reached, when, by their own exertions, they are beyond the danger of want, the remainder will be comparatively easy. "For it is difficult to minister to the mind while the body is suffering."

I expect, before the winter sets in, to have the mill in operation, and thus be enabled to put floors in their unfinished houses, and shingles, instead of earth, on the roofs. Means should be provided at once for stoves. The head chief informed me yesterday that twenty-six families more would require them, over what were supplied last fall.

I would, in conclusion, respectfully represent that, to effect what is indispensable in the way of permanent improvement, the sum of \$40,000 is required for next year in addition to the amount necessary for the erection of agency-buildings, and thereby, also, to be prepared to bring to this reservation many of the still wandering Sisseton, and Wahpeton, as well as "Cuthead" Sioux, who, I am satisfied, can be brought, by judicious measures, from wild and often dangerous foes, into a peaceful and self-sustaining people.

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

WM. H. FORBES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 28.

GRAND RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to make my second annual report as Indian agent for the following bands of Sioux, viz, Onepapas, Lower Yanktonais, Upper Yanktonais, and Blackfoot Sioux, constituting mainly the Indians who are cared for and fed at this agency.

I have the good fortune to be able to report most favorably as to the peaceful disposition of the Indians located at and near this agency, and who are entirely dependent for their living upon the supplies which are furnished them by the Government.

There are at the present time over one thousand lodges of these Indians camped in the immediate vicinity of the agency, and since my last annual report not one single act of hostility has been perpetrated by any of these people. It is true that a herder was wounded near here by an Indian, but the Indian who committed the act proved to be a Sans Aro, who did not belong to this agency.

Several attempts have lately been made by some of the young men of the Blackfoot Sioux and Onepapas to get up expeditions to proceed to Fort Berthold to make war on the Rees, but by extreme vigilance I have in every instance been successful in staying the misguided youths, who were anxious, as they said, to make names for themselves as warriors, as their fathers had done before them.

The working on the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad will meet with no opposition from any of these Indians, to whom I have so frequently and thoroughly explained the whole matter, and the miseries that would be entailed upon their people by going to interfere with the workmen, that they have become reconciled to the project. They ask, however, that they be recompensed for "their land," (claiming that it is "their land,") by being furnished with cows, &c., for stock-raising.

The farming operations, which I have had conducted this year under my personal supervision, have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations. Splendid crops of corn in every instance, besides a variety of vegetables, have rewarded the watchful vigilance of the bands of Indians who have been camped this summer at their respective farms waiting the maturing of their crops.

The Lower Yanktonais, under their head chief, "Two Bears," farmed this year near Barst Lodge on the eastern side of the Missouri River, and the planting at this point has yielded a fine crop, composed of some two hundred acres of corn, squash, pumpkins, watermelons, &c.

The Blackfoot Sioux, under their head chief, "The Grass," had their farm on this side of the river, below the Moreau, and were generally successful in raising a full crop; in fact their corn is the finest ever raised in this part of the country.

The Cutheads also cultivated a piece of land about thirty miles above the agency, and had a fair average yield.

The Onepapas are but little inclined for farming operations, and the few who consented to try the experiment could not be induced to go to a good location for planting. The land on which they planted was in the immediate vicinity of the agency, near Grand River, which they claim as their home, and in consequence of all the land near here being of a very sandy character, their crops have in general proved unsatisfactory. Farming operations are but little suited to a people brought up to a life of warfare and the chase, and I believe that but slow progress can be made in this direction, for this reason, and the generally unsuitable character of the soil. The places where planting was successfully conducted here this year are too far from the agency to suit the Indians, entailing upon them much trouble and labor in coming after and bringing their supplies to these points.

The Indians wish to enter into stock-raising, and as this undertaking is best suited to both their habits and the character of the country, I would strongly urge upon the Department to endeavor to obtain means to carry out this recommendation.

No progress whatever has been made, since my last annual report, in the Christianization or civilization of any of the Indians of this agency, and I am satisfied that none can ever be made with this generation of this people. There is no doubt but that it can be successfully accomplished with the children who are now growing up here; but as regards the young warriors and old chiefs of these bands of Sioux, their training has completely unfitted them for receiving the benefits to be derived from education and Christian pursuits, and all that can be accomplished for these Indians is to provide for their wants, which will keep them at peace, and take their children in hand, and educate them in the pursuits of usefulness and Christianity.

The distribution of annuities took place on the 15th of this month, and gave infinite satisfaction to all the Indians. The goods received were of excellent quality, and all delivered in the best of order.

My report has to be brought this year to a close at an earlier date than usual; this is caused by my departure for Washington, in a few days, with a delegation of Indian

chiefs belonging to this agency. I am hopeful for very good results to the Indians of this agency from this journey by the Indian representatives through the "white man's land." No Indians of this agency could ever before be induced to leave their home, and it has required great and persistent efforts on my part to induce the Indians to allow a dozen of their principal chiefs to visit Washington.

If practicable, I intend to submit an additional report of the results of their visit, if I find that I can do so in time for publication with this report.

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

J. C. O'CONNOR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 29.

CHEYENNE RIVER, INDIAN AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, August 15, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my annual report as agent for the Two Kettle, Minneconjoux, Sans Arc, and a part of the Blackfeet bands of Sioux Indians.

These Indians are divided into two classes, the "friendly," who accept the treaty of 1868, and have settled at the agency, and the "hostile," who reject the treaty and adhere to their wandering life on the plains. These two bodies of Indians differ, of course, so widely in their habits and feelings that it becomes necessary to treat of them separately in this report.

The "friendly" Indians as a body are contented and evince a desire to learn and adopt the customs of civilized life. Their progress in civilization has more than equaled my anticipations. Instead of spending their time in dancing, horse-racing, &c., a much larger proportion of them than has heretofore been the case have turned their attention to farming and building. The land cultivated by them is divided into numerous farms, comprising in all about two hundred and fifty acres. These farms lie on both sides of the river, and are scattered over several "bottoms" for a distance of about fifty miles. This distribution of the farms greatly increases the labor of the agency, but it was judged best not to interfere with the inclination of the Indians to settle in this manner, as they were thus less liable to depredations by the "hostiles" than they would be if in closer proximity.

Since my last annual report was made these Indians have begun to build, and have erected on the different farming locations about seventy log-houses. The building is still going on, and it is believed that before the severities of the winter season begin they will have completed about one hundred houses. With the exception of the plowing and the hauling, all the work is done by the Indians themselves.

Such unmistakable evidences of their progress in civilization are of a most encouraging nature, and point to a possible future, in which the red man and his pale-faced brother may dwell together in peace and safety.

The hostile Indians, who are rather more numerous than the friendly, never visit the agency in any considerable number, except once a year, in the spring. Small parties come in more frequently; in either case their stay is generally of short duration. During the past year they have, as a rule, been inclined to peace, and have looked with some degree of favor upon the present policy pursued toward them by the Government, a strong evidence of which is to be found in the fact that about fifty lodges during this period have settled at the agency, and most of them have begun to cultivate the soil. The constructing of the Northern Pacific Railroad, however, is a measure so obnoxious to them that it has rekindled their old animosity, and checked the growing tendency to follow the example of their "friendly" brothers by devoting themselves to peaceful pursuits. Some of those who have visited the agency within the past two or three months have been guilty of acts which have called forth special reports, to which I would respectfully refer. I regret to say that the present attitude of the "hostiles" may be considered as decidedly threatening.

The river continues to encroach upon the agency, and since my last annual report it has been necessary to remove other buildings than those therein referred to. The old landing has been washed away, and a new one has been established outside the stockade, which necessitates at times the employment of a special guard to protect the goods, which may be awaiting removal to the warehouses. In view of these facts it may not be improper for me to say that my formerly expressed opinion concerning the necessity for removal remains unaltered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. M. KOUES,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 30.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY,
Crow Creek, Dakota, September 1, 1872.

Sir: In accordance with instructions I have the honor to make the following annual report on the state of affairs at this agency.

The Indians belonging at this agency are composed principally of Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonals, together with a few lodges of Two Kettle Indians. These are all of the Sioux nation. One year ago the number of Lower Brúles drawing rations at this agency was 1,500. During the year 700 have come in from the hostile camps and adjacent agencies, and have expressed a desire to remain permanently at this point and cultivate the soil, making the total number of Lower Brulé at the agency at present 2,200. Of this number 600 have planted, the present season; an increase of 100 on the number of last year.

The conduct of the Indians for the past year has been very satisfactory. Although their advancement has not been rapid, it is perceptible, and, I think, with judicious measures, will steadily improve. The labor of these Indians has been abundantly rewarded by a bountiful crop. Of the Lower Yanktonals, 1,200 have drawn rations at the agency during the year. Out of this number 500 have planted, and have likewise been rewarded with an excellent crop. Many of them have expressed a desire to commence the raising of cattle. As this country is better adapted for grazing than for agricultural pursuits, I would recommend the propriety of the Government furnishing a limited number of cows to such Indians as will care for them. I am of the opinion that by adopting such measures the more civilized of the Sioux nation would in a few years be able to raise cattle on quite an extensive scale. One fact is evident to all familiar with these Indians, i. e., if they can be induced to care for their cows as faithfully as they do for their ponies, they would in a very short time become successful stock-growers.

During the present season 300 acres have been broken and inclosed with good substantial post-and-board fence; a warehouse, 24 by 43, and a residence for sub-agent and employes, of same dimensions, with the addition of an I, 16 by 24, and both of the block-house style of structure. Aside from these, 12 block-houses for Indians have been erected, and all have been constructed with the force of the agency and without additional expense to the Government. The present year's annuities have been received and issued, and have given general satisfaction.

A school, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, has just been started at this place, under the charge of Miss Anna Prichard as teacher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 31.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, September 15, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians. In comparing the prospects and general state of these people with their condition a year ago, I am encouraged to believe that the efforts which have been made for the improvement of their condition have been measurably crowned with success. In agricultural operations during the past year these Indians have shown a diligence and activity which are highly gratifying, and which have resulted in their having a larger area under cultivation than during any previous year. The number of acres planted and cultivated by their own labor is about 1,000. Their diligence and industry have been well rewarded by an abundant harvest. At one time, however, the total destruction of their crops was threatened by the grasshoppers, which swept over a portion of this Territory, destroying crops, grasses, and trees, but, fortunately for them, did but little damage to their crops. The destruction of the crops planted by the agency was total. We had planted and cultivated 207 acres. A part of the work was done by Indian employes under the direction of the "head farmer."

We have taught many of the men to plow and drive cattle. They are willing and anxious to learn, and whenever it is possible and they are necessary, they are hired, and render very good service. The chiefs and head-men are desirous to have houses, but are not willing to leave the village and take farms on the prairie, because they would be more exposed to their hereditary enemies.

Within the past year several raids have been made by small parties of Sioux, who have stolen a number of ponies and a few cattle. In one of these raids a Sioux was killed, and a Gros Ventre mortally wounded. The Sioux have kept the village in a continual state of excitement, and have made it seemingly dangerous for the squaws to cultivate their fields.

The climate here is very uncertain; one year a drought reduces the Indians to the verge of starvation; next year, grasshoppers; and the year following, bugs and the army worm eat all that the usual dryness of the climate permits to grow. About one year in three we have a good year, and abundance. Each year late springs and early frosts reduce the season to four short months for growing. Thus the climate and the hostile Sioux retard the progress of civilization. Were these Indians removed to a more genial climate, or where the Sioux could not kill or steal from them, or grasshoppers, bugs, and the drought would not destroy the products of their labor, they would, without doubt, make rapid progress in civilization, and soon become almost self-supporting. The subject of the removal to lands south of Kansas has been debated among the three tribes, and meets with a favorable reception. They desire, before giving their final answer, to send down a committee to visit the land that the Government proposes to remove them to, and to judge for themselves, from a real sight of the land. They know that the removal would be for their advantage, but their strong attachment to this, their home for so many years, would have to be overcome by decided advantages in the way of grass, wood, water, productiveness of the soil, and mildness of climate.

The labor in the shops has been devoted to keeping up the necessary repairs on the agency property, and in work for the Indians, repairing guns, making carts, doors, windows, locks, hinges, cups, kettles, pans, sieves, and plates, and shoeing horses. During the winter, a contract was let for supplying the agency with lumber in the log, for the necessary repairs of the buildings of the agency, and making doors and windows, and door and window frames for the houses built by the Indians. This lumber was sawed out by the mill belonging to the agency.

Last fall I purchased a 20-foot portable bolt and grist mill, and manufactured, from the wheat raised on the agency, about 150 barrels of flour. I would recommend that a new saw-mill building be erected by the employes of the agency, and from material now on hand. As the old building was built some years ago, the foundations have all decayed, and the building is only held together by props and braces.

The health of the agency, during the past year, has been very good. I would recommend the erection of a building for hospital purposes, where cases of scrofula and other diseases can be treated—as it is impossible to treat them properly in their lodges, or to give them proper diet—and where they will be away from the interference of the native doctors. The most of the Indians still live in earth-covered lodges, which are not adapted to promote health, cleanliness, or comfort.

During the past year little progress was made in education, as the American Board of Foreign Missions, of Boston, Massachusetts, under whose care these Indians have been placed, have not, as yet, been able to furnish properly qualified persons for teachers. This difficulty they promise to remedy this fall, and in my next report I hope to be able to give you good accounts of their progress. The chiefs express great desire for the establishment of a school where their children can be taught to read, write, and sew, and also for instruction in mechanical pursuits.

The morals of the Indians of this agency are comparatively good. They are docile, industrious, and temperate; (in the sixteen months that I have been here, there has been but one drunken Indian.) About forty of the Recaros in the employ of the Government as scouts, at Forts McKeen, Stevenson, and Buford, and give good satisfaction. The tribes were much pleased at the amount and quality of "annuity goods" received this year.

Last year they had received but \$5,028.40 worth, weighing 7,071 pounds; this year they received \$11,769.24 worth, weighing 18,364 pounds. In place of the clothing, they received 25 heavy carbines, and 25,000 cartridges for the same.

The chiefs of these tribes are very anxious to visit Washington to have a talk with their "Great Father." They say that they have sent him many words about food and about the Sioux, but they don't have any food sent to them, and the Sioux continue to steal their horses and kill their people, and they are afraid that he does not get the words they send or he would not feed the Sioux so bountifully and take them to Washington, and cover them with presents, and treat them as if they had always been good and peaceful; while they, who have always been his good children, are suffering from hunger, and are in a manner treated as if they had been guilty of some crime or had disobeyed their "Great Father." It seems to them very hard, and looks as if it would be better for them to be bad, and they, perhaps, would be fed and clothed and made much of; but that they shall wait a little longer; they are not yet tired; and that they hope the coming year their "Great Father" will send food for them.

This is the substance of a talk just held with the "chiefs" and "head-men," and, at their request, embodied in the "big letter" to their "Great Father."

In this connection permit me to suggest to the Department that there is no thing certain: if you wish to make civilization a success, you must make the condition of those deserving it better than that of the hostile; for as long as the wild Indian lives better by marauding than the tame one by planting, it is but little encouragement to the latter, and has a bad influence upon him.

The three hundred head of beef-cattle sent by the Department for the use of the Indians, were received September 4, 1872, in good condition, considering the time of year and condition of the grasses, there being but little grass on the prairie this year. I would respectfully suggest to the Department that if it is the intention to send cattle to this agency next year, they should be started almost two months earlier than they were this year, so that the cattle will have time to recover from their drive and get a good start before the early frosts destroy the juices of the grass.

I would also call the attention of the Department to the great want of room and suitable buildings at this agency. More room is needed for storing and accommodations for the employes and the agent.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. TAPPAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 32.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 23, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

I entered upon my duties as agent of the Yankton-Sioux Indians on the 1st day of April, 1872. The agency at that time presented a very forlorn appearance, owing to the tumble-down condition of its buildings. The warehouse in particular was utterly unfit for the storage of provisions, infested with rats, and unsafe in other respects. It was now being replaced by a substantial house built of chalk-rock, an excellent building-material, found in great quantities on the reservation. This house I hope to have finished this fall, and to store in it our winter supplies. I have also had built a slaughter-house and pen, where the beef-cattle are prepared in a clean and decent manner for consumption—an improvement that gives great satisfaction to the Indians. I found, on the agency, machinery for a steam saw and grist mill, and the frame for the mill partially prepared; this I am now engaged in building, and hope to have in running order for the winter. Besides these agency-buildings, there have been built about one hundred and fifty Indian houses, chiefly by the Indians themselves; most of them, however, requiring lumber from the mill, and aid from the agency carpenters and employes. These houses are substantially built of hewn logs, nicely fitted together, and covered with slabs and earth. I would recommend that all possible assistance be given them in this work, as it will in a short time tend to do away with the Indian cloth lodge, and give him a permanent home, the first step toward real civilization.

The farm.—The cultivated land of the agency comprises about 1,200 acres; this was all plowed in the spring and chiefly planted with corn and potatoes; the plowing was principally done with agency teams and plows, the Indian horses being too small and weak for such labor. Besides the above plowing, thirty acres of new land were broken. The entire farm had to be refenced, as the old fence had partially rotted down, and a great portion of it burned during the winter.

Crops.—It is estimated that the entire corn crop of the reservation this year will not amount to more than 2,000 bushels of corn; potatoes, 300 bushels. This meager production from so large a field is to be accounted for by the following reasons: In the first place, the farm has been cultivated for about eight years, having been planted with the same kind of crop year after year, namely, corn. This has been chiefly tended by Indian labor, and consequently badly tended, until the ground has become very foul and impoverished, never having been properly manured or rested. A great portion had been allowed to lie for years without cultivation, and was, therefore, overrun with weeds and filled with seeds awaiting simply the warmth of spring to cover up and choke the crops. Secondly, in the early spring, soon after planting, the upper part of the reservation was visited by a water-spout, which totally destroyed fields, fences, and crops, covering the fields, in places, with deposits of stone, sand, and gravel. Again, when the corn was nearly grown, the lower portion of the reservation suffered a like loss from a hail-storm; this was so severe that there was not left a single ear of corn in the fields, and, though midsummer, yet, for days after, large quantities of hail could

be seen on the ground. Besides destroying the fields and fences, this storm did great damage to Indian lodges and houses. The crops, on the remaining portion of the reservation, looked well and promised a large yield, until, in the month of August, it was almost entirely destroyed by three days of hot wind; this was so intense that on the 15 acres planted for agency use, and carefully tended, the crop did not exceed 100 bushels of corn and 50 bushels of potatoes. I had fully expected to have raised enough for the use of the agency animals, but shall be compelled to estimate for the entire winter supply. In looking over the reports of former agents of this reservation I find that the farming operations here, during the entire occupancy of this land as an Indian reservation, have been almost a total failure, and I fear this will continue to be so. The land is heavily impregnated with alkali, making it hard and unyielding, and in places so close that the heaviest rain can saturate but for a few inches. Furthermore, the climate is very unfavorable; high winds are frequent, very little rain or snow, and at times destructive tornadoes. Add to these drawbacks the long and severe winters, and you will readily see how difficult a place it is in which to carry on successful farming operations.

I will here take the liberty of stating that, in my judgment, these Indians will never be able on these lands to subsist without Government aid, and I would respectfully suggest that measures should be taken to have them removed to a warmer climate and a more fertile soil. The Indian Territory seems wisely chosen for the occupancy of these people. The labor for which an Indian is by nature adapted is that of a herdsman in a mild climate, where his cattle can graze during the entire year; this is proven by the condition of those Indian tribes now residing in the Indian Territory. I feel sure that these people so located would in a very few years become self-sustaining, so freeing the Government from a heavy burden, and at the same time placing themselves in a way of advancement, which they never can attain while being fed like so many imbeciles. I have spoken of these things in council, but am sorry to say met with anything but encouragement from the Indians; they most earnestly begged of me not to mention the thing to them again. This, however, is owing to their great ignorance, and should not be heeded. They are like poor children, not knowing what is for their own good. I may have overstepped the limits of duty as an agent in thus speaking to these people, but nevertheless feel that it should be done, and trust my motives may not be misjudged by the Government. No harm has been done to Indians; they are not at all disturbed, and are doing very well in most respects, building houses, and doing what they can to make themselves comfortable homes. There is great improvement among them in many ways; the schools and churches are having a good influence, and large numbers are regular attendants at divine worship. They complain greatly, however, at their want of proper means to labor with. They constantly beg me to procure for them oxen, wagons, harness, and other farming implements. They have been told of gifts of the Government to other tribes, of these things, and cannot understand why they should not receive the like favor. I feel quite sure that if oxen and wagons could be given them they would make good use of them, and thus improve their condition materially by means of labor.

I can truly say of these people that they are friendly to all whites, and seem anxious to improve in every way.

I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 33.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
October 13, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, from September 25, 1871, to the present time.

During the year considerable improvement has been made at this agency in regard to the buildings, the condition of the Indians, and the means of their education. All the available land was placed under cultivation and an abundant harvest would undoubtedly have been gathered had not a visitation of grasshoppers, and afterward a most severe and violent storm of hail, completely destroyed them. The conduct of the Indians has been uniformly orderly, peaceable, and quiet, and there have been no complaints made against them by the neighboring white settlers.

In May, of this year, the Sioux made a raid on this agency and killed a Ponca Indian, which caused consternation to the tribe, they being poorly armed. I deemed

it my duty to call upon the commanding officer of Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, (Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis,) for a small detachment of troops for the protection of the agency, and, in accordance therewith, a commissioned officer and twelve men have since been stationed here. Since then the Sioux have made several descents upon the agency, but without effect.

The mill-building, which was in a dangerous condition from the decay of the timber and roof, has been completely repaired and reroofed, and a bolting-apparatus, with separators and other flouing-machinery, added.

The services of a farmer have been dispensed with, and in lieu thereof Indian apprentices to the engineer, carpenter, and blacksmith have been employed, and are making good progress.

All the labor of the agency has been satisfactorily conducted by Indian employes, under the direction of Mr. James F. Kling, as engineer and superintendent.

I forward the report of the Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in regard to the school. A large and handsome chapel has been erected during the past summer by the missionary board of that church.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. GREGORY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 34.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY,
September 15, 1872.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to make the following report on the condition of the Indians at this agency:

There are three tribes represented here, consisting of Cheyennes, numbering 1,515 people; Arapahoes, 1,312; and Sioux or Dakotas, numbering 6,320.

The Sioux are subdivided into two bands called Ogallalas and Brulé, but only part of the latter stay at the agency. The Brulé Sioux are the better disposed of the two, and have remained at the agency. The greater portion of the Ogallalas have, also, since they came in last March.

When I came here in January I found the Arapahoes much excited over the loss of their principal chiefs, Medicine Man, Sharp Nose, and Bear-that-don't-run, which they said was caused by remaining at the agency and eating white man's food. The prompt arrival of their goods appeased their anger and softened their affliction. They have spent the summer Northwest, on a hunt, and made no trouble for the whites, while at the agency they were well disposed, quiet, and not inclined to complain, unless prompted to do so by the Sioux, who were liable to make them trouble. This is one reason why they did not wish to remain at the agency. There were only a few Cheyennes at the agency on my arrival, but soon after they came in to the number of one hundred and ninety-six lodges, when their goods were given them, much to their gratification, as they were in great need of them. They behaved themselves while here, and made no complaints, excepting against the Sioux, who seemed to take pleasure in exciting their fears and suspicions against the Government. They all left about the 1st of May, and have spent the summer in the vicinity of Powder River. Before these two bands left I was particular to say to them that they must not go south of the Platte River, or interfere with the whites or other Indians. Their assurances were that they would remember my words; but the killing of two of them on the south side by the whites, without any other provocation than being there, shows the little regard they have for their promises. The Sioux are represented at this agency by all of the Ogallala band, excepting about thirty lodges, who are hostile and remain North, and a part of the Brúles. There are others out North who have been here, and received goods and provisions, who may be looked upon as very uncertain in their friendship. The number of Indians given is taken from their own statement, which is not very reliable, owing to their little regard for the truth. They are too suspicious and jealous to allow an accurate count to be made. Enrollment, and the issuing to heads of families, is the only way to improve their veracity, counteract their jealousies, remove their suspicions, and destroy their tribal relations. To this they have objected so far. They may listen to an order from the Department.

Removal of the agency.—Soon after my arrival among these Indians I spoke to them about the necessity of removing the agency further into their country. They would not listen a moment to this, as they had promises from the commissioners, when they signed the treaty, that "no white man should go into their country; if he did,

they were to drive him back." After repeated councils, they promised to speak when Red Cloud came in, and admitted that it would be better away from the Platte River, where they could not get any whisky. On the 12th of March Red Dog's son died, and knowing the strong affection that the old man had for his son, who was also a great favorite among the Indians, and fearing from the old man's remarks at different times that he would be likely to decide, in this disturbed state of mind, for some special pains to make him many presents, and call him to the agency. After resting beside the body of his son the whole day, naked, flesh cut and slashed, and blood running from every wound, with a large number of his people about him, waiting to hear and see what was to be done, he raised his eyes and said, "The white man's kindness has made me his friend; with him I shall live and die. Bury my son where I can see him from our father's (agent's) house." From this time on Red Dog was willing to do anything that I asked of him, and he went to work at once to mold the minds of the Indians at the agency for a change. In a short time he had them willing to select a new place, but wished to see those coming in from the North before a public expression was made. In the mean time he sent out messengers, with tobacco, to sound them on the question, who, on their return, gave good reports.

When Red Cloud came in, he was going to have the agency and every white man moved south of the Platte River, but finding no friends to sustain him, he yielded to the wishes of those who had remained with the whites, and in a general council consented to the selection of a place for the agency on White River. Red Cloud expressed a wish to go to Washington and report to his Great Father what action had been taken in locating the agency, and explain away the "little trouble that had occurred in the spring," and it was granted. A party of twenty-seven of his chiefs and head-men spent a month in visiting the principal cities East, where they had a chance to see the power and greatness of the Government, as well as to feel the kindness of the people. Having been particular in passing through the cities to show them the schools and churches, and to tell them what they were for, they thought that the greatness of the white man and the goodness of the things he possessed came by these two great powers, and asked that they might have three buildings at once, to have their children educated like the white man. But what delighted them most was the farming districts, where they could see fields of corn and herds of cattle; as they always compared that with what they could have on White River, as though they looked forward to the time when the same sights would make their hearts glad in the land they had selected for their homes. They came back with an earnest desire to commence a new life, and advance the interests of the Government among their people. On their return I called them in council, and impressed upon their minds the great importance of remembering all they had seen, and also not to forget that in all their travels they had not heard any one speak bad to them; all had spoken well, and treated them kindly, and I wanted them to make their young men do the same toward the white men required at the agency to assist the agent in taking care of them. To this they agreed, and I am happy to be able to say that there is a change for the better at the agency. It is now more endurable for a white person, but no man's life is any more safe, for the feeling of friends and foes is most desperate.

Agency Indians.—At this agency there are three parties; the first, are a few very active and sincere friends of the whites, who may be depended upon in case of trouble. The principal man of this party is Red Dog. He has the courage to tell them distinctly what they should do to retain the friendship of the whites, and the consequences if they do not listen and make trouble. His life has been threatened, but he is fearless, and continues to use his influence for the good of his people.

The second party are the passive friends of Government, who do not wish any trouble, and would like to keep in friendship, but are not willing to tolerate any innovation upon their tribal habits, and would lean to the hostile party in case of any trouble. These, as well as the first party, are past thirty-five years of age; many of them are old and require care.

The third party is hostile, and is composed of men under thirty-five; they do not like any of the ways of the whites, and are ever ready to find fault, threaten, and talk saucy. They are the men who rehearse their deeds of valor, and count their victims of other tribes to increase in number their deeds of bravery. Anger or affliction makes them demons, and affords an excuse for the gratification of their ambition. They are and are greatly governed in their actions by the success of the hostile Sioux out north. They are ready to join them or any war-party, whether against other Indians or whites. This party number about one-third of the whole.

This is the actual condition of affairs at every agency this side of the Missouri River; and while we are flattered by the representations of a few, and slumber in the belief that their savage prejudices are to be overcome by generous acts, fatherly care, and kindness, we shall be startled by a massacre, and awake to find that their war spirit is not to be controlled by kindness entirely.

In the North, on this side of the Yellowstone River, there are not far from four hundred and fifty lodges of Indians, composed mostly of Unspays, but made up from all the different bands at the several agencies. Their principal chiefs are No Neck, Black Moon, Sitting Bull, and Four Horses, but they have several others. These Indians are hostile, and their camp is a place of safety for all the bad characters at the agencies. They serve to keep a spirit of resistance to the influence of the better disposed, and by their successful raids on our frontier encourage the braves. One old chief, who had received his lesson by sad experience, said to me, "The young men will have to feel the power of the white man's soldiers before they will learn." This is the evidence of every true friend of the whites among the Indians; there can be no certain and permanent change for the better until all of the Sioux are brought under the power of the Government.

Location of the agency.—The present location of the agency being only temporarily at this place, there was no farming done this season. My absence, under orders, from the 16th of May until the 1st of September, has delayed the building of the new agency, though a commencement would have been made had not Red Cloud proved recalcitrant to his promise made in Washington, and prevented the moving when my clerk, then in charge of the agency, was ready to in August. This act of Red Cloud's was a bid for pay for going to White River, receiving the hint from Spotted Tail's reporters in the Indian camp. The place selected for the new agency is well supplied with good running water, that does not fall during the year. There are bottom lands that can be irrigated, if necessary, sufficient for all the Indians belonging to this agency, and (under enough to last them as long as they will be likely to require any. There is no place in their country better adapted for the advancement of the Sioux Indians than this, which they have picked out from all others. Those who desire to cultivate the land—and there are quite a number who have expressed a wish to do so—can, and will not be obliged to leave their fields to go away and graze their ponies, as the prairies on either side of the White River, and between the high bluffs, are covered with the luxuriant bunchgrass, that retains its nutritive qualities after it has ripened. Here they may be encouraged to raise stock by being furnished with good cows, and at the same time be taught to till the ground and have individual rights in property.

Sanitary condition.—The mortality among these people during the winter was very great, owing to the introduction of whiskey by the bad whites of the country and their women, and the severe season. They could not get wood to keep themselves comfortable, and had to be supplied from the agency to prevent freezing. During the summer they have been very healthy, and free from the complaints peculiar to the season.

In my efforts to carry out the wishes of the Department among these Indians, I beg leave to acknowledge the kind co-operation of General John E. Smith, commanding district of the Black Hills, headquarters at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, who is ever ready to assist by council or force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIELS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 35.

SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY,
September 20, 1872.

Sir: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report relative to the condition of this agency and the Indians belonging thereto.

In my first report for the year 1871 I stated that this agency was in its infancy, there being no improvements previous to the fall of 1870. At the present writing there is one field of 320 acres, substantially fenced, and a ditch over two miles in length, constructed of sufficient capacity to irrigate the whole field. A portion of this land is plowed, upon which we have raised the present year 33 acres of wheat, 24 acres of potatoes, 14 acres of oats, and 6 acres of turnips. Also a field of 20 acres well fenced, upon which a crop of wheat, potatoes, and garden-vegetables, for employée, have been cultivated this year. The agency houses have all been put in order for occupancy. Stock and corrals, &c., for the convenience and safety of Government stock, have been provided. A grist-mill, saw-mill, shingle-machine, in accordance with treaty stipulations, have been purchased and erected this summer, and are now ready to be operated.

The only important improvement I have to report in behalf of the Shoshone Indians is a change of sentiment in regard to their way of living, having now con-

sent to leave off their migratory habits and turn their attention to farming, stock-raising, &c., and are consenting to the importance of having schools. This change has been brought about by their own observation. They see for the first time lands stretched out to help them, and the danger of starvation removed during their first efforts to change their condition. To supply the necessities of nature is the first fruit toward civilization, and when this is accomplished, and not until then, can they be expected to seek more intellectual pursuits, and be willing to take hold of the proffered hand of the Government and be led into a state of civilization.

The Bannocks, who, by a provision of the treaty with the Shoshones, have been occupying this reservation in common with them, are now, by a condition of the same treaty, expected to live on the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, embracing the Post Neuf and Camas Plains.

The annuities for this year intended for the Bannocks have been sent as usual to this agency, and if they come from Fort Hall, where they are now supposed to be, to receive their presents, and from the necessity of the case be compelled to remain until next spring, it will seriously affect the estimate of subsistence made for the Shoshones only. The stipulations of the treaty with the Shoshones, on the part of the Government obligating itself to make certain improvements on their reservation, have now been fully complied with in every particular.

The want of houses for Indians to live in is the greatest obstacle that now presents itself; the difficulty of procuring material places the work beyond their reach, and without more assistance than I have at command will be a slow work. But little progress can be made in schools until the Indians are induced to settle down. We have a reasonable expectation, however, that this work is about to commence.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that the work done in the past year and the prospects that are before us leaves no room to doubt the success of the present policy with the Shoshone tribe of Indians. Notwithstanding they have been shamefully tampered with, and strong efforts made to abuse their minds and cause distrust toward the Government and their true friends, the efforts made for them has arrested their attention. They acknowledge a great change in the state of their affairs, and for the first time in the history of this tribe, it is believed, they see and appreciate the friendly relations of the Government toward them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 36.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT FOR THE NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho Territory, August 31, 1872.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report of affairs connected with the agency.

During the past year the Indians of this tribe have been quiet and well disposed. No trouble has arisen between those upon the reservation and the whites outside. Frequent complaints have been made at this office, on the part of those Indians belonging to this tribe outside the reserve, and the white settlers. Troubles between them and the whites will continue to arise so long as they are permitted to reside outside the reserve, upon lands in the valleys, that are partly being settled up by the whites. The sooner all belonging to the tribe are brought upon the reservation, the better it will be for all.

The condition and circumstances of those within the reserve are generally improving. A greater desire to cultivate their lands is obtaining, and a slow yet steady progress toward settling down to the pursuits of civilized life is to be seen.

Farming.—Although there has been one-third more ground cultivated the present season than there was the last, there will be less of all kinds of grain harvested. The causes that brought this about was the continuous drought, setting in soon after sowing and planting, and continuing up to nearly the present time. The crickets also came upon us early in the spring in immense droves, and remained until July, ravaging our fields of grain and destroying our vegetables. For agency purposes we put in 25 acres of wheat, 20 acres oats, 12 acres corn, and 3 acres of potatoes. The yield has been 250 bushels wheat, 375 bushels oats, 75 bushels corn. The potatoes are not dug yet. We will have an average yield of them. The wheat, corn, and potatoes will be for use of the boarding-school. At Kamiah the harvest has been much better than here

or any part of the reserve, not having been troubled with the crickets, and having been blessed with reasonable weather. On account of this failure of Indian crops I anticipate numerous calls for help from Indians during the coming winter.

Schools.—We have had two schools in operation during the past year—the boarding-school here at the agency, a day-school at Kamiah. The school-building here is 26 by 60 feet, two stories. The upper story is used as a dormitory for the boys, the lower is the school-room. The girls are lodged in a building near by, fitted up for them. The boarding-house is occupied by Rev. R. N. Feb, the teacher, and is situated between the school and the boarding-department is superintended by Mrs. Feb, the matron. The school two. The boarding-department is superintended by Mrs. Feb, the matron. The school has made much more progress than I could have anticipated, which is encouraging to myself, with a prospect for the future that is still more encouraging.

One great drawback is the superstition of the Indians. There has been considerable sickness among the scholars, and one of the most promising boys in the school died during the past summer. Immediately after his death some of the wilder portion of the tribe remarked that the sickness was caused by their adopting the manners and modes of the whites. "See," say they, "we are more healthy and stout than those who work their farms and live in houses." "They will all die off if they continue to live as the whites." This feeling, I believe, will gradually pass away. We have at present in the boarding-school 20 boys and 3 girls. Some have made considerable proficiency in their studies. We have two far enough advanced to be able to explain to the others. They are a great help. I hope they will fit themselves for teachers. At Kamiah, there being no suitable house for boarding purposes, the school is necessarily a day-school. I have clothed some of the scholars attending there. The school has not made that progress in their studies that we had among those here. The school has been under the charge of the Rev. H. T. Cowley, whom I suspended July 1, 1872, for cause. I shall look for greater improvements during the next season. I cannot too strongly urge the absolute necessity for another building here, for the use of the school as a boarding-house and dormitory. We will need all the room we have now for school purposes as soon as the scholars come in for the winter term. And I sincerely hope that during the next season we shall have an appropriation not only sufficient to complete the present building, but also to erect a suitable boarding-house. An estimate for the same I have already sent on.

Improvements.—There has been one barn built for the use of the agency during the summer. It is a good substantial structure, and was much needed. Quite a number of Indian cabins have been built, and others now are in process of erection.

There seems to be a growing desire, particularly on the part of those who show any inclination to cultivate land, to build houses to live.

Right here, in this connection with improvements, and in keeping with the policy of the administration, and which has obtained at other agencies, I have to call attention to, and urge that the estimate I forwarded some time ago for building dwelling-houses for employes be allowed. It is essential under the present policy that the employes be married men. In them we find men of steadier habits, more willing to recognize the duties and obligations resting upon them, and far readier to discharge them. Such a little colony of Christian families as we might have here located in the midst of the tribe would go far toward inducing the Indians to give up their wild nomadic life and bring them nearer to civilization, and exert a very salutary influence in christianizing them. To accomplish this we must have other buildings for the employes.

Those buildings we have are wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the agency. The Indians see it and remark so. Two dwelling-houses should be built at once. We need a church-building, hospital-building, and boarding-house for the school. There is no building here suitable for a mess-house, and I am compelled to keep the mess for those who have no families.

General remarks.—This tribe is divided into different bands, each having a head-man. Neither the head chief, sub-chiefs, nor head-men exercise that control or restraint over the tribe they ought. The tribe shows very little respect for their chiefs, and the nearer they approach civilization the more they rely upon the agent to settle matters in dispute among them. If in council the tribe or band are pleased with the council and the advice of their chief or head-men, they follow it; if it does not accord with their feelings, it is disregarded. The tribe is about equally divided between "the treaty" and those who term themselves "the non-treaty" Indians. The non-treaty portion, with a very few exceptions, reside on the outside the reserve, along the Snake River and its tributaries. They never ask for assistance, and take nothing from me, except, perhaps, a little tobacco. There is no good feeling existing between the two parties. The non-treatys claim that Sawyer, at the time he made treaty with the Government, sold their country out from under them and reserved his own. They are the ones who give no much trouble outside the reservation. The time is coming, and I believe is now at hand, when the Government will be compelled to remove those outside the reservation, upon it. As I have before remarked, troubles are constantly arising on the outside, and the settlers are getting impatient, and are inclined to push matters to the extreme.

By a timely stroke and judicious management I think those on the outside could be induced to come on the reserve, and I can see no better time than the present.

Accompanying this please find report of teacher at Lapwai.
In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that, with liberal and necessary appropriations on the part of the Government, I may in another year be able to make a much more flattering report of progress of this tribe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTEITH,

United States Indian Agent, Nez Percé Indians, Lapwai, Idaho Territory.
Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 37.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT FOR THE NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho Territory, October 1, 1872.

SIR: I am pleased to submit the following as a supplement to my annual report. I forwarded some time ago estimates for buildings at this agency and asked for appropriations therefor. It gives me pleasure to report that since my annual report was forwarded the appropriations asked for have nearly all been allowed and received. We have received appropriations for building two churches—one here, the other at Kamiah—a hospital building, the completion of the school-houses, building boarding-houses and dormitories; also an appropriation for breaking and plowing land.

The Indians are highly pleased with these appropriations. Immediately upon receipt of the appropriation I commenced getting out the necessary lumber, and have already let contract for completing school-house and boarding-house for present use, and dormitory for girls. Work is now progressing on same.

I shall push these improvements along as fast as I possibly can, with a due regard to good work and material, and early in next season will have all the buildings in process of erection. Our saw-mill here, and at Kamiah as well, are running in the day time, while the grist-mills run at night. The two dwelling-houses asked for, and for which no appropriation has yet been made, are all that is wanting now to make every one comfortable, and they are absolutely necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent, Lapwai, Idaho Territory.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 38.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO TERRITORY,
September 5, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

Reservation.—This reservation is ample in size, and is as favorably located as is possible within the limits of Idaho or Utah. The climate is mild, and the country better adapted to raising cattle and horses than any of which I have knowledge. All crops of grain and roots must be irrigated; but with Indian labor the expense is light, and the yield will average with the Atlantic States. Fortunately, game and fish are not found near the reservation in quantities sufficient to subsist the Indians, and they are obliged to rely upon the agricultural resources of the reservation, which can be developed sufficiently to subsist a great many more than it will probably be called upon to do. The boundary-lines on the south and east should be run. Whites are settling and improving lands within the limits of the reservation, and until the lines are run this will continue. The people of the country are divided in opinion as to the southern and eastern boundary.

Treaty.—This reservation was provided for by the Fort Bridger treaty of July 3, 1868. It was to be set apart for the Bannocks, who were parties to that treaty. It was stipulated that they were to be provided for as liberally as the Shoshones. The Government has failed to meet its engagements in this respect, and the Bannocks have been compelled to lead a vagabond life, drifting from Boise City to the game country northeast of Bozeman, Montana, and south as far as Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory. If the Government will only keep good faith in the performance of the treaty stipulations with these people there will be no difficulty. They can remain at home, as they

desire to do, and be subsisted. Their agricultural lands opened up, and in a few years those people, who are now wild blanket Indians, will be working-men, as are the few who are able to remain here.

The farm.—The reservation-farm consists of over 250 acres, and is in a fine state of cultivation. It would have been 2,000 acres instead of what it is if the treaty stipulations had been regarded on the part of the Government. The soil is excellent, with fine opportunities for irrigation. Occasionally grasshoppers and crickets pay us a visit, and are liable to take our entire crop; but I believe this is true of all parts of Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. The Mormons are successfully farming, notwithstanding this difficulty; and though I may be deceived by the fine crop of this year, yet I believe farming will be a success here. Of one thing I am certain, there is no country in Territories west of the Rocky Mountains which has any advantage over us. We are gathering our crops now, and from careful estimates conclude that the farm will yield 3,450 bushels grain, 200 bushels pease, 4,500 bushels potatoes, and 1,500 bushels turnips.

Mills.—The flouring-mill is ready to grind the wheat raised this year, though, for want of lumber, it is not completed. It is not large enough nor sufficiently strong to hold the grain in store, and I ought to have a building for that purpose. The saw-mill is in good order, and capable of doing all the work necessary. There are now on the yard 123,760 feet of saw-logs, most of which have been lying there two years. They are now greatly damaged, and will be ruined if allowed to lie much longer. Neither my predecessors nor I have had sufficient funds to use them. Compliance on the part of the Government with articles third and tenth of the treaty will remedy this.

Stock.—It is, perhaps, idle to speak again upon this subject, my predecessors having often presented the facts, and the Department, by the limited means placed in its hands by the Government, not being able to do, in this and many other things clearly essential, as it would desire. Suffice it to say that the beef purchased for these people is raised and fattened right around them, and with no other cost than herding; \$10,000 invested in cattle will, in two years, relieve the Government from ever buying a single pound for this agency, while there was expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, \$10,318.68 for beef. The amount will increase each year, and be more than double when the Bannocks remain at home.

Indians.—The Indians belonging to this reservation are the Bannocks, who were parties to the Fort Bridger treaty of July 3, 1868, and the Shoshones, from the Boise country and the southeastern part of Idaho. The Bannocks, owing to the failure of the Government to properly provide for them, have been absent from the reservation an average of nine months in the year, traveling from Oregon to east of the Rocky Mountains, in quest of game for subsistence. For this reason they have made but little progress, though of as fine material for the Christian philanthropist as can be found among the Indian tribes. Quite a number still remain at the Wind River reservation with the Shoshones, who were partners with them in the Bridger treaty, and where the Government more nearly, if not quite, keeps its faith in performance of treaty stipulations. The death of the great Bannock chief, Taggo, has rendered the roaming of these Indians dangerous to the whites. There should be provisions made for subsisting them at home, at least until they find among their number a chief with influence enough to control them. The Shoshones, who have less disposition to roam, can and have been provided for at home, though numbers of them are necessarily absent during the hunting season for subsistence. They are excellent farm-hands, and I find no difficulty in getting as many as a hundred volunteers in the field at a time. With white men to run the mower and reaper, they have hauled and stacked 300 tons of hay, raked, bound, hauled, and stacked the wheat, oats, and barley, and have had entire charge of the potatoes, and will dig, haul, and store them. They do the plowing, and many of them can and do handle six yokes of oxen. Their chief, Captain Jim, sets the example by planting potatoes for himself, and working with the volunteers in the field.

Schools and missions.—There are neither schools nor missions here. Compliance on the part of the Government, with articles third and tenth of the treaty will afford facilities for both. The Indians are anxious for them, and that they are not already in existence and flourishing is no fault of theirs, nor of the mission-board to whom this agency has been assigned, there being houses for neither missionary nor teacher, mission or school, nor is there any provision for their support.

Begetting permission to express my extreme gratitude for the prompt and cheerful support I have received at your hands, and for the interest manifested in the welfare of this agency by the board of Indian commissioners, through their worthy president, Felix R. Brunot, and secretary, Thomas R. Cree

I am, respectfully, &c.,

J. N. HIGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

IS I A

No. 39.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Helena, Montana Territory, September 25, 1872.

Sir: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana. The Indians of this superintendency with whom the Government has treaties have been peaceable during the past year, and have expressed themselves generally as well satisfied with their treatment by the Department, and the provisions made for them. There have been no conflicts with the Indians in Montana during the past year until the middle of August. About 2 o'clock on the morning of August 11th, the Northern Pacific Railroad surveying-party, on the Yellowstone River, with its escort of about four hundred troops, were attacked by some four hundred to five hundred Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux, and the fight kept up until 7 a. m. One soldier was killed and four wounded, one of whom has since died, and one citizen connected with the surveying-party was wounded.

On September 21st, a band of Indians, numbering about one hundred, and supposed to belong to the same party making the attack above referred to, suddenly made their appearance in the neighborhood of the Crow agency, and ran off all the horses and mules belonging to the Government and employes at that place. They also killed one white man named Frost, two Crow squaws and a half-breed child who were living with him, and then went off toward the south, being the direction from which they came. A body of Crow Indians and employes started in pursuit, but I am not yet advised with what results.

As mentioned in previous reports and correspondence, the Crow Indians form a barrier between these hostile Indians and settlers of Eastern Montana, and in my judgment special measures should be taken with the Crows to aid them in keeping back these marauders, and in preserving the peace and safety of the Gallatin Valley. Congress during its last session directed the issue of one thousand needle-guns, with proper ammunition, to settlers in Eastern Montana, for protection against Indian raids, and the same have been distributed by the governor of Montana, Hon. B. F. Potts, wherever called for.

I have recommended that a delegation of Crow Indians be allowed to visit Washington, they being very anxious to see the President and officers of the Government, to have some measures taken in regard to their protection from other Indians hostile to miners in search of gold and silver, beloved with every reason to exist in great richness in the western part of the Crow reserve.

The fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad surveying-party, with its large military escort, retreated from the Yellowstone line of survey, after its encounter with Indians, above reported, has somewhat shaken the confidence of the Crows in the reported strength and ability of the whites to crush out any or all tribes of Indians, should they find it necessary to do so; and I think that now would be a favorable time for a delegation of Crow chiefs to visit the States and dissuade themselves of any such idea they may have incurred since the late fight. None of them have ever been to Washington. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux have continually been urging the Crows to join them in war on the whites, offering them fabulous bribes and promises as to their share of the plunder, and should such an event really occur it would be a very serious matter for this Territory. I do not contemplate anything of the kind, but, in the face of circumstances, I repeat my recommendation that a delegation of these Indians be permitted to visit Washington.

The "whisky trade," that source of so much vexation and trouble, and of which I made such full report last year, has, it is gratifying to state, been reduced to very inconsiderable dimensions, and what little is done with Indians belonging to this superintendency is confined to the British Possessions.

Last winter it was found necessary to have the aid of the military to suppress the illegal traffic carried on between the Red River half-breeds of the North and the Indians under charge of the United States. An attack was made on the half-breed camp, and all their liquor and contraband goods destroyed. About one hundred barrels of whisky and large quantities of other liquors were destroyed at Fort Peck, on the Missouri River, being destined for the Indian trade; and the Department is to be congratulated that the vigorous means adopted have accomplished such desirable results, and that the incursions obtained in the spring of 1871, and the prompt pursuit of parties starting equipments, have resulted to so much benefit. In this connection I desire to express my sense of the assistance and co-operation of General John Gibbon, United States Army, commanding this military district. General Gibbon has at all times been prompt and efficient in using the means at his command for the suppression of all illegal traffic with the Indians, and the knowledge of the fact that the military and Indian ser-

vices in this Territory are in perfect harmony with each other has tended very materially to render the old clique of whisky-traders afraid of the consequences attending their illegal business. Agent Simmons, of the Milk River agency, has been very energetic in abolishing this trade, and expresses himself in grateful terms with regard to the efficient services rendered by General Gibbon and the officers and soldiers of his command. Charles D. Hard, United States detective, is also entitled to considerable credit for the prompt and fearless execution of his duties in ferreting out and bringing to punishment violators of the late-ensued laws.

In the last annual report from this superintendency attention was called to the large numbers of Sioux Indians (chiefly Santees, Yanktonais, Umpapas, and Cutheads) in the vicinity of the Milk River agency, and demanding subsistence and clothing as the price of peace with the whites. The Department authorized their subsistence, and these Indians have conducted themselves quietly and well ever since their treaty with Agent Simmons. In addition to these Sioux, about one thousand lodges of Teton Sioux have been roaming about the northeastern portion of the Territory, along the proposed route of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The result of peaceful negotiations with, and subsisting the Santee and other Sioux before alluded to, has been such as to induce a large number of these Teton Sioux to seek aid from the Government. To this end the greater portion of them were called in to Fort Peck last spring, where they have been well treated, and provided with subsistence. These Indians owned no agency, had no treaty or understanding with the Government, were wanderers at large, and plainly said they must be fed or steal. The humane policy of the Government has been vindicated most thoroughly in connection with all these Sioux Indians in Montana. There are now some six to eight thousand Santee, Yanktonais, and others provided for at the Milk River Agency, and the like number of Teton Sioux at Fort Peck, leaving but a small band, under "Sitting Bull," without the control of the Department.

Repeated efforts have been made to get Sitting Bull into Fort Peck to hold council with Agent Simmons, but without success. He once visited the fort, promising to call again and arrange terms of peace; but it has not been found possible to get further interviews with him. I am satisfied, however, that further desertions from his leadership will take place this winter among his followers, when they discover (as they must) that previous seceders have found it to their advantage to accept the aid and protection of the Government.

In dealing with these Sioux it has been my aim to have licensed traders exercise great care in their dealings with them, and every precaution has been exercised with regard to loading them arms and ammunition, the respective agents being held responsible for any carelessness or negligence in this respect. Their trading with the Red-River half-breeds of the North, in the British Possessions, is beyond my control, and it is from these people that the Sioux have procured most of their fire-arms and ammunition. I have my doubts as to whether it is prudent to have any trader for these Indians. I have had serious thoughts of revoking the trading-license at Fort Peck, and on the first suspicion that any trouble may arise shall certainly do so. Agent Simmons has been requested to furnish me his views on the subject, and when I get his report shall then determine upon my action in the premises. Should these wandering Sioux under Sitting Bull (in connection with the hostile bands of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, with whom they co-operate) persist in their efforts to molest and interfere with the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, I sincerely trust that a sufficient military force will be sent against them to severely and sufficiently punish them, even to annihilation, should the same unfortunately be necessary. They have had fair promises, which have in every particular been carried out when any of them would accept the bounty of the Government. They know just exactly what the Department is willing to do for them; they have the evidence of three-fifths of their original numbers that the promises made are ready to be fulfilled, and a continued warfare on their part must be taken as an evidence that they wish to die fighting, and are on no terms willing to live at peace with the white race. These are the only Indians in the Northwest from whom any serious trouble may be entertained, and in the event of their continuing hostile, the interests of civilization and common humanity demand that they should be made powerless.

Since my last annual report I have purchased a grist-mill and saw-mill for the Flat-head agency. They were delivered at the agency on November 19, 1871, but, owing to the severe winter, very little was done toward building until about the middle of May the present year. They are now completed, and being used for sawing lumber and grinding wheat for the Indians. I am sorry to state that the Flat-head and confederate tribes have received very poor encouragement in farming up to this time. There are not more than ten good farmers in the entire confederate tribes. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that since the visit of the Hon. J. A. Garfield, commissioner for the removal of the Flat-heads proper from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko reservation, (where the agency has always been established,) these Indians have applied to have houses built and farms fenced preparatory to commencing farming in the spring.

It is with pleasure I am able to state that General Garfield's mission was eminently successful, and that two of the three head chiefs entered into a contract with him to move to the Jucko, which place they visited with General Garfield and located their houses and farms, and agreed to bring their relatives with them, numbering twenty families. There can be no doubt but they will all move by spring.

General Garfield authorized the building of twenty houses for these Indians, and farms fenced for them. This is all being done with employé labor of the agency, under treaty of 1855. The buildings will be completed by the middle of November next, and during the coming winter lumber will be saved for building all the houses necessary for these Indians.

I am satisfied that the Flatheads and confederate tribes can be made self-sustaining the coming season. All they require is to be protected in their rights, and to understand that no one else has a right to claim any interest or portion of what they raise but themselves. This agency, with the labor provided for it, ought to raise not less than one thousand acres of wheat per year, against twenty-five acres of every variety of grain raised on the agency farm this year.

Late Agent J. Arncliffe having failed to make any report for the past year (to September 15, on which date he was relieved by the present agent, William F. Emsign) on the condition of affairs at the Blackfoot agency, the duty devolves upon me. The Indians well-behaved during the past year toward the whites. Some family troubles, last winter resulted in the death of several of their most prominent men—Mountain Chief, his son, and Napa being among the killed. This occurred near "Whoop-up," on the British line.

Continued progress has been made during the past season in agriculture, and great interest taken in the same by the Piegans, who are less disposed to roam than the Blackfoot and Bloods, and who evince a creditable desire to remain in the region of the agency and support themselves by farming. Every encouragement has been given them, and during the summer three houses were built for the head chiefs, who are living in them, and more are desired by other leading men of this tribe. On the agency-farm have been cultivated 24 acres of oats, 10 acres potatoes, 4 acres onions, 6 acres turnips, 10 acres wheat, and 6 acres of different kinds of garden-vegetables.

Seven families of half-breeds—that is, half-breed men who have married Piegans women—have farms near the agency, and are farming on their own account and supporting themselves. Others, I am confident, will follow their example; and I look for a large increase in the number of farmers among the Piegans next season.

In past years considerable traffic was carried on in whisky among these Indians. It is now, I am happy to say, entirely stopped in the region of the agency, and the Indians have been very much benefited thereby. This, also, has had the effect of keeping them peaceable, and affording them an excess for stealing to replace their animals, which would have been traded for whisky.

I cannot close my report without referring to the visit of Hon. B. R. Cowen, N. J. Turney, esq., and Agent J. W. Wham, appointed commissioners to hold conference with the Teton Sioux. These gentlemen were at Fort Peck some forty days, and thoroughly acquainted themselves with matters in regard to the Teton; and their views will, doubtless, be laid before the Department. I regret that business in other portions of the superintendency prevented me from accompanying the commission and being present at the councils.

The visit, also, of Hon. Felix R. Brunot and Thos. K. Cree, esq., of the board of Indian peace commissioners, to the Crow and Blackfoot, Bloods and Piegans, was, doubtless, of great benefit to those Indians, being impressed, as they were, with the assurance that the Government really desired their welfare, and had gentlemen of standing and influence to watch over and protect the interests of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. YIALL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for Montana.
Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 40.

MILK RIVER AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY,
September 1, 1872.

SM: I have the honor to submit my annual report concerning the Indians under my charge attached to this agency, who are the Arapahoes, Gros Ventres, River Crow, Standing Buffaloes, band of Santee Sioux, and Striko the Rees' Band of Yanktonais Sioux.

The appropriation for the past year was wholly inadequate to provide them with the necessary subsistence, and during the latter part of the winter, the buffaloes being unusually scarce and the weather extremely cold, they were compelled to eat many of their horses and dogs to sustain life, and had it not been for the timely relief of the Department in providing additional supplies great suffering and starvation would have ensued. Buffaloes have been more plentiful during the latter part of the summer, and they have subsisted in greater part by the chase. These tribes have not committed a single act of hostility against the person or property of a citizen during the past year, with the exception of stealing at various times a number of horses, amounting in all to fifty-three head, all of which, however, were promptly recovered and returned to their rightful owners.

The whisky traffic, formerly carried on so extensively on the Milk River, with its utterly demoralizing effects upon the Indians, has been wholly suppressed within the limits of the country attached to this agency. The accomplishment of this was no light task, and involved labors and responsibilities of some magnitude. It was found necessary to call upon the military for assistance, and at times to employ severe remedies, such as the seizure and burning of trading-houses, liquor, goods, &c.; but only such power has been brought into requisition in extreme and aggravated cases as was absolutely necessary to enforce the laws against armed and resisting offenders. In this connection I desire to make official recognition of the prompt and efficient services and co-operation of General John Gibbon, United States Army, commanding the district of Montana, and to the officers and soldiers of his command. This traffic is still being extensively engaged in north of the line, in British territory, by our own citizens and half-breeds from the Red River of the North, with other tribes farther north and west. These Indians are anxious to make a start in agriculture, but, owing to the dryness of the climate and soil in the Milk River Valley, and the want of sufficient water for irrigating purposes, it has not been deemed practicable.

About seventy tons of hay have been cut and secured by the employés for the use of the agency-stock during the coming winter.

The annuity goods or presents of blankets, clothing, &c., purchased and shipped by the Department, have been received, and will be distributed about the first of November, or on the approach of cold weather. Large quantities of subsistence supplies for the winter's consumption have been ordered, and are being delivered at the agency.

In October last I was also assigned to the charge of the Fortnabla and the hostile tribe of Teton Sioux, whose greatest grievance was the location of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their hunting-grounds, between the forks of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, thus depriving them of the game upon which they wholly depended for subsistence, and appropriating the country claimed by them without compensation. All other efforts failing, through the faithful Assiniboiné chiefs (a band of the great Sioux Nation) they were finally brought into council, and the wishes of the Department were made known to them, that they would be aided, furnished with subsistence, clothing, &c., conditioned upon their future good behavior and peaceful conduct, to which they readily assented. After considerable delay, which came near frustrating the whole design, I received instructions to furnish them with subsistence, and in April last called them into Fort Peck to the number, finally, of 708 lodges, (numbering by actual count a portion and estimating the balance,) upward of 6,000 souls. On my demand they returned to me the horses they had recently taken in warfare with the whites, and as peacefully entered into the peace arrangements in good faith, and with a determination to abide by them, since which time we have had full control over them. They have been made to understand distinctly that so long as they behave and remain at peace, and comply with the orders of the Department, received through their agent, they will be taken care of, and that all practicable efforts will be made for their civilization; but if they fall in them, and revert again to warfare, that they will be severely punished.

The 708 lodges referred to comprise four bands of the Teton Sioux, viz, Onepapa, Cut Head, Tachana, and Chawana. Sitting Bull's band is still out; when last heard from, were on the southeast side of the Yellowstone. Several parties of his people have come into the agency during the summer, received provisions, and returned to camp well pleased, and all have stated that Sitting Bull and those with him will join the balance of his tribe at the agency early in the winter.

During the past summer these Indians received a visit from the commission, consisting of General B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; N. J. Turney, of the Indian peace commission, and Colonel J. W. Wham, special commissioner, who remained about sixty days in the Indian country between Forts Benton and Peck; held numerous councils with the Sioux and other tribes, and had ample time and opportunity for observing and gaining full information in regard to these tribes and all matters affecting them. Good results may be predicted from this visit of the commissioners. It had an excellent effect upon the Indians, and will serve to give those in authority a familiar and practical understanding of the subject which could not be acquired in any other manner.

I was authorized by General B. R. Cowen to accompany a delegation of the Teton Sioux chiefs, mainly selected by himself, on a visit to the President, and started from Fort Peck for the east with the delegation on the 30th day of August.

The operations of the Department for the past year in this section have been in great part successful. The laws have been enforced throughout the Indian country; the reservation Indians have been restrained from the war-path and brought under better control, closer sympathy with, and greater dependence upon, the agency; and reconciliations have been effected with large numbers heretofore hostile, with every probability of their remaining peaceful so long as taken care of and subsisted.

Whatever success may have been accomplished is in great part due to the employé's under my charge. They have encountered hardships and privations, and have promptly responded to every call of the service, however hazardous, and their energy and fidelity entitle them to special commendation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SIMMONS,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Colonel J. A. VIALL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana.

No. 41.

CROW AGENCY.

Fort Peck, Montana Territory, September 1, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report relative to the Indians under my charge.

The River Crow Indians, closely connected and related to the Mountain Crows through intermarriage, have been detached, since the submission of my last report, ever here, subsisted out of the Mountain Crow supplies, in order to continue the friendly feelings between them, as they really compose but one tribe.

The Mountain Crows have uniformly maintained a spirit of friendship and amity toward the whites up to the present time, and still evince as much as ever a desire to remain at peace and conform as nearly as they can understand to the stipulations of their treaty.

The houses built last season were well filled during the past winter, and many more would have availed themselves of the opportunity of living in houses if more had been erected. On the 9th of January last I submitted, through your office, a recommendation to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, calling his attention to the provision in the ninth article of the Crow treaty for such Indians as have actually settled on the reservation and remained sixty days, giving the names of such as had complied with said provision, and recommended that they be supplied each with one pair of work-oxen and one milk-cow. At the same time I also made application for funds appropriated by Congress for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, as I found it quite impracticable to prepare seed from the crops raised last season, suitable for planting, not having either thrashing-machine or farming-mill.

The supposed location of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the Yellowstone Valley, and the great number of white men mining, prospecting, and locating in its vicinity, creates considerable uneasiness among these Indians. This, together with the fact of the non-fulfillment, on the part of the Government, to furnish them with work-oxen and cows, in accordance with treaty stipulations, and the failure to receive seeds and agricultural implements to commence farming at the opening of the season, hunting excursion, instead of paying their attention to farming.

On the 11th of June last I received a communication from you, instructing me to ascertain the wishes and desires of the Crow Indians in regard to removing this agency from its present location, and ceding a portion of their reserve, since which I have had a council with the chiefs and head-men of the tribe, and had them not only willing and anxious to make a change in the location of their agency. They say that they feel sure that, on account of a fight with the Sioux, Arapahos, and Cheyennes in the latter part of July last, they could not be here in time to have a council with the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of the board of Indian commissioners, sent here by their Great Father to ascertain their wishes. But they are still suspicious, and have but little faith in the promises of white men sent here to treat with them. They say their present treaty has existed now for four years, and, in many respects, has fallen far short of stipulations.

There are at present, as stated in my former letters, from two to three hundred white

men on the reservation, some prospecting for gold in the mountains, others hunting, and some that seem to have no particular business. There is constantly some trouble occurring between the Indians and whites, and unless some means are adopted to prevent it, I fear serious trouble may be the consequence. A large portion of the whites now on the reserve are industrious, energetic miners, who are peaceable, and not at all disposed to interfere or make trouble with the Indians; but of course, if any are ordered off the reserve, all must be. These Indians are anxious, before making any further treaty, to go and see their Great Father at Washington, and have a talk with him personally, as they think any promises made by him to them will be more faithfully observed. They have for many years past been frequently promised a trip east, and their desire to go and see is considerably increased by the wonderful stories told by Indians of other tribes who have been to Washington and returned with so many fine presents from the whites. In my judgment it would be beneficial, both to the Government and the Indians, to allow a few of their head-men to visit Washington and be convinced that they really have what they term a Great Father, and that the whites are a great and powerful people. I believe they would return well pleased, and the tribe would be better satisfied to receive a report from some of the head-men of their own people, who have actually seen and talked with the President. I believe that the amount such an excursion would cost the Government would be money well expended, as it would create a stronger desire among the Indians to remain at peace with the whites, and be satisfied with whatever course may be pursued in regard to their future welfare. Complaints are also made by the Indians on account of not receiving their annuity goods at the time specified in their treaty, in order to be fully prepared for winter. Last year's annuity goods, with the exception of tobacco, were received here on the 9th of February last, and distributed accordingly. The tobacco did not reach here until the 7th of June last. As the ninth article of their treaty provides that their annuities shall be delivered at this agency on the 1st of September, I recommended to the Department, in forwarding my estimate for this year's annuities, that they be forwarded by railroad to Helena, in order to have them by distribution at the designated time; but, as yet, I have no official knowledge whatever of them, and as I have not received any invoices, am unable to give the Indians any satisfaction in regard to the time they will arrive here for distribution.

The Mountain Crow Indians number 2,709. The increase by births is equal to the decrease by deaths. They have strictly confined themselves to their reservation, making occasional hunting-excursions on the unoccupied lands of the Government, and have committed no depredations whatever.

In regard to the farming operations at this agency, I beg leave to state that thirty acres, in addition to that heretofore cultivated, have been broken and prepared for seed, of which twenty acres have been planted with potatoes, corn, and garden-seeds by the Indians who remained at the agency. The half-breeds and mixed bloods, to whom I referred in my last annual report, have shown themselves very industrious, and have eighty acres of ground under cultivation. Most of the fencing of agency farm and garden, being considerably decayed, was issued to the Indians during the past winter for fuel, and replaced by new fencing in the spring. The Yellowstone River has been unusually high this season, inundating and destroying quite a portion of the crops, necessitating reseed, which made our crops very late. In the latter part of August great quantities of grasshoppers made their appearance, and have greatly injured the crops of all kinds. There has been a large quantity of vegetables raised in the garden, and about 150 tons of hay cut during this season. For further particulars on this subject I refer to my statistics of farming. In connection with this matter, I would respectfully recommend that this agency be supplied with work-cattle and milk-cows, in order to encourage the Indians in their farming operations next season, and to give the same to such as have shown good faith in cultivating the soil.

In regard to school here I can report but slow progress. It was well attended during the winter, part of the spring, and after the Indians returned from their spring hunt; but there will be but little accomplished until there is a boarding-school established, a Crow primary and dictionary prepared, in which undertaking Dr. Grisdorf, physician at this agency, in his leisure hours, is at present engaged, and in regard to which I respectfully refer you to his communication of the 11th of July last, forwarded through your office to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For further particulars I refer you to statistics of education and report of teacher.

On the 25th of June last, while the men were engaged in sawing lumber, the boiler of the mill burst, but fortunately no one was injured. In connection with this subject I beg leave to state that other portions of the mill have been constantly giving out for the last year, requiring constant patching and repairing to keep in any condition to do anything at all. When it does run very little can be accomplished, as it is only a twelve-horse-power. In consequence thereof I forwarded to you on the 23rd of June last an estimate for funds to repair it, and shall have the repairing done and the mill in running order again as soon as I receive your authority.

In regard to sanitary condition of these Indians see report of physician.

missionaries among them, not less than the almost universal respect of the bordering white population.

With fruits like these, I can afford to forget and forgive the calumnious assaults made upon me by heated partisans, who, failing to force me into the political arena, have left untried no means, fair or unfair, to crush and destroy me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

J. A. VIALI, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana.

No. 43.

LEMHI FARM, MONTANA TERRITORY,
September 25, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency:

In accordance with your instructions I paid diligent attention to the working of the farm, and the employment of as many of these Indians thereat as possible. There were planted sixty-three acres, as follows: wheat, 16 acres; oats, 14 acres; barley, 6 acres; peas, 6 acres; potatoes, 20 acres, and 1 acre of vegetables. Everything looked well and promised an abundant yield until the beginning of June, when a visitation of grasshoppers destroyed a great portion of it. The vegetables were totally destroyed, and the grain to the extent of two-thirds the crop; the potatoes were injured but little and have yielded abundantly; over seven thousand pounds from the above amount of land.

The salmon, though very abundant in the Columbia River during the past season, has been very scarce at the fishing-places of these tribes, both on Salmon River and the Lemhi Fork. This is, in my opinion, owing to the immense quantities caught, and the obstructions erected by the several fisheries on the Columbia River. The fallure is of vast importance to these people, as they have been in the habit of curing and storing large quantities for winter use. The entire amount caught by them this season does not exceed 10,000 pounds; while in past years the amount has been from 30,000 to 60,000 pounds.

The tribes connected with this agency, viz, Mixed Bands, Shoshones, and Sheepeaters, number at the present time 677, a per tabular statement inclosed herewith. General Alfred Sully in his report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Helena, Montana Territory, September 23, 1869, estimated their number at 500, but since the establishment of this agency several small detached bands have returned to the tribes.

These Indians are intelligent, industrious, peaceable, and friendly to whites. The head chief, Tindoy, is universally esteemed for his uniform honesty, friendly disposition, and remarkable intelligence. During the time I have been in charge, not a single act of misconduct has been reported or come under my observation. On the contrary, some very meritorious acts and important services to whites have been performed by them, and one of which deserves special mention, and is as follows: Tindoy and some lodges of his people were at Soldier Creek, in Idaho, on the 23d of June last, for the purpose of trading robes and furs to the Nez Percés for horses. Two bands of Bands—one Major Jim's, and the other Hancock Jim's—were assembled at Wood River, in Idaho, distant seven miles from Tindoy's camp on Soldier Creek. On the above date Hancock Jim's band attacked three white men, who were on their way to Boise City, Idaho; they killed one, wounded another, and drove the third into the brush, where he concealed himself, and took their horses, seven in number. Two days after the same band attacked a mule-train of forty-seven head near the same place, fired on the men in charge, and captured the train. Tindoy on learning the above immediately went in quest of the wounded white man and the others, brought them to his lodge, and placed them in security. He then collected his young men, ordered them to mount their horses, went to the Hancock camp, and demanded the surrender of the stolen stock. They refused to give it up, denounced Tindoy and his people as traitors, and declared they would fight them. Tindoy called upon those of the Bands who were friendly to white men, and to his people to come to him and stand by him; said the white men were his friends and that he was ready to fight for them. A portion of Major Jim's band joined Tindoy, and he immediately collected and forcibly retook the stock, despite the threats and avowed hostility of the marauders, and conducted men and stock in safety to Boise City. The governor of Idaho and citizens of Boise City presented him with a flag and some provisions for his gallant conduct. He and his people deserve the kindest treatment and are well worthy of the fostering care of the Government. I have found them cheerful, obedient, and willing to work. Many of

them recognize the necessity of labor and evince an interest in acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture. They assisted willingly at harvesting the crop, and were very efficient. They were well pleased with their amities, and although there was not cloth enough for new lodges for all—there being ten lodges short—they expressed no dissatisfaction.

I earnestly recommend the establishment of a school for the children of these tribes, believing it would be productive of good results. I need not urge upon the Department the importance of education, in view of the fact that the civilization and settlement of these people is contemplated by the benevolent designs of Government. The children of these people are obedient, intelligent, and possessed of good capacity. There are over fifty between the ages of seven and sixteen, nearly all of whom would attend. I submit herewith an estimate for its establishment, respectfully suggesting the coming winter as an opportune time for its commencement, as the children will all be here, and can be trained to attendance much easier than in spring or summer, when they are inclined to roam.

Since taking charge I have earnestly counseled these Indians to abandon the chase, adopt agriculture, and conform to the ways of civilization, and shall continue every effort to that end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. RAINSFORD,
In Charge of Mixed Bands, &c.

Col. J. A. VIALI,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana.

NEVADA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND ARIZONA.

- No. 41. C. A. Bateman, Walker River agency, Nevada.*
No. 45. J. S. Littlefield, White River agency, Colorado.*
No. 46. C. Adams, Los Pinos agency, Colorado.*
No. 47. J. J. Critchlow, Uintah agency, Utah.*
No. 48. G. W. Dodge, Northwestern Shoshone agency, Utah.*

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 49. Nathaniel Pope, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
No. 50. W. F. Hall, Navajo agency, New Mexico.
No. 51. T. V. Keam, Navajo agency, New Mexico.
No. 52. A. J. Curtis, Mesalero agency, New Mexico.
No. 53. O. F. Piper, Tularosa agency, New Mexico.
No. 54. J. S. Armstrong, Abilquin agency, New Mexico.
No. 55. J. O. Cole, Pueblo agency, New Mexico.
No. 56. W. F. M. Arny, Pueblo agency, New Mexico.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 57. H. Bendell, Prescott, Arizona Territory.
No. 58. J. H. Stout, Pima agency, Arizona.
No. 59. R. A. Wilbur, Papago River agency, Arizona.
No. 60. J. A. Tomner, Colorado River agency, Arizona.
No. 61. W. D. Crothers, Moquis Pueblo agency, Arizona.
No. 62. J. Williams, Camp Verde special agency, Arizona.
No. —. James E. Roberts, Camp Apache special agency, Arizona.
No. 63. E. C. Jacobs, Camp Grant special agency, Arizona.

No. 44.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Badsworth, Nevada, September 30, 1872.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, and in compliance with instructions, I have the honor to herewith transmit my second annual report as United States Indian agent of Nevada.

* Independent agencies.

(No report received.)

The Pah-Utes upon the Pyramid Lake and Walker River Indian reservations, over whom my superintendency exists, have made commendable progress during the year that is now closed. Probably as much has been accomplished as the most sanguine could have expected from the means placed at our disposal for the promotion of the interests.

The first half of the present year was a remarkably severe one for the Indians. I anticipated this fact in my last annual report, and yet the realization was even more aggravated than I had expected. I knew and advised the Department that there were no native supplies, such as grass-seeds and pine-nuts, owing to the extreme drought of the past two years, and I could not see how great suffering, perhaps starvation, could be avoided, unless a larger amount of funds was at our command.

Happily for the Indians upon the Pyramid Lake reservation that the fishing season commenced early and remained good the whole winter, but it was lamentable in the case of the Indians upon the Walker River reservation, and throughout the interior of the State.

Very true, something had been raised by the band of working Indians upon the last-named reservation, but hardly had the winter set in than the snow upon the mountains and their only hope was in the shelter of the reservation; consequently, but very little time elapsed before all was absorbed and increased numbers distressed. We employed every means at our command justifiable with the appropriation, and even beyond, to provide for the sufferers, and thereby evade threatened outbreaks upon produce and stock of the neighboring whites.

About the 20th of January last dispatches were repeatedly received at this office of Indian outbreaks at Stillwater, near the Humboldt Lake; stock had been killed, and report of war was raised. In this emergency, against which I had no power to prevent, and the snow-blockade upon the Rocky Mountains precluded communication with the Department at Washington, I was driven to report the matter to Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding the Military Department of the Pacific at San Francisco, California, and to the honor of that gentleman I record that he was not slow to respond, but immediately dispatched a detachment of soldiers to Wadsworth, under command of Major J. C. Tidball, who, upon arriving at this point, and after a very brief conference, we decided to proceed to Stillwater and investigate the matter. Upon our arrival at the last-named place we found that four of the Indians were incarcerated in the county jail and the community was much alarmed. We were not long in discovering the secret of the cattle-killing evil, "actual want of food." We proceeded thence to the Walker River reservation, where we found fully fifteen hundred Indians almost entirely without food, and yet he it said to their credit we saw no indication of hostilities, and only the absolute necessity would inaugurate such. By the advice of the officers with me, sustained by my better judgment, I resolved to increase the issue of supplies though I incurred a debt and take the responsibility, never doubting but the Department would, in due time, audit the claims. Major-General Schofield again placed us under lasting gratitude, for the issue of five tons of flour from the commissary of subsistence, to aid us to provide for the sufferers. No sooner were these supplies in the hands of the Indians, and the fear of starvation removed, than we heard no more of outbreaks.

Here then another difficulty arose. The Indians who had been provided with food had, unless disabled, shown a willingness to work, and, during the very midwinter, had dug a long, wide, deep ditch for irrigating farming-land, while others had cleared off quite a tract of ground, and the larger portion claimed as their right to remain and share in what should be raised from the same. Therefore it became imperative that the increased issue should go on until a crop should be raised, and, as a result, we found ourselves in debt at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, nearly \$6,000. The appropriation was fully expended, and this indebtedness remained.

But another drawback awaited us. During the month of May, a flood upon the Walker River came, caused by the sudden melting of snow upon the head-waters, destroyed the whole crop upon twenty-five acres of ground; thus unexpectedly the Indians lost their summer's work and winter's supplies, but the confidence gained in the Department, caring for them now, has proved of vital importance in the encouragement to try again. It was my pleasure to visit the reservation soon after the flood, and the simple assurance that I intended to stand by them in the name of the President and Department at Washington was received by the Indians with the heartiest satisfaction.

The issue of rations to Indians has, with only a single exception, been to those upon the reservations, disregarding all pleas for rations to roving bands or scattering individuals. The case above alluded to was at Battle Mountain, where the Shoshones were gathered in large numbers, and in a most destitute condition, and their continued opportunities for food from the small community made a very severe tax upon them, as they (the whites) could not, if avoidable, see the poor creatures suffer. I accordingly ordered to the care of Dow Huntsman, esq., of Battle Mountain, one ton of self-rising

flour, to be distributed to the aged and sick, with authority for him to issue as his good judgment should direct.

The meager amount of funds at our disposal required that the utmost economy be maintained in the issue of supplies upon the reservations; thus a strict injunction was laid to issue supplies only to working Indians and their families; to the sick, infirm, and aged, and to prevent actual suffering. With this restriction, together with the absolute destitution of all native supplies, as elaborately set forth in my last annual report, little time elapsed before we found upon our hands and care such increased numbers, that spite of all effort, we were necessitated to overreach our appropriation to provide even short rations to the above-named classes. An extract from a letter received by me from Franklin Campbell, esq., superintendent farmer upon Walker River reservation, under date of February 17, 1872, will show something of the want, and it must be borne in mind that this was the time when we were not only making increased issues from our own fund, but dispensing the aid received from Major-General Schofield: "I am troubled about issuing the flour. It takes a great deal to go around. I gave out a ton down below and seventeen hundred pounds up here. I don't suppose they will have a pound left in two days. Flour straight with hungry Indians goes very quick. It is impossible to divide it all round, and many are complaining about not getting any. As yet the fishing is very poor." Again, in a letter under date of March 7, Mr. Campbell writes: "It will take ten tons of flour per month to keep the Indians on the reserve. At the lower place I issued one ton of flour at a time, and according to my observation, it did not last more than three days, with many complaining that they had none."

Now, with these facts it requires but little discernment to discover the utter inadequacy of \$15,000 in currency to provide for the Indian service in Nevada, where everything is bought and sold at coin rates. But this item of supplies is not all the expense consequent upon providing for the Indian service. Teams, farming-utensils, seeds, transportation, and salaries are all to be provided from this appropriation, and some of us know too well how meager is the support of our families from the portion we receive.

Enrollment of Indians.—I should before this have issued an order to the farmers upon each of the reservations to enroll all the Indians by families and names, men, women, and children, but for the consideration that upon doing so, every Indian would conclude and act upon the decision that the Government would hereafter provide for all their wants, and this could not be attempted without a much larger appropriation for the Indian service in Nevada than has since my acquaintance, issued from Congress. The lowest estimate that can be placed upon a single daily ration is 40 cents, and it requires an expert in mathematics to estimate the amount necessary to provide for even half the number of Indians reported in the State.

Another reservation in Nevada is a matter of greatest importance, and the demand grows now apparent every day. I am continually in receipt of communications from different parts of the State, calling my attention to bands of Pah-Utes who should be cared for. Food, seeds, farming-utensils, clothing, &c., are the gist of these communications, and to all of which I am obliged to say that, for want of instructions and the means, I cannot respond, though in my heart I would.

It is estimated that there are at least six thousand Pah-Utes in the State, and the number enlarging, for it is a fact beyond successful contradiction that, for a few years past, the tribe is upon the increase, and but to visit their lodges all are impressed with the array of youth and small children. My experience with a number of tribes remarks a striking contrast in this respect, accounted for by their universal and utter contempt of amalgamation—not a cross in the tribe.

The lands susceptible of successful cultivation upon the present reservations is very meager indeed, estimated not over 1,200 acres upon the two. Thus, to attempt to concentrate this large number, or the half even, upon the present reservations, would only prove suicidal to the effort and policy inaugurated, as it would result in increasing an outlay that would be unjustifiable; in fact, it would require more presumption than I possess to ask an appropriation from Congress corresponding with the demand. If another tract of land in the State could be found (and I am quite sure there could) with the natural facilities requisite for an Indian reservation, there would be no want in numbers to enter at once and permanently in securing homes.

The Indians display the same spirit of other men when fully brought out. They want what they have to themselves, and I would not be the man to dissipate such independence. It is one of the best elements in humanity, and when properly cultivated, adorns a life and results in competency. It is but just, in my humble opinion, that another reservation be located. Emigration to this State, incident upon the discovery and development of new mines, is necessarily drawing the whirlwind-sheet of exclusion to the original occupants, and will, unless provided against, result in the ultimate removal or destruction. I think the humane policy of the Administration, of which too much cannot be said in its favor in this regard, bespeaks better things to the tribes

of the desert. Ay, and the overruling hand of Omnipotence directs that we protect these wanderers of the wilderness.

Stocking the reservations with cattle for breeding, noticed and recommended in my last annual report, grows more apparent as wisdom in the policy to be pursued in the management of Indian affairs in Nevada. The small amount of arable lands dotting the here and there—the large area included within the boundary of the reservations—can scarcely be made available to provide but for a small number of the reservations—can scarcely afford much of the lands otherwise useless sustains nutritious quality of feed capable of grazing large herds of cattle. Little snow falls in the valleys of Nevada, and in my humble opinion, sustained by the universal indorsement of all parties in this State. The expenditure of eight or ten thousand dollars in the purchase of cows and heifers would be of incalculable value to the Indian service, in providing against future want, and in encouragement to the Indians to engage in the stock-raising business. Would any one ask if the Indians would not wantonly destroy the stock? I answer that they would be more zealous in their care, and the fact of their receiving the full benefit of the increase would, as in the case of farming, be an incentive to strictest watch and care.

Small horse-power mills are very much needed upon each of the reservations to grind the grain already, and which I hope may be largely increased from year to year as under improved appropriations, more successful means of irrigating the lands and enlarging thereby the borders under cultivation.

Supplying this want would be an economy, as at present the grain must be sold at a discount to provide flour or meal, or hauled a great distance to be ground or prepared in the unwholesome manner and subject to the waste incident upon preparation as the Indians resort to. It is pertinent that I here make mention of an improvement that is absolutely necessary upon each reservation, viz, flumes for purposes of irrigation. Upon the Pyramid Lake reservation, a flume at least 2,000 feet in length is imperatively demanded to take the water from the Truckee River to the head of the ditch constructed for irrigating the lands under cultivation. The supply of water was at first contemplated to be gained by former agents, by the construction of a dam across the river, but this enterprise proved unavailable and wholly impracticable, as any considerable rise in the river would destroy the construction or cut a new channel around it. The better and cheaper plan of running a flume from the head of the ditch around the hill and far enough up the river to receive fall necessary to bring the water at head of ditch to the surface of the ground. By so doing no want from this source will again appear, and much land now declared worthless may be reclaimed. The same is necessary on the Walker River reservation, to carry the water across a slough and around an advised that a flume one thousand feet in length will be sufficient to supply the demand of at least five hundred acres of at present un reclaimed land.

Trout-fisheries, especially on the Pyramid Lake reservation, is a source of importance to the Indian service, as without the same, during our pressure last season would have driven us to the wall. I have instructed the trader on this reservation to present a full report of the Indian sales of trout during the coming season, which will be a matter of peculiar interest. Many trout are caught from the Walker River, but so remote from market no further revenues accrue than what they afford as food for the Indians.

The sanitary condition of the Indians upon each of the reservations is better than usual, owing very much to the improvement of their lodges last winter, the better preparation of their food, and the increased provision of clothing furnished to them and secured through their own industry. But very few deaths have occurred, while the year has been prolific with births. The greatest portion of indisposition has been inflammation of the eyes, brought about largely, no doubt, by the prevailing custom of tattooing their faces with mineral paints. This is gradually wearing away, and soon I have reason to hope the Indians will wholly abandon the savage and unwholesome custom.

Educational interests should now meet with more than a passing notice. This tribe of Indians are a part of this commonwealth, and though for the present occupy the position of wards to the Government, yet already their place is becoming felt in our communities. Their labor is sought in the fields of the ranchers, in the mines, and in the houses as domestic laborers, and it requires no stretch of imagination in these days of progress to anticipate the time when they will be acknowledged in their citizenship in the nation.

I argue that it becomes a Christian civilization to enter without delay upon the intellectual improvement of this people. No better way, perhaps, than by the manual labor school system. The venerable Evan Jones once remarked: "That I would find the Indians regarding it as a great personal favor to me to send their children to school." Now, that was very appropriate, no doubt, when he entered upon this work

in the Cherokee Nation, but I cannot accept it as applicable to this tribe and many others of the day. The Indians with whom I am now dealing are surrounded with the whites; they mingle much with them; they trade daily, and personal intercourse with the whites cause them to accept our ways, and seeing the whites writing and reading, multiplying, dividing, and subtracting, and in a more intelligent manner nearly for bargain-making, they necessarily desire to compete. Therefore, I entertain no doubt that schools of this character mentioned would be fully sustained by membership. I should be untrue to the impulses of my own being if I were to ignore the spirit early instilled relative to the religious evangelizing of the world, and therefore I offer no apology for presenting, in a brief paragraph, the cause and necessity of the work of—

Missions.—Nothing has been done for the Indians under my charge in the way of missionary labors. But the care for their physical necessities, extended by the Government, I regard as the best preparation for efforts in that direction. I do not think that any religion that does not first feed the hungry and clothe the naked, to be worth a cent, or can be of any great benefit or importance to Indians or any other people. I am persuaded, however, that the preliminary work of care for the physical wants of the Indians under my superintendency, already given, and in hopeful prospect of being dispensed, should now be followed by feeding their minds and souls with the knowledge of our primary schools, and the truth of our sacred Scriptures. The French statesman, during the late disastrous scenes at Paris, uttered a sentiment of profound import. "France discarded the Bible, and God has discarded us." America's honor doth not in her record of war, but in the acceptance of the Bible and religious liberty. The Christian world is moved with the spirit of missions, and are putting forth grand and commendable efforts for the evangelization of the nations of earth who know nothing of revealed religion. And is it policy to pass unnoticed the benighted at our own door? Does distance lend enchantment? Many thousands of the Indians of our country are blind as the pagan of India, and have seldom, if ever, heard of the love of God manifested in a mediator. I am fully satisfied that the door is now effectually opened for success; such as would gratify my patient, earnest effort in this direction, and, therefore, I respectfully recommend the immediate establishment of missions for the benefit of this heretofore neglected tribe, and earnestly appeal to the denomination of Christians, to whom has been awarded the honor and work in this direction relative to the Indians in Nevada, that they be not slow to make the effort to reclaim from superstitious blindness and ignorance this tribe of the mountains.

In concluding this annual report, I would call attention to the annexed reports of the farmers of the reservation, which show what we are doing and how the Indians accept the policy of the Administration, and improve upon its privileges.

I would also respectfully call attention to the absolute necessity of largely increased appropriations for the Indian service in Nevada.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. BATEMAN,
United States Indian Agent, Nevada.
Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 45.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY,
September 30, 1872.

Sir: Agreeably to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

The new buildings of the agency are in a very dilapidated condition; the winds, storms, and rains of the past year have beat and blown upon them, and, being without a foot of lumber for repair, they are in a very unsuitable condition. Take, for instance, the house of the agent, the best, (and this description will answer for all;) there were four windows originally; two of them have been boarded up to keep out the storms of rain and hail, and the few panes of glass remaining have been put in to fill the vacancies in the remaining two from which glass has fallen, no putty having been used originally in setting the glass. The roofs, although covered with canvas, earth, and straw, leak, and the water is dripped in pools upon the floor. The walls, built of hewed logs of that quality of timber described by Horace Greeley as the worthless cotton-wood, fully shows that "what he knows about timber" is certainly worth knowing, they being so warped and spongy; and not being fastened at the corners by mortice or tenon, or by dovetail or pins, that some of the logs are six inches out of the perpendicular. The chimneys, built of stone and mud, without a particle of lime or cement, were so unsafe last winter that the wood-work caught fire,

and it was necessary to keep a vigilant watch to save all from total destruction. By giving these walls a thorough covering of clapboards, raising the roof so that water will run off instead of running in, as is now the case, by setting glass in the windows, making new window shutters, frames, and doors, the building may be made comparatively comfortable. The reported cost of these buildings was \$16,500.

With the mill which we expect to set up in a few days, we are in hopes of putting these buildings in repair at a cost of labor and material not to exceed \$5,000. All this labor can be performed and timber got out by the employes during the coming winter. The only outlay by the Department for the above necessary improvements will be for glass, nails, and lime, which will be insignificant as compared to the benefit to be derived.

The year has been a very prosperous one for agricultural pursuits. We have plowed and cultivated ten acres, six acres in oats and the remainder in potatoes and garden-vegetables. The product of oats is 50 bushels to the acre; of wheat, 20 bushels to the acre; potatoes in the proportion of 250 bushels to the acre; and garden-vegetables about 20 bushels to the acre. Some of the garden-vegetables were destroyed by the prairie-dogs.

The water for irrigating purposes was taken from Painted Rock Creek; length of ditching 75 rods. The water was sufficient for irrigation in the early part of the season, and during the later summer months rain fell in sufficient quantity to ripen and mature the crops. The exact altitude of this place, by barometric calculation, is 6,540 feet above sea-level. I have found by actual experiment that the bottom-lands near the river are more liable to frost than those directly in the vicinity of the agency, although some 200 feet high. The wheat suffered slightly from the frost in June, July, and August, but on the high land there has been no frost to injure the crops this year. Of grass and hay, which has been very abundant, there has been cured and stacked 60 tons, in excellent condition, sufficient to winter all our work-oxen, mules, and horses.

The herd of cattle has increased this year from 110 to 571; they are in fine condition, fatter than the average cattle, the pasturage being so ample and water so abundant that they can be easily herded and taken care of. If some four or five Durham bulls being one-half American, present a very agreeable contrast in beauty and symmetry to the elk-horn Texan cows, the original pedigree of the herd.

There have been four chiefs, Taby-chaucken, Sowya-chauche, Pawut, and Jack, with about forty lodges, in the vicinity of the agency during the whole year. After we commenced farming in the spring, Taby-chaucken and Pawut planted a piece of potatoes, succeeded in raising some vegetables. They said in regard to the results, "White, there was heap grass, no bueno; little grass, bueno." This work was unsolicited on our part, and we were very glad that the season being so favorable they reaped the fruit of their labor, much or little. Quite a number of the young Utes have been smelting, doing their own work, keeping up the fire in the forge constantly; they seem to evince more love for this kind of work than any other; "putting moccasins on the feet of their ponies," mending camp-kettles, &c., seems to be the height of their ambition.

The sanitary condition of the Utes during the past year has not been good. In April two hundred were sick of lung-diseases, that amounted to an epidemic in the opinion of a competent physician. About this time some sixty lodges, under the leadership of Douglass, head chief of the Utes, left the agency, giving as a reason for leaving that "White River no bueno; all die if they stay here; that they were going to the Navajo country to get well; should return in three moons." From that time until the 11th of July I heard nothing of them. I received a telegram from Agent George W. Dodge, Salt Lake City, that they were in Southern Utah. I went immediately at his request to see them. I reached their camp in company with Dr. Fodge, Colonel Nugent, and Judge Bean, interpreter, the eve of the 14th of July. A council was called the next day without accomplishing any results. The next day we went fifteen miles further south to Mount Pleasant, interviewed stray bands of Capotes, Schil-loba, and Elk Mountain Utes from New Mexico. On the 17th instant Bishop Seavie informed us that they had all concluded to go to their respective reservations, and provisions were accordingly issued by Agent Dodge to them. Our party then returned to Salt Lake City. On the 20th a telegram informed us that they had not returned and would not go. On the advice of General Morrow and Dr. Dodge, I went again to the Indian camp, taking with me Dr. Jones, of Provo City. We found forty cases, most of them of severe sickness. The doctor administered to them relief, and in the evening I called a council, invited them to go with me to the reservation, and asked them to send five chiefs as delegates to the Los Pinos council to be held the 16th of August. They declined to send a delegation to the council, giving as a reason that they did not want to sell any land at White River. Douglass and all the chiefs assured me that by the time the goods and annuities reached White River from Rawlins, they would all be in. The reason they

could not go immediately was that the sick could not be removed. Douglass fulfilled his promise to me, reaching here about the same time the goods arrived.

There have died during the past year at White River agency eleven, and Douglass informs me that ten warriors and fourteen squaws and paposes died during the trip to Southern Utah and on the return. This increased amount of sickness, amounting to an epidemic, was caused by the extreme and unprecedented length of the winter, and the exposure from wet feet, many of them getting the infrequent cause of disease from the practice they have of wearing a very thin-soled buck-skin moccasin. I have seen them in the cold, disagreeable season of winter barefooted, to save their shoes from being spoiled by the snow and mud. If the Department could furnish a rubber and cloth overshoe for these Indians for winter service, much of the sickness could be prevented. I would here call the attention of our honorable board of commissioners to this very important sanitary need.

No complaint or disturbances of any kind have occurred at the agency at any time during the past year, and all claims for depredations, with two exceptions, occurred two years ago. No intoxicating liquors of any kind have been sold to the Indians, or are obtainable within a hundred miles of the agency, and I have not seen a single Indian under its influence at the agency. Hence the Indian camp has been peaceful, and the Indians themselves in their manner and deportment have been uniformly quiet. I am not aware of a single instance of crime that has been perpetrated within the limits of the agency. I have observed a better understanding and a desire to conform to some of the habits and customs of civilized life; for instance, they wear less beads and more citizen's dress than formerly. All the clothing annuities they have received they have worn, and are constantly purchasing of the traders prints for their squaws and paposes, and even shawls are worn; the men are anxious to get boots and other articles not supplied in the annuity goods.

Their desire for education is increasing; all seem anxious to get a better knowledge of numbers. During the past year quite a number of adults have learned to count, not only in their own tongue, but in English, as high as 144. One man can make all the letters of the alphabet, and several can write their own names. This amounts to but little comparatively, but it furnishes a basis on which more knowledge can be acquired; it shows capacity at least for improvement. A very important requisite in a teacher in this locality is a good knowledge of the Ute and also the Spanish languages, as these are the principal means by which they can be approached. Most of the southern Utes understand Spanish quite as readily as their own tongue. The former teacher, although he applied himself diligently to learn the Ute tongue, had no knowledge of the Spanish. The case is different with the present teacher, who from experience in the wilds of Arizona, Nevada, and California obtained a knowledge of both, and from long experience in the public schools in California, brings to his aid both capacity and tact to deal with this new class of children to be trained and educated.

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

JNO. S. LITTLEFIELD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 46.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 6, 1872.

Sir: In obedience to instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of the agency and Indians under my charge.

I arrived here on the 24th of June last, under peculiar circumstances. Reports of outrages committed by Indians belonging to this agency had been freely circulated, and even telegrams intimating the existence of a Ute war had been forwarded to the Department. On investigation, I found that, though a great deal of excitement and uneasiness existed among the Utes, no act of depredation, strictly chargeable to those of this agency, had been committed. This excitement and feeling of distrust on the part of the Indians arose, not so much from a desire to plunder the neighboring settlements, as was generally supposed, but from the fear that they were to be attacked and driven from their reservation, where gold mines had been discovered. Had their former agent, instead of trying to allay the fears of the whites by writing reassuring articles to the press, used his endeavors and authority to quiet the fears of the Indians, as to being driven from their land by force, all this trouble might have been avoided, and the Territory of Colorado be richer by some hundreds if not thousands of immigrants.

In my first talk with the few Indians whom I found upon my arrival, I took the decided stand that the Government would never force them to cede any part of their territory, but would send commissioners for the purpose of buying it from them, and Utes assembled at this agency at the rate of one hundred persons a day, so that more stay there until the snow drives them farther west into the valleys of the Gunnison and Uncompagne, the finest part of their reservation.

Two instances of hostility occurred this spring, or, strictly speaking, only one, for I and the Indians themselves consider the killing of Mr. Miller, the Navajo agent, as a dastardly murder, for which the nation collectively ought not to be held responsible. The first was the open defiance of the Government by Capotes, near Terra Ananilla, New Mexico, but as this happened under the immediate administration of Mr. Armstrong, agent at Abiquiu, he is better enabled to report the circumstances which led to this unhappy affair. Of the second, the murder of Mr. Miller, said to be committed by two Weaniches, now fugitives among the Pi-Utes in Utah, I will only repeat the promise of Ouray, principal chief of the nation, that the murderers shall be delivered up to the proper authorities.

The council held with the Utes at this agency, during the latter part of the month just passed, by United States commissioners, in accordance with an act of Congress, has terminated, I am sorry to say, without arriving at the desired result, the ceding on the part of the Utes of a portion of their reservation.

As my orders in regard to this council were simply to furnish the necessary supplies to the different parties attending it, it cannot be expected that I should make any part in regard to it or any observations referring to the failure of the negotiations. The commissioners themselves and the board of Indian commissioners, through its president and secretary, who were present at the proceedings, are better enabled to furnish the necessary information; for me it will suffice to say that, in assembling the council, I have to the best of my ability executed those orders intrusted and Weanicho bands, and two representatives from White River assembled in accordance with my invitation, and I have not heard a single murmur of dissatisfaction as regards the provisions issued to them, though on account of the short time left me to attend to the laying of sufficient supplies, I could not buy as economically as might have been desired. I expected a large quantity of flour direct from the Department, but so far I have not heard of it from anywhere.

As regards the agency and its buildings, I am confident of making them comfortable before winter sets in. With the saw-mill, formerly reported as unserviceable, now running at its fullest capacity, averaging 2,500 feet per day; faithful and diligent employes and workmen, and the amount of money sent me for this purpose, I shall be enabled to make thorough repairs which were badly needed. The process from the sale of lumber will enable me to buy the necessary machinery for a shingle-mill to be attached to the saw-mill, and with both these mills running next season, quite a large amount of money can be earned to be expended for the benefit of the Indians.

The Department is aware that the heading-camp for Ute cattle was established some time ago near the falls of the Gunnison River, some fifty miles distant from here. As last winter's experience has demonstrated the fact, though it was an exceptionally inclement season, that some provision must be made or endanger the safety of the whole herd, I shall move the cattle some ten miles farther down the river, and the contractors are now busily at work cutting and stacking a sufficient quantity of hay to provide against any contingency. The herd now is in fine condition, and though it will be tedious it will prove yet a source of great wealth to the Ute Nation.

Some progress has been made in agriculture during the last year. Although it is obvious that farming, as a business, will never pay at this agency—its allurings being more than 1000 feet—yet some of the hardier vegetables, such as peas and potatoes, promise a beautiful crop this year; and some few stalks of oats, grown to a luxuriant height here and there in the garden, satisfy us that this kind of grain may be successfully raised. Those few Indians who have commenced to farm in the valleys of the Gunnison and Uncompagne, I am informed, have raised good crops of wheat. So far, I have not had the time to visit them, but shall endeavor to see them yet this fall, and encourage them in their work; by giving them better implements than they now possess. The last month's hurry and bustle here left me little time to attend to educational matters among the Indians; but I have talked with the chiefs in regard to schools, and so far from finding them opposed to this so very beneficial object, I was glad to hear the voluntary offer of some of them to leave their boys here with me during the winter to instruct them. I have resolved to make it a kind of industrial school, and to instruct them as well in the different mechanical arts as in the by them less appreciated knowledge of speaking, reading, and writing the English language. To commence, I

shall, this winter, keep here only four or five boys, seemingly of a bright intellect, and hope that this small beginning may be the means of civilizing this very stubborn and suspicious people of the Rocky Mountains.

My relation with the Utes has been one of mutual good will and feeling. Though these Indians are as stubborn and unyielding in what they consider their right as the mountaineers around them, yet they are kind and even generous to their kin, though suspicious at first of every person coming among them. Once convinced of their error, they prove steadfast and valuable friends, as they have proved to be to their white neighbors.

With this people we cannot afford to be at war. Whatever has been said against them, whatever wrong individuals may have done, the nation, as a nation, has never broken its allegiance to the Government during these many years; and whatever reports may be circulated about them hereafter—I say, and I know of what I speak—they do not desire trouble, and there will be no collision unless they are attacked in their own country by superior numbers.

In conclusion, I express the hope that still the desired object of acquiring a portion of the Ute reservation may be accomplished, not by force, but by convincing them of the benefits that would arise to them and their children from the sale of it, as already I am assured by different men among them that their reason for refusing to treat at all was not so much the desire to keep the land intact, but the fear that should they dispose of one part, prospectors and adventurers would immediately push farther on and use the same argument which they are using now, that as long as the boundaries of the reservation are not surveyed, every man has the right to go where he pleases on it unless it is proved that he is on an Indian reservation.

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

CHARLES ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 37.

PINEBLAINE AGENCY, September 1, 1871.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I submit my second annual report of the agency under my charge.

At the date of my last report, September 22, 1871, we were engaged in freighting mills, supplies, and Indian goods, and, as apprehended and intimated in that report, owing to the exceedingly bad roads, (having to make many repairs,) breaking of wagons, loss of oxen, and the unusual amount and early fall of snow in the mountains, we were compelled to leave a part of our merchandise at Tellur City, also some other freight in Strawberry Valley, about one hundred and thirty miles distant. The latter has been brought in all right.

I visit Salt Lake City early in October for the purpose of procuring supplies, and communicating with the Department relative to supplies of beef for the use of our agency, and other matters; and in accordance with authority granted in Departmental letter, dated September 20, 1871, I advertised for supplies of beef, but received no response. Several persons called upon me, making inquiries relative to the matter, but when they learned the amount desired, the situation of the agency, the conditions of delivery and payment, they refused to make any proposition, saying, "There is no money in it." The consequence has been that our Indians have had but a small allowance, which has been a source of some dissatisfaction to them, and of much regret and annoyance to me. Fortunately for them and the quiet of this agency, the game from the mountains, driven into the valley by the extraordinary depth of snow, a small amount of beef purchased in the valley, together with some of our oxen, which were in condition for slaughter after our freighting operations, enabled us to get along with comparative quiet and comfort.

After attending to the matters for which I visited the city, and having waited some time for expected mails, being, however, compelled to leave without them, I left on the 23rd of November for the agency, which I reached after a severe and tedious journey of twelve days, passing my wagons on the road on the 9th of December.

I found most of our Indians present and in good humor, though anxious to receive their expected issue of goods. Accordingly, on the 10th of December, I made the general issue of Indian goods to those present, reserving a part for those still to come in. As this was my first general issue, and as there were more Indians present than had been at any one time, I could not but feel a little anxious, especially as I had learned there had been, on some similar occasion, some confusion and a little trouble. My ap-

pensions were groundless, as all passed off with comparative good order and much good humor. All appeared to be well satisfied.

Having all the saw-mill machinery on hand, and having a machinist and engineer, I immediately commenced putting it in operation; also cutting and hauling logs, preparatory to the manufacture of lumber, and by the middle of January we were prepared for cutting. The machinery all worked nicely, but from want of proper shelter and from frost in the timber we were much hindered. According to the estimates of the men engaged, we have cut 70,000 feet, but from a more careful estimate I have put it at 50,000.

I have had no regular carpenter since last fall, but my machinist being an intelligent mechanic, and representing that he could frame the mill-building, he accordingly. We stopped sawing, commenced work on the frame, but fearing there might be some mistake, I deemed it better to wait until I could procure a thoroughly competent carpenter.

For reasons set forth in a communication of the 16th of February last, I deemed a change in the location of this agency most desirable. Accordingly I made a survey of that part of the reservation lying on Green River, and found, as I then thought, a most suitable and desirable situation, but having visited it since the extraordinary high waters in this valley and that of the Green River, I found it completely submerged. I have, therefore, abandoned the idea of a removal to that point. I have, however, and still do recommend that the mill and permanent buildings and improvements be made at a point about three miles distant from the present location. The change would involve little extra expense, and would certainly be much more convenient and advantageous.

Not having received any funds for the fourth quarter before leaving Salt Lake last fall, and having had no mail for over four months, I was compelled to visit the city as early as possible this spring. Accordingly I left the agency early in March with one man and two pack-animals, determined if possible to make my way to Fort Bridger direct, thence to Salt Lake. I also desired to ascertain if there were any practicable routes for a wagon road either to Bridger, Bryan, or Green River City, on the Union Pacific Railroad. After nearly one month's laborious efforts, I reached Fort Bridger, by crossing Green River twice and passing around the mountains through a part of Colorado, being thoroughly convinced, by my own observations, and also by the report of a survey-wagon road made to reach the Union Pacific Railroad north or northeast of this agency, that there can be no practicable or only hope, therefore, is to retain and improve the execrable one we now use, leading to Salt Lake City. I therefore renew my recommendation for an appropriation to remove it at least tolerable for the five or six months it is free from snow. This appears to be a vital matter to this agency, as with the present road, as it is, it is impossible to make any definite or reliable calculations on a trip to Salt Lake, either with regard to time or expense.

Farm and farming operations.—I endeavored in my last report, and in former communications, particularly in that of February 16, to give the Department some definite and adequate idea of the disadvantages incident to this place as a farm, but especially since new ones. The broken character of the land, by streams and tases and superalkaline patches, makes it discouraging, even to skilled laborers; much more so to those unaccustomed to habits of industry. Though there has been, as I think any one can see, considerable improvement in the appearance and products of this agency, yet I must confess to some disappointment in the results of the last year's labors. I was confident, from the increased amount of products raised partly by the Indians last year, that they felt encouraged, and was led by their assurances to believe that more of them would engage in farming this year than has proved to be the case.

When I left for Salt Lake in March I instructed my chief farmer to aid and instruct the Indians in putting in their crops, and to give to all who desired to engage in farming all the facilities available. It was my intention and instructions to give more attention to aiding and instructing the Indians than to the cultivation of crops by the employes. During my absence, however, Douglas, the White River chief, with quite a number of his band, came to the agency and succeeded in persuading our Indians, who had up to that time intended to farm, to give it up and let the white men farm for themselves, telling them that Washington did not intend that they should work; also ridiculing those that farmed, calling them squaws, and finally succeeded, toward the latter part of April, in inducing our Indians to leave with him for a visit and council at some point south. Thus it has occurred that all the farming operations have been performed by the employes. Believing that the Indians would return to irrigate, cultivate, and gather their crops, we planted mostly on their farms, and for their benefit, and had they remained, or returned as was expected they would, to attend to them, it is believed that all parties would have been gratified and encouraged by the results. We have in cultivation altogether about seventy-five acres. Some eight or ten have been nearly ruined by the extraordinary high waters, thus decreasing materially the

average yield; still it will be an improvement on that of the last or any previous year. For the estimated yield and value of crops I refer you to my statistical report, forwarded herewith.

We have made considerable new pole-fence, but have not yet succeeded in fencing the entire Indian farm. The high water interfered with our operations and destroyed a part of what we built. The area embraced, when completed, will be perhaps five hundred acres, but from causes heretofore explained will not contain more than two hundred of tillable land.

The Indians.—I have had no new data by which I might be led to change the estimated number of Indians making this agency their headquarters, from what it was last year, viz, eight hundred. I had hoped to have had a more complete census taken, but have thus far been unable to do so. I am not prepared to speak confidently with regard to any change that may have taken place either in their physical or moral condition; still I think there has been some for the better in both. I think certainly in the former, which is evidenced by the almost entire absence of any serious sickness. This must be understood as referring to the time before they left the agency. There had up to that time been no deaths, so far as I could learn, and but a few births. I have understood, however, that some sickness has prevailed in their camp near the settlements in the neighborhood of Spanish Fork, though in my recent visit to their camp in that locality I could not learn to what extent. I have thought I also noticed a gradual improvement in the character and habits of our chiefs and others, but the change, if any, is not marked and decided, the influences calculated to produce it being silent and subtle character. The improved character of the employes, the respect shown for the Sabbath by all white persons connected with the agency, no work being done or issues made on that day, my employes being enjoined to abstain from all improprieties of language or intercourse with the Indians, personal kindness and conversation with some of the chiefs and others, who can understand and speak a little English, all producing a silent and, I think, a salutary influence.

The above may appear to conflict with the reports that have been widely circulated of the hostile attitude of the Utah and White River bands of Utes. I have recently returned from a visit to their camp, in which, with my interpreter, I slept all night without molestation or apprehension; nothing but the kindest feelings were manifested, and they expressed their desire and intention of returning to the reservation. A few days after a council was held with them at Springville, by Colonel Morrow, commanding at Camp Douglas, at which a large number of Indians and whites were present. The Indians expressed an earnest desire for peace and friendship with all, and were ready and willing to retire to their agencies. I am satisfied that all who were at the council referred to were satisfied that the reports of the hostile character of our Indians were, to say the least, very highly exaggerated. Without doubt some wild spirits had been guilty of some depredations—there are always some of every band that cannot be controlled—but it is unfair to hold the large body of our Indians, who desire to be friendly, responsible for the conduct and acts of a few renegades. In view of all the facts pertaining to our Indians, I do not feel disposed to modify what I have said on their behalf.

No schools or missions have yet been established. From the smallness of the appropriation for the use of this agency, I have not felt authorized to commence the erection of suitable buildings. I would, however, recommend, should the appropriation for the current year be sufficient, that suitable buildings be erected and teachers (a male and a female) be employed, and an industrial school be established as early as practicable. Teachers should be employed at once, so as to prepare themselves by obtaining a knowledge of the Indian language and character for efficiency in their work.

Schools and missions could and ought to be conducted by the same persons; and, by the co-operation of the church-board to which this agency has been assigned, I have no doubt both could be established, and work together economically and efficiently. Many of the Indians have expressed a desire for schools, and I am confident were they established under proper auspices they would be productive of great and most beneficial results.

I cannot close this already too lengthy report without calling the attention of the Department to the necessity that exists for the equalization of the Indians of this agency with those of White River in respect to supplies of all kinds. The relationships existing, and the constant communications between the two agencies, render any difference that exists familiar to ours, and, as the advantage is always in favor of the White River Utes, it becomes a source of much dissatisfaction with ours. They cannot understand why this difference should exist, and are disposed, some of them at least, to blame the agent unjustly; yet they require him to issue to their White River brethren and complain if he does not do so. I have endeavored to explain to them that "Washington" does not send me goods for White River Indians, and that they (ours) will be short in consequence. I have been compelled hitherto to issue to them in common with the White River Utes are present, which is frequently the case. I

would be glad to be advised of the manner in which this source of annoyance and dissatisfaction can be removed.

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

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 48.

NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, UTAH,
October 3, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the affairs of this agency for the past year: Immediately on receiving my final instructions and funds for my incidental expenses I started for my designated headquarters. Leaving my home in Aurora, Illinois, on December 6, I reached Salt Lake City on the 10th of the month, just escaping the long snow-blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad. I at once commenced searching for the whereabouts of my wards. Several weeks were consumed in correspondence and personal inquiry before I was sufficiently informed to enable me to commence my work systematically. In the mean time propositions to undertake the work of transportation and distribution of goods poured in upon me like a tornado.

Distribution of goods.—This part of my work was accomplished under great difficulties, as the goods had to be transported over bad roads at the most unfavorable season of the year. Besides, the Indians were dispersed through the country in small bands, scantily clothed, destitute of provisions and every other comfort, so much so as to preclude the idea of collecting them all at any one point. However, by employing extra labor, I was enabled to distribute most of the goods by the last of February, but only to a part of those who were entitled to them.

Subsistence furnished.—I found it absolutely necessary to furnish subsistence, gun, and ammunition to the various bands, in order, in some cases, to save them from starvation. This was particularly the case in places where the small-pox prevailed. All the Indians of my department should have received at least one-half rations of provisions during the winter. The establishment of towns, mining-districts, and the construction of railroads, has driven out most of the game from the country, so that the main source of food relied upon by the Indians has been cut off. A common regard for suffering humanity dictated relief for their wants, which I met partially.

Agricultural implements, seeds, &c.—As far as the funds appropriated would allow, these were furnished to those Indians who were prepared to make good use of them. About one hundred and fifty of the Goships have worked land in Skull Valley, some eighty miles west of Salt Lake City, and raised quite a quantity of wheat, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. At Corn Creek, one hundred and sixty-five miles south of Salt Lake City, Kanosh and his people have done something. Near Kanab, in the extreme southern portion of the Territory, much has been done where nothing has hitherto been attempted. At a few other points a little has been done. In Nevada, the western band of Shoshones have done much more work in this line than ever before. Still, comparatively little has been accomplished to what might have been, were these Indians concentrated on large reservations. No systematic instruction or supervision can be afforded while they remain in their scattered condition.

Indian troubles, &c.—Early in May, the Ute Indians of the Uintah Valley agency, in Utah, and those of the White River agency, in Colorado, came out to the settlements in San Pete Valley, to the number of about nine hundred. At first they manifested no hostile disposition, only claiming that they had come out on account of destitution of provisions at the agency, and a want of confidence in the administration of its affairs. Under the instructions of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I held a council with them early in June, and promised that I would report their statements to the Indian Department at Washington, assuring them at the same time that the "Great Father" would see that they were not wronged. This assurance was not enough to induce them to return to their reservations at once, because they claimed that the white man had not been true to them. They wished to tarry in the settlements for a few months, until they could test those assurances. Though I issued to them a large supply of provisions to enable them to return to their agencies and settle down to peaceful labor, they declined to comply with my request. In a council held on the 5th of July, they stated that they were under no obligation to comply with any request of the Government, as there was no treaty or contract be-

tween them and the General Government that bound them to obey any of its mandates. With this defiance of authority on the one hand, and the urgent appeals of the citizens on the other hand to be relieved of the burden of subsisting so many of them, I was compelled to insist on a compliance with my request for them to leave the settlements at the expiration of ten days. To this they agreed, but not until my orders to remove them at all hazards (which orders were given and explained to them. Assistant Secretary of the Interior, July 1) had been read and explained to them. Nor did they finally yield until the military were called out to enforce obedience.

In this connection I am forced to say that I do not charge the fault of all this so much to the Indians, as, first, to the want of a definite contract between them and the Government, and a faithful fulfillment of the same on the part of the Government. Secondly, to the unwise course of designing white men, who exasperate the Indians by their own barbarous treatment of them, or create distrust in their minds by false representations. I am sorry to say that these disturbing influences are not confined to the lower classes. To avoid these influences, I believe the Indians should be required to remain at their agencies unless permitted to leave by the agent; and then to leave but for a limited time, and in small numbers. They should not be permitted to absent themselves during the producing season of the year. I am satisfied that but little can be accomplished toward their civilization and christianization until such a policy is enforced. Neither can they make progress in the industrial arts. Agents and employes are but little less than slaves to their wards under the present system in Utah and Nevada.

Difficulties of administration.—While the Indians remain scattered about the country it is impossible to reach them. Not one-half of the Indians of my district, who hold treaty relations with the Government, can be reached with their annuity goods; thus many complaints arise of neglect on the part of the Government. Schools cannot be established, or missionary work carried on among them as they now are, without great expense. In fact, there can be no concentrated effort in behalf of the "poor Indian."

Wants of my district.—I am at a loss to say what they are, they are so many. I have found that my heart has had to ache during the year, because I was obliged to say, both to white man and Indian, "the appropriation is too meager." I have not been able to give blankets to one in ten of my wards, and other goods in proportion. So far as financial wants are concerned, we need \$100,000 instead of about one-fifth or one-fourth of that amount. The Goship Indians alone need at least \$5,000 to meet their real wants moderately, instead of \$1,000.

We need the school-teacher and the teacher of Christianity among them. We need the teacher of the industrial arts, both male and female. We need men and women among them who have bodies, brains, and hearts, and who know how to use them, and are not ashamed to use them, and will patiently and perseveringly use them; yes, those are the very first wants. We want these Indians in large bodies, on reservations wisely located, so that teachers of every class essential to develop the manhood and womanhood of these Indians can be employed.

Sanitary condition.—Diseases of various kinds prevail very extensively among all the Indians of my district. Until they are settled by themselves this state of things must continue. In fact, their unguarded manner of living will do more to decimate their numbers than war. It is painful to contemplate how few children there are among them, as compared with those who live more remote from the settlements, and especially than those of the British Possessions. I trust the noble policy of the President will continue until the "red men of the war-path" shall have become the red men of peaceful homes, with a safeguard to their health and a safeguard to their every interest, in their broad intelligence, their steady industry, and their sound Christian practices.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DODGE,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 49.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 10, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs of this superintendency during the past year, together with the annual reports of the several agents, and your attention is invited to a statement of the business of each agency, as follows:

NAVAJO AGENCY.

During the past year the Indians of this agency have been as quiet, with some few exceptions, as could have been reasonably expected. The subsistence furnished them in October last was exhausted in January, and, in consequence, there was much suffering among the poorer classes. In view of this destitution, and to prevent raids upon the property of citizens, (which were becoming frequent,) I ventured to assume the responsibility, in April and July, of purchasing, in open market, a limited supply of subsistence, sufficient to relieve their urgent wants for the time, and on the 14th of September last contracts were made for a liberal supply of beef and corn.

In May last a large quantity of seed-corn, wheat, and calabash-seed was furnished, and planted, and the Indians have worked faithfully to raise large crops, but their efforts have been but partially successful, owing to the same causes that have operated against them heretofore, namely, the absence of water, the extremely dry weather, and the early and severe fall frosts. At the date of the report of the Navajo farmer, the prospect for fair crops was more favorable than it has been for many years past, but it is estimated that the corn and wheat that may be harvested will not last longer than the 1st of January next. For some time past I have been satisfied that the valley of the San Juan River, within the boundaries of the Navajo reservation, afforded better facilities for farming than any other portion of the reservation, and I have directed the agent to establish a sub-agency at a favorable point on that river, about ninety miles north of west from the present agency at Fort Defiance, where, it is believed, large crops can be raised next year. The Indians have not occupied this valley heretofore, for fear of war parties of Utes, who claim that country and are disposed to prevent the Navajos from planting there, but this fear will be overcome by the presence of a detachment of troops in that vicinity.

Upon repeated applications by the agent, authority was granted in May last to contract for 10,000 head of sheep to be furnished in lieu of a portion of the annuities issued annually, the delivery of which has given great satisfaction. These with the number already in their possession makes a total of about 130,000 sheep owned by these Indians. The increase of sheep is wonderful. It is estimated that a quantity will very nearly double its number every two years, and very little calculation is required to show that in a few years the Navajos will be able to do without beef, and should the farming facilities in the San Juan Valley prove to be as reported, that the Department will be almost entirely relieved of the expense of furnishing subsistence. Aside from this, the possession of large herds of stock (in addition to sheep, they have about 10,000 head of horses and mules) will tend to keep them at home and peaceable, and the fear of losing their stock will be a strong inducement to keep the peace in future. It is economy to furnish these Indians liberally with sheep, and I would suggest that a portion of the funds for the purchase of annuities be reserved annually and applied for this purpose. On the morning of the 11th of June last, Agent James H. Miller, of this agency, was killed by two Ute Indians on the San Juan River, about 100 miles from Fort Defiance. He had left Fort Defiance, accompanied by Mr. B. M. Thomas, the farmer, Mr. John Ayers, the trader, and Jesus Alviso, the interpreter, to look for suitable farming-lands on the San Juan River, and while in camp asleep, on the morning of the 11th, the party was attacked by two Ute Indians, who fired into camp, killing Agent Miller instantly, and escaped with the horses belonging to the party. Every effort has been and will be made to secure the two Utes who made this attack, and as they are well known, I think it is a question of time only. In the death of Agent Miller the Department has reason to sincerely regret the loss of an efficient officer, who was killed in the faithful performance of his duty.

The school at this agency has not been successful, principally on account of the difficulty in persuading the children to attend regularly, and comparatively a very small proportion have attended school during the year. A boarding-school will be established at the sub-agency on the San Juan River, and an agency farm opened for its support, and, as the Indians desire to settle permanently in the vicinity of the sub-agency, it is hoped and believed this school will be a success in time by the exercise of proper care and attention.

In August last, during my visit to this agency, and upon authority granted by General O. O. Howard, United States Army, Special Indian Commissioner, subject to the approval of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I directed the agent to organize a company of mounted police, to consist of one hundred picked Navajos, (each of the thirteen bands to furnish its proportion of men,) and to place the war-chief Mamolito in charge of the company. The duties of this force are to guard the boundaries of the reservation, to arrest thieves and recover stolen stock for the agent. There was a great necessity for this action, to prevent the systematic stealing practiced by a portion of the tribe, and the result, I am convinced, will prove it. Up to this date about 60 head of stock, consisting of horses, mules, and a few burros, have been recovered by this police and delivered to the agent for the owners. As an additional necessary measure, I requested the commanding officer of this military district to establish a

mounted patrol on the west side of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of watching the Navajo trails leading to the reservation, and pursuing and arresting suspicious parties of Indians who might be without a pass from the agent. During the past year over one hundred head of stock have been taken from thieves among the Navajos by the agent, and delivered to the owners through the agent. At the date of my last annual report the number of Indians at the agency was 8,231, and at the last count (made in September) they numbered about 9,114 souls. The increase is mainly an account of the return of a large number who have been held in captivity by the Mexicans. Mr. W. F. Hall, the newly appointed agent, reported to this office on the 21 of September, and assumed charge of the agency.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY.

The valley of the Tularosa River, commencing about one hundred and ten miles west from Fort Craig, on the Rio Grande, having been selected in August, 1871, by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, special Indian commissioner, and declared to be an Indian reservation for the southern and other roving bands of Apaches, I was requested by Commissioner Colyer to remove the Apache agency and Indians from the Cañada Alamosa to that place as soon as practicable. Instructions to this effect were given to Agent O. P. Piper, of that agency, but for various reasons it was deemed advisable to postpone the removal of the Indians till this spring. During the winter of 1871-'72 orders were issued by the War Department to compel the roving Indians of this agency to Tularosa after thirty days' notice, which notice was given in March last by the commanding officer of this military district and myself, in person, at the Cañada Alamosa, and the 1st of May following was fixed upon as the time for them to be at Tularosa. I directed the agent to move about the 15th of April with the agency property and all Indians who could be persuaded to accompany him. Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Devin, United States Army, who was charged with the execution of the orders of the War Department, and myself, reached Tularosa on the 21 of May. The agency had been established in temporary buildings, (that had been erected by my directions in the fall of 1871,) and two companies of troops were there for its protection, &c. The agent had left the Cañada Alamosa without waiting for the Indians, who said they would go upon the return of Leon and party from the Mesquero agency at Fort Stanton, and there was not an Indian at Tularosa upon our arrival. I at once sent runners to collect the Indians at the Ojo Caliente, near the Cañada Alamosa, for this agency, about three hundred were collected at that place on the 16th of May. Under the orders of the War Department transportation and an escort of sixteen men were furnished, and about sixty women and children, with their baggage, were taken in wagons to Tularosa, accompanied by Colonel Devin and myself. The balance, preferring to choose their own mode of travel, went across the mountains with Messrs. Jeffards and Streator. After their arrival at Tularosa they were counted and turned over to their agent, and expressed themselves well pleased with their new home. The removal was accomplished successfully and peaceably, and was due, in a great measure, to the genuine co-operation of Colonel T. C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, who commanded the troops in Southern New Mexico.

After the 16th of June last, all Indians not on the reservation were virtually turned over to the military authorities for punishment, and I ventured to hope the matter was in a fair way to be effectually and satisfactorily settled in a short time. On the 14th of September last I again visited Tularosa and met Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, of the United States Army, Special Indian Commissioner at that agency. The Indians were very much dissatisfied, and parties were continually roaming over the country in total disregard of the consequences and of the system of passes that had been established. They said they did not like the location, and objected to staying there. The principal objections were that a former agent, Lieutenant Draw, had promised them they should remain at the Cañada Alamosa; that their favorite wild fruits do not grow at Tularosa; that the location is unhealthy; that in addition to these objections (real or good, and that the weather is too cold, &c. In addition to these objections (real or good,) the influence of their old friends and the efforts of the agent to prevent visit them, and received visits from them in spite of the prejudice in their minds it, has without doubt contributed largely toward creating a prejudice in their minds against Tularosa. They asked to be taken back to the Cañada Alamosa, and made the usual promises to remain quietly and peaceably upon the reservation, to plant corn, and to abstain from raiding upon the citizens, all of which promises amount to little or nothing.

I sum up the matter about as follows: The removal to Tularosa against the will of many and in spite of the positive refusal of some, has taught these Indians a lesson that will be remembered, as it is the first time they have been forced to obey the orders of the Department. They might be taken back to the Cañada Alamosa, and the improvements of the citizens living in the several towns in that vicinity could be pur-

chased for a moderate sum, that could be saved in time by the reduced price of transportation of supplies to that place, but I doubt very much if the Indians could be kept at the Cañada Alamosa any more effectively than when they lived there, or since they have been at Tularosa; on the contrary, I am thoroughly convinced of the fact that there is not force enough in this military district to compel them to remain quietly upon any reservation.

The great object to be accomplished is to keep them quiet *anywhere*, and to control them by any and all means possible, and hundreds of people living in Southern New Mexico, who have suffered in their persons and property by the raids of these Indians, have abundant reasons to complain of a failure to do this. Between now and next spring the fitness of the Tularosa Valley for an Indian reservation can be properly and thoroughly tested, and should it prove to be unsuitable, and the objections of the Indians are found to be real and reasonable, then a change of location can be voluntarily offered by the Government. If, however, it is ascertained that these objections are fancied or suggested by interested parties, the Indians should be made to remain, and in either case I would suggest and respectfully urge the necessity for decisive and stringent measures to compel them to remain upon their reservation wherever it may be located.

By authority of General Howard, Special Indian Commissioner, the ordinary ration at this agency has been increased by the addition of half a pound of flour to each ration, and coffee and sugar in the proportion issued to troops. This will have a tendency to make the Indians contented, and to enable them to dispense with their favorite wild fruits. The agent reports on the 6th instant that over four hundred Indians are now at the agency, and estimates that six hundred will be there within ten days from that date. There have not been over four hundred at Tularosa at any previous time.

The number of the Indians of this agency has been greatly overestimated heretofore, and although the agent has had instructions for a year past to count them, he has failed to furnish me the exact number, but has estimated them by the number of rations issued, and I doubt if there have been more than one thousand at the Cañada Alamosa at any time.

Contracts are about to be let for a six months' supply of beef, corn, flour, sugar, and coffee. Agent O. F. Piper has been granted a leave of absence, with permission to apply to Washington for an extension, and Mr. John Ayres has been placed in charge of the agency during his absence.

MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY.

This agency is located at Fort Stanton, in the south-eastern part of the Territory. The Indians, according to the report of their agent, number over eighteen hundred, being an increase of about fifteen hundred since the date of my last annual report, and during the past year they have been remarkably quiet and peaceable, in striking contrast to those of the Southern Apache Agency at Tularosa. They have committed but few, if any, depredations upon the citizens, and no complaints have been made to me of any serious disturbances. A constant source of trouble at this agency is the illegal and persistent traffic in whisky with the Indians, which is carried on in defiance of law by persons who have nothing to gain by peace or to lose by war, and with a total disregard of the possible consequences to the respectable and law-abiding portion of the community. Every effort has been made by the agent, aided by the civil authorities, with but partial success; but I trust the late measures instituted will arrest this traffic, the evil effects of which cannot be overestimated.

During last spring about three hundred Apaches, belonging to the Tularosa Agency, were living at and near this agency, attracted by the liberal treatment of the Mescaleros; and on account of their objections to be removed to Tularosa, Agent Curtis was instructed, in the latter part of May, to direct them to go to their agency, and to take steps to compel them to go; but it was thought best to delay any forcible measures for the time, and I believe the majority of them have returned peaceably to their agency. Their presence at Fort Stanton was disagreeable to the Mescaleros, and was the cause of some trouble between the bands.

In August last the Navajoes made several raids upon the stock of the citizens and Mescaleros, and succeeded in stealing about forty head of horses and mules, but, owing to the inadequate force at Fort Stanton, it was found to be impossible to pursue the thieves with any prospect of success. The location of this agency is very much exposed, and I agree with Agent Curtis that there should be a larger force at the post to insure the protection and control of these Indians. Having been authorized to remove the Jicarilla Apaches from Cimarron to this agency, efforts have been made to induce them to remove peaceably, and there is reason to hope it will be finally accomplished.

A suitable reservation for these Indians will be selected this fall or winter in the immediate vicinity of Fort Stanton, where every inducement will be offered them to plant largely next spring, and it is believed that with a continuance of the good influences surrounding them at present there need be no serious apprehension of trouble.

The issue of flour, sugar, and coffee at Tularosa will have a tendency to make these Indians discontented when they learn it, as they certainly will, and I respectfully suggest and request that the same articles, in the same proportions, be issued at this agency. These Indians are and have been behaving better than there was reason to expect, and without promises or hope of reward. They are entitled to as good treatment as any, and are much more deserving than those of the Tularosa Agency. Contracts are about to be let for a year's supply of beef-cattle and two hundred thousand pounds of corn.

UTE AGENCY.

These Indians (the Capote and Weminuche Utes) have been very unsettled during the past summer, principally on account of the efforts made by the agent to recover a quantity of stock taken by them in May last, to enable them, as they said, to visit the Great Spirit, who would be visible at Green River, in Utah, at a certain time. It was thought this stock had been taken by Sobetu's band of Capotes, and upon learning that troops had been ordered to pursue Sobetu's band, and to bring it to Tierra Amarilla, if necessary, I requested the commanding officer of this military district to direct the officer in command of this force to consult with the agent of these Indians regarding the necessity for pursuit at that time, and sent him a copy of a communication, just received from the agent, stating that the Indians were peaceable, and he thought most of the stolen stock would be delivered up to him for the owners. As troops had been ordered to that agency, I directed the agent to make every effort to recover the stock peacefully, and when all other means had failed to call upon the officer in command of the troops for assistance, should he consider it necessary to enforce his demands, but to avoid a collision between the troops and Indians, if possible. A council was called, and the Indians, lasting about an hour, in which one soldier and two horses were wounded, and one Indian and several horses killed. After the fight a Mexican, named "Lucero," was killed by the Indians. At the request of General Howard, special Indian Commissioner, I visited that agency on the 25th of June and held a council with the principal chiefs of the Capotes, at which they expressed their willingness to deliver up the stock as soon as it could be found, but that it might take several months, as most of the stock was with the Weminuches in Utah. They said they would deliver up the stolen stock and thieves, and also to demand and take the murderers of Agent Miller, who were known, and whose description had been sent him by one Major W. R. Price, the stolen stock and thieves, and also to demand and take the murderers of Agent Miller, who was in command of the troops in that section, between whom and the agent there had been a perfect understanding, promptly furnished the force asked for and accompanied it in person, rendering all possible assistance to the agent; but as the Weminuches are in Utah, their efforts have been unsuccessful except to recover about fifteen head of stock delivered up by the Capotes. All the troops have been ordered back to their proper stations, and the trouble with the Utes seems to be settled for the present. The murderers of Agent Miller are with the Weminuches, but they are well known, and I hope to secure them in time. This agency was removed from Abiquila to Tierra Amarilla in June last, the latter place being more remote from the settlements, and easier of access to the Indians, who can visit their agent without coming in contact with the citizens.

In view of the fact that no adequate provision has been made for these Indians by the Department, and that they are dependent solely upon the limited supply of provisions and clothing that can be furnished from the fund for the contingent expenses of the superintendency, I respectfully request that their proportion to carry out the portion of the Minnecho Utes at Cimarron) of the funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1863, made with the seven bands of Colorado Utes, and also their proportion of the annuity-goods furnished under that treaty, be sent to me unutilized for the benefit of these three bands (the Capotes, Weminuches and Mualches,) living in this territory. It is true they do not recognize the treaty, saying an unauthorized person claimed to represent them at its signing; but as they are three of the seven bands with which the treaty was made, and as Congress has made no other provision for them, I respectfully present their claim to three-sevenths of the amount of funds and annuity-goods furnished under the treaty. The behavior of these Utes during the past year will compare favorably with that of any of the wild tribes of this superintendency, and, beyond doubt, the great majority of them are and have been disposed to be peaceable, and they are entitled to consideration.

In my last annual report I recommended that a temporary agency be established at a favorable point on the San Juan River, with a view to make it permanent should the agent be successful in his efforts to induce the Indians to take an interest in farming, and I am more than ever convinced of its practicability and its final success. It would

be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to induce the men to plant; but the establishment of an industrial school in connection with an agency-farm for its support would tend to gradually improve the younger portion of the tribes and would in time be of great benefit.

Returning from my visit to Tierra Amarilla, in July last, I met, by appointment at Abiqua, a large deputation, representing about four hundred Jicarilla Apaches, who have lived near that place for a long time, and who asked to be permitted to remain there. As no complaints or objections were made by the citizens, all of whom spoke in praise of these Indians, I gave them permission to remain, and have placed them under the charge of the agent at Tierra Amarilla.

CIMMARON AGENCY.

This has been discontinued as a regular agency since the resignation and departure of the late agent in May last, and consequently the Indians have been discontented and at times unruly. During last winter authority was granted, at my request, to remove the Mueche Utes to the Ute Agency at Tierra Amarilla, and the Jicarilla Apaches to the Mesalero Apache agency at Fort Stanton. Upon representations made to me, I believed the removal could be accomplished in time, and made the request in view of the facts that the majority of the citizens of Cimmaron, and especially the "English crew," who owned the land, earnestly desired to be rid of the Indians, whose presence was and is a constant source of trouble; and a cause for a general feeling of insecurity among the people of that neighborhood. I am now convinced that Cimmaron is not a suitable place for these Indians, and that they are surrounded by influences that render their proper control almost an impossibility. They are becoming very overbearing, and insist that the "Maxwell grant" belongs to them, and the Mueche Utes refuse to leave it, although it has been sold to the English Company and is being rapidly disposed of to actual settlers.

I have tried several experiments to accomplish the removal, but as yet without success. According to the report of Agent Curtis, of the Mesalero Apache agency, the Jicarilla Apaches have agreed to go to Fort Stanton upon their return from a buffalo hunt, and I am confident that both bands can be moved peaceably. I am loath to resort to forcible measures till all other means have failed. This change will place these two bands under the charge of agents, who can control and care for their wants. The band of Mueche Utes is one of the seven included in the Ute treaty of 1868, and their claim to their proportion of the funds and annuities provided under that treaty is plain with that of the Capote and Weminuche Utes of the Tierra Amarilla agency.

The Indians at Cimmaron have become so unruly of late, in consequence of the absence of any one with authority to look to their interests, that I have placed Mr. R. H. Long temporarily in charge, for the purpose of feeding and otherwise caring for them till they can be moved.

PUEBLO AGENCY.

Since my last annual report but little of special interest has occurred among these Indians. The illegal trading with the Comanche Indians, of Texas, that has been carried on by the young men of several of the Pueblo villages, is virtually stopped, and I do not believe there will be any further trouble on that account.

The question of citizenship, I regret to say, has not yet been satisfactorily settled, and every year renders it more difficult to solve. The courts of this Territory have decided upon several occasions that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, and during last summer two Pueblo Indians were placed on a United States jury at Albuquerque, in this Territory, in accordance with these decisions, but it is doubtful if this action will be sustained till their status is finally and definitely fixed by the Supreme Court of the United States. A decision upon this matter, which I trust will be obtained during this year, will facilitate the settlement of other questions regarding the affairs of these Indians, more or less dependent upon that of citizenship. On the 16th of September last I held a council, at Santa Fe, with the governors, captains, and principal men of most of the villages, at their request, in regard to religion. It appears there was a general feeling of insecurity among them on account of alleged troubles at one of their villages on account of religious differences. The substance of their talk was that they wanted protection in their right to choose their own religion, which protection I guaranteed to furnish, so far as it might be in my power to do so, telling them the Constitution of the United States guaranteed the right to all to worship as they might select, and that no man or set of men would be permitted to dictate or interfere in their religious affairs. Most of the Pueblos, who profess any religion, are Catholics, and the Catholic Church has done an immense amount of good among them in years past, without aid or encouragement from the Government; and when I assumed charge of the superintendency two years ago I found teachers in most of the

principal villages placed there, and paid by the Catholic Church. With these facts in view, I asked the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs to authorize me to turn over the Pueblo school-fund to Bishop J. B. Lamy, of this diocese, whose well-known character was a sufficient guarantee that it would be properly and economically expended for the purposes of education. I was informed that this could not be done under the law, but that the Pueblo agent would be directed to consider the services and claims of the Catholic Church in his appointments of teachers. In the village of Laguna there are quite a number of Protestants, and the trouble alluded to has been between the Protestants and the Indians who still worship Montezuma, and insist that all others shall do the same. Of late the Protestants are taking considerable interest in this matter, and several missionaries have been sent to these Indians by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Every facility, consistent with my other duties, will be afforded to all denominations in their Christian work. Religious competition cannot but be beneficial to the Indians, and I do not consider it my province to interfere with the honest efforts of any church, but simply to protect the Indians in their right to choose any religion that suits them.

Mr. J. O. Cole, the newly-appointed Pueblo agent, reported for duty, and assumed charge of this agency on the 7th of August last.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The foregoing statement, (to which careful attention is invited,) the apparent consequences of the events and measures of the past year, and the general good behavior of most of the tribes, will, I trust, furnish reasons for congratulation upon the evident improvement in the condition of the Indians and their affairs generally throughout the superintendency, and will show that the tribes, with the exception of the Southern Apaches and a few Utes, are more perfectly under the control of the Department than they have been heretofore. This is mainly attributable to a practical application, as far as possible, of the peace policy of the Administration, and to the fact that the Indian business has been to a great extent divested of the sentiment and unreal ideas that have operated too frequently in the past against the successful control of wild Indians.

The Apache question is one that demands immediate attention and action. Experience has proved that all rules fail when applied to these Indians, and that their perfect control depends upon the ample authority and facilities of the person in charge of their affairs to either feed or fight them, and upon his judgment as to the time and necessity for either. These Indians should be forced to remain upon their reservations, and should be fed, clothed, and protected so long as they act in good faith, and in accordance with law or any regulations the Department may think proper to make for their government, and they should be promptly, severely, and "officially" punished for each and every act in disobedience of the laws of the country or the regulations of the Department. Neither feeding nor fighting alone will control them; but both are good in the hands of a discreet and decided person, and a proper use of both—either, when necessary—will insure success beyond a reasonable doubt. This treatment is simple and practicable, and is more certain to accomplish the objects desired than any other, and it should be persevered in till the Southern Apaches are forced to respect the authority of the Government. The great majority of the people on the frontier are loyal, law-abiding citizens, who desire simply that the Indians may be effectually kept upon their reservations by any means, and that the Department will remunerate them as far as possible for past and future losses at the hands of Indians, and the complaints of such men are too just and reasonable to be disregarded. Referring to the law of Congress requiring all claims for alleged depredations by Indians to be presented to the chiefs of the tribes for their acknowledgment, I desire to call attention to its great injustice to claimants. The chiefs seldom, if ever, admit that any of their people have committed depredations; and when a claim has been disapproved by them the claimant is compelled to furnish further evidence, when it is presumed he has already furnished all that exists. The claim then goes to Washington for the action of Congress. But this has been delayed, and many just claims have passed through this office and are dependent upon this final action of Congress. I would respectfully suggest that the superintendent of Indian affairs be authorized in future to investigate and decide upon these claims, subject to the approval of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to such regulations as might be prescribed, and that claims may be disposed of in accordance with this action as soon as practicable after the decision is made. The uncertainty regarding the payment of just claims against the Department is a cause of considerable dissatisfaction and complaint. Communications regarding the necessary appropriations of funds for the superintendency will be made separately.

The co-operation of the several agents attached to this superintendency has been of the greatest assistance in carrying out the policy of the Government, and their accompanying reports will show the business of the agencies more in detail, to which your attention is invited.

In conclusion, I have the honor to express my thanks to the Department for its prompt and favorable notice of statements and requisitions made by this office, and for the approval of my official actions during the past year.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

HON. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 50.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, New Mexico, September 9, 1872.

Sir: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Office and instructions of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

I arrived here and assumed charge of the agency September 7, 1872, relieving Mr. Thomas V. Keams, who had been recently appointed special agent from the general and prosperous condition. The Navajo Indians are probably as thrifty, well-behaved, industrious, and intelligent, and occasion as little trouble to the Government or the white settlers about them, as any tribe of Indians in the country. The only trouble or annoyance of any kind that arises from their presence in the Territory is that arising from occasional theft, and when the size of the tribe is considered, the comparatively small number of depredations that are committed, and, more than all, that in the great majority of cases they are driven to the deed by the stern necessity of hunger, I think it will be found that the Indians of this reservation generally compare favorably, in good faith and allegiance to the Government, with the best-governed community of whites; while the small number of thieves and evil-doers among them have better excuse for their actions than the larger number of our fellow-citizens who fill our jails and penitentiaries in the more civilized sections of the East.

Organization of Navajo cavalry.—During the month of August, Special Agent Keams, by authority of General O. O. Howard, special commissioner of Indian affairs, organized a force of one hundred and thirty Navajo cavalry, for the purpose of preventing depredations, as far as possible, and returning stolen stock to its owners when found upon the reservation. Though this force has been in service but a short time, it has proved conclusively in this brief period to be the best feature ever inaugurated in this direction. The custom of branding stock with the initials, or some other mark of ownership, by the holders of stock in this and the adjoining Territories, renders it an easy task to detect stolen animals brought upon the reservation. The members of the tribe selected for this service embrace nearly all the principal chiefs, who are proud of their position, and very energetic and determined in the discharge of their duties.

The effect produced by the Navajo cavalry in seizing stock from the thieves and returning it to its owners is most salutary, in proving their hearty and determined co-operation with the Government to prevent this wrong, while the moral influence exerted in discouraging a repetition by its almost certain detection will be, if possible, still more benevolent. I most earnestly recommend that the Government afford every facility for the more complete organization, and that the Government afford every compensation of these faithful, hard-working, and efficient men, in the firm belief that such a course will conduce to the best interests of the Government, the Indians, and the settlers of the surrounding country.

Schools.—There have been persevering and persistent efforts made to educate the Indian children of this agency, but thus far with little success. I regard it as an object of the utmost importance to the Government and the Indians to educate the children of the latter, but with our present facilities it is impossible to make much headway. The children are bright, intelligent, and acquire almost anything they undertake in the way of learning very rapidly. The great difficulty to overcome is the irregularity in attendance under the present system, by which they lose all the benefit of what they learn at the outset. This difficulty, I think, however, can be almost entirely surmounted by the establishment of an industrial school in connection with the daily instruction, provision being made for their shelter and subsistence in the mean time. There is little in their present surroundings to attach them to their studies or advancement in this respect. I take this view of the matter from the fact that I believe the coming generation will prove an important and valuable portion of the American people in this Territory, and if they learn no more than to speak, read, and write our language, a great stride will be made in their progress. They are industrious, skillful, and would prove invaluable workmen in any manufacturing enterprise. There is no building on the reservation that is or can be made suitable for this purpose.

Buildings.—I would respectfully and most earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Department the urgent necessity of entirely new buildings for the agency. In relation to all of them, I may say the roofs are falling in, the sides are giving way, the timbers are rotten, the doors and window-sashes are unmanageable, and the general state of the buildings is entirely inadequate to their proper use. I would also suggest that an amount of furniture sufficient for the reasonable comfort of the agent and his family and the employes of the agency be furnished by the Government, as, in this locality, it is absolutely impossible to incur this expense from their private means. It is also considered but just and reasonable that the Government should furnish the agency, from the fact that almost any article of office or household furniture, or appliance of comfort that the agent or employes may provide from his or their private means, is rendered almost valueless by the ruinous cost of transportation; whereas if the Government furnishes the agency, as Government property, it will remain for a number of years. Under the most favorable circumstances the salary paid the agent is, in this Territory, but a meager one for the work performed and responsibility incurred, and I most urgently request that the foregoing requisition be allowed.

In conclusion, I will add that the expense for subsistence of the Indians on this reservation averages but little more than \$12.50 for each Indian per annum, while they conduct themselves as well and occasion as little trouble to the Government as any tribe of the West in the country.

As Special Agent Keams has embodied most of the statistical and other items of special interest and importance in his report, it is deemed unnecessary to add further to this my first report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. HALL,
Agent for the Navajos.

NATHANIEL POPE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

No. 51.

UNITED STATES NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, New Mexico, September 9, 1872.

Sir: In compliance with circular letter from the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to annual reports, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report.

On the 4th of June, 1872, into Indian Agent Miller left me in charge of the affairs of this agency. He, with some of the employes of the agency, proceeded to the Rio San Juan for the purpose of looking out a locality suitable for farming purposes, where there is an abundance of water and the seasons are of sufficient length for the crops to mature. While encamped on this river, early on the morning of the 11th of June, two Ute Indians charged on the camp, firing on his party; they killed him on the spot. On hearing of this I immediately made written reports to the proper authorities of the facts I could obtain relative to the murder, and steps have been taken for the apprehension of the murderers. I remained in charge of the agency until the 5th of August, when Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, special Indian commissioner, appointed me special agent for Navajos, from which date I have been doing duty in that capacity.

On the 6th of August I received instructions from General Howard, special Indian commissioner, and Colonel Nathaniel Pope, superintendent of Indian affairs, to organize a company of Navajo cavalry, to be placed under the charge of War Chief Mammito, for the purpose of taking thieves and all stolen stock brought on the reservation. On the 10th of August I completed this organization, having formed a company of one hundred and thirty strong, including all the principal chiefs of the tribe. This is the best method ever adopted for the purpose of finding and recovering all stolen stock brought on this reservation, and is of a great benefit both to the Indians and the Government. They have already proved themselves willing, active, and energetic, and, having full knowledge of all parts of the reservation, are superior in that respect to a company of United States cavalry. I have now in my possession fifty-three horses, mules, and burros, recovered by them. In connection with this I would state that these Indians were informed that they would receive clothing and pay from the Government, and are making anxious inquiries in that respect; up to the present date I have not been informed what their pay or allowance will be, and therefore cannot satisfy them. I would, therefore, urge the immediate necessity of a definite understanding in this matter, so that they may have no occasion to lose confidence in the Government or their agent. It is my opinion that they should receive every encourage-

ment, and the best allowance the Government can afford them; should this be neglected evil results will surely follow, which will cause great trouble, both to the Government and the Indians. I have already purchased small quantities of sugar and coffee for them, when actually necessary, and trust my action will be approved.

Some of the Indians have planted largely, and there has been an abundance of rats for their crops; they will gather sufficient corn to last them some time, provided frost does not set in as early as usual. A full report of this is given by B. M. Thomas, farmer for Navajoes, which accompanies this.

All the buildings at this agency are in a very dilapidated condition, and, owing to the recent heavy rains, some of the walls and roofs have fallen in. I have repaired them temporarily, but it is my opinion that it would be a great saving to the Government to erect entirely new buildings, instead of being continually making repairs on the old ones. During a rain almost every building at the agency leaks, most of them having roofs of brush and dirt, and they are entirely inadequate to the requirements of the agency. I would here state that both the agency and office are entirely destitute of furniture. An estimate for same accompanies this report.

There has been one school at this agency, conducted by Mrs. C. A. G. Meaul, but owing to the great difficulty in learning our language but little progress has been made. Being the policy of the Government to civilize and christianize these Indians, I would suggest that a farm should be connected with each school, conducted on the industrial and manual-labor plan, and that the children be furnished with food and clothing. These children, having been accustomed to a wild life, dislike too much confinement, and when school-hours are over they should have a play-ground connected with the school in which to enjoy themselves.

It is almost impossible to get a correct count of these Indians, some of them living such a long distance from the agency they will not all leave their herds to come for that purpose. The last count, which I think was a correct one, amounts to 9,114 Indians; 3,300 women; 2,912 men; and 2,902 children, which shows these Indians are increasing.

During the months of April and May about one hundred women and children returned to this reservation from the Mexican settlements, and still there are complaints received at this agency almost every day from relatives of others, who say they are kept by the citizens against their will. This being a great source of annoyance to the agent, and sometimes trouble, I would suggest that a special agent be appointed, whose business it shall be to go with two of the principal chiefs to the settlements and see all of the Navajoes living there, so that they can satisfy themselves, and the tribe at large, that all can leave the settlements and come on the reservation, who feel so disposed; in cases of children under age they should be guided by their parents.

I have heard of but few deaths in this tribe for the last year, and these were generally from old age.

These Indians own about 10,000 horses and mules, and about 125,000 sheep and goats.

I issued the last of the beef on the 20th of August, and corn on the 2d of September. Since that time the Indians have been subsisting on their green corn. If beef were furnished them now, they could live well as long as their green corn lasts.

I would here remark that up to the present time these Indians have not succeeded in raising sufficient grain to subsist themselves. They should therefore be furnished with enough to keep them from hunger, so that they have no excuse to wander off the reservation and depredate citizens for subsistence.

In conclusion, I would state from my own experience of nearly four years with these Indians, they are peaceful, well-disposed, energetic, hard-working, and industrious, and I am convinced, with the proper help of the Government, kindly and judiciously administered, they will soon become a rich and happy community.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS V. KEAMS,
Special Agent for Navajoes.

Colonel NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 52.

OFFICE MESQUILERO APACHE AGENCY,
Fort Stanton, New Mexico, August 31, 1872.

SIR: The period having arrived for my second annual report, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of the condition of affairs at this agency.

It is to me a source of regret that there is so little upon which to base a report. In

my last annual report, as well as repeatedly in monthly reports, I made such suggestions, and recommended such measures, as in my humble judgment seemed necessary and expedient, having a view to the interest of the Government and the success of the agency; but, as they failed to receive the attention they merited, I consider a repetition superfluous.

At the time of my last annual report, there were 325 Indians at this agency. I continued to send out messengers to the Comanche country, and in this way got in from time to time various bands, till, at this writing, they number 1,895. I have the pleasure to say that during the entire year the Indians of this agency have, (considering that very few of them have ever lived on a reservation, and that they came from the "war-path") conducted themselves remarkably well, no depredations having been committed by them; showing that they were sincere in their professed desire for peace, and that their promise to live at peace was made in good faith. With all due respect, I regret to say that the Government has not kept its part of the contract in equally good faith. This remark applies only to clothing and presents, but I have the pleasure to state that the arrangements made by you for feeding them have been highly satisfactory. They have always received full weight, and the corn and beef have been of the best quality. I would remark that it has been a source of great trouble and annoyance to satisfy them on one pound each of corn and beef, and they have been obliged to hunt considerably in order to live; but as the game near here is getting scarce, they will not be satisfactorily in order to live; but as the game near here is getting scarce, they will not be satisfactorily in order to live. I would respectfully urge, as I did in my last annual report, that they be allowed one pound and one-half each, of corn and beef. As to clothing, I would further remark that the Indians are deplorably destitute. They have received just enough to remark that the Government could, if it would, supply their wants, and although I have repeatedly told them I was only a machine, and could only give what I received, still they think that my resources are or should be inexhaustible, and that it is my fault because they are not.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that, despite the most diligent watchfulness, not only on my own part but on the part of others interested in the promotion of peace, the unlawful sale of whisky is still carried on. Some parties who have been under bonds for nearly a year to appear before the United States court, encouraged by the delay of being brought to trial, continue the traffic as before. They will be tried at the fall term, when it is to be hoped they will be punished; but, with a jury composed wholly or in part of Mexicans, there is little hope for justice. I have suggested the appointment of a deputy United States marshal and United States commissioner who will co-operate with me in the suppression of this traffic. I trust that you will use your influence at the coming session of the territorial legislature to have the license law so amended that any parties who shall procure a license for the sale of intoxicating drink, within one hundred miles of an Indian reservation, shall give bonds in the penal sum of not less than twenty thousand dollars, not to sell, trade, or barter the vile stuff with Indians. In my opinion, this would confine the sale to men of responsibility, and take it out of the hands of the worst set of brutes, thieves, and robbers that ever cursed a country.

I must not fail to call your attention to the fact that I have no military protection or support. I have, in several monthly reports, alluded to this matter. During the present month, a portion of the time there was only one commissioned officer at this post, and he the post-surgeon, with a corporal's guard at his command. At the time referred to, a large band (about sixty) of Navajoes came in, and stole some forty head of horses and mules from the citizens and Apaches, within a few miles of the post. They continued their depredations night after night, but there was not a single cavalryman at the post to rout the thieves and protect the citizens. This is one of the most exposed points in the Territory, and there should be not less than two companies of cavalry and one of infantry stationed here.

As you are already aware, the "Jicarilla Apaches," who were to be removed to this agency, declined to come, in consequence of a report put in circulation (by parties interested in keeping them where they are) that the small-pox was raging among the Indians of this agency.

On the 2d of the present month, I sent out Mr. E. H. Wakefield, who is well acquainted with the tribe, accompanied by an Indian of the family of Guletta, to communicate with them, for the purpose of correcting this false report, and inducing them to remove. This party has just returned, and report that they have agreed to come here after they have been on a buffalo-hunt, which will be in two moons.

As there have been neither schools nor reservation established, I have no progress to report as to education or agriculture. In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the success of the humane or "peace policy" of President Grant at this agency, which I have endeavored to carry out to the best of my ability.

The number of Indians gathered in here from the "war-path," their peaceful and contented condition, the broad acres of waving grain, the "cattle on a thousand hills," all bear testimony to the great blessings which this policy secures, and inspire

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the hope that this country, so long made desolate by a savage foe, will ere long become a goodly land, a land "flowing with milk and honey."

With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. CURTIS,

United States Indian Agent for Mesquero Apaches.

Colonel NATHANIEL POPE,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 53.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Tularosa, New Mexico, August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the condition of the Southern Apache Indian agency for the year ending August 31, 1872: The agency was removed from Cañada Alamosa, New Mexico, the latter part of April, to the reservation in the Rio Tularosa Valley, selected and assigned to the Southern Apache Indians, by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, August 20, 1871.

The eastern boundary-line of this reservation is located at a distance of one hundred and ten miles west of the Rio Grande, at Fort Craig. The dimensions of the reservation are as follows, viz:

Commencing at the head-waters of the Rio Tularosa and its tributaries in the mountains, and extending down the same for a distance of thirty miles, embracing an area of ten miles on each side of the stream. The Rio Tularosa is a small stream of clear good water, flowing through a narrow valley of rich soil, well adapted for agricultural purposes. The reservation is well supplied with good timber, consisting of pine, piñon, cedar, and oak. Grass is abundant; game plenty; nature seems to have designed it for the home of the Indian.

On the 28th of September, 1871, Cochise and his band, numbering about two hundred men, women, and children, came into the agency at Cañada Alamosa, and declared his intention to live at peace with the Government. For a short time he appeared contented, but as soon as an effort was made to induce the Indians to quietly and peaceably remove to their new reservation, he became restless, and manifested a disposition to return to his haunts in the mountains. He and his band left about the time with him. The Indians had increased in number from 1,210 during the fall to about 1,600. As soon as they were informed that they would be required to remove to the Tularosa reservation, they commenced leaving in large numbers, till their number was reduced to less than 800 at the time of the removal of the agency in April. The Indians were bitterly opposed to their removal; they claimed that what is known as the Cañada Alamosa reservation was the home of their ancestors, and had been promised them by a former agent as their permanent home. After long and laborious efforts, 450 were induced to remove to the new reservation. By kind treatment and a liberal supply of food and clothing to those here, it is to be hoped that many if not all their former associates at the Cañada Alamosa agency may be induced to come in and live on their reservation. The Indians are very poor; they have a few horses, mules, and asses, and they do not appear to have a desire to accumulate property for the future. There has been no effort made to induce them to farm. The season was too far advanced when they arrived at the agency to attempt raising a crop by their efforts; but a few of the young men have assisted in hoeing a few acres of corn planted by the employes of the agency. With a competent man to direct and encourage them, I think that many may be induced to labor.

No attempt has been made to establish schools or missions among these Indians. There is certainly a great field open for moral and intellectual culture.

I am unable to discover any improvement, either physically or morally, among these Indians during the year—probably the result of their unsettled state. Drunkenness is on the increase, and many of the vices of civilized life. And deaths by violence, the result of drunkenness, have been frequent.

The Southern Apaches are probably the most troublesome and difficult Indians on the continent to control, and it would be folly to attempt it by moral suasion alone; yet I believe by kind, firm, and liberal treatment they can be brought to submit to the authority of the Government and be made quiet and peaceable citizens.

A large number of the Indians are dissatisfied with their new home and want to be sent back to Cañada Alamosa. They long for the fruits they have been in the habit of getting from the Mexican people there. Some special effort should be made to reconcile them in the way of extra rations. I would respectfully recommend that sugar, coffee,

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salt, and flour be added to their rations, at the rate of 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of salt, 4 pounds of coffee, and 4 pounds of flour, once each month. I think that this would reconcile them to their reservation.

I respectfully call your attention to estimate A and B, accompanying this report. All of which I respectfully submit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. F. PIPER,

United States Indian Agent Southern Apaches.

NATHANIEL POPE, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 54.

TIERRA AMARILLA, NEW MEXICO,
August 31, 1872.

SIR: By direction of your circular, I have the honor herewith to forward my annual report. I received Lieutenant J. B. Hanson September 30, 1871, and received to him for all public property belonging to the agency.

CAPOTE UTES.

This band numbers about two hundred and forty men, women, and children. They spent the fall in the vicinity of Tierra Amarilla, and when the weather became cold they moved near Abiquin, and remained there during the winter. They received almost their entire subsistence from the agency. When the weather became warm and pleasant, they applied for additional supplies, which they received, and then moved westward. They spent the summer in the vicinity of Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, and Pagosa Springs, Colorado Territory. The general health of this band has been very good.

WEMINUCHE UTES.

This band numbers about six hundred and thirty, men, women, and children, including Cabaza Blanco's party, a small band of which I have no knowledge except by report, as they have not visited the agency since I took charge. The Weminuche Utes visited the agency occasionally during the fall and winter, for the purpose of obtaining ammunition, clothing, &c. They support themselves to a great extent by the chase, and spend most of the time west of the San Juan River, where they have superior advantages in the way of pastoral lands, also plenty of game, deer, elk, and bear, and the streams contain an abundance of mountain-trout and other kinds of fish. This summer they have gone farther west than usual, and it is thought they are probably west of the Rio Grande, and that they will soon return to their agency.

JICARILLA APACHES.

I am informed that this band numbers about four hundred men, women, and children. They are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. They also raise stock, but as yet are not self-sustaining. They visit this place, also Abiquin, asking for subsistence, which they have received, so far as I could furnish them. I have found them very peaceable and quiet, and I think as soon as they get a fair start that they will be self-sustaining.

During the fall and winter the department of the Capote and Weminuche Utes was very good. They would come to the agency, get what I had for them, and then return to their encampments without molesting any one, except on a few occasions when they stole some stock. There are a few men in both bands that are very fond of liquor, and I have found it thus far an impossibility to get them to inform on the parties from whom they obtain it. On February 21 a party, perhaps about fifty, came to the agency at Abiquin to obtain supplies, and about twenty remained over night, and some of them obtained liquor from the dealers of the village, and became very much intoxicated, and made very hostile demonstrations toward employes and citizens. My interpreter, William E. Army, with assistance of citizens, succeeded in arresting them and confining them until they became sober. The next morning they were very much ashamed and humiliated, but still persistently refused to inform on the parties from whom they obtained the liquor. I, with the assistance of Governor W. F. M. Army, immediately took steps to have the parties whom we supposed to be guilty of furnishing liquor to Indians brought before the grand jury at Santa Fé for indictment and

a people who have never been accustomed to schools heretofore, the lack of comfortable school-rooms, and the necessary furniture for the same, all of which must be supplied before the desired progress in these schools can be attained. Sufficient funds not having been furnished as yet to supply the schools with desks, seats, &c., the teachers are compelled to use logs as seats for their scholars, and large stones for desks. The late Agent Army informs me that he has made an arrangement with the various religious denominations by which they are to recommend teachers; the various missionary boards to pay one-half and the Government the other half of the compensation of these teachers. By this means we hope to be able soon to supply the remaining fifteen pueblos with teachers competent to aid in leading these people far on the road to a common level with the more educated, Christianized, and civilized people of the world. Owing to the short time which I have had charge of this agency, I am unable to make a general report of all the affairs of the agency for the past year; further than the information received from the late Agent Army enables me so to do.

I would therefore only add in conclusion, that it is very important that some action be taken in relation to the lands of the Pueblo Indians occupied by citizens, and to the greatest interest at present with the Pueblos, and to which the late Agent Army has fully called attention in his full report of 1871.

I would also respectfully recommend the appropriation of \$75,000 to be expended for schools during the next five years, as has been recommended in the last report of my predecessor. This appropriation is very necessary in order that the school-rooms may be put in a comfortable condition and supplied with necessary furniture for school purposes, such as desks, slates, &c. With this and the amount estimated for by Agent Army in his letter to the honorable Commissioner, dated April 25, 1871, (see also report of Mr. Army, page 392, in the report of honorable Commissioner of 1871,) for the purchase of farming-implements, seeds, &c., I am fully convinced that these Indians can be civilized, Christianized, and made a blessing to themselves and the nomadic tribes by which they are surrounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Colonel NATHANIEL POPP,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

JNO. ORME COLE,
United States Indian Agent, Pueblo Agency.

No. 56.

LOS PINOS AGENCY,
Cochetampa, Colorado, August 23, 1872.

Sir: In compliance with the instruction of the Department, I respectfully submit the annual report for the Pueblo Indian agency, as my successor, Agent Cole, had not arrived when I left Abiquitu agency, on the 5th of August, to attend to the instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indians, in reference to getting the Utes to the council at this place, which was to be held on the 18th; but owing to the non-arrival of the commissioner, we were detained, and do not now know how long we will be here; and as Agent Cole is not informed of the condition of things in the Pueblo agency, I deem it proper to state that, in compliance with the instructions of the Department, I discharged all the teachers in my agency, some months since, because they were not capable as teachers in the English language, except the following, viz: Walter G. Marmont, at Laguna Indian village; Clemente Ortiz, at San Juan Pueblo; J. B. Rouge-Pueblo, at Laleta; Jesus Ma. Ortiz y Baca, at Tinos Pueblo, and Edward Walsh, at Jimas Pueblo.

The schools at these five villages have progressed well during the past year, considering the adverse circumstances of the Indians and the difficulty attending the commencement of instructions to Indians who have heretofore had no schools.

Upon leave of absence granted to me by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I recommended teachers to the other fourteen villages, under an arrangement by which the Government would pay one-half and the missionary board the other half of the compensation of the teachers, thus obtaining competent teachers, who will aid in civilizing and Christianizing the children of the Indian villages belonging to the Pueblo agency, which has been under my charge during the last year. It is with pleasure and that as soon as the various missionary boards responded to the proposition, that I have to say that the various missionary boards can be found they will be recommended to my successor, and ere long I trust that all these villages will have schools, as contemplated by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his instructions to me.

For full information in regard to this agency I respectfully refer you to my last annual report, dated August 18, 1871, to which I can now add nothing, except to ask again attention to the subjects of "education and government," on pages 301 to 305 of the report of the honorable Commissioner for 1871, and to urge the importance of some action in relation to their lands occupied by citizens, and the question of the citizenship of the Pueblo Indians, which has caused much trouble since my last report.

In conclusion, I again respectfully recommend the appropriation of \$65,000 to be expended for schools during the next five years, as specified in the report for 1871, page 304; this, and the settlement of their land controversies, will, I am satisfied, be all that will be necessary to educate and make self-sustaining the 7,033 souls belonging to the Pueblo agency of New Mexico.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. F. M. ARMY,
United States Indian Agent, &c.

Colonel NATHANIEL POPP,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 57.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Prescott, Arizona Territory, September 1, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year 1872, and would premise by saying that the greater portion of it will be based upon matters of personal knowledge, resulting from personal inspection and observation. Since the date of my last report, marked and important changes have occurred within the jurisdiction of my superintendency; and while desirous of being brief as possible, I am afraid that the extended field of operations will require a somewhat extended explanation in order to cover the ground.

Shortly after my return from San Francisco, where I had been by permission of the Department, to attend to a lawsuit, growing out of the seizure of the property of Richard & Co., at the Pima villages, for illegal trading with the reserve Indians at that point, I received preemptory instructions to remove my office at once to the headquarters of General Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona. The removal was effected as speedily as possible, and the early days of January found me at Fort Whipple, the spot indicated in my instructions.

Finding upon my arrival at Prescott that the rental of such quarters for my office would be excessive, in view of their adequacy, I determined to build, and was assigned by General Crook a proper location upon the military reserve, in close proximity to his personal quarters; covering thereby another portion of my instructions, in effect, to be in constant consultation with him, upon all matters calculated to carry out the new policy of the Government with regard to the Apache Indians. Such quarters, therefore, as in my opinion were deemed necessary, I caused to be erected, and with a few unimportant additions, will be all that is required as headquarters of the Indian department in this Territory.

The policy of the Government as inaugurated was the subject of frequent consultation between General Crook and myself. Our views were in accord, and nothing has occurred from that time until the present to disturb the harmony of either official or personal relations. I deem it not inappropriate to offer my thanks to that courteous officer for the frank expression of his views on all occasions, and for the prompt and kind manner in which he has responded to all my requests.

By virtue of a proclamation issued by General Crook to the Apaches living off reserves, and in open or covert hostility to the Government, they were permitted to make their election as to what they would do, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872, at which time, if they failed to come upon the reserves, and accept the generous hospitality of the Government, they became liable to suffer such punishment as might be deemed adequate in the discretion of the general.

The conclusion must be accepted that the conditions were understood by them, for some came in, and the action of those remaining out indicated their disregard and defiance. Robbery and murder continued everywhere, and the Indians then in and about McDowell, receiving rations, retired in a night, taking with them animals from the picket line. It is safe to assert that about this time a general spirit of disaffection existed at every point where the Indians had gathered together and were receiving rations. Camp Huapal perhaps may be the only exception, for those Indians had preserved a permanency of appearance at all times, and were willing to assist the general as scouts in any campaign that he might contemplate. It became evident that nothing short of a vigorous campaign against and the infliction of proper punishment upon

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these perverse people would consummate the wishes of the Government. In consequence preparations were inaugurated by the general tending to this result, and had it not been for the changes then being made among the troops in the Territory, some going out and others coming in, it is reasonable to suppose that a blow would have been struck in the contemplated direction before the general received orders to suspend hostilities.

In conformity to an intention on my part of making a round visit of the Territory, and personally acquaint myself with the condition of the Indians on the different reserves, and thus comply with another portion of my instructions from the Department, preparations were accordingly made, and I started for Tucson via the Colorado River.

While en route the information was received that General O. O. Howard had been appointed by the President as special commissioner, vested with extraordinary powers to visit the Territory, and once more endeavor to bring about an acquiescence of the Indians in what the Government proposed to do for them, before proceeding to the extreme measures as heretofore explained as appearing necessary.

On arrival at Arizona City I received a telegram from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, directing me to report explicitly the condition of Indian affairs in my superintendency and keep the Indian Office constantly advised. I quote in full my reply thereto as transmitted by telegraph:

"EN ROUTE, ARIZONA CITY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,

"March 12, 1872.

"Sir: I am in receipt of telegram from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, of 23d February, directing me to report explicitly by telegraph the condition of affairs, keeping the Indian Office constantly advised.

"But few of the tribes recently placed on reservations manifest a disposition to positively accept the conditions offered by the generosity of the Government. No opportunity has been lost to acquaint them with the intentions of the Government, and I am fully convinced that they comprehend the order of General Crook's removal to their reserves after the 15th ultimo. Tragedy at Verde and Camp McDowell have all denied that they have hoarded their flour ration for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign. Raids have been made on the settlers in the valleys round Prescott, and a large number of stock stolen, and unless protection is afforded, the settlers will become impoverished and decimated. A few days since I passed through Prescott for the Colorado, and feel satisfied from personal observation that the above recital is true as concerns that section of the country. Reports reach me of a similar condition of affairs in the southern section of the country, and there is so much earnestness in the whole proceeding that I am justified in saying that their hostility is full of life and vigor.

"The Apache Mojaves, who came to the Colorado reserve, were fed, and left on the 14th ultimo for the mountains, with the exception of about fifty.

"The Dato Creek Indians pretty generally remain about the post, but their young men are abroad; most of them will probably remain and be fed, as their number is small.

"The murder of the station-keepers within six miles of the post is attributed to Mexicans; certain circumstances favor this view, but the matter is one of grave doubt.

"The Huachuapals at Beale Springs appear to be friendly, and some of them will probably join General Crook as scouts against the Youtos.

"I am without information from Camps Grant and Apache, but hear that the Indians will remain upon their reserves.

"The Mojaves, Pimas, and Papagoes are progressing as favorably as could be expected, and I do not anticipate any trouble from them.

"I am on a tour of inspection, and will report from time to time of my progress.

"Please communicate by telegraph and indigo absence. Time consumed by written important communications at present is very amusing and perplexing. I should be glad to be placed at once in communication with General Howard, if the report be true of his coming as special agent.

"General Crook has taken the field, and, from indications, will pursue the Indians vigorously.

"Please send telegraphic dispatches to Prescott, as delay of one week ensued in receipt of the present telegram, from misdirection, being addressed Arizona City, and found it on my arrival here.

"H. BENDALL,
"Superintendent.

"Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
"Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C."

They present two facts: 1. An earnest desire on the part of the Government for a truthful disclosure of the real condition of things. 2. An endeavor on my part to meet the question with frankness and without prejudice. With the simple remark that events subsequently transpiring confirm in a great manner the correctness of my judgment at that time, I leave the matter as it now stands.

Proceeding on my way, I arrived at the Colorado River reserve. The agent, Dr. J. A. Tomner, has, by unremitting attention to the wants of the Indians under his charge, succeeded in bringing about a better condition of affairs than ever before existed. The agency building has been repaired, additions made, and the whole property presents a view of compactness and cleanliness. I feel much indebted to him for his cordial co-operation on all occasions, and cannot compliment him too highly on his success.

Owing to the abundance of water in the Colorado this season, the Indians have been enabled to place about eight hundred acres under cultivation, and with prospects of a very fair crop. The water in the ditch flowed nearly to the agency building, and when it shall have been properly completed annual cultivation and crops may be assured. Under the appropriation for canal purposes upon this reserve I shall commence as soon as the crops are harvested to secure the head-water, and under the careful personal supervision of Agent Tomner, I entertain no doubt as to the accomplishment of so much as will render planting next season a surety whether the river rises or not. The Department will be informed so soon as the work is commenced, and progress reported from time to time as may appear proper.

The recommendation of General Howard, that the agent of the Colorado reserve should have charge of all the Indians on the river, between certain limits, was a most judicious one, and will be the ground-work of removing all the misconceived ideas of the citizens upon this subject. Happily for the occasion, the action of the Department was immediate, and the agent is now exercising his functions, and under my instructions will make such distribution to them as may be necessary during the period of awaiting ripening crops.

As soon as possible some action will be had with that portion of the Mojaves living near Fort Mojave, in bringing them to the reserve.

From this point I proceeded to Fort Yuma by steamer, and after a short delay kept on to the Pima reserve. Here matters were not altogether satisfactory. The elements seemed to have conspired to withhold the flow of water, and this circumstance, coupled with the drain upon the supply made by the settlers above the reserve, compelled the Indians to hunt new localities for the purpose of securing a crop. This condition at present is an anomalous one, showing the settlers to have encroached upon the water supply of the reserve, and the Indians to have encroached upon the settlements at that point. In my report of last year I recommended that the reserve be extended so as to secure a water-head for the exclusive benefit of the Indians, and placed under such intelligent management, as regards the construction of ditches, as would cause flow and supply to the extreme western limit of the reserve. I now reiterate the proposition, adding thereto the expression of my firm conviction that the water question is paramount to every other condition affecting the progress and well-being of the tribes belonging to the reserve. It is vital from every point of view, and the expectancy that schools may be established, the youth taught, the tribes remaining in the position of self-maintenance, susceptible of control by the agents and teachers, in the absence of one of God's greatest gifts to man, is simply preposterous and antagonistic to every particle of common sense. If action by the Government is delayed for any considerable period beyond the present, it will be a violation of solemn assurances on their part, and result in the scattering of four thousand Indians as an incubus about the neck of the body-politic of the country, perfect their demoralization, let chaos loose in the center of the Territory, and create bills of cost and trouble for the Government that will readily roll up to startling figures. Under instructions, it will be my endeavor to ascertain how far an inclination exists on the part of these tribes to accept a change and remove to the Indian Territory. I simply allude to it in this connection, and reserve the discussion of its merits until it shall appear in a tangible shape.

To Agent Stout and the Rev. Dr. Cook I tender my thanks for their cordial co-operation on all occasions, and much regret that the zealous and self-sacrificing gentlemen should have met a meager reward for their constant attention and unremitting perseverance in their line of duty.

Mr. Stout had completed an irrigating ditch, was in process, and had nearly completed, in addition to the agency building, when a tremendous rain-storm occurred, deluging the whole country, and sweeping the ditch and partially constructed building to destruction. These storms, when they occur, are of short duration, and extremely violent in their character. As already stated, I consider the permanent supply of water the important matter for the consideration of the Government, and offer but one recommendation, viz, that it be determined at once.

From the Pimas I proceeded to Tucson, and there met Dr. R. A. Wilbur, the agent of the Papagoes. I was not disappointed in the opinion formed of these interesting

people, as expressed in my last report, and particularly gratified to find a pleasant condition of confidential relations existing between them and their agent. They nearly all speak Spanish, and as Dr. Wilbur is a proficient, all intercourse is conducted in that tongue. The advantage derived by the agent from this cause is exceedingly important; as it enables him personally to arrive at an explanation of their interior sentiments, he acquires the level of their ideas, and can act understandingly and with confidence, while the same process being conducted through the medium of such interpretation as can be procured in this country is liable to such misconstruction as actually to eliminate an antagonism, when the real intent of the parties is distinctly the reverse. Of course my remarks are intended to run over general grounds, and offer just here the opportunity to press my recommendation of last year—that a corps of interpreters be created to perfect themselves in the language of each tribe, and that it be done by a liberal appropriation for this purpose, with the further guarantee that the parties so perfecting themselves shall be permanently located for a fixed period, and treated with liberality as regards their emoluments.

I would recommend for the Papagoes almost everything in reason that they might desire, and as their wishes naturally would lie in the direction of improved live-stock, farming-inplements, blacksmith and carpenter tools, improved variety of seeds, and, in fine, everything of a character carrying with it some practical utility, it would seem proper to concentrate them at some point where the products of their application and industry could be enjoyed. The remnant of the *tribe* gathered around Tucson and the mission of San Xavier del Bao are occupying the ground of their forefathers. The tribe is still powerful, though much scattered, and has been for unknown time the barrier between the fierce barbarians of the north and Mexican civilization. They cling like ivy about the ruins of those magnificent monuments of feudal Christianity, whose existence marks a period far in the past; and the admonitions of their teachers at that time, to be steadfast in the faith and keep the taper eternally burning upon the altar, has been fulfilled with a constancy that marks a peculiar virtue in their character. I recommend their establishment upon a reserve, accompanied by such assistance from the Government as will give them a fair start, and have no doubt whatever but in a very short time their progress would be of such a character as to place them forever beyond any further necessity; they never have been a burden to the Government, and at the present time are in a condition eminently practical to be molded into almost any desirable shape. Dr. Wilbur, their agent, from his earnestness in their behalf and personal kindness to them, has acquired their deep regard. I am much indebted to this gentleman for information furnished, and a courteous co-operation in all matters bearing upon the subject of Indians in his section of the country. He will accept my thanks, and I shall endorse his views and wishes to the Department, as far as consistent with my instructions.

From Tucson I proceeded to Camp Grant, and from this point reported the existing condition of affairs by telegram, to which I respectfully crave reference without further remark.

From Camp Grant I proceeded to Camp McDowell, and there met General Crook; at this point I learned of the arrival of General Howard in the Territory, and his desire that I should remain until his appearance. This I did, and at his request accompanied him through the Territory, and from thence to Washington.

The report of General Howard is so complete, and being with him continuously until our arrival in Washington, it would be superfluous to go over the same ground in this report. His narrative is correct and his recommendations based upon a careful examination of the premises and sound judgment in their determination. In the main, I most cordially assent to his views. My grounds of dissent lie not in the management proper of the Indians, but in the diversified character of that management. I am of the opinion that one or two reserves at the most is all that is required for the use of those who accept the propositions of the Government, stay at home and remain at peace. By concentrating them at a given point, their condition may be systematized into harmonious working order. They would come directly under the eye of their agent, and any absence would be for an evil purpose, as all pretext for visiting friends or relatives on remote reserves would be done away with. If they are to be taught in schools and such other knowledge as may render them self-sustaining, it is not to be done by yielding to their love for the chase and wild roving habits. The initiative has to be taken at some time and somewhere, and the sooner it is done the better. Scattered all over the Territory upon nominal reserves, and subject to such local influences as may be produced by frequent contact with soldiers and citizens, the chances for their improvement are lessened by the distance they are apart, unless the perpetuation of their tribal organization is considered of paramount importance to their general welfare.

The Apaches speak one language, and the act of concentration, as recommended, would be the first step in the disruption of their tribal condition. It would be the Government showing its practical head, and as such they could soon be taught to recognize it. They would acquire but one set of ideas as governing their internal con-

dition, more readily comprehend them, and sooner arrive at a solution of the entire question affecting their future as wards of the Government. At present they are liable to all the confusion that may be produced through the distinctive administration of the civil and military authorities.

When consistent co-operation exists between these two branches of the service, the matter may progress in the interest of the Indian, but when a misapprehension arises on the part of either, as to their concurrent jurisdiction, it is clear that a prejudice is created that operates against it, and particularly so if the Indian himself sees or knows of it. I would therefore recommend that the positions now occupied by the military agents for reserve Indians be at once changed and their places filled by citizen appointments. An additional reason for reducing the reserves to one or two (and they may be laid close together) is, that the citizens may have an opportunity of enjoying the peaceful tenor of their way, without having to cross a reserve on many occasions, as the prosecution of their business; unhappily for them, on too many occasions, as the history of robbery and murder in this Territory will disclose, these crimes have been committed by reserve Indians, fresh from their rattons and back in time for the next issue. To deny this would be to deny truth itself. They have much to be blamed; but plain, and if at times they may have become almost desperate, they cannot be blamed; but I do most emphatically deny that the people of this Territory are inhuman in their feelings as regards their savage brethren, or actuated by inhuman instincts. There are bad men in all communities, and I would no more hold a whole community responsible for the acts of a few bad men than I would assume that the whole Apache family should be held responsible for the acts of perhaps less than one-fourth of their entire number. The citizens say that if any of their number commit robbery, murder, or other crimes, they are apprehended and punished as the law may direct; but if the Indian does the same thing, that he still continues to be the recipient of Government bounty and protection against their natural protest as tax-payers, who help to create the means for both. This kind of argument is unanswerable and but shows how important it is that the Government should equalize the conditions between the races as speedily as possible. Even-handed justice to both demands it.

From what has already been accomplished, and what is in progress, my hopes are lively in favor of the Indians upon the reserves. If permitted, I will proceed to the Tonto Basin, and endeavor to produce conviction among those tribes that the Government will be their friend if they so desire it, and bring them in if possible. Ample means has been gathered for the subsistence of all these Indians for several months, and, unless collusion exists between those off and on the reserves, whereby the former, and through in hostility, procure food, there should be no lack; and if the perverse and refractory are followed at once and punished, the danger of scarcity will be lessened. There are a certain number of raiders from each locality in the Territory, and from their very paucity of numbers are capable of producing great harm in small bodies. They do defy, and carry on the war, and since the period of my departure from the Territory in company with General Howard, their attacks have been frequent, marauding, and marked with more than usual daring. It is to be hoped that the deputations visiting Washington, who are now again at home among their people, may so describe their visit, what they saw and heard, and so expatiate upon the character of the presents given to them, and the honors, as to create a lasting impression of power and ability existing to utterly annihilate them if so determined.

Of the new agents recently appointed for the Territory, I can say but little as yet, as our intercourse has been limited. I took the responsibility of changing Agent Williams from the Verde to the Dato Crook, as the Indians at the former place had all left. I am informed that all the agents alluded to are progressing well in their duties.

I consider the present the opportune moment for the introduction of missionaries among these wild children of the mountains. Commoning with them at the point where their first instruction begins, would, I think, be advantageous to both parties. They would become familiarized with each other, and the examples of these self-sacrificing and devout people would doubtless create an impression highly favorable among the Indians for the reception of such religious teaching as might be afforded them. I hope, therefore, that the religious societies having this branch of the matter in hand may see the necessity of beginning their work. It opens up a new field in missionary labor, and will bring the most cruel savage on our continent to the threshold of and face to face with the highest element in our condition of civilization.

In the beginning of my report I alluded to the case of Richard & Co., seized for the illegal trading at the Pima reserve. The Department is in full possession of all the facts and circumstances surrounding it; and when the case went to trial in the Territory in one of their own courts, the presiding judge delivered a very voluminous opinion adversely to the United States. The case was appealed, and now lies in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is to be hoped that the decision may be speedily obtained, for the parties in interest are all willing to do what is right. It is very important to determine this question at once, in view of coming events, for these partially comprehended conflicts arising between the Government and its people, in the

face of the Indian, are not calculated to impress them with that respect for power which properly should exist and grow among them.

I would respectfully crave the indulgence of the Department as regards the transmittal of correspondence and other official matter. The moving about from point to point in this Territory is not only tedious in the extreme, but attended with momentary danger. The mails are frequently delayed, and sometimes get shifted around in a most inconceivable manner. This circumstance, of course, produces a great loss of time not only in but out of the Territory. It will be my endeavor to perform all things promptly. I feel a great interest in this great scheme of peaceful conquest, and though discouraged at times by the acts of some of these incorrigible creatures with whom we are dealing, nevertheless, upon carefully examining the question in all its different shapes, still feel buoyant, in the hope that perseverance and kindness will meet its reward.

There are many minor matters that might be brought into this report, but whatever may have been overlooked here will be treated as a specialty at the proper time and place.

In conclusion, I beg to return my most sincere thanks to Special Commissioner Howard for his unvarying kindness and assistance during his stay in the Territory, and for his frank and full explanation at the Department in Washington of our requirements here, and the manner best suited to perfect them.

To the heads of the Department I feel particularly grateful for their kindness during my stay in Washington; the courtesy with which they met all my views, and the prompt response accorded to all the requests made in the interests of the people under my charge. I sincerely trust that my future actions may meet the same cordial reception, and confirm, in the opinion of the Department, that my endeavors are persistent and earnest in carrying out the intent of their instructions.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the several agents in my superintendency; also report of the Rev. Mr. Cook.

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

H. BENDELL,
Superintendent.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 53.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Gila River Reservation, Arizona Territory, August 31, 1872.

Sir: In compliance with a circular letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Pima and Maricopa Indians of Arizona.

In looking over the year which has elapsed since my last report, I cannot, taking these people as a whole, remark any material change for the better, and though we have tried to perform the duties enjoined upon us by the Government, and the Christian association which we represent, the progress has not been as rapid nor the improvement so general as we had wished. Many circumstances have combined to prevent the advancement of these Indians into a higher moral and physical standard, prominent among which is the absence of proper means for educating them, the limited facilities to enable them to remain self-sustaining, and the evil influences with which they are compelled to associate.

These two tribes are poorer to-day than ever. The settlements above this reservation, on the Gila River, are rapidly increasing in population, and a greater supply of water is needed to meet their wants, and, as a natural consequence, the more water used by the settlers the less there is for the Indians.

For several years past there has been no rain of any consequence in this section of the country at the right time of the year, to be of any service to these Indians, so far as their crops are concerned. On account of this and the previous reason, the volume of water in the river has been gradually decreasing until the Indians have become actual sufferers for want of the to them precious element.

Not having sufficient water on their reserve for their purposes, many of these Indians have left it and moved over into Salt River Valley, where they now reside, and are making a living by tilling the soil.

The white settlers living there object to this on account of the horses and cattle of the Indians, which are constantly breaking into the settlers' fields and destroying their grain. Much trouble has resulted from this, and many of the Indians' horses and cattle have been sold by the settlers for damages, which action is not at all satisfactory

to the former, who claim that, in many instances, the white men have taken and sold their stock when it had not been doing any damage at all. Of the truth of this I am not certain, but I am of the opinion that the settlers so far have been generally right in their acts relative to this question. It is not the intention of the Indians to allow their stock to thus destroy the settlers' property, but while their owners are at work the animals roam about at will. I have, in compliance with your instructions, tried to induce the Indians to return to their reservation, but they tell me that if they come back they will starve, for they cannot raise anything to eat. This, I fear, is too true, and it is to be regretted that those people, who are ready and willing to work for a living, should be forced to leave their reservation to prevent starvation.

About one thousand of the Indians are living on the river about the eastern boundary of this reserve. If they are brought back within the lines, they also must starve, or be fed, or steal.

There are now about twelve hundred of these Indians living outside the lines of this reserve, most of whom are engaged in farming, and many more must soon leave if measures are not taken to secure them plenty of water. The remainder, about thirty-two hundred, are still farming, but on account of the lack of water, those living on the lower part of the reserve have raised comparatively little grain and no vegetables.

A few months ago one of these Indians, a good, sober, hard-working man, who was not able to get enough water for his purposes on the reserve, left it and went to the Salt River settlements for the purpose of earning a living for himself and family. He had been there but a few days when he was murdered in cold blood, without any provocation whatever, he being asleep in his own hut at the time of his death. The murderer was arrested, but has since escaped. Two weeks later another Indian was killed above the village of Blackwater, five or six miles east of the reserve. These are the first instances where any of these Indians have lost their lives at the hands of civilized persons, but there is no telling where it may end. The Indians are much excited in consequence of these unprovoked murders, and they may at any time be provoked to take a revenge that will involve the lives and property of innocent people in the vicinities above named.

From time immemorial these tribes have been self-supporting, costing the Government little aside from the pay of the agent and a few employes. It is their pride that they can take care of themselves, and as it is the intention of the Government to make all of its Indians independent, they should be afforded every reasonable facility to that end. If these facilities, such as good land, plenty of water, &c., cannot be furnished them here, they should at once be removed to some locality offering all these advantages, and where their laudable desire to remain self-sustaining can be fully encouraged. The Indian Territory offers the best field for realizing these ends; and I would recommend that measures be taken for their removal there at the earliest possible opportunity.

If, in the foregoing review, there is not enough to account for the present poverty of these people, there are two other giant evils with which we have to wage an unceasing warfare, and either is in itself sufficient to work the destruction of any community wherein it exists. It is with pain that I note the daily increase of the liquor traffic among these Indians. Living so far away from us, you can have but little idea of the proportions it has assumed within the last twelve months.

During our administration here many efforts have been put forth to suppress this rapidly growing evil, but so far we have met with but little success. You will be surprised to learn that there has been as many as two hundred of our Indians at one time drunk in and about the little town of Adamsville, some ten miles above this reservation. Strong drink is not sold them openly, nor by the reputable portion of the citizens of that vicinity, but by a set of unprincipled men, who reap a rich pecuniary reward through the degradation of the savage. These cowardly wretches vend the poisonous liquor under the shadow of night, and thus far, with one or two exceptions, have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the few well-meaning people who are interested enough to make an effort toward its suppression.

Again, the boundary-line between the United States and Sonora, Mexico, lies but a few miles south of this reserve. In that country it does not appear to be any violation of law or principle to sell any kind of ardent spirits to Indians. Neither would it interfere with the well-being of these tribes if the traffic were confined to that Territory, but many of the Mexicans are in the habit of bringing carts loaded with whisky within a few miles of this reserve, where, under the cover of darkness, they will retail it to our Indians, and then make a rapid retreat beyond the line before any measures can be taken for their arrest.

You will at once see how utterly impossible it is for your agent unassisted to accomplish much in the way of preventing this traffic, and, having no facilities for suppressing it, the business thrives and increases, and through it the Indians are becoming more and more addicted to strong drink. One or two of these Mexicans have been arrested, but were by the territorial authorities allowed to depart in peace after they had paid the paltry fine of twenty-five dollars.

It may be suggested that the Indians themselves are wrong in this matter, and that if there were no buyers there would be no sellers. This is a fact which is to be much regretted, but that circumstances combine to render this state of affairs almost a necessary consequence, is still more deplorable. Not having the facilities for remaining self-supporting at home, it is but natural that in the absence of something to keep them occupied they should early acquire the habit of roaming abroad. As I have said, many of the Indians leave their reservation solely for the purpose of earning an honest living. These are chiefly old men with families, and generally settle in some locality where there is plenty of water for irrigating purposes. This is not the case with all of them, however. There are others, generally the young men, who leave the reserve and earn a precarious living by working and begging around the white settlements. They have but little to do, and spend most of their time in idleness, from which arises in part the cause which now threatens their ruin. Thus situated, they soon fall an easy prey to the liquor-seller, and almost everything that they can earn, beg, or steal, is bartered for drink. That the Indians are much to blame for this condition of affairs I admit; but that the circumstances just enumerated tend to produce such effects no one can dispute. Before leaving this subject I would recommend that an ample reward for each successful conviction before a United States court of these liquor-vendors be paid to the informer, and that the military authorities be instructed to use all practicable vigilance in arresting all parties engaged in the illicit trade of liquor in the vicinity of this reservation; and, if this fails, that these Indians be removed to some point beyond the reach of such men and influences, which are rapidly ruining them, body and soul.

The second evil to which I alluded, and one which bids fair to rival in its effects the one just reviewed, is that of prostitution. According to the best authority at my command, twelve years ago such a thing was entirely unknown among these tribes. As previous to that time they had had but little acquaintance with the white man, the origin of this evil may easily be inferred. One of the main roads through the Territory, connecting Tucson with Arizona City, passes through the whole length of this reservation, which is about twenty-five miles long. This road is traveled daily by all classes of people, many of whom have no higher ambition, nor any more principle, than to consort with a squaw. Reduced by want to a poverty not known until within the last few years, and lured by glittering baubles and gaudy trinkets, some of the women have fallen victims to these shameless vagabonds, and the result is that various disorders prevail to a great extent in this once virtuous community. I do not wish it understood that prostitution is general among these Indians any more than is the evil of intemperance universal; but in both cases the seeds are being sown which can yield nothing but misery and woe, and which, if not promptly suppressed, will ere long prove the ruin of the entire nation. If not a more formidable enemy than intemperance, it is much more difficult to combat, which can only be done through education and christianization, and the removal of the Indians beyond the reach of these contaminating influences. If some measures are not promptly taken to counteract the influence and tendencies herein enumerated, in a few years there will remain scarcely a vestige of these once powerful, peaceful, temperate, and virtuous tribes.

Another cause seriously operating against the welfare of this people is the proximity of the far-famed Apache Indians to this reserve. As far back as the oldest inhabitants can remember they have waged an unceasing war against the Pimas. The origin of the enmity existing between them is unknown. Some of the Apaches who are now located on reservations near at large over the Territory, and are in the habit of visiting the vicinity of this reservation and stealing stock from the Pimas. The latter then organize into bands of from thirty to one hundred strong to pursue the robbers, and they seldom return without killing some of them. In these raids, men, women, and children are killed alike, though sometimes the latter are brought in by the Pimas, and either adopted into their own families or sold to whomsoever will buy them.

A few months ago General O. O. Howard, the worthy special Indian commissioner for the Interior Department, visited this Territory for the purpose of trying to adjust the Indian troubles which have prevailed here for so many years. In view of the above facts, General Howard called a council of Apaches, Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagoes, to meet at Camp Grant on the 21st of May last, for the purpose of effecting a lasting peace among these tribes. The council was well attended by the chiefs and head-men of the nations above mentioned, and all parties expressed an ardent desire for peace, and pledged themselves accordingly. The particulars of this meeting have already been furnished the Department, so it is not necessary to introduce them here. Suffice it to say that the representatives of this reservation conducted themselves in such a manner as to win the approbation and respect of all present. When the council adjourned, a good feeling prevailed, and I believe the Pimas returned to their reservation with the intention of keeping the peace. A short time ago, however, these Indians lost some more of their stock, and of course the theft was attributed to the Apaches. The Pimas immediately started in pursuit, from which they returned in three days, having killed six Apache women and four men. I tried to prevent this raid, but

the Indians, in the full belief that they had been robbed by the Apaches, were not to be restrained. From all I can learn in this matter, I fear there are some civilized persons living in this Territory who are opposed to the Pimas making a peace with the Apaches. Why this is, I am unable to say, but it is certain that many of the Pimas think so. They tell me that "a good peace with the Apaches would be a good thing, but if they were so far apart that they could never see each other it would be a better thing." I fully agree with them in this opinion.

The question of illicit trading in the vicinity of this reservation, mentioned in my last report, has not yet been settled. Both the United States courts of this Territory have decided in favor of the traders, but I learned a short time ago that the case had been ordered to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the mean time the trading is quietly going on as before.

In regard to our wants here I would say that many things are needed to put the agency in thorough working order, and as you kindly promised me every assistance in your power to make our efforts successful, I hope at an early day to receive the articles estimated for last April.

Since your last visit here, I have, by your authority, undertaken the erection of the additional rooms needed at this agency. The material for roofing these rooms was furnished from the cotton-wood and willow trees growing on the river just above the reservation. This timber is strong, quite durable, and much cheaper than sawed lumber. The new building would have been completed some time since, and the original one thoroughly repaired, had it not been for the two fearful rain-storms already reported to you, which did great damage to the walls of the building and corral, and destroyed about eighteen thousand adobes, as well as ruining the acquia which was about completed when you were here. The damage is not yet fully repaired, but we hope to get through in a few days. These were the first rains of any consequence which have fallen here for four years, and it is to be regretted that they came too late in the season to be of much service to the Indians, as regards their crops. The river, which runs so rapidly as to render it probable that our corral wall would be washed withly away, has now fallen to its normal state, and would scarcely afford the Indians sufficient water for their fields, should they need it.

Another mechanic is needed in order to make the laboring force at this agency complete, viz, a wheelwright. In my last report I recommended the immediate employment of such an one, but as yet have received no authority from the Department, or yourself, to that purpose. I would urge the engagement of a good wheelwright at once. If you will authorize it, much money will be saved to these Indians.

The physician here is doing great good among the Indians, and is at times kept quite busy. Our supply of medicines needs replenishing badly, and the invoice of my last estimate will prove very acceptable.

The permanent necessity with us is the proper facilities for the education of these Indians. They have lately been received as the wards of our common country, and as it is the bounden duty of the parent to fit his child, by education, for the battle of life, so it becomes the Government, as the great guardian of the red man, to throw around him the protecting influences of education. Our country is on the eve of an era which will afford no inducements for ignorance. This is realized to such an extent that already compulsory education is fast becoming a household word, and even in communities where learning is general, new measures are being taken to make it more complete. If we expect these Indians to come out from their present deplorable condition, we must point them to something better. Whatever may be the fate of these people, the position they may assume in the affairs of men, the part they may sustain in the great drama of existence, whether they are to be perpetuated into the golden age, on whose threshold they now stand, or doomed to follow many of their sister tribes down into total extinction, no one thing will be held so amenable to their future as the measures now taken in their behalf. Realizing this, we should at once put them in possession of every possible means for their advancement into that higher and better life, of which they now know so little, and which in the past has to them been as a sealed book. To accomplish this effectively will require much time, patience, and means, but we feel that efforts thus spent will not be thrown away.

We are happy to learn that the Department has kindly set aside \$5,000 to be used wholly for school purposes. That sum will enable us to make a good commencement, and lay the foundation of an education which we hope will soon fuse itself throughout the entire tribe. It is sufficient to substantially erect and plainly furnish two school-houses at different points on this reservation; where they are most needed. We hope these will be soon followed by others, and so continued until every one of the sixteen hundred children on this reservation can attend school.

Our worthy principal teacher, the Rev. C. H. Cook, has just returned from a short visit to the States, renewed in health and strength, and will re-open our school in the coming month.

The children here are willing to learn, in proof of which I cite you to the following facts:

Previous to one year ago last February, no educational efforts had ever been made in their behalf, and not one of them knew a word of English. About that time Mr. Cook came among them, and, being engaged as teacher, he entered at once upon the duties of the position, which he has faithfully performed down to the present time.

There is no room at this agency adapted to school purposes. We have been holding school, however, in a small room, 14 by 16 feet. It is poorly ventilated, and has a dirt floor, which is both uncomfortable and unhealthy, on account of having continually to be sprinkled, so as to keep down the dust, and until very lately the room contained few benches and no desks. Yet into this small, unwholesome place have been gathered as many as fifty children at one time, most of them coming several miles to attend, and having little or nothing to wear to protect them from the cold in winter or the heat of summer. Their parents are perfectly willing that the children should learn, but not one of them will compel their attendance at school. If this was the case in the States, where educational privileges are so numerous, it is my opinion that a great proportion of the population would grow up to be men and women without being able to read or write. With these children, who have but little idea of the real value of education, there must be some incentive to learn. Where there is no compulsion there must be some inducement. Not being able to effect the former, we have tried the latter, and thus far have met with very good success. Feeling that they should be encouraged through material inducements until such a time when they can learn to value education for itself alone, we have issued a daily ration to all the children who attend the school. These rations have been furnished at private expense, the first term by our principal teacher, and subsequently by your agent. This insures to a great extent the regular attendance of the children, and a proper devotion to their lessons during the hours of study, and there can be no doubt of its success if continued. During the eleven school months since then, many children have been gathered into the school, and the progress made by them will compare favorably with perhaps any others of corresponding advantages.

Some months ago I made a statement of the above facts through your office to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and applied for authority to build them school-houses, and to purchase at Government expense a daily ration and a limited supply of clothing to be issued to such children as regularly attend our schools. A subsequent communication from you informs me of your approval of the same, and I am in hopes of being apprised of the action of the Department at an early date, in order, if it meets with a favorable consideration, that I may begin the issue of food at the commencement of school. In addition to the above statement of our efforts, I attach hereto a report by Mr. Cook, which gives the result in figures.

The Reformed Church, which your agent represents, is deeply interested in the work of educating and Christianizing these Indians, and has already rendered valuable assistance to this end.

I inclose statistics of education and farming, marked respectively A and B. The latter is an estimate based on the best information at my command.

Permit me in conclusion to thank you for the promises to assist us in all that pertains to the welfare of these Indians. If fully met, they will do much toward rendering our efforts here a success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STOUT,

United States Special Indian Agent.

Dr. H. BENDALL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

No. 59.

PAPAGO AGENCY,
Tucson, Arizona Territory, August 31, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my second annual report of the agency under my charge.

Owing to the fact that for some time previous to my assuming control of the tribe, they had had no agent, I was not able to give you in my last report as full an account of their condition as now. Feeling that they are recognized by Government, they are more disposed to make their wants known. I take pleasure in stating that they have been orderly, industrious, and anxious in every way to show their appreciation of the efforts being put forth in their behalf; that they are desirous of remaining loyal to Government and deserving her patronage. The tribe is still broken up and scattered over a large stretch of country, and it is owing to this fact, in addition to the one that at times I could not procure transportation, that I have not been able to visit the different pueblos as often as I desired. They are all anxious to have a portion of land

set apart for them by Government, as a reservation, where they can all be gathered under one chief, or head, and feel that it is their abiding place. As has long been their custom in the harvest season, they came in this year from the various villages, to engage as laborers in the grain-fields, and their assistance is valuable to the farmers. They have raised but little grain for their own wants, for the reason that they have not the ground adequate to their requirements. They have again commenced to scatter through the southern part of the Territory and northern portion of Sonora, engaging as laborers where they can, or gathering such of the natural products of the country as they can find for their winter wants. In my frequent talks with the captains of the villages, their principal desire seems to be that they may be placed on a reservation, be furnished with necessary agricultural implements and some stock. Since the treaty at Camp Grant, made last May, where they met Indians who had ever been hostile, living upon a reservation, protected and fed by Government, they have felt that loyalty and good behavior should be rewarded, as well as treachery and bad doings. Since the return of "Accencion" from his visit East with General Howard, the tribe has more than ever been clamorous for a home and schools. He has told them of all the wonders he saw, and impressed them in his rude way of the advantages of education and civilization. The visit will prove elevating in its character to the tribe generally. It is their preference if possible to live at or near San Xavier, where they have for a long time resided and worshiped. The church at that place their ancestors helped to build, and they have always looked upon it as home; still, they are willing to go where the Great Father may direct. I do not at present know of a suitable reserve outside, unless it be in the vicinity of the Cababi Mountains, and there, owing to the limited supply of water, artesian wells would have to be sunk, which I am of the impression could be done at a very small expense comparatively. I referred to the sinking of these wells in my last report, and am more than ever impressed with their feasibility. They have at most of the villages this season suffered greatly from want of water for their stock, having in fact lost considerable from this reason. It has almost become incumbent upon Government to provide a place for these Indians, as they are gradually being crowded off the land which heretofore has been by sufferance allotted to them. Little by little settlers are hedging them in, using the water for irrigating their own fields, until now they are so crowded they come continually with complaints. I have endeavored peaceably to assist them and protect their interests. I could not proceed in legal form, as the settlers have filed their land-claims for record. Since the visit of General Howard and yourself in May last, and the peace convocation at Camp Grant, they have more than ever been impressed with the idea that Government was in earnest in looking after their interests. Although they have been provoked in several instances to make war on the Apaches, they have refrained from so doing, as they were fully in earnest when they made the Grant treaty, and desire to show Government the fact. One pueblo has lost seventy head of stock. They have appealed to me to intercede with Government in their behalf, and if possible get remuneration on the ground that the Apaches had promised not to molest them, and, believing this, they had not been as careful in herding as heretofore, consequently the Apaches had taken advantage and stolen the animals. The general health of the tribe has been pretty good. In some localities sickness has prevailed to a certain extent. All applications for medical aid have been promptly attended to. It is somewhat difficult, as well as quite dangerous, for the physician to visit all the villages, and I question if I can retain the medical aid I now have at the present allowance for pay. All Government medical officers, contract surgeons, receive \$125 per month here, and one ration, which is more than equivalent to \$1,800 per year, and they also have a full supply of medicines furnished.

In closing my report, I beg to present the subjoined recommendations:

1st. And before all, that these Indians be placed on a reservation, with all the necessary buildings attached adequate to a reservation of the importance this would assume.

2d. That they be furnished with agricultural implements, seeds, carts and oxen, and breeding-stock.

3d. That schools be established and proper instructors supplied.

4th. That the salary of the physician be increased to \$1,800 per year, and the agency be furnished with a full supply of medicines.

5th. That clothing, blankets, and shoes be given them, and that, owing to their losses of stock and failure of crops, issues of flour and beef be made.

6th. That a light wagon and one pair of horses be furnished for the use of the agency, owing to the scattered situation of the villages.

7th. That the question of sinking artesian wells be carefully considered, in case it is thought best not to locate a reservation.

In closing, also, I desire to thank you for your hearty co-operation in my endeavors to improve the condition of this tribe, and your ready response to my wants.

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Congratulating you upon the success which has attended your efforts generally for the advancement of all the Indians under your supervision, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. WILBUR,

United States Indian Agent for the Papagoes.

H. BENDELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

No. 60.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Colorado River Agency, Arizona Territory, August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended August 31, 1872:

A census just taken of the Mojave tribe on the reservation gives 380 men, 305 women, and 133 children, giving a total of 828, an increase, since the last census, of 117. It was impossible to obtain the number of births or deaths, the former through a delinquency which at other times seems foreign to them, the latter because the dead are never mentioned. Sixteen deaths came under my own observation, all of grown people.

Constitutional diseases have decreased among them since the withdrawal of troops, and restriction of intercourse between them and the whites. In addition to such medical treatment as is possible, a hospital building is one of our greatest necessities; without it disease cannot be successfully treated among them.

The provisions furnished the Indians here are entirely inadequate for their support, and too much to stimulate them to any exertion for their own support; it only averages eight ounces of flour, with four of beans and beef each, as a daily ration. Being furnished provisions means, with them, sufficient to gorge themselves fully without labor; they cannot be made to understand that it is only intended as an addition to their own supplies, and that only until enabled to support themselves. Having a fine overflow of the land this year, I induced them all to plant, by stating my intention of having their rations from Government stopped this fall. They planted about eleven hundred acres in corn, beans, pumpkins, and watermelons, but are consuming it almost before ripening; six years of entire dependence upon the Government having engendered a most improvident spirit. Wheat or barley cannot be raised, as the overflows come too late, but the soil is admirably adapted to both, and upon the completion of the irrigating canal, fine crops can be raised. Work upon this will be resumed next week, when, by continuing it to the northern point of the reservation, a sufficient height of water can be secured, at its lowest stage, to irrigate any portion of the land; then there will be nothing to prevent the Indians from becoming self-sustaining and living independent of Government bounty.

The reservation of the Apache Mojaves is but eighty miles distant, and these hearing of the far larger rations given there, naturally infer, and have been assured by evil-disposed persons, that they were ordered the same. They are very credulous of stories like this, and they are a source of great annoyance, as they tend to a loss of confidence in the agent, without which little can be accomplished with them.

Six years of idle dependence upon the Government for support has done more than anything else to demoralize this tribe, and we can only look to the extreme youth for improvement, and that by compulsory measures, as the parents exercise no control whatever over them, even objecting to educational measures; but by the employment of a good man and wife as teachers, with faithful patience, their objections could be overcome and a beginning made.

Great difficulty has been experienced in the selection of employes, men fitted in character and knowledge objecting on account of inadequate compensation, most of it being consumed for subsistence, whilst the pay was better, and labor as light, in more pleasant localities. I have sifted until the services of good men were secured, but cannot hope to have them long. Until two years ago rations were furnished them, and were these again given this trouble would be obliterated, and I could secure good married men, other than whom there should not be at the agency. There is not a lady here, hence their great refining influence, and the example of the Christian family, are not presented to these people.

Upon taking charge, the agency-building was badly out of repair, and but three rooms habitable, six of the employes occupying one small apartment. At a small expense I have greatly improved the building and given all comfortable quarters; also built an adobe wall around the house, and am now constructing a corral, blacksmith-shop, and store-house, the adobes being furnished by the Indians for \$2 per hundred. Having heretofore received \$1 per day while making them, irrespective of the number, this in-

novation of paying only for actual labor performed met much opposition, but it works well, and gives some incentive to industry. Few will work continuously more than a week, and that length of time only secured by forfeiture of pay if they leave without permission.

In ascertaining their wants for this year's annuity goods, I tried to impress upon them our objections to their disposing of them, and burning valuable clothing, as is their custom, with the dead. Shortly after the last issue I saw ten new blankets thus destroyed.

Upon receiving the notification of my appointment as agent of the other tribes on the Colorado, I visited them; first the Chinlehuavals, who live about forty miles below, on the California side of the river; they number nearly four hundred, and are scattered over an area of fifty square miles; they are peaceable and industrious, but have suffered, the past two years, with the other tribes on account of no overflow of the river. They afforded them a little assistance from time to time, and General Howard ordered an issue of agricultural implements and seeds to them, which was done, and their crops are ripening; all they will require this year will be some clothing for cold weather.

The Yumas, under Pinal, at Fort Yuma, number about nine hundred, and are suffering on account of the failure of two years' crops. General Howard ordered the issue of provisions, seeds, and agricultural implements to them. Their harvest will be about the 20th of September. An issue of flour was made to supply their wants until then, and some clothing promised. A few Cocopah and New River Indians living north of the line, having been supplied with the Yumas, were also included.

I found it impossible, from want of time and the dispersion of the Chinlehuavals and Yumas, to make out a census of them, as they were scattered for miles cultivating their crops; so was compelled to await harvest.

The section of the Mojave tribe under Sicalhoot I did not have time to visit, being one hundred miles above here, at Fort Mojave. They number about seven hundred, and remain on their original land, raising corn, beans, and melons, which, with what they occasionally get at the fort, supplies their wants. They are constantly interchanging visits with those on the reservation, but they, with their chief, do not wish to come under the rule of Britain. I do not think it advisable to induce any of the peaceable river Indians to come on the reservation at least until the completion of the irrigating canal, when, if successful, as we hope to be, there will be an abundance of water to supply all of them, with land enough for their support.

The greatest curse and demoralizing agent of these people is liquor, which is freely sold at Ehrenburgh and La Paz, forty-five miles below here, in the vicinity of the Chinlehuavals, and at Arizona City, in the midst of the Yumas. The chiefs and older men are all strictly temperate, and beg to have this thing stopped. Their young men and young women are debauched and ruined without remedy. The civil courts are useless as a remedy. I have had two cases brought up; the last one, a week ago, was suffered to escape through the connivance of those having him in custody.

No attempt has yet been made for the education of the Indian children on this river, and, although desirable to make a beginning here at once, I would suggest the establishment of an industrial boarding-school at this point for the use of all the river tribes, as, even should they remain where they are, we have constant communication with them by steamer, and can readily transport the children, at the same time affording an opportunity for the parents to see them occasionally. Thus only can we permanently benefit them, as education, without some trade taught at the same time, would be a curse rather than blessing, as evidenced in the worst Indians on the river being those who have learned our language. This is one objection their chiefs urge to their children's instruction, and a reasonable one, truly, looking from their stand-point. This school, with faithful, earnest teachers, alone can accomplish any good for these people.

I would urge also the establishment of a hospital here for the use of all the river Indians, as they can be readily brought here, and only there treated successfully. I have now a severe case under treatment in the agency-building, it being impossible to establish the necessary sanitary measures outside, and was compelled to do it for humanity's sake, although decidedly objectionable to have such cases in such limited quarters. Disease (without care) is rapidly sweeping them away; yet we hope to stay its progress if our suggestion is carried out. The general health of those without constitutional fault is remarkably good, and but few deaths occur among the children. This section of Arizona is the most healthful region of the United States, but liquor and licentiousness overbalance all in sweeping off the Indian.

That these suggestions may meet with approval and speedy action is the hope of yours, very respectfully,

J. A. TONNER,
United States Indian Agent.

H. BENDELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

No. 61.

FORT DEFIANCE, NEW MEXICO,
September 20, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report, relative to affairs connected with the Moqui Pueblo Indians of Arizona Territory, under my charge as United States special agent. Since my last annual report the Moquis have suffered much for want of food to sustain life, owing to their crops of last year being an entire failure. They had old corn to last them up to the 1st of March; from that time until early vegetables matured they suffered much for food, living on goats' milk and occasionally killing a sheep; the result is, their flocks of sheep are much reduced. It affords me, however, much pleasure to state that for the last two months they have been living well. The season has been of the most favorable character for the Moquis to farm. The rainy season was early and protracted; the result is they have raised an abundant crop of corn, pumpkins, melons, and a great variety of vegetables; an abundance for their consumption the coming year.

In my last annual report I earnestly recommended the removal of the Moquis to a more favorable locality for farming, they having no facilities for irrigating their crops, and assigning other reasons for their removal, regarding it a mutual matter to them and the Government.

In view of it not being the pleasure of the Government to remove them, I would respectfully make some suggestions, looking to the interest of these ignorant, superstitious people. Their locality is so remote from civilization, that in order to make much progress in civilization there must be a greater number of schools established among them, there being but one school for at least four hundred children, that should be in school. The population of the Moquis number in the aggregate near seventeen hundred. Most the entire population live in villages, seven in number, and are located from one to fifteen miles apart. The villages are situated on bluffs, from two to five hundred feet high, inaccessible for wagons or vehicles of any character. The three eastern villages are located on one bluff, and are named as follows: Tui-wah, So-cho-na-we, Jual-pl, the three having a population of 376 adults, 215 children; total 591. Five miles west of the above-named villages, situated on a bluff, is the village of Me-shong-a-na-we, having a population of 133 adults, 92 children; total 225. One mile west of the last-named village, situated on a bluff, is the village of She-powl-a-waj, population, adults 81, children 44; total 125. Five miles, in a northwestern direction, from the last-named village is the village of Shung-a-pa-we; population, 124 adults, 72 children; 196 total. Five miles west of the latter named village is the Oreybo village; population, adults 325, children 201; total 526. Grand total 1,663.

I will here state that the census of the Oreybes was not as satisfactorily taken as I should have desired, there being a want of harmony among the chiefs, a portion of the chiefs desiring a count taken, and a portion opposing, not wishing to have anything to do with Americans. I made allusion to this subject in my last annual report. I take pleasure in stating that the opposition to Americans and the Government has much abated in the last year, and I flatter myself that by kind treatment, within the next year, they will entertain the most friendly feelings toward Americans.

I would recommend that there be two schools established at the three first-named villages, with male and female teachers. Also two of same character at the Oreybo village, and one male teacher at each of the other named villages.

Again, I would respectfully recommend the building of a house at one of the villages for an agent to live, at a cost of \$1,500; by using Indian labor buildings can be erected cheap; would be rough but comfortable. If it should be the pleasure of the Department to establish schools in these villages, school-buildings would have to be erected at a cost of \$500 each; the building would be of stone and mortar, such is the character of the Moqui buildings.

I would earnestly call the attention of the Department to the subject of making presents to the Moquis. Doubtless the object of giving them goods is to stimulate them to industry that they may progress in civilization, and finally cease to be parasites on the Government. My observation is, that giving goods does not stimulate them to industry, but causes them to feel that they are objects of charity; that the Great Father is rich, and his duty is to feed and clothe them, they having nothing to do but make known their wants to their agent. I would recommend giving them sheep in place of goods, apart from a small amount of such articles as would stimulate and encourage children in their studies in school. This would be very satisfactory to the Indians, and I know much to their interest.

On the 15th day of December last, in the presence of Lieutenant D. R. Barnham, United States Army, I issued to the Moquis their Government goods, which was very

satisfactory to them. They are now looking with much interest for their next issue, which will be in a few days.

Hoping my suggestions will meet the approval of the Department,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. GROTHERS,

United States Agent for Moqui Pueblo Indians of Arizona Territory.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 62.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Carpenter Creek, Arizona Territory, September 1, 1872.

Sir: In compliance with instructions contained in circular-letter from your office, dated June 15, 1872, I have the honor to submit the following report:

By direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory I temporarily assumed the duties of Indian agent at this agency on the 6th day of July ultimo. Previous to that time the affairs of the agency had been managed by Captain R. F. O'Neil, Twenty-first Infantry, from whom I expected to obtain a detailed history of the Indians since their settlement on this reservation, but in consequence of the transfer, shortly thereafter, of that officer, with his company, to the Department of the Columbia, I failed to get the coveted information. I have gathered, however, from official data, an outline of the early phases of the Indian question in this vicinity, which I deem necessary to a full comprehension of the present condition of affairs on this reservation.

It appears, from the official record, that on the 10th day of July, 1870, two Indians, of the Apache Mojave tribe, came into the military post at this place and represented that their tribe was disposed to abstain from acts of hostility and make peace with the whites, and such an arrangement was then entered into on the 31st day of the same month. O-hat-che-comes, chief of the tribe, with 225 of his people, came into the post and entered into a formal treaty with the commanding officer. The terms of this treaty were briefly as follows: Hostilities between the tribe and the whites to cease; Indians who misbehaved or were guilty of crimes to be surrendered to the authorities at the post; the roads to Wickenburg and Prescott to be kept clear of Indians, and the presence of hostile Indians in the vicinity to be reported to the military; the Indians to be permitted, without molestation, to seek game in the mountains, and the citizens to be notified of the peace established. From that time forward, until the 17th day of June, 1871, the Indians were wholly dependent on their own exertions for subsistence, and such official aid as I have been able to glean favors the presumption that they were generally faithful to the obligations of the treaty. On the last-mentioned date issue of subsistence stores to these Indians, in moderate quantities, was authorized by the department commander, and on the 7th day of October, 1871, the commanding officer of the post was directed to issue to them rations of one pound of beef and one pound of corn, per capita, daily. Such issues were to be made every ten days, for the subsequent ten days. It does not appear that the Indians were required to remain in the vicinity of the post, nor was there any muster of them made except on issue days.

From the 1st day of January of the current year, daily issues of rations to the Indians have been made, and a daily record thereof kept. This record exhibits that the largest number of rations issued at a single issue was as follows: In January, 238; in February, 338; in March, 371; in April, 324; in May, 403, and in June, 518. It also appears, from the marked diversity from day to day in the number of rations recorded as issued, that considerable numbers of the Indians were periodically absent from the issue, and not infrequently remained absent and unaccounted for during several days, and I have been credibly informed that when Indians who had thus absented themselves returned to the reservation, they were received back on equal footing with those who had remained. There does not appear to have been even a pretense at compliance with the requirements of General Orders No. 9, current series, from headquarters, Department of Arizona. That order declares that "no Apache Indian who shall absent himself from his reservation without written permission shall be received back upon or receive rations at such reservation except as prisoner of war." It appears that it was customary, when the chiefs or head-men desired to temporarily absent themselves from the reservation, to obtain permission before leaving, but that no such usage prevailed with others of the tribes. Therefore, an Indian might still be classed as a reservation In-

dlan, and yet, with scarcely a perceptible interruption, lead the nomadic and marauding life of the past.

Upon my arrival here I comprehended at once the necessity of a more rigid enforcement of the rule in this regard. I brought the Indians together, and instructed them that they would be required to present themselves to me for muster at least once a day, and that they were not to leave the reservation without written permission. A marked improvement has been the result. And since that time, when permission to be absent has been granted, the absentee has almost invariably returned to the reservation before the expiration of his time granted, and the daily attendances at muster and issue has been generally uniform, and absentees have been, in almost every instance, satisfactorily accounted for.

On the 21th day of June last, Captain Philip Dwyer, Fifth Cavalry, was directed by the department commander to scout with his company in the vicinity of the Harenyar Mountains, and to drive in upon this reservation all Indians found thereabout. On the 6th day of July he returned, bringing with him about eighty Indians, men, women, and children. Among these were some very troublesome characters, restless spirits, who are doing much to generate dissatisfaction among the tribes. They seem utterly regardless of all attempts at restraint, and the means of discipline at present at my command are so very limited that I have been unable, in a great measure, to counteract their insidious influence.

Early in the last month the garrison at this military post was reduced by the transfer of a company of the Twenty-first Infantry from this station to the Department of the Columbia. The relieving company of the Twenty-third Infantry not yet having arrived, all the resources of the present garrison (one company of cavalry) are fully employed in the ordinary military duties of furnishing escorts, guards for herds, interior guards, &c. The Indians seem to be aware of this, and are apparently disposed, to some extent, to take advantage of the situation. Judging from this fact and from other experiences showing a like disposition on their part, I am inclined to believe that fear of the troops is the controlling influence with them, and that to insure discipline among them it is now, and will be during a considerable period to come, necessary to maintain at or near the reservation a sufficient military force to awe them.

On the 20th of July last a Mr. Genung, a citizen who is engaged in building a road from Wickenburg to Prescott, made application to me for permission to employ Indians in his road-work. The permission was accorded, and since that time an average of about forty Indians have been constantly thus employed. I have issued passes for from five to ten days at a time to such Indians as wished to engage in this work. They have been paid and intoned by Mr. Genung. I have also from time to time given passes for brief periods to a limited number of Indians to go to Wickenburg to barter the skins which they had cured, and to make purchases of such articles of apparel as they required. In all cases the absentees have uniformly returned to the reservation before the expiration of their passes.

During the past six weeks the Indians have suffered fearfully from disease. A malarial fever prevails among them to an alarming extent, and notwithstanding the most assiduous efforts have been made for their relief, yet as many as five fatal cases have been developed in one day. I have employed a competent physician, who has been unremitting in his attendance upon them, and I have devoted much time to personal ministrations to the sick.

I am not inclined to believe that this location is particularly unhealthy, but I attribute the prevalence of disease among these people to the manner of their living, and to the fact that during the present season the rain-fall has been unusually large for this latitude. I attribute much of the discontent which has of late been manifested to the sickness prevailing among them.

The total number of Indians now registered at this agency are classified as follows: Men, 250; women, 170; boys, 180; girls, 133; total, 743. Of these, 161 men, 127 women, 132 boys, and 89 girls, or a total of 509, belong to the tribal organization designated as "Apache Yuma," the remainder are Apache Mojaves. The average daily attendance at issue from the 6th day of July last to date is 676.

This agency having been established for temporary purposes, and it still being the design to ultimately remove the Indians to one of the permanent reservations, no buildings or other improvements have been made here, and the agency is wholly dependent on the military for the use of such buildings as can be spared for its most urgent requirements.

I would respectfully urge the necessity of at once permanently locating these Indians. They need employment. They should be instructed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. Farming-implements and other tools should be furnished them. They should be taught to build and live in fixed homes. Schools should be instituted among them. In a word, an effort should be made to raise them from a condition of shiftless, criminal vagabondage to industry and thrift. No successful effort to this end can be made until they have a permanent abiding-place. I would therefore respect-

fully and earnestly recommend that, at the earliest practicable moment, steps be taken to remove them to a permanent reservation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPHUS WILLIAMS, M. D.,
United States Special Indian Agent.

H. BENDALL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

No. 63.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
San Carlos District, Arizona Territory, September 1, 1873.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 19th of April, 1872, I arrived at Camp Grant, and, in pursuance of my instructions, relieved the military officer acting temporarily as agent, and took charge of this reservation, then known as the "Camp Grant Indian reservation." I found no property of any kind belonging to the agency except a roll of the Indians, then numbering about 950.

On the 22d of April General O. O. Howard and Superintendent H. Bendall arrived on the reservation, and had some preliminary talk with the Indians under my charge in reference to making a permanent and lasting peace between the Pimas, Papagoes, Apaches, Mesquites, and Americans. A conference was agreed to be held between the different parties on the 21st and 22d days of May on this reservation. Runners were sent out to different bands of Indians who were not living on the reservation, requesting them to come in and make peace.

On the 25th of April forty Indians from the White Mountain reservation came in and were enrolled, with the permission of General Howard, among the Indians of this reservation. This band from the White Mountains claimed that the Indians on the White Mountain reservation were continually fighting among themselves, and for that reason they were desirous of coming here, where they hoped they could live at peace.

On the 20th of April I accompanied General Howard and Superintendent Bendall to Tucson, Arizona Territory, and with the general's consent and that of Superintendent Bendall made some purchases of farming-implements, seeds, and other articles absolutely necessary for the use of the Indians and the agency.

On the 21st and the 22d of May, according to previous agreement, a peace conference was held at the crossing of the San Pedro, between the Pimas, Papagoes, Apaches, Mesquites, and Americans. As General Howard's report of the same has been published, containing a full account of the proceedings then had, it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to it here.

May 25, Santo, one of the principal Apache chiefs, and Concepcion, (interpreter,) started for Washington, accompanying General Howard.

On the 29th of May I received an order from General Howard, dated 27th, abolishing the old Indian reservation of Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, and establishing the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation." This order increased the size of the old Indian reservation of Camp Grant very materially.

On the 7th of June, seventy-one Tonto Apaches came in on the reservation and professed a desire to remain and live under the conditions of the peace made May 22. They were received, and their names enrolled.

On the 23d of June a party of 223 Apaches came in, the large majority of whom claimed never to have lived on a reservation before. They were also received and enrolled.

On the 3d of July, the bands of Es-ke-t-e-ee-la and Polono, numbering about 250, arrived at this agency, transferred by permission of General Howard from the White Mountain reservation, to remain here during the absence of Es-ke-t-e-ee-la, who accompanied the general to Washington. These bands returned again to the White Mountain reservation on the return of Es-ke-t-e-ee-la from Washington in August.

On the 17th of July, the large majority of the Indians who came in on June 23 left the reservation again under the following circumstances: An attempt was made at the military post of Camp Grant to arrest an outlawed Indian by the name of Co-chin-ay; at the time the effort was made, two of the principal chiefs of the band which came in on June 23 were in the company of Co-chin-ay. The Indians running when the soldiers approached them, were fired upon—three shots—none of which took effect; these Indians are, however, gradually returning, and, I am in hopes, will all eventually come back to the reservation.

Since about the middle of July, there has been more or less restless feeling among the Indians on this reservation, although no serious difficulty has occurred or is anticipated.

At different times during the summer small bands of Indians have come in and been received under the treaty of May 22, and the roll now calls for 1,766 Indians as belonging to this reservation. I am informed that this is the first time that these Indians have been retained on a reservation during the entire summer.

Since the last of May, we have all (myself, employes, and the Indians) been daily expecting an order to move the agency to some more healthy locality on the reservation, the matter having been freely discussed, and, I understood, decided upon. The present location is very sickly; myself and employes have suffered constantly with fever, and there has been a great deal of sickness and mortality among the Indians.

The uncertainty in regard to removal of the agency, and the general ill-health prevailing throughout the summer, have deterred the Indians from cultivating the soil to any extent, as will appear from the statistical report inclosed herewith.

The expense of living in this part of Arizona is very great, the necessities of life commanding exceedingly high prices.

It is impossible to obtain desirable help at the salaries allowed by the Government, and I would respectfully suggest that some arrangement be made by which employes could be paid the ruling wages of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. C. JACOBS,
United States Special Indian Agent.

H. BENDALL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA.

No. 61. R. H. Milroy, WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 65. T. J. McKenney, Washington superintendency, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 66. E. C. Orlouse, Tulallip agency, Washington Territory.

No. 67. E. M. Gibson, Neah Bay agency, Washington Territory.

No. 68. E. Fells, Skokomish agency, Washington Territory.

No. 69. G. A. Henry, Quinalt agency, Washington Territory.

No. 70. J. H. Wilbur, Yakama agency, Washington Territory.

No. 71. W. P. Winans, Colville agency, Washington Territory.

No. 72. B. Barlow, Puyallup reservation, Washington Territory.

No. 73. J. W. Milroy, Chehalis reservation, Washington Territory.

No. 74. T. B. Odeneal, OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY, Salem, Oregon.

No. 75. N. A. Cornoyer, Umatilla agency, Oregon.

No. 76. J. Smith, Warm Springs agency, Oregon.

No. 77. J. B. Smead, Grand Ronde agency, Oregon.

No. 78. J. Palmer, Siletz agency, Oregon.

No. 79. S. Case, Alsea sub-agency, Oregon.

No. 80. L. S. Dyar, Klamath agency, Oregon.

No. 81. B. O. Whiting, California superintendency, San Francisco, California.

No. 82. H. Gibson, Round Valley agency, California.

No. 83. D. H. Lowry, Hoopa Valley agency, California.

No. 84. C. Maitby, Tule River agency, California.

No. 64.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, October 1, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the conduct of Indian affairs in Washington Territory:

I only took charge of this superintendency on the 8th of August, less than two months ago, and have not had time to visit and personally inspect the condition of each reservation in this Territory, and thus ascertain from personal observations and inquiries their true condition and wants, as I desire to do, before making this report. I found numerous official duties demanding my time and attention here, and have only been able to visit the Chehalis, Puyallup, Squaxon, Nisqually, Yakama, and Quinalt reservations. I returned from the latter on the 21st ultimo, when the near end of the time named in the instructions of the Indian Department, in which annual

reports are required, prevented me from prosecuting my visits further till this report was prepared and transmitted.

I shall in this report speak fully of the condition and want of the Indians on the reservations I have visited, and merely mention matters to which my attention has been called by letters, reports, or conversations with the agents or farmers in charge of the reservations not visited by me, and referring the honorable Commissioner to the annual reports of these agents and farmers in charge, herewith transmitted, for more minute information as to their condition and wants, promising that I will make an additional report of the condition of these reservations from personal inspection and inquiries as soon as I have visited them, which I shall proceed to do as soon as possible. The reservations not yet visited by me are the Skokomish, Tulallip, Swhomish, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Lummi, Makah, and Colville.

The three great wants and imperative needs common to all the reservations in this territory, and which the pledged faith of the Government and the highest interests of civilization, humanity, progress, justice, and Christianity, demand to be granted and satisfied at the earliest possible moment, are—

First. The authoritative designation of the boundaries of each reservation, and the extension of the lines of the Government surveys over each, and the *modus operandi* fixed by act of Congress, by which heads of families and unmarried adults belonging to each reservation may obtain titles in sovereignty to portions of their respective reservations, and fixing the requisites of such titles as to forfeiture, alienation, &c., and authorizing the sale to the highest bidder of the surplus of each reservation for the benefit of schools, hospitals, or other purposes beneficial to all belonging to it.

Second. The extension of school facilities by the erection of industrial school-buildings, in connection with gardens, farms, and workshops, where a knowledge of gardening, farming, and of the most useful mechanic arts could be imparted with a common English education.

Third. Hospitals in which the blind, insane, deaf and dumb, and otherwise diseased, sick, and helpless, can be maintained, properly treated, and cared for.

SURVEYS.

This is a matter of paramount importance, and I trust will not, as heretofore, be passed by and deferred by Congress and the Indian Department. It is the highest interest, as well as the duty of the Government, to have all the Indian reservations in the States and Territories speedily absorbed by the States and Territories and counties in which they exist, and the Indians, to whom they severally belong, turned over to their respective States, Territories, and counties, as American citizens, prepared to perform their duties as such, and to take care of themselves individually. And the first vital and most momentous step toward this end, and toward the permanent civilization, Christianization, and progressive elevation of the Indian, is to give him a separate property in the soil, and a fixed home, where he may confidently surround himself with the comforts of civilization; by increasing and gratifying his wants, which constitute the grand difference between the savage and the civilized man. The wants of the former, like those of the animals, being few and simple, while those of the latter, both physical and mental, are without end, and the ceaseless efforts to gratify them leads to industry, enterprise, discoveries, and progress.

The necessity for the absorption of reservations by the counties in which they exist is daily becoming more urgent. It mattered but little to the Government and its citizens in by-gone years, when the white man, with his civil and political institutions, did not extend west of the Mississippi River, to interfere with the boundless possessions of the Indians, and of the wild animals upon which they fed, whether these Indians adopted our civilization and qualified themselves to become citizens or not. But now all is changed. The settlements of the white man with his institutions have rolled on over the vast country west of the Mississippi, and reach the coast of the Pacific, from the British possessions on the north to the Mexican possessions on the south. The title of the Indians to this vast region has been extinguished by treaty or contract, and the numerous tribes and bands assigned to reservations. These reservations are not only within the organized limits of States and Territories, but within the limits of organized counties, and, being generally composed of the best lands, white settlers, in many instances, are crowding around them. The laws of the State or Territory in which the reservation is situated govern and are in force among the citizens around the reservation, but have no jurisdiction over and among the Indians or belonging to the reservations. The Indians are alone subject to the control of the superintendents, agents, and employes of the Indian Department, and these officers and employes have no power or jurisdiction off and outside the reservation except over the persons and property of Indians. Hence each reservation is a little quasi independent or foreign government within the county in which it is situated. The domestic animals of settlers adjoining the reservations often trespass on the pasture-lands, or break into the little enclosures of the Indians on the reservations, and the ponies of the Indians often

trespass on the pasture-lands, or break into the inclosures of the surrounding white settlers. In these, and other ways, troubles and difficulties are constantly arising that cannot be reached either by the laws of the State or Territory in which they arise, or by the authority of the officers of the Indian Department. Complaints of difficulties between Indians and whites are coming up from agents, Indians, and settlers almost daily, and of course these difficulties will continue to become more frequent as the white settlers increase around the reservations. Hence the urgency of a speedy preparation of Indians for citizenship—the disbanding of their tribal relations, the extension of the jurisdiction of the local laws over their reservations, and the absorption of their occupants as citizens.

The first and fundamental step toward this end, as before remarked, is the survey of reservations and their distribution in sovereignty among those to whom they belong, with titles from the Government. And this is the strongest and most earnest desire of the Indians of all the reservations in this Territory, with the exceptions of those of the Quileuit and Neah Bay reservations, which have not yet been settled around by whites, and the lands of these reservations being mostly poorly adapted to pasturage or agricultural purposes, and the Indians to whom they belong subsisting, as they do, almost wholly on fish, care but little about the division of their lands in sovereignty. But even the Indians of these reservations would be benefited by their immediate survey, and by inducements being held out by giving titles to and assistance in making improvements upon the lands of such as would take them and make permanent homes in sovereignty, as the inevitable tendency now, as in all past ages, of the possession of a country and property in common, with titles in sovereignty to none, is to produce indolence and idleness; especially is this the case with the ignorant and the uncultivated. And this, I think, (with perhaps the lesser evil of the distribution of annuities and presents in goods and money,) has been the bane of our Indian system, and the prime cause of the want of success in civilizing the Indians. The desire for the survey and division of their lands in sovereignty has been earnestly expressed and pleaded for by the Indians, and asked in the annual reports of my predecessors in this office for years. In a general council, a few weeks ago, with the Indians of the Medallie Creek treaty, (embracing the Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaxon reservations,) at which the governor of the Territory was present with me, the chiefs in their speeches assured us that they spoke the strongest desire of their people when they asked for the survey and division of their lands in sovereignty with titles from the Government. They said that they and their people desired to build houses, make farms and improvements, and live like white men, but that no one knew where his land was, or had a paper showing that he owned any land at all; that neighboring white men frequently told them that the Government would soon take their reservations and sell them, which caused much uneasiness, and hence they had no heart to work and make permanent improvements. Can this be wondered at? Would the highest types of our boasted Anglo-Saxon race do any better under similar circumstances?

In a recent general council with the Indians of the Chehalis reservation the chiefs and head-men expressed an equally earnest desire for the survey and division of their lands. Their head chief said in his speech that if the Government would survey their reservation and give each of them deeds to portions of it, like white men, they would ask nothing more from it.

As the boundaries of many of the reservations and additions to the same, in this Territory, have not been authoritatively defined, and are the occasion of disputes and contention; directing the extension of the lines of the public surveys over them; fixing the terms and conditions upon which they may be transferred in sovereignty to the Indians, and the surplus, if any, sold to the whites; and specifying the conditions and limitations in the deeds of transfer from the Government to Indians.

I would suggest that the conditions and limitations in titles to Indians should require that the continued absence of the grantee and of all the members of his or her family, from the land granted, for the term of three months at one time, within twenty years, should forfeit the title to the same, and that any alienation of the title by the grantee for twenty-five years after receiving it should be null and void as to legal heirs to the third degree of consanguinity.

For the foregoing, and many other reasons that might be used, I respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$150,000 to defray the expense of defining boundaries and the survey of reservations in this Territory in sovereignty.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, ETC.

The importance of, and necessity for, industrial boarding-schools can only be estimated by those acquainted with Indian habits, character, ignorance, prejudices, and superstitions which commence contaminating their children from the time they are old enough to receive ideas. Hence the absolute necessity of separating Indian children from their parents as soon as they are old enough to be sent to school, and of having them

reside with and become domesticated in the families of their teachers, where they can learn the habits, manners, and customs of civilized life, as well as obtain an education that will qualify them for the duties of such a life. If the Indian children are allowed to reside and grow up with their savage parents, while attending school, they will naturally absorb from these parents their ideas, habits, manners, customs, prejudices, and superstitions, which do not harmonize or assimilate with the education received. So that the education they may receive from their teachers tends to unfit them for savage life, and the ideas, habits, manners, customs, prejudices, and superstitions at the same time absorbed from their parents unfits them for civilized life, so that one neutralizes the other, and injures rather than benefits; therefore, as before remarked, the seemingly cruel necessity of separating these children from their parents, from the time they commence attending school, and of making these schools "industrial boarding-schools," where the children can acquire the occupations and habits, as well as the education, necessary to civilization.

The great difference between the children of civilized parents and those of savage and uncivilized as to education, is that the former acquire the habits, manners, customs, occupations, and general training necessary to civilized life and society from their parents or guardians at home, while the children of the latter, if they are to be prepared for civilized life, must acquire the necessary habits, manners, customs, occupations, and training, as well as their education, from their teachers alone, and can acquire nothing at home in the interests of civilization; hence the great importance of having agents, superintendents of schools, teachers, assistant teachers, physicians, farmers, and other employees on reservations, of the proper, natural, moral, and acquired qualifications to fit them as teachers, in their different lines, of all Indians upon their respective reservations, and well qualified to be teachers by example as well as by precept, direction, and instruction, as Indians, like all other human beings, are more or less imitative, and the creatures of surroundings.

The agent, besides the fundamental requisites of honesty and morality, should be a man of untiring industry and possessing the most thorough, energetic, and varied business knowledge and habits, and capable, intelligently and profitably, of superintending and directing every branch of instruction and business in his agency. Some of the agents, perhaps all, in this superintendency, possess the foregoing requisites and qualifications. If I shall discover that any of them are lacking extensively, I will consider it my duty to make suggestions to them and to the Department.

The male superintendent and teachers of industrial boarding-schools, in addition to honesty, morality, a thorough knowledge of the common branches of an English education, and the art of teaching, should possess and be able to impart a practical knowledge of gardening, farming, the care of domestic animals, and other ordinary outdoor employments of civilized life, and also be filled with that patient, unselfish missionary spirit that through untiring efforts plants ideas, imparts light, and wins the love and respect of wild, untutored Indian children and confidence of their savage parents by constant exhibition of that pity and sincere desire that seeks to benefit and elevate them.

Female teachers of Indian industrial schools should possess all the qualifications and requisites mentioned as necessary to successful male teachers, with the exception of the knowledge of farming, the care of domestic animals, and other ordinary outdoor employments, but instead of these should be able to impart to Indian girls a thorough, practical knowledge of cooking, washing, sewing, and all other ordinary household and kitchen duties.

Some years of contact with Indians, and forty years of observation of efforts to civilize them, has convinced me that nothing effective in that line can be done with adult Indians, especially those of middle or more advanced age, and, therefore, that the only hope of permanently civilizing and rescuing them from decay and speedy extinction is by separating the rising generation of Indians from their parents and placing them in such schools and under such teachers as I have indicated. Therefore the importance of obtaining properly qualified teachers of Indian schools cannot be over-estimated. The general want of success in these schools can be attributed almost wholly to inefficient teachers.

Physicians on reservations should possess a thorough knowledge of their profession, with a kind, benevolent disposition, and should each have under their charge one or more Indian boys to be instructed and trained by them in the knowledge of their profession, and each should give frequent courses of plain, elementary lectures to the Indians of their respective reservations on hygiene, physiology, and such other useful sciences as would interest and instruct them, and lose no opportunity of enlightening the dark minds around them.

The farmer on reservations, besides being a man of kind heart, correct moral habits, and having a thorough practical knowledge of farming, should be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, energy, industry, and firmness. His whole time on the reservation should be devoted to teaching farming practically to the Indians, and, outside of a small

garden for family vegetables, should be allowed to carry on no agricultural business for hire. The preparation and cultivation of the public or school farm should be by the labor of the teacher and school-boys, and the proceeds of that farm go to the subsistence of the school-children, the Government employes, and the necessary domestic animals and employes, which should be as few as actual needs admit of. The clearing up and construction of every garden and field on the reservation, however small, outside of those set apart for the school, should be under the supervision of the farmer, and he should not only verbally direct how these matters are to be done, but should take hold with his own hands and show practically the best way to clear up land, fence, plow, plant, sow, cultivate, and harvest crops, and see that the Indians are economical, cleanly, and employ their time profitably. In short, he should constantly circulate over his reservation, instruct, assist, direct, and see that everything in his line is properly attended to, as a model farmer would over his own farm and among his own children. The farmer's wife (no unmarried man should be employed on a reservation) should have at least one Indian girl to teach and train in domestic duties, and should give all the time she can spare from those duties to visiting the huts and houses of Indians, and in instructing their women in cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, and in keeping themselves, families, and houses clean, neat, and clear of vermin, and in all other duties of civilized housekeeping.

The carpenters on reservations should each have one or two Indian boys as apprentices to his trade, and, besides the ordinary shop-work of making and mending, should assist and instruct the Indians of his reservation in planning and in constructing their houses, barns, and other necessary buildings, and, where desired, in constructing neat paling or board-fences about their dwellings and gardens.

The blacksmith and other mechanics employed on reservations should each have the care and instruction of one or more Indian apprentices in their respective trades, and their wives should each have the care and training of one or more Indian girls in household duties, and should also, as far as possible, assist the farmer's wife in showing and instructing the Indian women of their respective reservations in household duties. So that every Government officer and employe, with their wives, on Indian reservations, should be in every way well qualified as instructors in their respective callings, and be actively engaged in such instructions, realizing that they are in daily contact with a people of a lower order of intelligence and civilization, and actuated by a strong desire to instruct and elevate them.

Such is my idea of schools and the qualifications and duties of Government officers and employes on Indian reservations; and I shall proceed to put this idea into effective operation, as far as possible, in this superintendency.

HOSPITALS.

So much has been said by my predecessors, in their annual reports, on the score of humanity, justice, and necessity, for hospitals upon most of the Indian reservations in this superintendency, and for speedy appropriations for constructing and furnishing them; and the many reasons and arguments they have advanced, from time to time, are so overwhelming and unanswerable, that it appears like presumption in me to attempt to add to or urge further reasons for such appropriations. But the many instances of blind and partially blind, insane, and otherwise diseased Indians that have come under my own observation, that could only be relieved or successfully treated in hospitals, and from the statements of a number of physicians employed in the Indian Department, of the great difficulty, and often impossibility, of successfully treating hundreds of cases of diseased Indians met with in their practice, for want of proper nursing and the proper administering and effect of medicines, that could only be obtained from the care of nurses in comfortable hospitals, I am, on the score of common humanity, impelled to urge attention to this matter.

The Indians are a conquered people, overcome by the intelligence and power of us, a people boasting of our high civilization and Christianity. They were ignorant, simple and weak; we, intelligent, shrewd, and strong; they saw and felt our superiority and wisdom, and, with the simplicity of unsuspecting children, believed us honest and just; we took advantage of their ignorance and confidence, and, through pretended treaties and otherwise, took from them a vast country of boundless wealth for which they have received no adequate compensation. The poisonous vices of our partial civilization, like the impurities in water, settle to the bottom toward barbarism, and hence barbarians coming in contact with our civilization first meet with and absorb these poisonous vices. Those who survive this deadly contact and come up through this stratum of vices, may, by proper effort, be rescued and brought up to a comparative civilization. The Indians of this coast, since meeting with the white man, have been passing through this terrible contact, and have been thereby swept away by thousands. Whole tribes have become entirely extinct, other tribes that numbered thousands have been reduced to below a dozen each. Old settlers tell me that there is not now in this Territory half as many Indians as there were twenty years ago. Before the white man came, "igno-

rance was bliss" with the Indians. Then this coast, especially the region of Puget Sound, was truly their paradise. Its numerous bays, inlets, and streams furnished them with fish, its ebb-tides with clams and oysters, its waters and adjoining lands with game for meat, and skins and furs for clothing and huts, canoes, and bows, and an abundance of berries and roots for food, while its mild climate enabled them to live with comfort almost constantly in the open air. Their wants were few and simple, and could be satisfied almost without effort. They had indolent ease, simple amusements, animal health, rude peace, savage abundance, comparative happiness, and increased in great numbers. The whites, like Satan of old, came to this Indian paradise and allured and deceived these simple children of nature with the promises and gifts of a high civilization and Christianity. But instead of education and knowledge of the arts and sciences of civilization they received measles, small-pox, and gonorrhoea, and instead of the love, peace, charity, virtue, and temperance of Christianity, they received hate, war, and murder, syphilis, bad whisky, and intemperance. Under these fatal diseases and vices of the white man the Indian race is rapidly passing away; the havoc occasioned by them, instead of being stayed by their simple remedies and foolish surgery called *Amo-o-mo-oo*, is accelerated. These loathsome and fatal diseases can only be reached and successfully treated by the strong concentrated remedies of our physicians, but, on account of the constant exposure of the diseased Indians, their intemperance and filthy habits, their ignorance about giving medicines, in nursing, preparing proper food and caring for their sick, these strong medicines kill in about ten cases where they cure in one. If this fatality among Indians is not arrested, the entire race on this coast will become extinct in about a generation more.

Considering the foregoing facts, and further facts that we, the white race, invited ourselves to this Indian paradise; that we, through our superior intelligence, cunning, and power, have appropriated all of their vast and valuable country and assigned them to a few comparatively small reservations; that we, instead of imparting to them our intelligence and civilization, have given them vices and diseases that have degraded and are rapidly destroying them; that we, the American people, are among the most powerful on earth, bear the van of progress, and represent the highest type of civilization and Christianity, is there not an overwhelming equitable, moral, and Christian obligation resting on us to make an effort to lift up the remnants of the poor, weak, ignorant, diseased, down-trodden, uncomplaining, perishing race from beneath the feet of our growing power, and save them from total extinction? If the Government does recognize the validity of this duty and obligation, the first step toward their fulfillment is the erection and maintenance of hospitals in which the loathsome and deadly diseases received from the white man may be successfully treated and eradicated. I therefore, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing such hospitals, ask for an appropriation of \$2,500 for each of the agencies in this Territory, and also for the Colville and Chabalis reservations, with a provision for the care of the insane, blind, and helpless at those hospitals.

ANNUITIES AND PRESENTS.

I am convinced that the policy of giving to the Indians annuities and presents in various kinds of goods, often of no real utility or benefit to them, has been a fruitful source of evil, and has done much to demoralize, degrade, and retard their civilization. The truth of the old saying, "come easy, go easy," is demonstrated more or less strongly every time a tribe receives an annuity or present in goods. The goods thus received, almost as a general rule, are squandered in gambling and drinking, and in a few weeks after being received by the Indians may be found largely in the hands of unprincipled white men and half-breeds, who follow and fleece the Indians, who, through this mistaken policy of the Government, have acquired reckless, prodigal, gambling habits. This policy has been followed so long that it has almost destroyed that native independence and dignity originally possessed by the Indians, and rendered their tribes dependent mendicants, who seem to look for and expect presents and gifts from white men, especially Government officials, as a matter of course. I know that I speak the observations and convictions of every honest official of the Indian Department, who has had opportunity for observing these matters, that this policy of giving goods, trinkets, tobacco, money, &c., to Indians has had an evil and most pernicious effect upon them. Instead of giving such articles, let the money usually expended for these things be used in erecting and constructing saw-mills, grist-mills, school, council, and dwelling houses, workshops, barns, and stables, wherever each is needed or necessary, and for purchasing reaping, mowing, planting, thrashing, drill, sowing, knitting, and washing machines, wagons, plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements wherever needed. In proper cases let the money be expended in the development of valuable fisheries, such as in the erecting of necessary buildings, purchasing or constructing the vessels, boats, seines, weirs, &c., and making all arrangements for catching, packing, and marketing the fish. Also in clearing and fencing lands, and in purchasing domestic animals for the Indians. In short, give the Indians only the necessary build-

lugs, machinery, material, &c., of civilization, to enable them to procure the food, clothing, comforts, and luxuries of life only by their own labor, and thus stimulate them to industry and economy, instead of indolence and profligacy.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

The Indians for whom this reservation was set apart, being parties to no treaty, number at least 600, and consist of remnants of the Chehalis, Chinook, Shoal Water Bay, Clatsop, Humpolops, Cakokian, and Cowlitz tribes. The Chehalis is the largest of these tribal remnants, and reside mostly on the reservation, which contains about 5,000 acres, the largest portion of which is rich bottom-land, heavily timbered, and with a dense undergrowth, and when cleared and brought under cultivation is very productive agricultural land. About 250 acres have been cleared, fenced, and brought partially under cultivation.

When I took charge and visited this reservation, I found these inclosed lands poorly cultivated, for the want of proper energy, management, and business ability in the farmer then in charge, and because of his not having sufficient help, there having, for a length of time, been no white employé on the reservation besides himself.

I have tried, as the honorable Commissioner is aware, to make some changes in this respect. I feel very sure that the agricultural, lumber, and stock-raising capabilities of this reservation, together with the physical and mental capabilities of the Indians belonging to it, can be so developed, trained, and managed, as not only to furnish comfortable homes and amply maintain all these Indians in a few years, but, in time not distant, accumulate a surplus sufficient to support a splendid industrial school, pay all employés, and render the reservation self-sustaining and independent of any support from the Government; and have all the Indians belonging to it well prepared to be turned over to the State of Washington as her native-born citizens, qualified to discharge their duty as such, and to take care of themselves individually. I will guarantee that this end shall be accomplished within ten years, perhaps half of that time, if the course, policy, and training I shall indicate is carried out, and the Government grants means to fully do so.

To insure the fulfillment of this guarantee will require—

First. The survey of the reservation, and the granting of titles to the Indians by the Government, as before indicated, as fast as they select portions of it and have complied with the homestead laws.

Second. The maintenance of an efficient industrial boarding-school, with teachers, &c.

Third. The erection, furnishing, and support of a hospital, and the employment of a physician to take charge of it. I will here state that, seeing there was much disease and mortality among the Indians on and belonging to this reservation, and finding that the physician appointed to attend these Indians in connection with his duties at Olympia, having his office at Olympia, was too far away (twenty-one miles) to render them proper attention, I have discontinued said position and appointed a physician, at the same salary, to reside on the Chehalis reservation for the benefit of Indians on and belonging to the same. This physician, or his successor, can take charge of the hospital when erected.

Fourth. The erection of commodious machine-shops, and providing each with its appropriate set of tools, and the employment of an efficient carpenter, blacksmith, shoe, harness, and wagon maker, of the character before indicated, to take charge of each.

Fifth. The employment of a skilled and efficient farmer to take charge of the reservation, also of an assistant farmer.

Sixth. The procuring a good portable saw-mill, and the employment of an engineer and sawyer.

The nearest place where lumber can be procured for the use of this reservation is at Tumwater Mills, one mile from Olympia, and has to be hauled twenty miles, over very rough roads, half the year impassable. I now have trains hauling lumber from Tumwater for an addition to the school-building.

If the policy I have indicated is approved by the honorable Commissioner and Congress, the saw-mill on this reservation would be indispensable, for, besides the large amount of lumber that would be needed for the construction and use of shops, dwelling-houses, barns, fences, &c., for the Indians, there being a large amount of fine timber on and around said reservation, suitable for lumber, the saw-mill could be made to produce a large income from the sale of lumber outside.

Seventh. The procuring of a thrashing and reaping and mowing machine for the use of said reservation, also a sufficient supply of wagons, harness, plows, and other necessary agricultural implements.

Eighth. The purchase of at least one good stable-horse, for the improvement of the small scrub breed of Indian horses, to be fit for work animals.

Ninth. The erection of a commodious church-building, to be open to all Christian denominations, and to be used for lectures on moral and scientific purposes.

Tenth. The construction of a good grist-mill with one run of burrs, to be propelled by steam or water, as may be deemed most convenient and economical.

Eleventh. Authority in the superintendent to appoint and invest one or more persons on said reservation with the powers and duties of justices of the peace in enforcing the civil and criminal laws of this Territory among the Indians, also with the powers and duties of a United States commissioner in enforcing the United States laws and regulations of the Indian Department among said Indians, and between said Indians and the whites, and also with the additional powers, duties, and jurisdiction of judges of the circuit courts of this Territory in enforcing the civil and criminal laws among the Indians, with the right of appeal by parties to the superintendent, who should be invested with the jurisdiction of the highest appellate court. Also, one or more constables, and one sheriff, to execute process of courts.

Twelfth. Three years from the return of the survey of said reservation all surplus lands then remaining unsettled and not homesteaded by Indians, and not required for school and other purposes, to be sold, after due notice, to the highest bidder, and at not less than \$2.50 per acre. The proceeds of such sales to form a permanent fund to be securely invested, at the highest legal rate of interest, under direction of the superintendent, and the interest to be applied to the support of the school, hospital, and asylum.

With the foregoing appliances, facilities, and arrangements, the beneficent policy of the President can be carried out, and the remnants of the Indian tribes belonging to this reservation be changed to American citizens. Now, considering the relation of the Government toward these once powerful tribes, is it asking too much of her to make liberal appropriations for tiding them over the rough breakers from savage to civilized life? These tribes when first discovered by the white man were in peaceable possession of, and had the just right to, all the country around Gray's Harbor, and from about ten miles north of that bay, south sixty miles along the Pacific coast to the mouth of the Columbia River. The rich valley of the Chehalis and all the country south of that valley to the Columbia River; the valley of the Cowlitz and all the country west of it to the Pacific; embracing the present counties of Pacific, Waukegan, Cowlitz, Wasco, Lewis, and south half of Chehalis, and the southwest fourth of Thurston; in all near two million acres of land, which our Government, without treaty, purchase, or contract, or right of any kind, save that which is governed by might, took from these weak, powerless barbarians and appropriated to her own use. After years of complaining, the protest against the injustice of this wholesale absorption of their country was so far heeded that in 1860 Superintendent Geary directed to be set apart to them a tract of about 5,000 acres, (out of a country all justly their own,) which constitutes the present Chehalis reservation. The Cowlitz, Chinook, Shoalwater Bay, and Humpolops, have never recognized this reservation as their home, and refused to come and reside on it; nor have they ever consented to receive a present of any kind from Government, fearing it might be construed into a payment for their lands.

A considerable amount of blankets, calico, and other goods had been purchased by my predecessor for distribution to the different tribes belonging to the Chehalis reservation, under an act of Congress making an appropriation for that purpose. These goods arrived about the time I took charge of this superintendency, and I sent word to the different bands and tribes having a right to receive these goods that I would be on that reservation on the 10th and 11th of September to distribute them. None of the Cowlitz, Chinooks, or Shoalwater Bay tribes came. Chinooose, chief of the Humpolops, and about seventy of his people arrived on the 11th, having sent a runner, who arrived the day before, to inform me that they were only coming to have a talk with me, and wished me to await their arrival. When they arrived I offered them provisions, but they refused to take any, saying that they had plenty of dried fish and clams. I then offered them blankets and other goods, but they declined taking anything, saying that they had come to talk about their lands; that they never had taken any goods from the United States, and that, though they were poor, they wanted nothing from the Government but a paper that would enable them to hold their land against white men who were threatening to drive them away from it. I told them to come to the reservation with their people, where there was plenty of room and good land for all. They replied that that was not their home; that they had always lived at the mouth of the Humpolop and Chinooose Rivers, where their fathers had lived and died from time immemorial, and they wished to live and die there; that they did not know how to live away from salt water, where they could always get plenty of fish and clams. They further said that Governor Stevens and several of other superintendents and officers since his time had assured them that they could remain where they were and white men would not be allowed to disturb them, but that Governor Stevens had sent surveyors there, and afterward white men had come and told them that they had bought their country, and they must leave; that these white men had brought a large number of cattle and were driving off their ponies, and that they did not know what to do, and begged me, in the most earnest manner, to secure them a title to a small portion of land, including their home, and they would ask nothing more; that they had never

sold or given their land to our Government; that they were few, weak, and poor, while our Government was mighty in power and wealth, and they hoped she would not take their homes from them. I told them I would state their case to the Government, which I now do, and I hope the Government will comply with their request, which can only be done by buying back the land, as I found upon inquiry at the land-office since my return that all the land around the bay on both sides of the mouth of the Humtoloop (except the school-sections,) and up both sides of that river for miles, has been sold, mostly to non-resident speculators. Of course the scriptural injunction to make restitution of the property wrongfully taken cannot be complied with by the Government toward the Indians for whom the Chehalis reservation was set apart, but moral reparation to some extent can be made by developing the agricultural and other capabilities of that reservation, and making it attractive and comfortable, induce these Indians to make it their homes, and in a few years civilize and citizenize them. This can be done if the policy I have indicated is honestly and energetically carried out. To do this will require—

For designating boundary and extending survey of it.....	(*)
Industrial boarding-school.....	\$5,000
Hospital, furniture, and pay of physician.....	5,000
Machine-shops and tools for each.....	5,000
Salary for five mechanics.....	5,000
Salary for farmer and assistant.....	2,200
Portable saw-mill.....	3,000
Salary for engineer and Sawyer.....	2,000
Church.....	1,500
Grist-mill.....	4,500
Stable-horse.....	300

For which amounts I respectfully ask an appropriation.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

I see that this reservation has been described so often and fully in reports of my predecessors that any further description by me would be useless. I will only say that it consists of about 23,000 acres, two-thirds of which, though most heavily timbered, is very rich agricultural land. The balance of this tract is upland and only valuable for the large amount of fine fir-timber on it. This reservation was set apart seventeen years ago, and if the money and labor provided for it by treaty ratified April 10, 1855, had been honestly and judiciously expended in developing its splendid agricultural capabilities, and in efforts to properly instruct and civilize the Indians belonging to it, they could not only have been rendered self-sustaining years ago, but been long since educated and merged into the body-politic as orderly, intelligent American citizens. This much-desired end, which is now sought to be obtained by the beneficent policy of the President, can be fully obtained within the next six or eight years if the policy and civilizing appliances, and help I have recommended for the Chehalis reservation, be extended to this.

The Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaxon reservations were set apart by the provisions of the Medicine Creek treaty, for the use and benefit of the different tribes and bands named in that treaty, and I would advise that the lines of the Government surveys be extended over each as soon as possible, and that such portions of the two latter (which are poor and mostly unfit for agricultural purposes) as are not at once selected by the Indians as homesteads, be sold as Government lands are, and the proceeds applied for the support of the industrial boarding-school, hospital, and asylum to be established on the Puyallup reservation for the benefit of all the tribes and bands that belong under the Medicine Creek treaty, and such Indians as do not select land at Squaxon and Nisqually be moved to the Puyallup reservation, where there is plenty of good lands for all. This treaty provides for the pay of a physician, school-teacher, farmer, carpenter, and blacksmith for twenty years, but for no agent. I found that the salaries paid these employes were inadequate to procure the services of persons best qualified for these positions. There is no agency-building, and I found the school, shops, and employe residences poorly constructed, small, one-story buildings, badly arranged, and miserably located, about one mile above the mouth of the Puyallup River, on land subject to frequent overflow from high-waters of the river and back-water of tides. I found no school-farm, nor an attempt at one, and no land fit for such a farm on the side of the river where the buildings are. I found that the school has been an almost total failure, as I was unable to find or hear of a single Indian, male or female, who had learned either to read or write from the whole seventeen years of teaching there. Indeed the fund appropriated for the support of a school there, only \$750 per annum to clothe and

* Not yet ascertained.

board them, is wholly inadequate, and the hovel in which the few occasionally there are taught, fed, and lodged, is unfit to be designated with the name of school-house. The Indians have I found no proper effort at farming anywhere on the reservation. The Indians have many small patches of potatoes and other vegetables which grow luxuriantly with slight cultivation; also patches of timothy, oats, and wheat, all of which grow abundantly wherever opportunity is afforded. These patches and small fields are miserably daintly wherever opportunity is afforded; the fences are mostly grown up and hid by fenced with rails, poles, logs, and brush; the fences are mostly grown up and hid by weeds and brush that are everywhere spreading and making headway for the entire destruction of their dwellings, and their efforts in both these lines are rude and truly primitive. The Indians appear to have had no instruction in farming, or in the construction of their dwellings, and their efforts in both these lines are rude and truly primitive. The school, shops, and employe buildings are all on the south side of the river, while the main part of the reservation, which can only be crossed in boats. I found on the reservation north of the river thousands of acres of splendid agricultural land and a fine location for a school-farm and for school, shop, and employe buildings, never subject to overflow, and easily cleared and made available for agricultural purposes.

I have selected a location for a school-farm and buildings, and have directed the farmer in charge, with the other employes, to proceed as speedily as possible with the clearing up of land for a school-farm, and, as soon as means are obtained, will proceed to put up buildings suitable for a commodious industrial boarding-school and the different mechanic-shops and residences for employes, and proceed to civilize the Indians belonging to these three reservations, and prepare them for citizenship.

To accomplish this end, I respectfully ask the same powers, appliances, and appropriations as asked for the Chehalis reservation, except for a saw-mill, which is not needed at Puyallup, as any number of saw-logs can be taken from the reservation by water to the mill at Tacoma, only three miles distant, and all lumber needed can be easily procured from there.

The moral obligation resting on our Government to put forth a strong and liberal effort to rescue from extinction, civilize, and prepare for citizenship the remnants of the nine different tribes and bands of Indians included in the Medicine Creek treaty, is nearly as strong as that resting on her toward the Indians assigned to the Chehalis reservation. For, though there was the semblance of a treaty with the former by which the Government obtained color of title to the vast body of land described, while in the latter case there was no treaty to give color to title, yet it will not be pretended that the price agreed to be paid was anything like adequate. That body of land, as described by the Medicine Creek treaty, embraces all of the very large county of Pierce, some three townships in the southwest corner of King; three-fourths of Thurston, within which this city is located; and the southeast fourth of Mason, and the southeast quarter of Kitsap County, making over two million acres, together with nearly the south half of Puget Sound—all for the sum of \$32,500, in payments ranging for twenty years, without interest.

Of the three reservations set apart for the Indians out of this body of land, only one contains good agricultural land. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars of the original \$32,500 has been paid to Government officials for them, but the Indians have nothing to show for it, and their chiefs and head-men, at the late general council held with them, complained to me that but a small portion of the money and goods promised them by the treaty had been received by their people, and try to have the Government pay Washington giving information about this matter, and try to have the Government pay as promised. They mentioned a number of fine promises that were made at the time which they understood were in the written treaty, but were not.

Among the unfulfilled promises in the treaty is one in article 6, which, among other things, stipulates that the President may "cause the whole, or any portion of the lands hereby reserved, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home." The Indians have, for the past ten years, been asking in vain for this survey. Article 10 stipulates, among other things, for the establishment of "an agricultural and industrial school," but nothing in that line worth mentioning has yet been attempted. But three years of the unexpired term of payments under the treaty yet remain, and these payments have run down to \$1,000 per annum, which sum is too small for any extensive improvement, but, with the other sums asked, will help out with implements, &c.

All things considered, the highest interests of humanity, duty, and interest unite in demanding that the Government should grant the means asked to civilize and citizenize the Indians of the Medicine Creek treaty.

YAKAMA AGENCY.

I was much pleased and surprised on visiting the Yakama reservation, in August last, to witness the splendid results of Agent Wilbur's labor with the people of his agency. He has fully demonstrated the truth of that generally doubted and scouted

problem among western people, the capability of Indians for permanent civilization and Christianization. I saw there finely cultivated farms, well-built houses, barns, and other out-buildings, fences, ditches, &c.; many hay and grain stacks, numerous wagons, plows, thrashing, reaping, and mowing machines, and other agricultural implements, all the property and mostly the work of Indians who owned, besides, many cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. They have also a large and well-attended school, and two churches, with full congregations of well-dressed, orderly, and devout worshippers; in short, all the appliances and indications of a well-established and healthy civilization. This great progress is due almost wholly to the efforts of Agent Wilbur, who has been with the Indians of that reservation in the capacity of missionary, teacher, or agent almost continuously over twelve years, and through his thorough knowledge of Indian character and his unselfish, untiring energy, firmness, kindness, zeal, and devotion to their best interests has won entire confidence. Having no children of his own, he seems to have adopted the 3,000 Indians of his reservation, and personally knows and calls them all by name, and they respect and look up to him and to his excellent Christian wife as a father and mother. Being a man of excellent judgment and thorough practical business habits, his people come to him for advice in everything. He does not sit in his office or ride around over his reservation, merely ordering and directing what is to be done, but he takes hold with his own hands and shows how work of various kinds should be done. He goes with the Indians to the mountain saw-logs; with his ax, saw, and gad, assists and shows how to cut and haul; with the farmer, and assists in building houses and barns for the Indians; with the farmer, and instructs the Indians in cultivating, sowing, planting, and harvesting the crops. He leads and instructs in the churches and Sabbath-schools; he visits the sick and dying, and comforts the afflicted. He hears, decides, and settles disputes and difficulties, tries and convicts wrong-doers, admonishes the erring, and punishes the guilty. On his reservation he is the kind governor, moral, and religious duties; everywhere and at all times an earnest, practical, and working man, profitably employing every hour, and civilizing and improving those around him, both by precept and example. Considering Mr. Wilbur's mature age, energy and business habits, his long experience among Indians, his probity and integrity, his Department cannot more certainly and effectually insure the rapid progress, civilization, and prosperity of the Indians of the Yakama reservation than by granting everything he asks in his annual report, and letting him have his own way.

The great need of, and immense benefit that would be derived from, the steam saw-mill he asks permission to obtain is perceived at a glance.

There is an inexhaustible supply of the finest pine timber for lumber in the mountains on the reservation. This lumber is greatly needed for the construction of buildings and fences. History and experience have demonstrated that every well-constructed building of lumber, brick, or stone, and every fence built in the style of good husbandry, by white man or Indian on his own land, is an advance step in permanent civilization.

Such a saw-mill, besides supplying all the lumber needed for the reservation, would produce a fine income from the sale of lumber to settlers around, and, as Mr. Wilbur mentions, I hope he will at once be permitted to obtain it.

It will be seen that Mr. Wilbur, in his annual report for this year, corroborates my views as hereinbefore expressed, as to the evil of the mistaken policy of distributing annuities and presents to Indians in goods and money, and asks that he be permitted to invest the remaining five annual payments of \$1,000 each, as they fall due, under the terms of the Yakama treaty, in young cattle. I have not a doubt of the wisdom of this policy if carried out with the energy, honesty, good judgment, and management characteristic of Mr. Wilbur. The data mentioned in his accompanying annual report, and upon which he bases the great increase and profit of such an investment, is founded upon many years of observation and experience, and may be relied on with certainty. If he is permitted to thus invest the remaining annuities and to procure the steam saw-mill, and the reservation is surveyed and divided in severally as requested, the case, will not only be able to sustain and care for themselves, but be comparatively civilized and prosperous, and be on the high road to alliance. I therefore cordially deem best.

I unite with Agent Wilbur in calling special attention of the Department to \$7,250 due his agency either from the Government, or from the estate and official bond of the late superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory, W. H. Waterman, deceased. The unpaid drafts of said deceased for the sum of \$7,234.73 on the assistant treasurer at San Francisco are in this office. The Department is referred by Agent Wilbur for a full history and statement of this matter to his account-current, and statement therewith, for the month of July, 1867. Justice as well as the honor of the Government requires the prompt settlement of this matter.

QUINAILET AGENCY.

The treaty with the Indians to whom the Quinallet reservation is assigned was concluded in July, 1855, and in January, 1859, and ratified in March, 1859. By that treaty our Government obtained color of title to a vast tract of country, including near a hundred miles of the Pacific coast of this Territory, from a few miles south of Cape Flattery to a few miles north of Gray's Harbor, and back from the coast some thirty or forty miles to the middle of the Coast range of mountains, embracing probably about two million acres, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in payments for twenty years without interest. The tract of land thus ceded is generally very poor, broken, mountainous, and rocky, and, with the exception of some narrow strips of bottom-lands along some of the streams that enter the Pacific, and a few wet prairies, it is wholly unfit for agricultural or grazing purposes.

The reservation set apart out of this tract for the use of four tribes, viz, the Quillahutes, Hoha, Quits, and Quinallets, about 600 in all, contains about 42,000 acres, and is located on the Pacific coast from about half a mile north of the mouth of the Quinallet River to a point ten miles south of that river and about six miles back from the coast. The most valuable part of this reservation, and in fact the only part that has value, is that portion of the Quinallet River that is in it, which is about four miles, including its mouth. This river, besides furnishing an inexhaustible supply of the finest salmon on the whole Pacific coast, has strips of about 200 acres of bottom-land which, though heavily timbered, could, with labor, industry, energy, and time, be brought under cultivation. There is a prairie of something over 100 acres on the reservation a few miles back from the coast, which, though too wet for cultivation, might be made valuable for grazing purposes. The timber on the reservation and along the coast from Gray's Harbor to the reservation over which I passed is generally spruce and hemlock, which, though often very large in circumference, is mostly low and knotty, and therefore not of much value for lumbering purposes.

The nearest white settlers on the coast south of the reservation, only two, are thirty miles distant, at or near the outlet of Gray's Harbor, and I am told that a few white families have settled on some prairie lands and engaged in grazing upon the Quillute River, some thirty or forty miles north of the reservation. There is no settlement of either whites or Indians east of the reservation, and indeed, with the exception of the visits of a few white men and Indians to Quinallet Lake, some thirty miles above the mouth of the river of that name, which is its outlet, the vast region east of the reservation to the country bordering on Puget Sound, nearly a hundred miles in length and thirty in width, is almost wholly unexplored; so that the reservation is wholly isolated from white settlements at present, and, from the quality of the country around it, is likely to remain so for many years to come.

This reservation has been set apart, and the intended to be civilizing appliances of an agency established on it, and brought to bear on the Indians belonging to it, over ten years, but upon my late visit to it I could discover but very faint traces of any advance in civilization among them, and think that the efforts that have been made in that direction have been an almost total failure, and that the Indians of that extreme western coast would probably have been equally as well, if not better off, physically, morally, and religiously, if they had never seen a white man.

There is no safe harbor or landing on the whole west coast of Washington Territory from Cape Flattery to the mouth of the Columbia River.

Vessels of light draught, in calm weather, can pass over the bar and through the narrow channel into the bay called Gray's Harbor, and when once in, have plenty of safe anchorage, but it is difficult getting in or out. Light-draught vessels can also, in very calm weather, land and receive cargoes at or near Point Grenville on the Quinallet reservation, but there is no safe anchorage or protection there in rough weather. The only way by land to Gray's Harbor from the reservation is along the beach, and on account of the road over Point Grenville being washed away every winter by the rains, and passing at other places along the base and around the points of tide-washed precipices, it is impassable through the winter, and at many other times through the year; and at all times is a very heavy, laborious road for the passage of loaded wagons on account of having to pass over many patches of soft yielding sand, some of them a mile or more in width, so that the reservation is very difficult of access for goods and supplies. It is about a hundred miles to the nearest saw-mill where lumber could be obtained for floors, &c., in furnishing houses, but fortunately for these purposes a vessel-load of lumber was wrecked on the coast of the reservation a few years ago and blown ashore, and has furnished all the lumber needed.

But one of the four tribes that have been made parties to the Quinallet treaty is on the reservation. The Quillutes, Hoha, and Quits reside at different points and distances on the coast north of the reservation, and say they never agreed to sell their country, nor did they, to their knowledge, sign any treaty disposing of their right to it. That they were present at the time the treaty with them is alleged to have been made, but that the paper that they signed was explained to them to be an agreement to keep

the peace with citizens of the United States, and to accord them the same rights to come into their country and trade for furs, &c., as had previously been accorded to the Hudson Bay Company, and that the presents and payments in goods that they then received, and have been since receiving, were beloved by them to be in consideration of their observance of that agreement. They therefore refuse to leave their homes and localities in which they then and still reside, and move on the reservation which they (the Quilites, Hohs, and Quits) regard as the homes and the property of the Quinaults.

All the tribes made parties to this treaty, together with the remnants of the Chehalis, Humpfulups, Shoalwater Bay, and Chinook tribes residing along this coast south of the reservation to the mouth of the Columbia River, and the Makah tribe, residing at Cape Flattery, who, are emphatically fish-eaters, and draw their subsistence almost wholly from the water, and therefore have but little taste or desire for agricultural or land productions. From this it will be seen that this Quinault reservation presents a very difficult field, and the Indians belonging or assigned to it very unpromising subjects for civilization by the ordinary bark-mill process.

The want of progress in civilizing the Indians belonging to this reservation is attributable to three main causes: First, inadequacy of means. Second, Misapplication of the means that were furnished. Third, Want of that energy, industry, enterprise, determination, good judgment, and general business ability which overcomes obstacles, turns everything to account, and makes the best of every circumstance and situation.

First, inadequacy of means.—The annuities under the treaty, only \$2,500 the first year, (thirteen years ago,) have run down in amount to \$1,000 for the present year, and will remain the same for the next two succeeding years, when the amount will drop to \$700 for the remaining five years. Considering the great difficulty of obtaining supplies, the heavy timber and scarcity of agricultural lands, and anti-agricultural tastes of the Indians, &c., the sum that accrued each year was too small to effect much, even under the most judicious management.

Second, misapplication of the means that were furnished.—What I have already said upon the evil of squandering annuities in goods would seem sufficient on this point, but the very different circumstances of the Indians belonging to this reservation from those of most other reservations in this Territory requires further notice in this connection. The Indians, as before remarked, are fish-eaters, and the Quinault River affords, at certain seasons of the year, vast supplies of the finest salmon on the Pacific coast, or perhaps in the world. Then let there be a good fishery established there, and put these Indians to work in a line of business they like, and develop and civilize them on that line. For the wagon and harness maker I mentioned in my general remarks, substitute a cooper and a skilled fisherman and packer. For the thrashing-machine and most other agricultural implements mentioned, substitute the necessary buildings, boats, nets, weirs, and all the other appliances of a large fishery.

With the exceptions mentioned I would recommend the appropriations and appliances asked for the Chehalis reservation. A small portable saw-mill is much needed, for reasons stated. A grist-mill is not required now, but a few years hence will be, when the agricultural capabilities of the reservation are developed.

Third, want of energy, industry, &c., is apparent from various facts.—The agency, employes, and shop-buildings, (one-story and generally of logs,) though comfortable, are partly surrounded by large logs and stumps, in the few acres of heavy forest that has been cut down, and which fire and axes, if industriously employed for the last six or eight years, might have removed or destroyed, and added largely to the clearing for gardens and pasturage. The school, though it has been in operation for the last ten years, has not yet, that I could find or hear of, turned out a boy or girl that could read or write.

The farming operations, though they have been going on some six or eight years, have only partially cleared some ten or twelve acres, the original stumps being still on the ground to a considerable extent. Fire and axes could have destroyed them if these things had been pushed. This partially cleared field is up the river, some two or three miles from the agency buildings, and can only be reached with teams by water. I think axes, picks, and spades, with energy, might have constructed a wagon-road to that field. I was told that considerable improvement has been made by the carpenter and others, upon the agency and some of the employes' buildings. I was also shown some two or three small Indian dwellings, built after the style of civilization, with floors, doors, windows, chimneys, fire-places, &c.; but most of the Indian dwellings or lodges I saw were constructed after the old Indian style of architecture, without floors, doors, fire-places, &c.; the sides being of upright slabs or bark, and the roofs of bark or clapboards. The hole in the side, for entrance, was closed by a board, mat, or skin, and a narrow opening in the comb of the roof, answered the double purpose of admitting light and letting out the smoke, after it has passed around the eyes and limbs of the occupants, and through quantities of fish, and occasionally other meat hanging above their heads to dry. The many discouraging circumstances and difficult

ties attending civilizing operations at this agency, together with the inadequacy of the pay of the sub-agent and employes, go far in excuse for failure in that line. The pay of the sub-agent, physician, and teacher is only \$1,000 each, in greenbacks, which are at a discount of from 12 to 15 per cent., and pay of farmer, blacksmith, and carpenter, each \$500 in same currency.

A good tract of land for agricultural purposes can be obtained a few miles above the mouth of the river. This should be done, and a school-farm cleared, and the necessary buildings for a commodious industrial boarding-school, as previously mentioned, erected and furnished, as soon as the necessary funds are appropriated and the material obtained.

I would recommend the survey of this reservation, that all Indians who could be induced to select and improve permanent homes, either for agricultural or grazing purposes, could be given a title to the same from the Government. To such as would select homes for agricultural purposes, encouragement should be given by furnishing agricultural implements, and in assistance in constructing dwellings and other houses. To such as desire to select homes for grazing purposes, encouragement should be given by assisting in constructing dwellings, and in the purchase of a few head of cattle and sheep. The Indians of that coast are totally destitute of domestic animals, except ponies and dogs. For the encouragement of those who wished to remain as fishermen, suitable land, convenient to the fishery, should be selected and laid off into lots, each sufficiently large for a garden, dwelling, and a few out-buildings, and inducements should be given by a title to the lot, and assistance given in erecting a dwelling on and fencing it, to each one who would thus make a permanent home.

Separate, permanent, civilized homes, with comfortable surroundings, either for a fisherman or a farmer, would be a long step toward civilization.

If liberal appropriations are made and the foregoing policy vigorously and honestly carried out, the Indians of this reservation can be civilized and made self-supporting and good citizens in the course of ten years.

As the land north and west of this reservation, for many miles, has no attractions for white settlers, and as the Quilites, Hohs, and Quits do not reside on the reservation, and refuse to come on to it as at present constituted, and as there is but a small amount of agricultural and pasture lands on the reservation, I recommend that it be enlarged as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the reservation at tide-water, on the ocean-beach, thence north with the tide-water of said beach to half a mile north of the mouth of the Queetslee River, thence easterly with the course of said river three miles, thence southeasterly to the northwest point of Quinault Lake, thence easterly and southerly around the east shore of said lake to the most southerly end of the same, thence southwesterly in a direct line to the northeast corner of the present reservation. The reservation thus enlarged would afford two more fisheries on the Pacific coast, and perhaps several others around Lake Quinault, and would afford occasional patches of agricultural and grazing lands, and upon it should be collected not only the three tribes named, but also all the other tribes and bands of fish-eating Indians on the Pacific coast, from the south side of the Neah Bay reservation to the mouth of the Columbia River; all of whom could find room and homes on this enlarged reservation, and when thus collected, if our Government will put forth an effort to civilize and Christianize them, commensurate with her greatness and dignity, it will be done, and these "cultus Injitas" and their descendants changed to orderly, intelligent, American citizens.

COLVILLE RESERVATION AND INDIANS THEREIN TO ASSIGNED.

It is about seven hundred miles from this place to Fort Colville, which has for a number of years been the agency, or rather the residence of the farmer in charge, and other Government employes, for the Indians of the northeastern quarter of Washington Territory. I have not had time to visit that part of this superintendency yet, and personally inspect the reservation and condition of the Indians of that region, and, for this report have to rely principally upon information obtained from the accompanying sensible report of the Hon. William P. Winans, who has been the farmer in charge for a number of years, and from a full conversation recently had with that gentleman, whom I found to be very intelligent, energetic, and enterprising, and well acquainted with that region of country and with its Indians, their condition and needs. I am also indebted to Brigadier-General Canby, commanding the military Department of the Columbia, for valuable information obtained in a recent conversation with him, and to extracts courteously furnished me by him from the report of Major E. H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general, of a tour of inspection to Fort Colville and vicinity, last summer, and from the report of Captain Sanford, of the First Cavalry, of a reconnaissance made by him among the Indians of that region last spring.

The Colville reservation, as at present constituted, was only established by an executive order of July 2, 1872, and is bounded on the south and east by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okinakeno River, and on the north by British Columbia.

Mr. John A. Simms, appointed as special agent for this reservation and the different tribes assigned to it, in July last, reported to me at this place for instructions on the 17th day of August last, and arrived at and took charge of this agency at Fort Colville, on the 12th ultimo, and has not yet had time to examine and report the condition and needs of the reservation and Indians of his charge. According to the accompanying report of Mr. Winans the number of these Indians is 3,319, and consist of eight different tribes, viz, Meshons, Okmagans, San Poels, Colvilles, Lakes, Spokanes, Calespells, Cœur d'Alènes. No treaty has ever been made with any of these tribes, who, prior to the coming of the white man, were undisputed owners of a vast region of country now embraced in Eastern Washington and Western Idaho; consequently the title of our Government to that region of country is that of the conqueror. In view of this fact, and of the great value of that region of country, soon to be developed by the North Pacific Railroad, our Government can well afford to be generous and liberal in her policy toward these Indians, who can justly complain that they have been wronged by reservation assigned to these Indians, the like civilizing appliances as asked for those assigned to the Chehalis reservation, but in a more liberal degree, in view of the far-off and comparatively inaccessible locality of the Colville reservation.

In addition to the items of appropriation asked for the Chehalis reservation, there are to be added for the Colville items of \$1,500 for the pay of agent and \$1,500 for the pay of a clerk, and, subtracted from same, \$3,000 for a portable steam saw-mill and \$1,000 for the pay of an engineer. There being no buildings for a school, for the agent, or employes, of any kind on the new Colville reservation, and there being no saw-mill at which lumber could be obtained within a hundred miles of that reservation, and finding that the San Poel River, which runs through the central portion of the same, affords ample water-power for a good saw-mill, which can be constructed on that stream in the vicinity of plenty of lumber suitable for good lumber, at a cost of not to exceed \$2,000 when completed, and finding that the additional cost of the transportation of lumber sufficient for the construction of buildings that would be needed for an industrial boarding-school from the nearest saw-mill to a suitable central location for such school would be more than the entire cost of a saw-mill on the reservation, and that the saw-mill, when erected, could not only furnish lumber for the school-buildings, but also all that will be necessary for agency, shop, and employe buildings, and all that will be needed by the Indians for buildings, and, in addition, be a source of revenue, I determined to have a saw-mill run by water-power at once built there, and purchased in Portland and shipped to Mr. Simms the necessary machinery and material, and directed him to select the most advantageous mill-site, employ a good millwright and laborer, construct and put in operation as speedily as possible, the expenses to be paid out of the appropriation for schools at the Chehalis and Colville reservations.

It will be seen that Mr. Winans recommends the enlargement of the present reservation so as to include both sides of the Columbia at Keith Falls, where all the Indians of that region obtain what fish they want. I think it right and very necessary that this great fishery, from whence the Indians have always drawn an unfailling supply of fish, should be included in the reservation and under control of the agent, and recommend that the line of the reservation be extended across the river above and below the fall to include the east bank above high-water mark. Mr. Winans also recommends "that those Indians who have permanently settled on and made valuable improvements on farms of the reservation be permitted to remain where they now are, and be assisted with farming implements." I think this right and just, and most heartily second the same.

Captain Sanford, in the extract from his report, sent me by General Canby, as before stated, says, in speaking of Cœur d'Alèno Indians of the reservation: "These Indians have a great number of horses and cattle, they have plowed up a great deal of ground, built fences and cabins, and are farming in earnest. It is by far the most creditable exhibition of industry I have ever seen among Indians. The main valley (in which these Indians reside) is some ten miles wide and twelve miles long. It is known as Paradise Valley. The land is excellent. The grazing is as good as could possibly be desired. Timber of every description can be obtained within a few miles at any point. Fine springs are found everywhere on the hill-sides, and I understand that stock keep in good condition all winter without other shelter or feed than what they obtain for themselves. The Indians are very strongly attached to the valley, and refuse to let any white man come into it to settle; they repeatedly spoke of the country as their own. They stated that General Wright promised them this country for their own, some fourteen years since; that they are anxious to become farmers, and give up their wandering life."

Inspector-General Ludington, in the extract from his report furnished me by General Canby, says: "The Indians in the vicinity of the post remained peaceable, but are now (August 1, 1872) greatly dissatisfied in view of their proposed removal to a reservation west of the Columbia. They claim that they are willing to take their chances of living among the whites, as they now are doing; that they have no desire or intention to make trouble; that the new reservation is not suitable to their wants, and that

after attempting, in good faith, to carry out the instruction of Indian agents, and really making some progress in tilling the soil, it is unjust on the part of the Government to take their lands and drive them to a barren country. Some of them have made any threats, but the chiefs of the Spokanes and Cœur d'Alènes say that they had better be killed where they are than be starved on the reservation, and that they cannot go. The Colvilles are not so unwilling to go, as part of their tribe is already on the reservation. But there is good reason to believe that the attempt to force the Indians upon the new reservation will lead to resistance and bloodshed." He states the number of Indians on the reservation to be 908, who have 180 acres of land in cultivation, and that the number of Indians assigned to the reservation, but not on it, is 2,311, who have land in cultivation off the reservation to the amount of 1,018 acres.

Kamaiakum, who in the Yakama treaty of June 9, 1855, was recognized as the head chief of the twelve different tribes and bands of Indians named in that treaty, and by it assigned an annual salary of \$500 for his services as such head chief, but who, finding after waiting patiently for three years, that the treaty was not ratified and none of its promises fulfilled by payment, concluded that he and his people had been deceived, lied to, and tricked in that treaty by the white men, who were rapidly coming on from the East and settling in and taking possession of their country. Kamaiakum and his people flew to arms, and, uniting with them most of the other Indian tribes east and west of the Cascade Mountains, made a desperate struggle in the Indian war of 1853 to save their country from the grasp of the white man. But they were defeated and overpowered and forced to submit. The President and Senate of the United States on the 8th of March, 1853, ratified the Yakama treaty of 1855, and Kamaiakum was soon afterward offered his salary of \$500, as stipulated in said treaty, but he haughtily refused it, and refused to settle on the reservation set apart, or to accept a cent's worth of the annuities in goods, stipulated to be paid by the treaty, and resigning his office of head chief, retired with his family and settled at the old home of his fathers at the foot of Rock Lake, some seventy-five miles south of Fort Colville, on a branch of the Palouse River, and has resided there in peace for the last sixteen years; and he and his sons have made valuable improvements there, and have houses, cultivated fields, and cattle around them. But the white man gradually rolled around them, and last summer three white men, brothers, named Henderson, seeing that the homes of Kamaiakum and his sons were desirable, and that they were outside of any reservation, and hence (as they supposed) had no rights that a white man was bound to respect, settled adjoining these Indians' homes and staked out their pre-emption claims, including them, and notified the old gray-headed warrior and his sons to "git." Kamaiakum loved his home and that of his fathers dearer than life. Experience had taught him that it would be useless to fight for it, but he determined not to give it up without an effort, and sent one of his sons, about the 1st of last September, to inform Mr. Winans of the injustice done him, and to ask if there was no remedy for it. Mr. Winans at once sent his assistant farmer, S. F. Sherwood, to inquire into the matter. Mr. Sherwood, upon his arrival at the home of Kamaiakum and making inquiries, found matters as before stated, and the old ex-chief and warrior begged to be informed by the superintendent how he could save his home. He said that since 1853 he had dissolved his tribal relations and been faithful to his promise of peace with white men, and that he was willing to comply with all the laws and regulations of the Government to enable him to hold his homestead.

Upon receiving through Mr. Winans, Mr. Sherwood's report of this matter, I wrote Agent Simms (who had in the mean time taken charge) that in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 21, 1860, granting homestead and pre-emption privileges to Indians, and in accordance with the policy of the Government to encourage Indians to dissolve their tribal relations, take fixed homes, and become citizens, and in accordance with the honor of our Government, and the highest interests of justice, humanity, and civilization, he should give the amplest protection to Kamaiakum and his sons, in holding possession of their homes, and that if he found the civil power of the Government within his reach insufficient, he should call on the military. I also instructed Mr. Simms to give the like protection to every other Indian in his jurisdiction who had a fixed home, and improvements on land claimed by the Government, and desired to dissolve his tribal relations, become citizens of the United States, and hold his home under the pre-emption and homestead laws, and to make it known to all the Indians in his jurisdiction or vicinity, not on the reservation, that the same protection would be granted to all who would take fixed homes, dissolve their tribal relations, and become citizens; and that as none of the public lands in that portion of this Territory are yet surveyed, and probably would not be for some time, and that as the oath required in taking a pre-emption or homestead claim, and in dissolving the tribal relations, could not be taken till after the land claimed was included within the lines of the public surveys, that in the mean time he should not only give ample protection to all Indians taking such claims in his vicinity, but give them all the assistance in his power, in the way of agricultural implements, &c.

The foregoing outline of instructions to Mr. Simms I believe to be fully in accord-

ance with the policy of the President, and know that they accord with my own views of justice and right, and, unless otherwise ordered, will enforce them in this superintendency.

SKOKOMISH AGENCY AND RESERVATION.

I have not yet visited this agency, but shall do so soon, and then report more fully as to the situation and wants of the Indians thereto belonging. Will now only call, especially, attention to the accompanying annual report of Agent Eells of that reservation. He speaks of the destructive, injurious, and demoralizing effect of intoxicating liquors upon the Indians of his charge, and requests more stringent enactments for the suppression of this hellish traffic. Mr. Eells suggests the employment of a secret detective police as the most effective for the detection and punishment of violators of the laws in selling to Indians. Such a police could doubtless do something toward lessening this baneful traffic, but, however efficient, could not suppress it. If venomous serpents were permitted to exist everywhere undisturbed, vigilance in shutting doors against them would not secure protection against their deadly fangs. So, if intoxicating liquor may legally be kept in any quantity, everywhere, no laws, however stringent, can prevent its use.

A higher civilization demands the extermination, not only of this terrible traffic, but of the manufacturing of the deadly beverage which has not only occasioned the destruction of two-thirds of the Indian race of America, by opening to them the road to every other vice with that of drunkenness, but is annually leading over 50,000 white men down to drunkards' graves, and furnishing our prisons and almshouses with three-fourths of their inmates. A national law prohibiting, under the severest penalties, effectually suppress this great evil. Such a law would do more for the permanent benefit, both of the Indians and the white man, and for the advancement of civilization and progress generally, than any other that could be passed.

Mr. Eells calls attention to the want of funds to carry on his school, and also to the necessity for the survey of his reservation and the division of lands in severalty, to which I will add what I have already said on this point.

The addition of dry land to his reservation, which he asks, is of the first importance. It is useless to expect Indians, or any other human beings, to make fixed homes on lands subject to annual overflows. On this point I would call especial attention to what my immediate predecessor says in his last annual report for this year.

THE POINT ELLIOTT TREATY—ITS INDIANS AND RESERVATIONS.

There are five reservations under this treaty, including twenty-five different tribes and bands of Indians, numbering in all about 3,924. I have not yet had time to visit any of these reservations, and, therefore, refer the honorable Commissioner to the accompanying able annual report of the Rev. Father Chirouse, sub-agent for these Indians and reservations, as to their situation and needs. There is one matter mentioned by Agent Chirouse in his accompanying report, and to which I see that he and my predecessor have in vain called the attention of the Department in their annual reports for many years back, that is, the drainage of a marsh of about 1,200 acres on the Tulalip reservation. This reservation is the one on which the agency, shops, and school buildings for the benefit of the Indians of this treaty are located, and contains about 25,000 acres of land, very little of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, except the marsh above mentioned, which, if drained, would afford a body of the richest and most productive agricultural lands, sufficient for the needs of the whole reservation. It is estimated that this marsh could be completely drained at a cost not to exceed \$2,500, for which an appropriation is asked.

It is of the first importance, as before stated, in civilizing and preparing the Indians for citizenship, to give them fixed homes and the means of self-support; I therefore urge that this appropriation be made without delay.

Agent Chirouse also calls attention to the destructive and injurious effects of intoxicating liquors upon the Indians of his charge; the great need of a hospital; the necessity for giving titles to the Indians by the survey of their lands, and the need for the increase of the salaries of the different employes. I have, elsewhere, most earnestly called attention to these matters, and trust they will receive that consideration they deserve.

In view of the number of reservations and Indians united under this treaty, and its consequent importance, and heavy responsibilities resting on the person in charge, I earnestly request that he may be advanced to the dignity and pay of an agent. For the same reason I would urge that the pay of the physician employed under this treaty be advanced to at least \$1,500, and all medicines and supplies needed for the sick be supplied to him by the Government, as to the Army and Navy, and that he be restricted to practice alone among Indians and white employes on reservations. The necessity for this change is most urgent for many reasons. I will mention a few. The phys-

ician at present receives a salary of only \$1,200, out of which he is required to furnish all the medicines and supplies needed in his practice, and to support himself and family, and he is permitted to practice among white settlers outside of reservations. As before stated, the diseases most prevalent among Indians of this coast require concentrated and costly medicines; but economy and the inadequate salary of the physician prompt him to supply himself with a limited amount of the cheapest medicines and surgical appliances for practice among them. And as he is paid by the surrounding whites for his practice among them, he is tempted to reserve his best medicines for this practice, and to give time to it that should be given to treating Indians who require every hour of his time.

NEAH BAY AGENCY—RESERVATION AND INDIANS.

This is another agency I have not yet had time to visit, but I am pleased to be able to refer the honorable Commissioner to the accompanying very intelligent and able annual report of Colonel E. M. Gibson, United States agent for the Indians of that reservation, who clearly states the condition and needs of the Indians of his charge.

I sincerely hope that his suggestions and reasons (in addition to my own) as to the necessity for the increase of the salary of his physician, necessity for a hospital and for a saw-mill, will be heeded.

The trouble and uneasiness occasioned by the want of an authoritative designation of the boundaries of the reservation are mentioned by Agent Gibson, and I see that this matter has often been urged upon the attention of the Department by Mr. Gibson and my predecessor in former annual reports. Its importance is such that I hope it will not again be passed by.

The Indians of Neah Bay are "fish-eaters," and the most skillful and intrepid fishermen and watermen of the Pacific coast. Therefore, efforts for their civilization would be more successful on the fish line than on the agricultural. I am informed that under proper management a fishery of great value could be built up there, sufficient not only to render the Indians self-sustaining in a few years, but to lead them to great wealth. I therefore recommend an appropriation sufficient for the construction and furnishing of a large fishery there. I will report more fully on this matter after my visit in a few weeks hence.

I must apologize for the length of this report. It being my first, and desiring to clearly indicate the course and policy I wish to carry out, it is for that reason more lengthy than it otherwise would have been. I will promise more brevity in future, and will only add that if the course and policy I have indicated are honestly and vigorously carried out, the Indians of this Territory will be speedily civilized, and they, with their reservations, absorbed into the body-politic of the State; otherwise they will continue as scabs and sores on the body-politic.

I leave the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. MILROY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 65.

OLYMPIA, Washington Territory, August 15, 1872.

Sir: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to forward my fifth annual report of the condition of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, which I promise shall be short, a lengthy report being unnecessary. As my resignation occurred and I was relieved at a time before the crops were harvested, I cannot give the information required on the subject, and must therefore refer to the forthcoming reports of my successor, and the different agents, for this and other important information.

At the time of writing this report all the different tribes of this Territory, numbering over 15,000 souls, are at peace with the whites, and not a single murder of a white person by Indians has occurred in the last eighteen months. In one instance a railroad man, one of a party of surveyors, was missing, and supposed to be murdered by Indians out of revenge for the murder of two of their comrades. I caused diligent search throughout all the section of country in which he was last seen, but could find no traces or get any tidings of the missing man, and am satisfied, if dead, he must have met his fate at the hands of white men. On the other hand, there have been not less than three Indians killed by white men, but so far no punishment awarded the guilty parties.

Very many of this large number of Indians are engaged in farming, and cutting saw-logs on the different reservations, while others are employed at the different lumbering mills, logging camps, at the coal mines, and as farm-hands, getting the highest wages paid to whites, and all seem to have an abundance of the necessities of life.

One principal object I have had in remaining in the service as long as I have, was to inaugurate in this Territory the new policy of the President toward the Indians, it being a favorite one of mine, and recommended in my annual report as early as 1867. There has been a determined effort to break this policy down, if possible, and both the agents and myself have been bitterly assailed by an unscrupulous set of designing knaves as can be imagined. Notwithstanding all this opposition I am pleased to say, so far as this Territory is concerned, the policy has been a success. The agents and sub-agents, without a single exception, are good men, faithfully striving to do their duty, and thus overcoming this outside opposition. I hope and trust the Department may furnish every facility to my successor to carry on this good work, for which he seems so well qualified. And in this connection I would again most earnestly recommend that the Department make an appropriation without delay for the surveying of the Yakama, Puyallup, Lummi, Skokomish, and Chehalis reservations in severalty, and giving the Indians a title to the lands. These Indians being so far advanced in civilization, nothing short of this will satisfy them, and this act alone will do more to civilize them and gain their confidence than all others. There is a restless, feverish anxiety among them, which is constantly making itself manifest, in regard to the title of their lands. They are constantly told by those intent on mischief that they have no title to their lands, and that in the course of a few years, when their treaties run out, their lands will be taken from them and given to the whites, and in this way many are discouraged from working and making improvements. Hon. F. R. Bunnet, president of the Indian commission, while visiting the different reservations in this Territory, will bear me out in the statement that I make, that this subject, the title to their lands, was the burden of their conversation and their principal wish.

As to the other reservations, to wit, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Swinimish, Squackson, Makah, Nisqually, and Quinalt, I do not consider a division necessary for the present, inasmuch as the lands are not so well adapted to agriculture, but an appropriation should be made for defining their boundaries.

Already many difficulties have arisen in regard to boundaries. The limits of the Mukah reservation have been the subject of frequent correspondence with the Department.

The reservation, as enlarged by a former agent, (H. A. Webster,) under direction of a former superintendent, (C. H. Hale,) and with the knowledge of the Interior Department, and on which the Government has spent much of the different appropriations for years, is now claimed by some of the very men who were employed by the Government in former times to make these improvements which they are now claiming themselves. Without this enlargement the reservation is worthless for farming purposes. For full particulars I would refer you to former correspondence and maps on file in the honorable Commissioner's Office.

In my different reports and estimates, I have always urged the necessity of an appropriation for each of the reservations, for building and furnishing a small hospital. I have set forth my reasons for this repeatedly, and will not repeat them. Justice cannot be done to the sick without a hospital. I would also urge the necessity of an increase of the physician's salary. It is found impossible to get first-class physicians to accept of positions for the limited salary paid; or if they do accept, it is only for the time being, until a better position offers.

I would again urge the sale of the Swinimish reservation, belonging under treaty of Point Elliott, and if, according to law, the proceeds were used for the benefit of that treaty and the Indians transferred to the Lummi reservation, with which people they are intermarried, and where they can have plenty of excellent land, no particular opposition would be made to this change. My reasons for this are, that the employé fund is so limited that it does not admit of an employé being stationed at this point. These Indians, now reduced to about seventy-five, are mostly worthless, trifling creatures, who make a living by crossing the straits and purchasing whisky in Victoria, smuggling it across the lines and selling it to their comrades, and, having no one to look after them, are rapidly going to destruction.

I would recommend the sale of the Squackson reservation, and the Indians transferred to the Puyallup reservation. This island is worthless, or nearly so, for agricultural purposes, and is in close proximity to Olympia, where the few Indians, now reduced to about seventy, become the willing victims to the low white trash, who get what little money they obtain by selling fish, oysters, and clams, and by prostituting their women, in exchange for whisky, or rather a poisonous mixture called whisky. The proceeds arising from the sale of this reservation, if consistent with law, I would recommend be used for the benefit of the treaty to which the island belongs, (Medicine Creek.)

Again I would call the attention of the Department to the fact that the Skokomish

reservation is all on bottom-land, subject to overflow, and that the Indians have held, from time immemorial, a few acres on high ground, where their winter residences are built. This ground, of little value to any other person, should be added to their reservation. This subject has been repeatedly referred to, and at one time the honorable Commissioner saw fit to order a map made of the desired addition, (see letter dated January 21, 1875,) and which map was made and forwarded to the Department. (See communication from this office dated March 5, 1875.) I again renew the subject, and ask that the addition be made.

I would again respectfully call the attention of the Department to the necessity of enacting some stringent law against the crime of murder among Indians. This is quite common, as it has heretofore been the custom to make amends by giving a few blankets or horses to the relatives of the murdered party. It has been my aim to stop this practice, which has grown into quite a trade, by punishing the guilty parties by compelling them to wear a ball and chain at hard labor; but even this does not have the desired effect, and murders are common. Until a law is enacted making murder a capital offense, I am satisfied it will not cease.

I would also recommend the enactment of some more stringent law for the punishment of those selling liquor to Indians, and the law should interdict cider and beer, as these two articles are the cause of as much trouble as all other liquors, the stronger liquors not infrequently being mixed with them.

I would again recommend the granting of something like magisterial powers to the superintendent and agents in settling difficulties among the Indians; agent to settle all difficulties occurring on their respective reservations, and when difficulties occur between Indians of different agencies, then the two agents settle the same, and when they cannot agree an appeal may be had to the superintendent, and in grave cases appeal to be made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior.

I am proud to say that I believe there is not another superintendency under our Government where the Indian schools have been such a success. At some of the reservations, on account of insufficient school fund, poor accommodation, and the great prejudice the Indians have to attending school, they have not come up to my expectation, but all things are gradually improving, and if the Government will only furnish the necessary funds to enable the agent to take the child entirely from its parents, there can be no doubt of final success; but permit the child daily to return to the home of filth, no good need be expected. The agricultural and industrial school is the kind to look to for success. The school fund, so far as this Territory is concerned, should be at least doubled.

In my several annual reports I recommended the setting apart of a reservation for the numerous bands of Indians, parties to no treaty, in the northeast part of the Territory, and on the 4th day of May last I was gratified to receive the information that the President of the United States, by executive order, had set apart a magnificent reservation as recommended by myself in letter dated January 23, 1872. This reservation included the country occupied by many of the bands in this portion of the Territory; much good land, and the Hudson Bay buildings, well adapted for agency buildings; and what rendered it more valuable still to the Indians was that it contained Kettle Falls, the place where they all get their winter's supply of salmon. It becoming known that this reservation was set apart for the Indians was the signal for numerous protests, and on July 25, 1872, I was informed that the executive order dated 9th March, 1872, was revoked, and another reservation on the opposite side of the river was set apart. The reasons given by the protestants for the change was, that the first reservation contained much of the valuable lands of the valley, and was occupied by numerous settlers, who would have to be bought off at a great expense, whereas the other had but two settlers. Admitting all they say to be true, and that it would cost the Government a good round sum to buy up the different claims, I contend they are deserving, and it would be doing nothing but justice to this numerous body of Indians, numbering 3,000 souls. On the other hand it is stated that but two settlers reside on the reservation west of the river; this itself is at least *prima facie* evidence that it is worthless for white people, and if worthless for white people it is worthless for Indians. I do not believe the Indians will ever consent to occupy the new reservation, and think that the Government will at some time repent having made the change.

In conclusion I would thank the honorable Commissioner for the uniform kindness and consideration with which I have been treated during the time I have held the office.

I found the Department with debts amounting to near \$7,000; this great amount has been paid by me without trouble to the Washington office, although at times I have been severely pressed to make ends meet. I leave the superintendency to my successor without a single debt to pay but what properly belongs to the quarter in which I was relieved. Everything being in a healthy, prosperous condition, I feel great confidence in the future success of the present policy.

Again I would reiterate that none but married men with their families should be

appointed to the different positions as employes on the reservations, and none others than religious, earnest men should be appointed as agents and sub-agents on the different reservations. None but those possessing a large amount of the missionary spirit will ever succeed among these people. With the highest considerations of respect,

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

T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 66.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 30, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit this as my second annual report.

During the past year I have visited the four local reservations attached to this agency and have arranged the many difficulties that were existing among the Indians and the white settlers.

Since I took charge of this agency quite a large number of Indians have gathered here from all parts of the sound in order to procure employment; they are now making a good living and saving considerable money; they seem happy, and contented to stay here, and abandon their former wandering mode of life.

There are twenty-five different tribes or bands of Indians under the treaty of Point Elliott, and, according to the census taken last year, their total number is estimated at about 3,600, many of whom never resided on a reservation, and I am of opinion never will unless forced to do so. There are some of these Indians as far from being civilized to-day as they were twenty years ago.

In my former report I gave the Department a full and correct account of the condition in which I found this agency on my coming into office. I now beg leave to draw your attention and also that of the Department to what has been done and what yet remains to be done in order to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians.

Moral condition.—Now that the Indians are kept constantly employed on the reservation, and find ample means of support for themselves and families, their moral state seems to improve rapidly. On Sundays and days of obligation they flock in hundreds to attend to their religious duties; it is consoling and highly edifying to see the attention with which they listen and attend to the instructions they there receive.

The rules and regulations I have drawn out for their guidance seem crowned with the greatest success, so much so that the one hundred and fifty young men employed on the reservation, and who heretofore squandered their time in wandering about the white settlements, whisky-drinking, and visting in all sorts of vice and debauchery, are now, with very few exceptions, a hard-working and very industrious class of people. In fact, I have scarcely any trouble with them. The sorcerer and tomawamas men are fast fading from their midst, and the rising generation treats them with derision. They have totally abandoned the shameful traffic of prostitution, and are now beginning to appreciate Christian virtues, and seem to vie with the good white Christians who are living among them.

The mission and schools are situated on the south end of the bay, in the center of the reservation, which extends three miles northeast and three miles southeast.

The Rev. Father Richard, with Messrs. E. B. McStay and Deyerles, are most zealous in the management of the school and the labors of the mission. The Sisters of Charity are also rendering valuable aid in their department, and their labors are producing the most happy results.

The Rev. Father Richard pays a visit to the various tribes of Indians four times a year; on those occasions he gives them instructions in their religious duties, and we are satisfied, after a long experience, that religious instructions are the only successful means by which they can be brought to obey the laws of God or of their country.

The number of children attending school, at present, is 48, viz, 23 boys and 25 girls. I still continue to adopt the same system as set forth in my former school report, as I believe it to be the most efficacious. Four of the pupils of our school have been lately married, and are now settled on the reservation, models of industry and cleanliness.

According to the register kept at our mission, there have been, within the past year, more births than deaths among the good Christians, and the contrary is the case with the others.

Farming operations.—During the past year there have been ten acres of new land

cleared, fenced, and cultivated; another piece, of about two acres, has been broken and inclosed by a picket fence; the former is intended for a common farm, and the latter for the most deserving and industrious Indians.

The Indians on the Lummi, Muckleshoat, and Fort Madison reservations have worked very hard and well this last year, and their labors have been crowned with the most happy results. Only a few of the Swinimish have succeeded in raising anything like good crops, which is very much to be wondered at.

An approximate statement of the number of acres under cultivation, and the amount of produce, are given in the statistical return of farming which accompanies this report. I may here repeat that the marsh mentioned in many of the former reports is the only piece of land on the reservation that can with any profit be converted into a good farm, and to begin the draining an appropriation of at least \$2,000 would be necessary; until this is accomplished the farming prospects on Tulalip reserve will always remain at a very low ebb.

Building improvements.—A log-house, 60 by 30, has been erected on the reservation, one portion of which is set apart for a carpenter-shop, another part for a shoemaker's shop, and the remainder is used for a wagon and plow shed; there is also a large cellar underneath, in which all the vegetables raised can be stored. A serviceable laundry has been built for the use of the sisters, who have charge of washing and mending for the children of both departments of the schools.

The old saw-mill has been taken down, and a good, substantial one built, and is now in good running order. Two small warehouses have been built on the end of the wharf; there has been a house built for the residence of the sawyer, and five small cottages built for Indians. Three of the late school-boys have built their own houses, and their work is admired by all who have a knowledge of the trade. At the Lummi reservation they have put up two new buildings, one for the farmer in charge, and the other for a boy who has recently left school. I have now in the course of erection a barn, 60 by 30, for the purpose of a vying bay and cattle-feed, which formerly was subject to considerable damage, there being no place to stow it after delivery on the wharf. I have had a cow-shed erected, 100 by 60, with a double manger through the center; I have also had a large scow built, for the purpose of transporting hay, cord-wood, &c. The wharf has undergone a thorough repairing, and is now in good order. All the above buildings and fences have been whitewashed, and give to the place a very clean and comfortable appearance.

Logging operations.—There are at present twelve logging-camps in operation on the reservation, three at Fort Madison, one at Swinimish, and one at Lummi. In each camp there are about eleven Indians kept constantly at work, and at the head of each camp there is one white man, who acts as foreman, attends to the teams, and sees that everything goes to the satisfaction of all concerned. In order to give the Indians encouragement, I allow them to conduct their own work, choose their own teams, and make whatever change that may tend to advance the work, I merely seeing that justice is done them in the sale of their logs, and that the proceeds be equally divided among them. I am happy to say that, with very few exceptions, they lay out their earnings to the very best advantage, and also take proper care of their old and infirm relations.

Stock, and farming implements.—The Indians who have fixed their homes on the reservation have from one to five milch-cows. Within the last month there have been ten cows brought on the reservation and sold to the Indians.

The Lummi and Muckleshoat Indians have quite a large stock of cattle, their reservation being much better adapted for stock-raising. Since I took charge of this agency I have purchased for its use one wagon, one plow, and one seed-drill, which I find to be enough until I am able to get the farming prospects somewhat more advanced. The health of the Indians of this reservation is very much improved owing to their getting good and wholesome food, and their being kept away from those places where whisky and other poisonous drinks are furnished to them by those who live and make money by their destruction—in fact, intoxicating liquors have been the cause of more deaths among the Indians than anything I know of. I would here suggest that a hospital be erected on the reservation, where the sick could be taken care of and proper attendance be given, under the immediate superintendence of the physician in charge. The afflicted are often deterred from consulting him by their inability to reach his residence when they most need his services.

The Indians residing on local reservations very often require my presence among them to settle the many difficulties that from time to time exist, and caused by the white settlers encroaching on their lands. They say they cannot make any improvements under the existing state of affairs, as they are liable at any moment to be turned off by the white settlers, and without the least remuneration for the improvements made thereon. If their land would be secured to them, they would feel an interest in improving it, and it would also tend to remove a great many of the difficulties complained of.

So far as I am concerned, it would occupy my whole time in visiting them as often as

would be necessary. As it is, every moment of my time is so taken up by the large number of Indians now employed on the Tulalip reservation, that I cannot, without great loss to the Indians and the Department, absent myself even one day. Independent of the school-teachers, I have six persons rendering services on this reservation, viz: Physician, blacksmith, carpenter, sawyer, farmer, and interpreter. I would here recommend that their salaries be increased one hundred dollars. The present charges for the common necessities of life render this increase necessary, as it is almost impossible to live with a less income.

Trusting that my suggestions may meet the approval of the Department, and also with a favorable response,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE,
United States Sub-Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 67.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,
Neah Bay, Washington Territory, September 1, 1872.

Sir: During the past year the condition of this agency has been generally peaceful and prosperous, and the Indians have made steady, though I cannot say rapid, progress in learning the arts of civilization. It has been stated that this tribe is less acquainted with civilization than any other in Washington Territory, and in some respects I have reason to believe such is the case; yet I am proud to say that they are considered by the citizens of Port Townsend and other places on Puget Sound as the best-behaved Indians who visit those localities.

One reason for this is that comparatively few of them drink whisky. I had not been upon this reservation long before I saw that whisky was the greatest evil we had to contend with, and I determined to use every means in my power to prevent them from using it. For some time my efforts seemed unavailing; but by a determined course of the strictest vigilance and quick and certain punishment in every case of offense, the effect has been decidedly salutary. They are extremely superstitious, and believe in witchcraft, sorcery, and ghosts. They believe that their doctors, or "medicine men" have supernatural powers, and that they have but to "will" their death and they must inevitably die. Their doctors frequently manipulate their patients in a most singular manner, and in many cases I think their practices have a tendency to shorten rather than prolong life. A scrofulous affection pervades the whole tribe, and the most approved remedies appear to make but little impression upon the disease. Doctor Bryant, the reservation physician, has been faithful and diligent in the discharge of duties which have been arduous and difficult. He is a gentleman eminently fitted for the service in point of ability as well as by his knowledge of the Indian character, and doubtless is making a sacrifice by remaining in the service. Twelve hundred dollars a year will not properly compensate for the services of a good physician and the medicines necessary for his use. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$200 a year be made for the purchase of medicines. It would be better to take that amount out of the annuity fund than that it should not be had.

When the Indians become old and maimed, or sick beyond hope of recovery, they are generally neglected or abandoned by their friends, and left to die. It is highly necessary that a hospital should be established at Neah Bay, where such cases could be brought from the different villages and have care, food, and medicine, and be under the immediate supervision of the resident physician, and at least kept from dying of starvation or utter neglect. I will also state that I think it would be much better to use the annuity fund for this purpose than that this necessity should not be provided for. I am unable to see the justice or humanity of giving blankets to great, stalwart, hearty Indians, who spend much of their time in idleness, and withholding aid from others who are helpless and languishing upon filthy beds of disease. It would probably require an appropriation of \$1,500, with what labor could be done by the employes, to provide a suitable building for a hospital, and furnish it with the necessary requirements for the comfort of the sick, such as bedding, stoves, &c., and an additional annual appropriation to pay for the services of a person who could perform the duties of cook and nurse.

In my last annual report I recommended an appropriation of \$2,500 to build a saw-mill. I still think an appropriation for that purpose very desirable, and, if proper care is taken to provide for the future welfare and comfort of these Indians, an adequate expenditure for this purpose would result in an ultimate saving to the Government.

The Indians all need new and better houses. They now live in miserable shanties, made of long, rough, cedar boards, which, in most cases, were procured on Vancouver's Island, (as there is no cedar of any consequence in this vicinity,) and brought a distance of about fifteen or twenty miles, in canoes, across the Straits of Juan de Fuca, a very rough water. Such houses as they have are old and dilapidated, and hedged in with filth on every side. They are destitute of floors, windows, chimneys, or any conveniences suited to health or comfort, and, during the rainy season, are wet and unhealthy, and are liable to be blown down by the fierce winds of winter. The nearest saw-mill is about ninety miles distant, and the only means they have of conveying lumber is by canoes. Common lumber is worth, at the mill, about \$15 per thousand feet, and but few of them have money to pay for it. While it is true that they are wonderfully provided for by nature with many kinds of fish from the sea, and roots and berries from the forest, yet for their principal articles of traffic with the whites, which are oil and furs, they do not receive money, but trade in exchange; so they really have but little money. Therefore I would renew my recommendation that an amount sufficient to purchase a small portable saw-mill be appropriated for the purpose, which would be three or four thousand dollars.

It is my desire, and I think it is the wish of the Government, to employ men with families; but if the employes all had families it would be impossible to accommodate them with house-room at present, as there are only three dwelling-houses upon the reservation—one small cottage at the farm, about four miles distant from, and two small houses at the agency. There is only one at the agency for three employes, and one room in that has to be used as a blacksmith-shop; the lack of house-room makes it difficult to get men with families to come here. During the past winter we built a good block-house in which to confine Indians for bad conduct; there is urgent need for two more houses, which would require an appropriation of at least \$3,000.

The reservation-farm is situated immediately upon the Pacific Ocean, about four miles from the agency, and the land inclosed is almost worthless, being so sandy that not more than one-third of an ordinary crop can be produced, and it is becoming more unproductive every year. A small marsh-prairie extends from the ocean to within about one mile of the agency, over which the tide-water from the Pacific flows at high tide, making it worthless for any purpose except for pasture. At one place about a mile below the upper end of the prairie it is quite narrow, the distance being only about sixty rods across it, from the hill on one side to the hill on the other. By an expenditure of about \$1,500, in constructing a dike across the prairie at this point, to check the flow of the tide, 500 acres of most excellent land could be reclaimed, upon which a good farm could be made with but little labor. It is a matter of wonder to me that this was not done when the farm was first located, as it would have been far better in many respects. The soil is of the best quality, and its close proximity to the agency, besides being more sheltered from the cold ocean winds, would make it much more valuable and desirable than the present farm. If the Indians are to be taught agricultural pursuits, I do not know of any improvement that would be more beneficial to them than this one. Building a new farm-house and making other necessary improvements would require an expenditure of about \$1,500. The crop is the largest that has ever been planted upon the reservation. It was well put in, and has been cultivated in the best possible manner. During the good weather last winter we fenced in about eight acres of new ground at Neah Bay, with a good post-and-rail fence, which was divided into small patches and given to the Indians; most of which was planted in potatoes and cultivated by them. We have four nice gardens at Neah Bay, and have produced an abundant quantity of most all kinds of vegetables that grow in this climate.

During the winter and spring the school made creditable advancement, and the attendance of the scholars was very good until the Indians moved to their summer villages and commenced their fishing operations; then the children became discontented and wanted to go away with them to engage in fishing and their summer sports and festivities. We have twenty scholars, and that is as many as the appropriation for that purpose will properly support; they live in the school-building, and are fed and clothed at the expense of the Government; the boys usually work two or three hours a day in the school-garden. It requires a great deal of patience and energy on the part of the teacher to induce them to attend school or try to learn. These Indians all strenuously oppose the school, and argue that it unfit for those who attend for the hazy pursuits by which they obtain their support; and it is extremely difficult to make them understand the importance of education. They have a very tender regard for their children, and never abuse them. Mrs. Hofercamp, the teacher, lives in the school-building, and gives her personal attention to every department of the school. I regard the school as the most important part of the Indian service, and education as the means by which the Indians must be civilized and Christianized; yet, however great the efforts of the teacher may be, it will require a long time and a great deal of care to accomplish those most desirable objects. Many people ridicule the idea of ever civilizing the Indians; some would prefer to have them remain in their present condi-

tion, so they can use them for their own base purposes, while others regard them as a nuisance, and would be glad to get rid of them in almost any way. A person who is truly and earnestly interested in the welfare of this poor, down-trodden people, meets with but little encouragement or sympathy; even many of the Indians do not appreciate the efforts made in their own behalf. There are some fine-looking boys among them, who are naturally smart, and if they were taken into civilized society and educated among white people, would make intelligent and useful citizens. I greatly wish that some of them could be sent East and educated in our institutions of learning. It is my opinion that if the Government would protect the Indians and care for their rights as it has for the freedmen of the South, many of them would become good citizens. As it is now they have no rights that a white man feels bound to respect. When they visit the towns and settlements they come in contact with a low, vile class of persons, who sell them intoxicating liquor and give them disease. From such persons they have learned much of what they know of civilization, and it has been rather a curse than a blessing to them. White men, who seem to regard them as being but little better than dogs, live among them, apparently for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with the women, and the law seems to be ineffectual to prevent it. It appears to me to be the duty of the Government to protect the rights of Indians as well as any other class of people, and not, because of their ignorance, permit them to be so shamefully abused, as they undoubtedly have been in many instances.

In my last annual report I referred to the very unsatisfactory condition of this reservation, which arises from the fact that the extent or boundary thereof is unknown. In a subsequent communication to the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, I stated fully and explicitly all the facts connected with the history of an addition which was made by a former agent, the boundary of which was never definitely indicated, and upon which all the improvements have been made with the exception of the school-house. I also endeavored to show the urgent necessity for early action on the part of the Government to have this addition legally annexed to the reservation before the land was taken by settlers. Therefore, I do not deem it necessary to more than refer to the matter in this report, and to say that the same necessity still exists for the settlement of this question by the Government, and to state that the portion of the addition, including all the improvements, could be annexed to the reserve without interfering with any squatter; also, to express the hope that this addition may be made in the proper manner and surveyed at an early day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 62.

SKOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 31, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending August 31, 1872.

The Indians under my charge are mainly composed of two tribes, the Clallams and the Twanas.

The Clallams are the most numerous, numbering something over 600. Their original home was from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles distant, and they have never made this their home, but only visit here at rare intervals. I have, at some considerable expense and effort, moved some of their leading chiefs and Indians by force on to the reservation, hoping by this means to draw the whole tribe, but the effort has not proved successful. They have never, so far as I can learn, accepted the terms of the treaty so far as to reside any considerable portion of the time upon the reservation. They mostly live near the different saw-mills, where many of the men get steady employment at good wages. Others fish extensively and do a thriving business in this line. They are peaceable, half civilized, and, excepting that they drink a great deal of liquor, are well to do. This vice is the bane of their lives, and is very general. They converse with hundreds of unprincipled whites to supply themselves with unlimited quantities of this destructive fluid. Nothing short of a vigilant secret detective police force can prevent, or to any considerable extent restrain, this unlawful traffic.

The Twanas number about 300, and make the reservation mainly their home. Their principal business is logging, which they prosecute quite successfully in the summer, but fish and wander about in the winter. Most of the reservation is low and wet, and while it is the very richest of soil, is subject to an annual overflow, rendering it unfit

to reside upon in the winter. Consequently, at this season of the year, their village is on a high point of land three miles distant from the agency, and there is nothing they can do to advantage on the reservation. During the past year they have cut and sold 1,300,000 feet of logs at an average price of \$5 per thousand. I have taken 25 cents per thousand to make a fund for benevolent purposes; also have furnished them a part of their team, for the use of which I have charged them, using these means for the benefit of the agency. They have cut about fifty tons of timothy hay, and raised some potatoes and other vegetables. With the aid of the carpenter they have built a dozen comfortable houses, some of which they have inclosed with picket fences, and made very pretty gardens. To these I have furnished fruit-trees and other fruit-bearing shrubs, which has stimulated them very much to make their homes attractive. I consider it very desirable that the land should be divided out to them in severalty, as I believe it would be followed by rapid progress.

The agency has been improved by the erection of some buildings and fences. Three wood houses have been erected; also, a large stable, 20 by 40; two sheds, 10 by 40 each, and one, 16 by 30. These were built two or three feet above the ground, with floors, as the whole of the agency is subject to overflow, and there is no high land on which to build barns, &c. There have been 100 rods of picket fence built, inclosing each of the dwellings at the agency, so that each family has a separate garden; also, poultry-yards, &c., conveniently arranged. Also, 100 rods of rail fence have been built, inclosing land for a large school-garden. There have been raised on the Government farm about 40 tons of hay and 60 bushels of barley. There is also a large garden of vegetables growing for the use of the school. There are 700 fruit-trees, of various kinds, and last fall between three and four hundred bushels of apples, pears, &c., were gathered.

The school, through the earnest efforts of the teacher and his efficient wife, has been put into a healthy condition. The aversion to sending their children to school has been mostly overcome. The inadequateness of the fund for this object cripples us very much. Only \$200 a year is allowed for the pay of the assistant teacher, who has to make the clothes, as well as wash, mend, and cook for all the scholars. A liberal appropriation for the school is very much needed, and would add many fold to its efficiency and usefulness. During the latter part of the year there has been a steady attendance of fifteen scholars. These have made good progress, and differ but little from white children in the rapidity with which they acquire knowledge. More scholars could be obtained were there sufficient means to sustain them.

In conclusion, I would again urge the great desirableness of the land being surveyed and divided out to the Indians in severalty, as now they fear that the succeeding agent will undo what the former has done, and so deprive them of the results of their labor.

I would also strenuously urge, as has been done previously by the superintendent, the great importance of adding to the reservation a strip of high land, bordering on the salt water, two miles long and one mile wide, on the north side, as it is almost indispensable for building purposes, there being but a very small portion of land on the reservation which is suitable, being all too low. This strip is all vacant Government land, and consequently there would be no outlay of money. It is of no special value to settlers, there being scarcely any agricultural land upon it. The Indians already occupy it in winter, and it should by all means be secured to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant;

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 63.

QUINALET INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this agency during the last year.

The condition of the Indians at the present time, in many respects, is much improved. They are leaving off many of their savage habits and adopting those of civilization in dress and ways of living.

During the summer six comfortable houses have been built by the Indians, which they are now occupying and furnishing with stoves and other conveniences of civilization. I have given them all the encouragement in my power by assisting and giving them material for building purposes, such as nails, lumber, and windows, which they are unable to procure themselves.

The agency farm was planted to turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and a larger amount of ground planted by the Indians than the year previous, but, owing to the extreme drought and early frost, the crops are a failure. This I regret, as it not only deprives us in a great measure of supporting the school and Indians, but it is calculated to discourage the efforts at farming in the future. I am convinced, after repeated trials, that the soil of this reservation is of such an inferior quality that farming cannot be successfully carried on, and that the Indians must depend chiefly upon the salmon and other fish which they have in great abundance most of the year.

I am unable to report much improvement in the school; the attendance is small, and the opposition difficult to overcome. The Indians look upon the efforts to educate their children with suspicion. Those children who attend have been well provided with comfortable clothing and plenty of wholesome food. I have also given presents in the shape of food and clothing to other children not in regular attendance at the school.

We have also a Sunday-school established, which is tolerably well attended, though but very few of the Indians take an interest in religious matters.

There is a class of unprincipled men living near the reserve who use every means in their power to make trouble between the Indians and employes through misrepresentations of every kind.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is much improved compared with former years, the physician being a man who is well qualified to treat the complaints incident to this climate. He is a faithful employe, who is doing much good in his department. For further information I respectfully refer you to his report. Medicine has been furnished to a large number of Indians not belonging to this reserve, but who live near and come here for medical aid.

This reservation is so situated that it is with difficulty that supplies can be brought in. When the winter rains set in the road over Point Granville becomes impassable. Last winter the road from the ocean beach, where it ascends Point Granville Mountain, was entirely washed away by the heavy storms and action of the sea. Repairs are useless during the winter, as the road will not stand, but must be left until the storms and high tides of winter are over. This is a constant source of expense which cannot be avoided; for these reasons it is necessary to have supplies for the winter and spring laid in by the last of October.

The annuity goods have been purchased, and I am making preparation for their distribution as soon as the Indians can be collected.

The agency buildings are being repaired, and I have purchased some lumber suitable for that purpose; also a house to be occupied by the doctor will be finished this fall, as the one now occupied by him is unfit.

The oxen belonging to the agency are in good condition, and a sufficient amount of hay has been secured for winter use.

The Indians have been peaceable and well disposed during the year; no trouble of a serious nature having occurred.

When the isolated condition of this agency and the many obstacles to be overcome, such as bad influences exerted by designing men, and the natural superstitions of the Indians are taken into consideration, I am of the opinion that still as much progress has been made toward civilization as can reasonably be expected.

The employes are kind to the Indians, and I am satisfied they will do all in their power to promote their general welfare.

I herewith transmit the annual reports of employes, statistical returns of education and farming.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENRY,
Sub-Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 70.

YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, August 15, 1872.

Sir: The termination of another fiscal year brings me to the duty of another annual report.

In recalling the history of the year just closed, I find abundant room for congratulation in the memory of the health, peace, material prosperity, and the moral progress of the Indians under my jurisdiction.

The Indians that have been induced to accept the industries of civilization, and have

improved plantations for agriculture in their own right and interest, are all doing well. They have comfortable tenements, in which are found many of the comforts and some of the luxuries of civilization. They have horses and cattle, which enables them to provide against want; they have growing crops of wheat, corn, and vegetables adequate to the use of their families, and in some instances they produce considerable for the market.

The Indians that are most thirsty are those who profess to have been converted and are members of the church. These are very constant in attending upon the regular means of grace as instituted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Usually their churches are crowded with sincere and earnest worshippers, who are led in their devotions by the agent, or one of the native preachers. The experience of twelve years in this service has confirmed me more and more in the faith with which I entered upon the work, viz: That Christian truth brought to bear practically upon the character of a savage people is the only means by which such a people can be reclaimed; that the bestowments of material gifts, in the absence of that renovation of character that comes only through Bible truth, accompanied by the influence of the Divine Spirit, is an evil, and not a blessing. Such bestowments never satisfy them, and always tend to corrupt and demoralize them; they engender laziness, and form a kind of gambling stock, that is fruitful of no good. The first condition of improvement in the outside manner of life with any people is the improvement of the heart; here is the place to begin the work of reform among the Indians. If I fail to give moral character to an Indian, I can give him nothing that will do him real and permanent good. If I can succeed in giving him moral character, so that he is no more a liar, a thief, a drunkard, a profane person, a polygamist, or a gambler, but a man of integrity, industry, sobriety, and purity, then he no longer needs the gifts of the Government or the charities of anybody. He then becomes a man like other good men, and can take care of himself. This conclusion throws me back upon the work of moral reform, as my only hope of success.

Schools.—This work needs begun with the young children, gathering them into the industrial schools of the reservation, where they can be taught lessons of cleanliness, good behavior in the school, in the family, on the play-ground, and everywhere. Here they are taught to speak and read the English language. Here they obtain information and useful knowledge, which they bear to their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and become so many teachers to their people. It is a matter inspiring stronger hope, and making broader the platform of usefulness among the Indians, that the Government has appropriated \$1,000 to the school-fund over former years. This will enable us to enlarge our work in this department. Our school for the past year has averaged something over forty children, who have been boarded, clothed, and have made commendable improvement, both in books and work.

The farming interest among the Indians is steadily increasing. The gambling propensity is diminishing. During the year I have taken rigid measures to break up this practice among them, and have been to quite an extent successful. They are giving up their plurality of wives, and adopting Christian marriage more universally through the nation.

The reservation mills are in good running order. Great inconvenience is suffered in having to haul the logs to the saw-mill so far—from three to six miles. A steam saw-mill at another point on the reservation, but little further from the station, costing not more than \$1,000, would pay for itself in two seasons. I respectfully request that we be permitted to build such a mill, from the funds saved from the repair of mills, and from "beneficial objects" arising from grazing cattle upon the reservation.

It will be seen by reference to my cash-accounts that between two and three thousand dollars have been received for grazing stock the past year. In addition to the above amount, the Indians have received for hording cattle over \$1,000. If allowed to build said mill, it would enable us to build houses, fence farms, and make other improvements, as can never be done with the old mill.

The Indians would be pleased and greatly profited by the above arrangement, without any additional appropriation from Government. The houses built, and farms opened and improved, provides comfort and subsistence for them, and takes them up from the condition of paupers, and makes them self-supporting, releasing the Government from her large and annual appropriation to sustain them. It does more. It gives an undoubted guarantee of future peace. When they have comfortable houses and fruitful fields, with cattle and horses, wagons, plows, and harness, with household goods, they have much to sacrifice if they go to war. These permanent fixtures do more to secure peace with a nation of Indians than regiments of soldiers.

It will be seen by the report of the miller and sawyer that during the year near 100,000 feet of lumber have been sawed for the Indians. These logs were cut and hauled by them, without any expense to the Department. The lumber made was worth \$2,000. This lumber has been used in improving their farms, building houses, barns, and a portion has been by them sold to the white settlers around the reservation. My policy is, and has been, to use as little white labor as possible, and supply its place

with Indian labor. I have a twofold object in this: first, it gives employment and pay to those who are most needy; and secondly, it holds the young men of the nation, who have set out to be something above wild savages, to habits of industry and useful labor, which is indispensable to the moral well-being of all men of all races.

I remember the fact that the treaty with the Yakama Indians will in a few years expire, when it will be expected of them that they will be capable of taking care of themselves. I hold the same thought in mind in the direction given to the mechanical labor. We are educating young men in our shops to make harness, build houses, work in the mills and on the farms, so as to make them capable in every department of business of taking care of themselves. We have already young men that are capable of building houses, making boots and shoes, making harness, doing good work in the blacksmith-shop, and are good helpers about the mills.

If the remaining installments of money that will be due this nation under the treaty could be invested in cattle, a herd could in a short time accumulate upon the reservation that would yield an annual revenue, greater by far than all that is paid them by the Government. The grasses are spontaneous and very abundant, producing the finest beef on the coast. Cattle generally live and remain fat through the winter by grazing; so the cost of raising a cow or a steer three years old in the range is not as much as to feed the domestic fowls about our doors. These need to be fed, while the cattle feed themselves. The investment of the remaining appropriation due them in cattle, with judicious management on the part of the officers in charge, could not fail to make the whole nation financially independent in a few years.

I have consulted the head-men of the nation, and they are agreed that the annuities as now given by the Government do them very little good, while an investment in cattle would do them and their children good in all time to come.

Suppose \$3,000 was invested in young cows, at \$30 per head, this would buy 100 head; these, with their increase, in two years would be worth \$0,000, in four years they would be worth \$12,000, and in six years \$24,000. In the light of this calculation it is easy to see that all the annuity-money that will be due them for the remaining time of the treaty could be made to accumulate into vast proportions, making them capable of taking care of themselves; while under the present system of payment the poverty of the Indian is not relieved to any perceptible extent, and no provision is made against future want. In view of the fine facilities for stock-raising that the Indians have, and in view of the profitable employment this investment would give them, I consider it of great importance that this change be made in the use of their money appropriated for beneficial objects, and that it be done immediately. I earnestly recommend that their land be surveyed.

In conclusion, I call the attention of the Department to the money that was due this agency from the late Superintendent W. H. Waterman, (deceased), who owed this agency December 31, 1866, \$7,250, and professed to pay said amount in drafts, which were protested when presented to the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, California. A particular account of said transaction was given the Department by me in my "account-current," and statement therewith, for the month of July, 1867. This \$7,250 embraced the salary of the agent for the quarter ending December 31, 1866. No part of the above money has been received.

For further particulars of information relating to the interest and wealth of this nation, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying blanks, which have been filled, and are herewith sent forward.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

T. J. McKENNY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 71.

FORT COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Indians under my charge in Northeastern Washington Territory have made, during the past year considerable progress in farming and in the arts of civilized life.

Since having the supervision of these people it has been my constant endeavor to promote harmony and industry amongst them, to assist them in cultivating old and opening up new farms, and to make them generally independent and self-sustaining. They were informed that it was the wish of the President that they should make permanent homes for themselves, and derive their subsistence from cultivating the land

instead of roaming through the country and getting a precarious living by digging roots, picking berries, &c. Some of those who have within the past two years fenced in and cultivated lands are now much disquieted, for fear they will be obliged to leave them and go upon the reserve. They say, truthfully, that they were told that the land they would fence, cultivate, and live upon should be theirs, and that they should remain in quiet possession thereof. In some cases, where considerable improvements have been made, it certainly would be unjust to force the Indians away from their farms and take them upon the reservation.

The Colvilles, Spokane, and Calspels have exchanged over 2,000 bushels of wheat for flour at the mills in this valley during the past season.

In the councils I have held, all the Indians, except the San Poels, have expressed a willingness to be on a reservation, but they wish to be consulted in respect to its boundaries and the places that would be assigned them thereon—each tribe desiring that the reserve should include its own especial territory.

Taking into consideration what these people were, the very meager assistance they have received from the Department, and the excitement and suspense occasioned by the proposed abandonment of Fort Colville, and the rumors that have reached them from time to time of the establishment of a reserve in this quarter, implying no settled policy of the Government in their regard, it is very creditable to them that they have done as well as they have. This unsettled policy has not only been damaging to the Indians, but has retarded the settlement of the country by the whites.

If those Indians who now have farms among the settlers shall be permitted to remain where they now are, and be assisted by the Department with agricultural implements, &c., I think they would improve much faster than they would be removed to a reservation. The Indian farmers who live among the whites cultivate their land much better, have better fences, and raise better crops than those engaged in the same business surrounded by Indians.

I have to recommend, first, a fixed policy in respect to these Indians, so that they may know what to rely upon; secondly, that those who have farms and cultivate them be permitted to remain where they now are, and be assisted with farming implements; thirdly, that the roving Indians, who make all the trouble, be gathered on the reserve; fourthly, that the lines of the reservation be so changed as to include both sides of the Columbia River at Kettle Falls, in order to take in all of that important fishery; fifthly, that the purchases and distributions be largely of agricultural implements, as one plow will do more toward civilizing these Indians and making them self-sustaining than five hundred blankets.

Reservation.—The reservation set apart by Executive order of April 9 was unsuitable, for the following reasons: first, it was too small for so many Indians; the country being mostly mountainous, it did not contain sufficient grazing area for their horses and cattle; secondly, the arable land being nearly all occupied by whites who had been settled on it for ten years or more, it would necessitate their removal before the Indians could occupy it.

The advantages of the reservation made by Executive order of July 2, over the former one, are as follows: First, that it is much larger; that there is an ample area of grazing-land; that its tillable land is not occupied by whites, there being but two or three settlers on the whole reservation, and the value of their improvements inconsiderable, whereas on the reserve of April 9 there are improvements to the value of two or three hundred thousand dollars; secondly, the San Poels live within its boundaries; they are the most intractable and independent of all the Indians in this Territory, and would fight before leaving their country; thirdly, it has natural boundaries, is more isolated, is not on the line of travel or likely to be crossed by railroads, and includes the territory of those tribes which would be the most difficult to move.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. P. WINANS,
Farmer in Charge.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 72.

POYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, September 15, 1872.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor herewith to transmit this my second annual report.

The Indians on this reservation during the past year have made commendable progress in industry and civilization. The following are the number of acres cultivated by the Indians and the estimated products: 40 acres wheat, estimated 760 bushels;

50 acres oats, estimated 1,200 bushels; 60 acres potatoes, estimated 8,500 bushels; 6 acres turnips, estimated 1,700 bushels; 4 acres peas, estimated 100 bushels; 10 acres barley, estimated 240 bushels; 65 acres timothy meadow, estimated 150 tons; 10 acres garden-vegetables, besides cutting over 300 tons marsh-hay. The stock belonging to the Indians is looking well, and I think they have a sufficient amount of forage laid in to keep them well through the coming winter. During the past year there has been three logging-camps manned entirely by Indians, and from close observation I am compelled to the belief that the policy of allowing them to log is not a good one, for the following reasons: By allowing certain Indians to log for their own use and benefit, is giving them an advantage over all the others, as they thereby appropriate to their own use and benefit that which of right belongs to all the Indians, old and young, share and share alike, and the fund raised from the sale of timber should be for the use of all. Secondly, they are not successful loggers; that is, they do not more than make a living by their operations, whereas, if properly conducted, the business should produce a considerable revenue.

The present location of the school-building is entirely unsuitable, for the reason it is away from any land which could be used for school farm and garden, in which the children should be taught to work. And I would earnestly recommend that the building be moved to the north side of the river, where there is high land, with plenty of most excellent farming country. The children have made some little progress in their studies, but not so much as could be desired, and as I sincerely hoped they will in the future, under the charge of the present teacher, Rev. George W. Sloan, who comes highly recommended. The fund for educational purposes being very limited, \$750 currency, per year, equivalent to \$600 coin, from which the children are clothed and fed, together with all necessary repairs upon school-house is taken, it will not be a matter of surprise that the attendance is limited, being so of necessity. The school cannot prove very successful unless the appropriation for its maintenance is increased. During the past year the force employed has been engaged in clearing land of exceeding heavy timber, bringing it under cultivation, and fencing same; also teaching the Indians to labor as whites do. The greatest difficulty encountered in the attempt to induce them to establish homes for themselves, surrounding their houses with trees and cultivating gardens, lies in the fact of their not being able to fully trust that they shall not some day be removed and the reservation sold to the whites, as such a course, they are daily told by many, is that intended by the Government. Their constant and universal request is that the Government shall divide the reservation in severalty and give them a title to the same, such a one as is given to the whites; that then they will feel secure and have an object for which to labor. When the Hon. Felix R. Brunot was here last year, he promised them to use his influence to secure an appropriation for the survey of the different reservations, since which time they have asked about every week if it was to be done soon.

That the sick should be properly provided for without hospital accommodation is impossible, as the medicine furnished by the physician is not infrequently improperly taken, and often not taken at all. If possible, a building suitable for the accommodation of the old and sick should be erected and placed under the immediate supervision of the physician, when, no doubt, many sick would recover who will undoubtedly die during the coming wet season, for want of just such accommodations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON BARLOW,
Farmer in Charge Puyallup Reservation.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 73.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 27, 1872.

Sir: Having but lately assumed charge of the Chehalis Indian reservation as farmer. I am as yet unable to enter into any exhaustive report as to the many necessities of the Indians, who properly belong on this reserve, and am therefore necessarily confined to the features of the case that are patent even to a stranger.

The one great and paramount step toward the improvement and civilization of the Indians is about to be taken, viz, that of opening an industrial and agricultural school where the young men and boys and girls shall be taught the rudiments of the English language, and receive an insight into the important science of agriculture.

We are at present engaged in hauling lumber for the boarding-house for the scholars, it having been found essential to remove the children as much as possible from the

control of their parents, in order to effect any permanent improvement in their condition. When completed, the school will be opened, and will undoubtedly be well attended, as the Indians have expressed themselves as not only willing but anxious that their children should receive the benefit to be derived from school privileges.

This reservation comprises in all about 6,000 acres; about 250 acres have been partially cleared and are under cultivation. From the fact that the land is very heavily timbered, and with a dense undergrowth, it is evident that, in order to bring it into condition, no slight amount of perseverance and hard labor is required, and the force at present employed is totally inadequate to make much impression, there being but myself and one other, and he but very recently employed as teacher.

With the proper number of employes, this reservation, no doubt, could be made self-supporting, and in a few years the Indians so thoroughly instructed as to no longer need the sustaining hand of the Government.

The Indians for whom this reserve was set apart number about 600, and comprise the Chehalis, Chinooks, Shoalwater, Bay, Clatsop, Hamptolop, and Cakoklans; the Chihalls tribe being about the only ones residing on the reserve, the others being scattered along the rivers and bays in this vicinity. No treaty with these Indians has ever been ratified by Congress, neither has the reservation been formally recognized, and from this fact arises one of the greatest obstacles in the way of their civilization, as so long as they are without a permanent habitation and a home, they are not amenable to the influence of the spirit of Christianization and civilization. They are constantly told by the whites that this reservation will soon be taken from them and they sent adrift, and the fact of their so frequently having asked to have their land surveyed and subdivided, each and every head of a family receiving a title to a portion, and being denied, gives color to the current reports, making it almost an impossibility to induce them to settle down and obtain a home. I would, therefore, urge that the status of this reserve be fixed beyond question, and that it be divided in severalty, giving each head of a family a perfect title, feeling assured, as I do, that it alone will do more toward civilizing them than any other one thing possible for the Government to do.

A hospital is much needed where the many sick can be under the direct charge of the physician, who can then see to it that the remedies he prescribes are properly applied, and where the patients can receive the care and attention which they require in order to effect a cure. As it is now, it is not to be wondered at that so many die, being badly diseased, and exposed to the weather by day and night, and very frequently neglecting and at times utterly refusing to take the medicine prescribed.

I would also suggest that, instead of giving annuities in the form of blankets, muslins, &c., as is and has been the custom of the Government, it would be much better to expend the same amount of funds in the purchase of farming implements, and in aiding them in clearing the land, by furnishing them with food while so employed. Many of them I know would be better satisfied, as they have so expressed themselves, and the present mode certainly does not benefit the Indians at all, as many, I may say the majority of them, barter these very goods to a low class of whites, who are over on the watch for just such opportunities, for liquor and for articles of less value.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. MILROY,
Farmer in Charge.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 74.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, September 19, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency.

Within the short space of time which has elapsed since I took charge, it is not to be expected that much progress could be made in the work of advancing the Indians in the arts and pursuits of civilized life. Believing that what has been done is now of less importance than that which may be done, I shall confine myself mainly to a brief statement of such matters as pertain to future operations.

The amount of liabilities outstanding when I took charge of the office on the 1st of April last was very large. I have disbursed but little money except in payment of "certified vouchers" of my predecessor. The annuity funds of some tribes will be thus exhausted, and the consequence will be a cutting off of their regular annual supplies. No explanation will be sufficient to satisfy them that this is not a delinquency

on the part of the Government, and an omission to comply with treaty stipulations. Purchasing supplies on credit, in advance of appropriations, embarrasses the service, brings about dissatisfaction among the Indians, and greatly retards the advancement of the humane policy of the Government toward this needy and dependent race. Every effort has been made to economize and make the appropriations as nearly equal to the emergency as possible.

Considering the immense sums of money expended by the Government during the score of years last past, it is somewhat strange that the Indians are not further advanced. None of them possess the most ordinary common-school education. Where one can read, there are probably two hundred who do not know the letters of the alphabet. The school-funds have in many instances been paid to persons reported as teachers, whose time has been devoted to clerking, farming, or some other employment foreign to the duties of a school-teacher. It seems that the principle that "appropriations are made to put money in circulation" has been acted upon. The Government may have lost nothing by this diversion, but the children were thereby deprived of the instruction which it was intended they should receive when the appropriations were made.

HOSPITALS.

In order that the sick of all ages, but more especially the old people, may receive the benefits designed to be derived from the attentions and prescriptions of a physician, a hospital is needed at each of the agencies. Indians do not seem to have proper respect for the old and helpless, and they cannot be depended upon to nurse and give medicines to the sick. When such articles of food as are usually kept for the purpose are issued to the sick, the well and able-bodied take and appropriate them to their own use. The agent cannot be always present to prevent the practice of this injustice. Two thousand dollars for each agency would be required to erect and furnish the necessary building, and pay a person to attend to it one year. I know of no other way by which so small an amount of money could be made to do so much good.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

The affairs of this agency have been well managed, considering the great deficiency in funds necessary to conduct operations and pay outstanding liabilities. The final report of late Superintendent Meacham shows, as you will observe by reference thereto, that the school-funds in his hands on the 1st of April last, belonging to this agency, amounted to \$10,000, no part of which has as yet been placed in the possession or at the disposal of this office or the agent. With this amount of money and the current appropriations, a first-class manual-labor school, with all the appurtenances and appliances necessary to make it a success, could be established and kept in operation for several years, provided a house of sufficient capacity, conveniently and comfortably arranged and furnished, could be erected. Fifteen hundred dollars will, I believe, cover the expense of building such a house, and I would respectfully recommend that this amount be appropriated for the purpose. I was present yesterday when the agent commenced allotting lands to these Indians. For this event they have looked forward with much interest. They are highly elated, and evince a commendable desire to have homes they may call their own, and to adopt the social and industrial customs and pursuits of white people. Their prospective destiny is looked forward to with pride, and they seem fully determined to persevere with renewed energy until they become worthy, useful citizens. In order to give them a proper start in the right direction, as they now enter upon this new era, and place them upon a self-sustaining basis, it is very important that they be at once supplied with the means necessary to enable them to build, move, and repair houses, barns, and fences, and get such farming implements as they now need. For this purpose, I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of \$3,000 be made. To aid them now in building and finishing houses suitable for the habitation of civilized people, will prove a stimulus of inestimable value, and hasten the time when they can dispense with all Government aid and become self-supporting. This amount should be in addition to their annuities, and for the special purposes aforesaid. At least one-half, and perhaps two-thirds, of the lots of land which will be assigned in accordance with the survey have no buildings upon them. Most of the houses, which have been built in clusters, will have to be moved, and in order to do so, many of them will have to be torn down and rebuilt. Quite a large number will have to build new houses, and all of them will have to do more or less fencing. This will, of course, cost them much labor and some money. The labor they can perform, and they say they are willing to do it, but the money they have not, and without it their labor is nearly useless. Believing it to be the most economical thing the Government can do for them, and knowing that it will best subservise the interests of the Indians, I take the liberty of urging the importance of making the appropriation aforesaid.

UMATILLA AGENCY.

The affairs of this agency are in a prosperous condition, financially, there being no liabilities which there are not funds to meet. In regard to all matters connected with these Indians, I deem it unnecessary to add anything to the full report of Agent Cornoyer. I second his recommendations in regard to the removal of the mill, and the erection of a hospital and employé buildings. I think his estimate of the amount of money necessary to make these improvements is not too high.

KIAMATH AGENCY.

Agent Dyar's report contains about all that could be said without needless repetition. Your order to put the Modoc Indians on this reservation will be executed next month. Two hundred of the Snake Indians, heretofore at Yainax, but now in the vicinity of Camp Warner, wish to go back to the Malheur country, and if the selection of the new reservation in that locality shall be approved, I think they should be removed there, as it is their old home, and they will be better satisfied. This will give more room for the Modocs, make them better satisfied when they are taken to the reservation, and render it less difficult to keep them there.

SILETZ AGENCY.

There are no special appropriations for these Indians, except a few hundred dollars for the Bogwo River tribe, only a fraction of which is at this agency, the remainder being at Grand Ronde. There are nine other tribes, numbering in the aggregate over eight hundred, wholly dependent upon the general incidental fund to supply their many needs. The demands upon this fund are so numerous, and being frequently greater one year than they are another, the amount which can be given them is necessarily very uncertain. There is a large amount of indebtedness against this agency, and the funds of the third and fourth quarters are about exhausted. Besides these liabilities, there will be other unsettled demands against the incidental fund amounting to thousands of dollars. Nearly all of this fund, not transferred to agents, has gone to pay debts contracted prior to the date of my taking charge of the office. I speak of these matters to show the necessity of an addition of at least \$20,000 to the usual appropriations for general incidental expenses in this superintendency. I have waited until the last moment, in the hope that I should receive a full report from Agent Palmer of the condition and affairs of this agency. He informs me that his report will be ready to forward within a few days. Money sufficient to build a saw and grist mill, and school-house, and to establish a manual-labor school, and repair agency buildings, is indispensable to the comfort and improvement of the Indians. There is an abundance of the best of lumber, which is useless without a saw-mill. The wheat they raise cannot be converted into flour without a grist-mill, as there is no mill nearer than thirty miles of the agency, and that can only be reached by pack-animals. The agency is so hemmed in by mountains and remote from settlements, that the only way to supply them with the needed amount of lumber, and have them realize the benefit of their grain-crops, is to make these improvements on the reservation.

ALSEA SUB-AGENCY.

As these Indians really merit much more than they have ever received, I think it a duty the Government owes to them to provide for the erection of a building and the establishment of a manual-labor school. I will here say that I am fully satisfied that it is useless to spend money for any other kind of school at any of the agencies. Many of the children are kept away from school because they have no clothes suitable to wear, and not enough food to be able to take their dinner with them. They should be neatly and cleanly clad, and their appetites satisfied with wholesome food, kept away from their people at least five days out of seven, and then we may expect to make some headway toward cultivating their minds, with some hope, in time, of making useful citizens of them.

INDIANS NOT ON RESERVATIONS.

The Clatsops, Nestuechs, Tillamooks, and Nehalms, with whom no treaty was ever made, and who have received but little assistance or attention from the Government, number in the aggregate about two hundred. They are now in Tillamook County, some thirty miles from Grand Ronde agency. By the report of Agent Simont, it appears that they desire to have lands allotted to them, and to be allowed to send their children to school at that agency. I think these benefits and privileges should be extended to them.

In Wallowa Valley, in the eastern part of the State, there are about two hundred Nez Percés, who claim that they were not parties to the treaty made with their people

As soon as that is done, I am satisfied that I can make all the lumber we need at a reasonable cost.

The fourth article of the treaty of June 9, 1855, provides as follows:

ARTICLE 4. "In addition to the consideration above specified, the United States agree to erect, at suitable points on the reservation, one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, a building suitable for a hospital, two school-houses, one blacksmith-shop, one building for wagon and plow maker, and one carpenter and joiner's shop; one dwelling for each two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school-teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, to each of which the necessary out-buildings."

This is a solemn provision of the treaty, and, with the exception of the building of the mills, has never been fulfilled by the Government. We have, it is true, a blacksmith's shop, and a school-house, which is also used for divine service on Sunday. These latter were put up by a former agent, Lieutenant Boyle, out of the Indians' funds, but I do not think that it is right, or that it was the intention of the Government, to take the money belonging to the Indians to do the work which the Government, by their own stipulations under the treaty, agreed to do. In the report of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, chairman of the board of Indian commissioners, who visited this agency last year, accompanied by his secretary, Thomas K. Cree, esq., I find that on page 98, report of 1871, he recommends "that the saw-mill be reconstructed in a suitable place, and the promised buildings erected for the agent and employes in a suitable place near the flouring-mill; that a manual-labor school be established, and, as soon as possible, a second one, in accordance with the treaty; that a hospital be erected and a physician employed upon the reservation." With the saw-mill removed as recommended, and a sufficient supply of lumber procured, this can be done at a moderate cost to the Government. I would respectfully submit the following estimate, viz:

For removal of saw-mill.....	\$1,000
For necessary buildings for agent and employes, and building hospital.....	8,000
For manual-labor school, and furnishing same.....	3,000
	<u>12,000</u>

The estimates above submitted are very low, and I sincerely hope that an appropriation may be made at the next session of Congress. With this small amount we could soon have buildings erected that would accommodate the agent and employes, and also erect a hospital for the sick, and a manual-labor school where the Indian children could be boarded. The boys, in addition to the usual branches of an English education, could be taught to work, and the girls could be instructed in housewifery and needle-work.

The only school which we now have in operation is a day-school, with a daily attendance of 27 scholars. The children have made considerable advancement, many of them being able to read in the Fourth Reader; and also have made great progress in arithmetic; and the girls have also been taught to sew and knit; they can nearly all make their own clothes, and some of them can cut them out as well as make them up. Still, if we have a manual-labor school, we could have many more scholars. As it is, many of the Indians live at too great a distance from the school to be able to send their children without great inconvenience; but if the children could be boarded and lodged, I am satisfied that we could soon have at least double the number of scholars now in attendance, who could be trained in habits of industry, and where they would be away from the contaminating influences by which they are constantly surrounded in the homes of their parents.

The building now used as a day-school is used for divine services on Sunday; although it will accommodate about one hundred and fifty persons, it is now entirely too small, and I am now preparing to enlarge it, and expect to have it done before the winter sets in. We will then have a building which will accommodate over two hundred. This was absolutely necessary to be done, as the number attending the church is gradually increasing.

Before closing this report, I feel it my duty to refer to what I believe to be an unintentional error in the last annual report of the late superintendent, Hon. A. B. Meacham, in reference to schools on this reservation. He says: "At least one-half the Indians on the reservation are very much opposed to the Catholic religion, and will not consent to have their children educated in that church." There is no doubt that a large number of the Indians are still wedded to their old superstitions, and are opposed to any religion whatever. There are a few families, certainly not more than six, who, many years ago, received some religious instruction from the Presbyterian missionaries, but all of these send their children regularly to school, and they themselves punctually attend divine service on Sunday. With these few exceptions, all those who profess to have any religion at all are Catholics, having received religious instruction from the priests of that church; and many of them are not only profess-

ing Christians, but, by their daily life and actions, show that they are not only Christians in name but in practice; and I am happy to say that their numbers are increasing, and it is to be devoutly hoped that all may yet be brought to hear the words of truth. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CORNOYER,
United States Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, ESQ.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 76.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
September 1, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge. The number of Indians belonging to this agency is about as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wascoes.....	151	131	282
Warm Springs.....	131	153	280
Tinios.....	16	33	49
	<u>301</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>626</u>

I was unable to make a new census during the year. The last census was taken with great care, and believing the deaths to have been equal to the births during the time, I have therefore adopted it as being much nearer correct than I could hope to approximate in any other way. Of the number above mentioned about sixty are absent without leave, and refuse to return. They belong to a religious sect known as the Smohollais, and refuse to obey the laws of the white men. They left this agency while under the charge of my predecessor, and I have been unable to induce their return. With the above exception, the Indians are contented, and their advancement during the year toward civilization has been great. With few exceptions, they have abandoned all their former manners and customs. Seventy-seven have made a profession of Christianity, manifesting a great interest in the cause of their Redeemer.

Our Sabbath-school will, in interest, equal any in the country. Our house is filled to its utmost capacity every Sabbath, by old and young, male and female, all manifesting great interest in all the teaching. We have two Bible-classes, numbering twelve each, advancing very rapidly, now able to read verso about, while the teacher explains the meaning. The hearers are all classified, with a suitable teacher for each class.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the day-school. The advancement for the year has been much greater than during all the time since the agency was established.

The school-list contains 72 names. The average attendance for six months ending June 1 was 51. Since that time to September 1, the average has been 26. In a few days the former number will again be attained. There are children reading well, writing good, legible hand, well versed in geography and arithmetic, who, one year ago, were unable to speak understandingly one word of the English language, thus fully showing that Indian children, with even not such good facilities for learning, equal, if not exceed, white children in progress. Their social condition has been much improved during the year. Their dress and deportment at church will compare favorably with white people. Many of them take a leading part in our religious exercises. They are rapidly learning to sing from books, and they are generally good singers.

I regret to say that the building intended for a female school was blown down last spring, when near completion; the material being destroyed, the progress was retarded. I am doing, and have done, all the work in the building myself, and am building it neatly, and therefore I have been comparatively slow in my finishing it. In about two weeks I expect to have it ready for school. The size is 18 by 42 feet in the clear, with all the conveniences of a two-story building. When finished, it will be worth \$1,500, all at my own private expense. I expect to do more by the aid of the proposed school than has yet been done for these Indians. In this building I propose to teach domestic economy, of which they know almost nothing, yet so essential to make their homes desirable. They should know how to prepare vegetables for the table. They do not know how to cook vegetables, and hence seek wild game, often leaving their crops to waste. They would soon abandon the chase and settle down to the quiet lives of farmers, and would soon prove self-supporting, industrious, and happy; also, they

buy their wearing apparel ready-made, paying three or four times as much as it is worth. This I would hope to remedy by teaching the women to make clothing. I propose to have all women who wish to learn, taught the various branches. The oversight of this work I propose to put into the hands of our school-teacher's wife, a lady eminently calculated for such a work, and a practical teacher. If the Government can consistently give no aid in this great work, I am sure that no better use could be found for the money. One thousand dollars or less, per annum, would bear all necessary expenses, including pay of teacher, incidentals, &c. Should no aid be granted me, I shall carry the school on to the best of my ability, at my own expense.

I established a temperance society here last winter, with seventy names attached to the pledge, and I take pleasure in saying that few have violated their pledge, showing that they are fully as capable of keeping a moral obligation as are their white brothers.

Their system of polygamy, buying and selling wives, &c., has been entirely abandoned. And when a couple now wish to marry, they come to church, and I marry them lawfully; and thus the abandonment of wives to distress, and sometimes even to starvation, as of old, has been prevented.

Gambling and drunkenness died gradually among them with the rise and advance of religion, those professing Christianity abstaining from principle, and frowning down the practice in others. One might live here for years and not hear a holsters or angry word; they are peaceful, law-abiding people, and always obey to the letter a decision from the court of head-men.

They have been unusually successful in agricultural pursuits during the year. Yet the yield per acre has been small. They had about 600 acres sown in wheat; the yield was about 6,000 bushels. I estimate the yield of oats to be 1,000 bushels; they have heretofore paid little attention to oat-raising, and seed-oats were furnished in a very limited quantity last spring. The potato crop is very large. I estimate that 60 acres were planted in potatoes, yielding 30 bushels per acre, or 1,800 bushels. The corn crop is also large, at least 60 acres, yielding 20 bushels per acre, or 1,000 bushels. The crop of assorted vegetables very large, and is hard to estimate, but will reach 1,500 bushels. They will have a large surplus, for which there is a ready market.

In anticipation of a failure of crops, I gave them leave to go into the mountains to dig roots, which are an excellent substitute for bread, and they obtained a large quantity. I furnished them with the usual amount of salt, and gave them permission to go to the Dalles fisheries; they were very successful in their salmon-catch. I estimate that 10 tons of salt and 2 tons of dried salmon were put up. This will give them a good supply of provision aside from their crops, and will enable them to dispose of their cereals for cash.

For the last three years their crops have been a failure. I was compelled, this spring, to purchase seed-wheat, oats, and potatoes. Not having funds on hand, and the necessity being so urgent, I was compelled to purchase on time. The potatoes I bought of Indians belonging and living at this agency.

The disposition to leave the agency to search for food is much less than in former years, showing a great change for the better.

I would again most earnestly recommend a boarding or manual-labor school, for this reason: the Indians are too far apart for their children to attend school at the agency, many living twelve miles distant. We have no provision for more than one teacher. There are over one hundred children at this agency who ought to be at school, and would be if they had the opportunity. I propose to make a small addition to our houses, and then we will have ample room for the accommodation of every child on the reservation.

We are now much better supplied with agricultural implements than ever before. We need more wagons, and are putting up very substantial wagons, as fast as our limited means will allow.

I am pleased to report that some of the Indians are learning to be quite good mechanics. One, who works at the harness trade, is able to do a good job; is also a good boot and shoe maker. He has made over twenty sets of harness, besides repairing a great many saddles, &c. We have another just out of his apprenticeship to the same trade. We have two more who repair guns very well—one doing the wood, the other the iron work. They only work for the amusement, as there is no fund at my disposal for board and lodging of apprentices. They are naturally very ingenious, and, with a little encouragement, would make good mechanics. I hope some provision will be made in regard to this matter.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that our saw-mill is distant some eight miles from the timber, requiring heavy teams to draw the logs to the mill. I again urge the importance of moving the mill some twelve miles from its present location to where there is a dense forest of timber. There is a great demand for building-material, and the great cost at present seriously retards our getting enough lumber to fill the demand. The place selected for the new mill is about half way from here to the Sonnamarsha country, which was surveyed last summer, and is destined to be the most important part of this reservation. I presume there are fully 1,000 acres of good,

productive land in that country. Several families have already gone there to make homes, while many more will soon go, and lumber will be wanted there for building purposes.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Indians have been refused the right to take fish from the Dalles fishery without remunerating the present claimants. I have had to pay Mr. Evans, who claims these fisheries, \$60 per annum to allow the Indians to fish there at all. The Indians, in their treaty, reserved the right to take fish at these fisheries. Afterward they were induced by the then Superintendent Huntington to sign a supplemental treaty, when they agreed to not leave the reservation without permission, but never agreed to give up their right to the fishery. From long use of fish, they have become so accustomed to them as an article of food that they seem indispensable to them. It is a shame that this right has been taken away from them, and I hope to see it again restored to them forever.

Last fall, under instructions from Superintendent Meacham, I had the fishery surveyed, sending him a plat thereof; since, I have heard no more on the subject. I trust this matter will receive your prompt attention.

The Sonnamarsha country, before spoken of, was surveyed last summer. I have as yet received no plats of the survey, and disputes are arising as to the location of claims. I would be pleased to receive the plats, and locate the lots before the winter's fencing begins.

I would respectfully call your attention to the reports of the employés, herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 77.

OFFICE OF GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 3, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent of the Grand Ronde Indian reservation.

Assuming charge of this agency on the 1st of last April, and not having the benefit of any information from my predecessor, and there being no records of the previous operations of the agency left for my guidance, I had to act according to the best of my judgment in following the instructions received from the Department, "to labor to promote the present policy of the Government for the advancement of the Indians in the habits and industries of civilized life."

The following state of affairs existed at the commencement of my labors: The Indians, just recovering from a very severe winter, in which they had lost largely of cattle and horses, and most of them being compelled to use their grain for food which was designed for spring seed, they were entirely dependent upon Government aid. They had the promise of such assistance, also, that a new school-house and bridge should be built early in the spring. As no funds were turned over to me, it was impossible to comply with their demands. Upon your assurance of receiving sufficient money to pay for grain, I immediately purchased such quantities as enabled me to issue sufficient for sowing to the Indians, and upon the Department farm. The project of building a bridge and school-house I was forced to abandon for want of means. As both are greatly needed, I trust that sufficient funds will be assigned to me for the purpose.

My administration has been very much embarrassed by the persistence of the Indians in demanding the fulfillment of promises made to them, as they say, by my predecessor, and a misunderstanding as to the ownership and control of the saw and grist mill. They claim (whether justly or not, I had no means of ascertaining) that the mill was built by their volunteer labor and their annuity-money, with the understanding that, when completed, the Government would pay the expense of running it, and they should have the lumber to dispose of as they thought best, claiming the right to sell it to the whites outside of the reservation. As it was entirely impracticable for them to do that, as it would necessarily involve disputes and great annoyance, I have, up to this time, allowed them one-half of the lumber made when they wished to use it for building purposes, retaining the remaining half for the use of the Department, until such time as it can be used in improvements, or otherwise disposed of for their common benefit.

Instructions have recently been received by me for the allotment of their land in sev-

erally, and I shall commence on or about the 16th instant. They are very much pleased that this is to be done, many having almost abandoned the hope of getting land, there having been so many promises and failures. Now that they feel sure, they manifest great satisfaction. It will be a powerful incentive to their advancement, as they feel conscious of owning a home, and that they will derive all the advantages from the labor they expend upon it. The majority upon the allotment of their lands will immediately commence making such improvements as they are able, building houses, barns, and fences, according to their ability. To properly start them upon what I consider a new era in their progress toward civilization, they will need the protecting care of the Government, and soon after, doubtless, will be able to sustain themselves in agricultural pursuits.

In May last I fitted up an old building for the use of a school, intending it only for temporary use. The success of the school has exceeded my anticipations. The room in use is entirely too small and not suited for the present demands of the school. I herewith submit report of the school-teacher, James Donnelly, for the time the school has been in operation.

The spiritual direction of the Indians of this reservation is under the direction of Rev. Father Croquet, who has labored among them for twelve years. The quiet and effective efforts of this worthy man have contributed in no small degree to the present advanced state of these Indians.

For details of population, wealth, education, agriculture, &c., I respectfully invite your attention to the statistics of "education and agriculture," herewith inclosed, which, having been carefully compiled, are substantially correct.

There are five tribes of Indians living on the extremity of this reserve, to wit: Salmon River, Clatsop, Nezucea, Tillamook, and Nehalem, who subsist entirely by hunting and fishing. There has never been any treaty made by them, and it is rarely they leave their grounds. They are now anxious to participate in the advantages enjoyed by other Indians, and, through their chiefs, have petitioned for land; also, that their children may receive the advantages of our school. The children between the ages of eight and sixteen number 63. As the distance to their homes is twenty-five or thirty miles, they would have to be provided with clothing and board. I respectfully ask for an appropriation of money for the accomplishment of that object.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is generally good. A hospital for the sick would be of great advantage, so that they could receive the personal attention of the doctor in their treatment, which, under existing circumstances, is difficult, as they are scattered over a large extent of country. This, I am informed, has been recommended by all former agents. An appropriation of \$600 for the purpose of building and maintaining a hospital would be of great service.

As during your recent visit to this agency you became personally cognizant of the necessity of a new school-house, bridge, and hospital and the wants of the Indians, I solicit your co-operation in securing the requisite appropriations.

I found the saw-mill in an unfinished condition and out of repair; the fences were also in a dilapidated condition, all of which I have repaired and put in good order, in addition to making considerable new board-fence. This, of course, required much labor and expense. The agency buildings are all old and hardly inhabitable, and money to build new and repair old ones should be appropriated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. SINNOTT,
United State Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon.

No. 78.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
September 28, 1872.

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

If we have not accomplished all that we hoped for, we have at least made considerable progress in every department. With slight exceptions, the year has been one of general good health.

Our cultivated fields have yielded more than ordinarily, and our harvests, which are now nearly all gathered, place us in a much better condition for the coming winter than last year.

The improvements upon the reservation within the last year have been made at great expense, for the reason that we have no mill to manufacture lumber.

The failure to make allotment of land in severalty to Indians, as was anticipated,

has been a source of uneasiness to the Indians, and has tended greatly to weaken their confidence in the good intentions of the Government, for when the surveys were commenced early in 1871, they were buoyant with the hope of being able to commence improvements of a permanent character upon their own land, but as instructions were received to make no allotments until further instructed, they have been compelled to follow the old system, of farming in patches, as directed by the agent or farmers; and, as a general rule, they have been successful in producing good crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, and a general assortment of garden vegetables. Quite a number have worked outside the reservation during the season, and thus paid for work-horses, and, in a few cases, for wagons and harness.

The limited supply of provisions produced upon the reservation the past year rendered it necessary to subsidize a large proportion of the Indians at the expense of the Government; and, in order to realize some return for this large outlay, I employed all who were able to perform service as laborers, sometimes upon roads within the reservation, or on those leading from the reservation to prominent places near by, useful to the agency, and also in making rails, clearing brush-land, &c., allowing them, generally, wages at one dollar per day, and charging them for such articles of food and clothing as are given them, at actual cost and transportation; those unable to perform service were supplied, of course, without consideration.

The usual practice has heretofore been to distribute such articles as were furnished by the Government gratuitously, giving alike to the lazing, indolent, and restless with the industrious and peaceably inclined. But I have adopted a different rule, requiring all who were able to perform service to engage in some useful employment, crediting them for their labor, and charging them for articles furnished. Thus, nearly all have contributed something, from which a return may be realized in due time, and at the same time encouraging self-reliance and industrious habits.

Meddlesome persons, from envious feelings, spite, or a desire to gain favor from parties interested, or from sheer wantonness, have, however, sought to prejudice the minds of the Indians against us on that account, asserting that we had no right to charge them for such articles, and that it was a desire to speculate upon that which properly belonged to them. As a general rule, the Indians themselves have exposed such schemes, and denounced those who have made the attempt to create dissensions.

A great deal of excitement was created upon the reservation, and in the adjoining settlements, early in July, on account of the shooting of one of the principal chiefs, by a white man, the cause of which was directly traced to the practice of selling and giving intoxicating drink to Indians. The party who did the shooting is now under bonds to appear at the November term of court, to answer for the killing. Complaints were made against parties for selling liquor to Indians at that time, and four convictions were obtained in the United States court, the effect of which, it is hoped, will deter others from like offense.

There is also considerable excitement among a portion of the Indians, arising from the fact of a petition being circulated, with the view of requesting the Government to abandon this reservation, removing the Indians to some unknown country, thus opening the Siletz or Coast reservation to white settlement. This effort, on the part of a few scheming, restless persons, is a source of constant uneasiness and fear on the part of the Indians, and will doubtless continue to be such, until the allotment of lands is made, as originally contemplated at the time of negotiating treaties with them, for, notwithstanding the treaty was not ratified, many of them recollect distinctly that they were promised lands of their own, and the fear of being driven away from this reservation to some remote and unknown region is a serious obstacle in the way of securing their confidence. Partial surveys have already been made, and it is hoped the plan may be fully matured and acted upon at an early day.

There is a serious difficulty in successfully carrying out any plan or policy depending upon the outlay of funds for the benefit of these Indians, for the reason that there are no specific appropriations for any objects, and we are compelled to rely upon the "incidental fund," which is alike applicable to transportation of annuity goods for all the tribes in the State, and all other incidental expenses of the service.

I must therefore urge the necessity of specific appropriations for the erection of a saw-mill, a flouring-mill, the establishment of a manual-labor school, and a hospital; the erection of buildings for three day-schools, a church, or council-house; and an appropriation to build and repair agency buildings for present use. I am of opinion that one of Blandy's portable saw-mills, with double saw, is best adapted to our use; the power could be so arranged as to propel a thirty-inch patent bar, with belt-attachment, which would answer all the purposes for several years, and could be, perhaps, shipped to this place and put in running order in less time and at less expense than any other style of mill with the same capacity. The arguments urged in my report for 1871 asking appropriations for this agency may again be used for 1872 and 1873, for the same necessity exists, and that for a flouring-mill more immediately, for the reason that we have tested the practicability of producing wheat upon the reservation to

meet all the demands, and that the use of flour has become an indispensable article for food among a people undergoing the process of civilization.

I would suggest the propriety of holding a council with all the tribes and bands upon this reservation, and perhaps include those upon the Alsea agency, and negotiate a treaty or compact, confederating all these tribes, specifying the amounts, time, and modes of payment in such detail as to simplify and bring to the comprehension of all parties interested. As it now stands, there is a great responsibility resting upon the agent in charge, without any corresponding remedy in his hands to fulfill its requirements.

A large portion of the purchases made for the last fiscal year were on time, as no funds were in my hands to meet the requirements of the service, and the amount of indebtedness of this agency at the commencement of this fiscal year, to wit, July 1, 1872, was more than the entire amount turned over to me on the 2d day of September by Superintendent Odeneal, thus leaving the agency without means to meet the current quarter's expenses, or even to liquidate all the outstanding liabilities.

From this time forward the expenses will be materially lessened, as a large proportion of the Indians have the means of subsisting themselves; still, the amount of indebtedness against this agency is not less than \$7,250. A considerable portion of this amount, however, is on account of the purchase of work-horses and farming-implements. At the opening of the working season last spring, the teams were found to be inadequate to meet the requirements, and I had either to purchase additional horses, seed, and plows, or fail to put in a crop; whereas, by making these purchases, we have secured a harvest, believed to be sufficient not only to subsist the Indians until another harvest, but afford forage for the department stock, and supply seed for another year. But to transport our wheat fifty miles over these mountain-roads to have it manufactured into flour, and then back again to the reservation, is not economy to the Government, as our teams should be engaged in plowing under our fall ground for another crop; for we have tested the advantages of fall plowing, and twice plowing in the spring before sowing. In this way alone can we hope to subdue the dense and rapid growth of sorrel, lupin, and other weeds peculiar to this soil and climate.

I must again urge the importance of an appropriation of five or six thousand dollars to purchase a band of cattle and a flock of sheep, to be retained a few years in the charge of the agency, and then distributed among the Indian families. As I stated in my last annual report, with the exception of George Harney, a young Rogue River chief, not a hoof of cattle is owned by Indians upon the reservation; yet the grazing facilities are ample for over 10,000 head, and the habits of these Indians are better suited to a pastoral people than exclusive cultivators of the soil.

The larger proportion of the Indians upon this reservation have always been accustomed to reside along the sea coast, relying chiefly upon the different varieties of fish for their food; hence their unwillingness to wholly abandon the district thrown out of the reservation by opening the Yaquina Bay to white settlers, as the waters of the bay and the small streams emptying into it abound with their favorite varieties of fish; but the extent to which the whisky traffic has reached within the past year in that locality, renders it unsafe as a place of general resort for them.

I have recently purchased a fish-net, to be used at or near the mouth of the Silatz River, where there is usually a full run of salmon, of an excellent quality, and have encouraged the taking and drying in large quantities, of smelts, furnishing barrels and salt to put them up for winter use.

As soon as our crops are harvested, a large number of the Indians will repair to that locality, to put up fish in various ways.

Our day-school has not been attended with the results hoped for. The number of families at present outside the reservation, the absence of suitable school-houses, the limited amount of supplies upon which to subsist, and their repugnance to restraint, all tend to operate against its success; still, considerable proficiency is manifest among those who have attended.

The Sabbath-school has been kept up with considerable interest, and while we cannot claim any very marked results in the religious training, there is a visible change for the better in the general deportment of the Indians, and they are throwing off many of their long-cherished superstitious ideas, and a manifest willingness to approve of many things heretofore rejected by them is apparent.

The new policy of the Government, in seeking to encourage Christian civilization, by placing the agencies under the charge of persons recommended by the different religious denominations, if carried out in good faith, can but be approved by all good men. But even in this effort will some-times occur, for men sometimes overlook their obligations to God and their reputations as ministers of the gospel while scheming for place and profit, and very many pious, good Christians are wholly unsuited for agents or employes upon an Indian reservation.

The Christianizing these Indians is a work of time; for if, with all our superior advantages of education and Christian teachings, we fail to recognize its blessings, how

can we expect these ignorant, superstitious savages to accept at once that which so many intelligent people reject?

Very many of their dealings with whites, and even with agents of the Government, have been at variance with the teachings of Christianity, and calculated to destroy their confidence in the good intentions of the Government. The great effort with us has been to convince them that we were laboring for their good; that the object of the Government in locating them upon reservations was to protect and preserve them as a people; that while the Government labored to advance them in knowledge and add to their comfort and happiness, very much depended upon their own exertions and industry to accomplish that object.

The petty jealousies and bickerings of the fourteen different tribes and bands upon this agency, whose habits in some respects are dissimilar, have been almost a constant source of contention among them; yet these misunderstandings are less frequent than last year, and it is but seldom now that one assumes to redress his own wrongs.

But those who expect and believe that these people, with all their superstitions, prejudices, deep degradation, and immoral habits and practices, some of which have existed for generations, and others acquired from contact with reckless white men, can be reclaimed and brought to the knowledge and practice of all the Christian virtues in a short time, have but little knowledge of the obstacles to overcome.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salmon, Oregon.

No. 79.

ALSEA INDIAN SUBAGENCY, OREGON,
August 10, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

This agency is situated on the southern portion of the coast Indian reservation, beginning at the north bank of the Alsea River, (at its mouth,) running south along the coast forty-five miles to the southern boundary; thence easterly to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains, distance about twenty miles; thence northerly to the north bank of Alsea River, and following the river to its mouth, at place of beginning. Upon this portion of the reservation are located the four tribes of Indians under my charge, viz, Alseas, Coos, Umpqua, and Siuslaw.

The Alsea tribe, numbering 107, are occupying lands along the Alsea River, on the south side; distance from the agency about ten miles. These people occupy their old original country, the land of their fathers. They have fine rich bottoms along the river, and subsist by farming, fishing, and hunting; their principal crops being potatoes, turnips, and carrots, of which they raise enough for their own use. They are in a healthy and prosperous condition, easily governed and obedient, and have made a fair advancement toward civilization during the past year, considering the advantages they enjoy.

The Coos and Umpqua tribes, numbering respectively 110 and 40, are located on the agency farm, are civilized, and are good and industrious people; all the younger ones having learned the use of all kinds of farming implements. These two tribes are somewhat dissatisfied by the manner in which the Government has treated them. They are constantly complaining of the wrongs done them in taking their country from them without due compensation. They claim that the Government has not acted in good faith toward them; and that they were persuaded to give up their lands, and were never paid what they were promised. If such be true, I hope, in justice to these people, steps will be taken to compensate them, and make good the promises made.

The Siuslaw Indians, numbering 50, are located on the Siuslaw River, about thirty miles south of the agency, and occupy the southern corner of the coast reservation. These people are rather intelligent, and well disposed. They have received but little assistance from the Government, from the fact that they are so far from the agency. They occupy the country formerly owned by their fathers; therefore are contented and remain at home. They farm but little, aside from raising what vegetables they use and a few oats for their horses; subsist chiefly by day's work and hunting, finding employment among the whites along the Umpqua River.

The foregoing will acquaint you with the extent of reservation occupied by the four tribes under my charge; also the general condition of these people.

I now call your attention to the general business and improvement of the agency during the past year, &c.

I have built for some of the most needy families ten comfortable board-houses, ranging in size from 8 by 10 to 16 by 20, as required to suit the convenience of the families. I have also built for the Government a blacksmith and carpenter shop, 14 by 23 feet, and a large shed for the better protection of stock in winter; also a large building for the purpose of housing wagons and other farming implements.

The main farm has been separated by fences into seven different fields, making it more convenient for seeding both in fall and spring. These fences are built of posts and rails of the most durable kind, and in the most substantial manner; and in extent measure about three miles. Portions of the old fences rebuilt; and now everything is in a good healthy condition. I have for the Government and Indians about 35 acres of oats, 20 acres of potatoes, 14 acres of wheat, beside fair quantities of turnips and carrots. The above are not yet harvested. The hay crop is housed, and amounts to about 30 tons, mostly timothy. Beside this, the respective tribes have put up sufficient for their stock.

Last spring the Coos and Umpquas opened a road ten miles in length to a prairie up the Yan-hauts, (a small stream emptying into the ocean at the south end of the agency farm,) and planted and sowed small quantities of potatoes, oats, wheat, &c., and are much pleased with their prospects, and will seed extensively the coming spring.

I supervise all the work myself, and employ none but Indians to do the work on this agency, and pay them the money heretofore paid to a white man, employed as superintendent of farming. By so doing, it not only teaches these people to labor, but distributes among them a thousand dollars per year, which is a great help to them in supporting their families.

These people during the past year have improved in morals and advanced in civilization, and I am proud to state have been very obedient and good Indians, considering the advantages they enjoy.

You are aware we have no funds wherewith to support a school; no appropriation to pay either physician, blacksmith, or carpenter; therefore these people labor under many disadvantages that Indians on other reservations enjoy. I have taught them the importance of observing the Sabbath, and succeeded in prohibiting all games of amusement on that day. I have forbid the taking in marriage of more than one wife, and in every instance have accomplished my object. There are very few men now on this agency who have more than one wife, and they are very old.

There are many of the young men of this agency who are fully capable of taking care of themselves, if allowed all the privileges and freedom that we enjoy; they would be much better off, and no expense to the Government.

In my opinion, such of these people as are civilized should be released from the restraints and regulations of the Indian Department, and allowed their freedom.

I would most earnestly impress upon your mind the importance of establishing upon this agency a manual-labor school, as this is the only kind that could possibly result in any good, from the fact that most of the scholars would be furnished by the Alsea tribe, who are located some ten miles away from the agency farm.

I have from time to time called your attention (in my monthly reports) to the actual suffering condition of some twenty or more very old people, who are entirely dependent on the agent for subsistence. A portion of them are nearly blind, and should be cared for by the Government. I would therefore suggest that I be instructed to purchase for them from time to time such subsistence as will make them comfortable. This, in my judgment, is a duty the Government owes these old people, and I trust and hope it will not neglect to mete out to them sufficient to supply their bodily wants from day to day.

I would also call your attention again to the actual necessity of a dwelling-house at this agency, as the one now occupied for that purpose will be unfit to dwell in the coming winter.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CASE,
Commissary in charge Alsea Indian Sub-agency.

T. B. ODENKAL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 80.

OFFICE OF KLAMATH INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for this agency, which, in consequence of the short time that I have been in charge, cannot be so complete as I could wish.

On taking charge the 1st of May last, I found that no attempt to establish a school

of any kind had been made, no school-buildings erected, and no funds on hand with which to commence one; but, on the contrary, the whole employé fund nearly \$1,500 in debt. The Indians are so scattered, and live so far away from the station, that nothing but a boarding-school can at present meet with any degree of success except at Yainax Station. There the Sprague River band of Klamaths, and the Wall-pah-pa and Yahookin bands of Snakes, which are located on that portion of the reservation, gather into winter-quarters at the station, and a day-school for about four months in the year might be made very successful. This I hope to accomplish next winter. I also hope to be able to commence a manual-labor boarding-school at this station as early as next spring, but owing to the uncertainty of the grain crops, in consequence of the liability to frosts, a larger appropriation is very much needed to make it what it ought to be.

These Indians have never received any religious instruction, but seem very tractable, and, I think, afford an excellent field for successful missionary labor.

None of the Indians have teams or farming-implements sufficient to enable them to carry on agriculture to any great extent. Some twelve or fifteen have small patches of land of a few acres each, fenced, on which they have, with the help of the Government teams and employés, usually raised a little grain and some vegetables. Last spring I had eight or ten acres of turnips and carrots planted for them, but the insects destroyed them all, so that they have raised nothing this year. The whole crop, some sixty acres of wheat, rye, and oats, sown on the Government farm at Yainax Station, was almost entirely destroyed by frost on the 29th of July. Frosts during the month of May greatly injured the oats on the Government farm at this station, which, with the summer drought, has made that crop here very light. Some forty acres were sown. The rye, of which about seventy acres were sown, will be light, perhaps a little more than half a crop. These failures are very discouraging to the Indians as well as to the agent, and demonstrate the necessity of paying more attention to the raising of cattle as a means of subsistence for the Indians. The altitude of the reservation is 4,600 feet above sea-level, and in close proximity to high mountains, and consequently is subject to frosts during every month in the year, rendering agriculture extremely uncertain as well as unprofitable, while the meadow and grazing lands are capable of supporting from 10,000 to 15,000 head of cattle. Could a few thousand dollars be expended in cows now, and properly attended to by the agent, I have no doubt that in a very short time these Indians would become entirely self-supporting and eventually quite wealthy. My predecessor, Mr. J. N. High, adopted the plan of investing one-half the wages of the Indians employed, obtained in this way during the year, and are taking an increasing interest in them. For estimated amount of grain, hay, &c., raised, see statistical report.

From some cause, I fear misapplication, I found that the appropriation of over \$11,000, made for the erection of mills some two or three years ago, had all been expended, and the saw-mill completed, but only the frame of the flouring-mill up and partly inclosed. The machinery, however, is all on the ground, and I hope, with the funds for "repair of mills," and some help from the various employés, to complete it in the course of time. I have had the employés thus engaged during the summer, when other work was not pressing. The saw-mill is well constructed, but from the nature of the soil upon which it and the flume and ditch are built, (which is of volcanic origin, much resembling ashes,) the expense for repairs will always be very great. It has already, since May 1, cost over \$300 for repairs in labor, &c.

During the year four good frame-houses have been built for the Indians, and two more well under way, one new frame-house for use of employés, and repairing done to quite an extent on Government houses.

It has been the custom heretofore to employ mostly single men at this agency, but, believing that this is not the best policy as a general thing, I am securing persons with families as fast as I can prepare suitable houses for them to live in, or find it for the good of the service. I have already made some changes.

Believing that the employment of Indians on the Government farms, and in shops, mills, &c., is one of the best methods of teaching them habits of industry and economy, as well as furnishing them means of subsistence, I have adopted the plan of employing them whenever and wherever they can work to advantage, and I find some of them very faithful help.

A portion of the Modoc band of Indians, under Captain Jack, who were parties to the treaty, and belong on this reservation, and were formerly here, went back to their old homes on Lost River, some fifty miles south from this place, about two years ago, and refuse to come back, although repeated councils have been held with them for the purpose of inducing them peaceably to return. They evidently hope, by thus defying the authority of the Government, to finally succeed in getting a new reservation set off for them, embracing their old stamping-grounds. The formation of such a reservation seems to me both unnecessary and impracticable; unnecessary, because there is plenty of better land for them on the Klamath reservation, and impracticable, because quite a large number of whites have, in good faith, settled in that section of country. These settlers have felt some fear of open hostilities from this band, but as

yet have suffered no harm from them further than the killing of a few cattle, and some thefts. They are patiently enduring these things, hoping that the Government will remove them next winter, when it can be done with very little difficulty. Should they be allowed to remain there another year, I fear serious consequences.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Sub Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 81.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, October 17, 1872.

Sir: At the date of my last annual report, as nearly as could be ascertained, there were in charge of David H. Lowry, Indian agent at Hoopa Valley Indian reservation, 790 Indians, men, women, and children. Besides these the agent had a general supervisory control over 2,365 Klamath Indians living adjacent to the Hoopa Valley reserve and along the banks of the river of that name.

The Klamath Indians formerly belonged to the old Klamath reservation, which was broken up and abandoned some years ago, in consequence of the total destruction of the headquarters by flood. Since that time the Klamath Indians who chose to remain on the river have chiefly supported themselves by fishing, hunting, and cultivating small patches of ground to grain and vegetables. They are provided with medicines and medical treatment at the Hoopa reservation whenever they require it. There are always more or less of them on the sick-list at the hospital. Dr. Force, the reservation physician, gives the same assiduous attention to the sick from the Klamath River that he does to those Indians belonging to the reservation proper. They often have relations, nurses, and attendants with them, who, as well as the sick, receive from the agent blankets, clothing, beef, flour, tea, coffee, sugar, and such other rations as are usually given out to reservation Indians.

Many of the Klamath chiefs and captains known to be friendly to the whites, and especially those of great influence, receive presents in the shape of flour, blankets, clothing, &c., every year.

I would respectfully invite your attention to my recommendation in my annual report of last year, (page 325,) that the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation be so extended as to take in the Klamath Indians.

At Round Valley agency, one year ago, there were in charge of Hugh Gibson, Indian agent, but 793 Indians, of all ages and sexes. Since that time there have been 1,019 collected from Little Lake Valley, Potter Valley, and other places, nearly making a total of 1,812. This addition in numbers greatly facilitated the farm and other work at Round Valley, and an immense amount of work has been done on that reservation this season in fencing, clearing of new land, building, &c.

I have been obliged to buy fifty head of large beef-cattle for subsistence of the Indians at that place, during the harvesting and other farm-work, and shall probably have to buy some more beef, and perhaps flour, for winter supply.

The agent is taking every possible pains to make pork and bacon for Indian subsistence during the winter, so as to save the reservation cattle, most of them being cows, heifers, and small stock-cattle, and such as could not be profitably killed. It is only in cold weather that pork and bacon is issued to Indians.

It will require the most rigid economy to get through with the Indian service in California, this year, on the limited amount of the appropriation left at my disposal.

Since the order of the United States Attorney-General, to suspend all legal proceedings against certain trespassers on the Round Valley Indian reservation, some of them have become bold and insolent. Gates and fences have been frequently thrown open. Indian lodges, established at the gates for the convenience of travelers wishing to cross the reservation, and for the protection of growing crops, have been wantonly broken up by ruffians. The Indians have been driven off, and outside stock wickedly turned into the reservation inclosures, there to rot in growing wheat, oats, and corn, some of which was nearly ripe enough to cut. There are many respectable settlers in the valley who abhor this conduct, and would gladly see the culprits brought to a just punishment. It is not, however, considered a safe undertaking, in the neighborhood of Indian reservations in California, for a good, law-abiding man to attempt to punish a bad man and a law-breaker by habit for any indignity to Indians or those having them in charge. It requires the strong arm of the Government, or else conciliatory legislation of Congress, to correct these evils, and make Round Valley a successful and self-sustaining Indian reservation.

A new store-house, two new school-houses, a large barn, an infirmary, several Indian houses, several new gates, and about five miles of new fence, have been built within the past year. A large tract of new land has also been cleared off and prepared for sowing wheat.

Schools have been maintained with great success at Round Valley, and with fair encouragement at Hoopa. A teacher has also been employed a portion of the time at Tule River. During the fall of last and the spring of the present year, full and ample supplies of subsistence, clothing, blankets, &c., for the Indians, agricultural and other implements of husbandry, milling, &c., for the reservations, were purchased and forwarded to the agents, and every effort warranted by the appropriation has been made by me to sustain the Indian Department in its laudable endeavors to civilize and christianize the Indians. These poor dependents have been well clothed, amply subsisted, and measurably improved in habits of industry and cleanliness, as well as in the primary branches of education.

The missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church have manifested considerable zeal in supplying the different reservations with spiritual instruction. Sunday-schools have been maintained. When destitute of other preaching, the agents have, with considerable regularity, maintained religious service on the Sabbath.

At Round Valley these assemblages have been made up of Indians and a large percentage of whites, many of whom are regular attendants and participants in the Sunday-school. Mrs. Gibson, wife of the late agent, was the school-teacher, and her amiable daughters volunteered as assistant teachers. They are entitled to great credit for their untiring energy, patience, and assiduity exhibited, not only in the day-school, but also in the Sunday-school. The Indian children, and not a few adults, at Round Valley, will long remember with kindness and gratitude the disinterested efforts of the Gibson family in their behalf.

A new school-house is nearly completed, at the Due! Place, so called, about two miles from the agency. I would respectfully ask for authority to employ a teacher at that place, in addition to the teacher now and heretofore employed at the agency headquarters. Two teachers at Round Valley, three at Hoopa, and one at Tule River are indispensably necessary to secure perfect success in the educational department of the Indian service in this State.

The baleful effects of the whisky traffic and natural licentiousness are to be seen upon all the Indian reservations of the State. The local tribunals are impotent, and the authorities flatly deny any justice, when it is asked for on behalf of an Indian.

A soldier recently murdered an Indian in his bed, on the Hoopa reservation. It is said to have been done without the slightest provocation. No redress can be had in Klamath County. Grand juries have repeatedly refused to take any notice of complaints, where it is alleged that a white man killed or committed any other wrong upon an Indian.

It is no longer a mooted question whether bad white men, willful trespassers, liquor-dealers, murderers, thieves, and outlaws shall be kept off and away from the reservations, but rather shall the reservations be permitted or kept up at all.

It is not considered a crime to steal horses and cattle in Round Valley, so long as they are taken from the Indian reservation.

I have repeatedly called attention of the Department to the uncertain tenure by which the Government holds a portion of the lands claimed to be within the limits of the Indian reservation at Round Valley, but actually in possession of private parties claiming it as swamp-lands.

By order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I caused two suits to be commenced for trespass on lands inside of the reservation fence. I expected to be able to test the validity of swamp-land claims to some of the best wheat-land now cultivated on the reservation. Lobby influence at Washington was too much for the Indian Department. A telegraph-order from the United States Attorney-General's Office to L. D. Latimer, United States district attorney, directed that officer to suspend all further proceedings against trespassers on the Round Valley Reserve.

I still maintain the opinion candidly expressed in my report of 1869, and repeated in my last annual report, that conciliatory congressional legislation should be had without delay to remodel the boundaries of the reservation, so as to establish township-line between 22 and 23 as the southern line, and run east, west, and north, to the top of the mountains. Mr. Gibson, the late agent, recommended, as the eastern and western limits, the north and middle forks of Eel River.—(See report of 1871, p. 337.)

Originally the whole of Round Valley, 25,000 acres, was set apart for Indian purposes. Afterward an order was made extending the boundaries to the summit of the mountains.

The Indian department has in actual possession and under fence only about 4,000 acres, and a portion of that is falsely claimed as swamp-land. The balance of the valley is in possession of settlers, all clamorous for breaking up the reservation and driving the Indians away.

It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that, so long as these settlers have a voice in the selection of our Representatives to Congress, and Indians have none, they must and will be heard at Washington. I would say, listen to them, and if they propose a fair compromise of a vexed question, accede to it; but if they are fully determined to drive the red man from the face of the earth, without a hearing, and without bread or money, stop them in their mad career, and say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." There can be no doubt that it is the duty of Congress to act in this matter with promptness and fidelity; and to delay action would be criminal.

At Hoopa Valley we have erected to completion a first-class saw-mill. It is now in successful operation. We hope to realize the benefit of it the ensuing year, by the construction of new buildings and fences. School-houses, stables, store-houses, dwelling-houses, Indian houses, and a hospital are much needed.

The agricultural industries at Hoopa Valley were a partial failure last season, on account of the long-continued rains and heavy snow-storms which unfortunately occurred at the very time when crops should have been, if at all, put in in that locality.

I have been compelled to furnish subsistence for the Indians at Hoopa in larger quantities than usual.

The annual report of the late agent, David H. Lowry, together with statistics of education and farming, have been heretofore transmitted, and are referred to for detailed statements concerning these and other matters.

Mr. Lowry resigned his position on the 11th day of August last, and turned over Government property on the 27th to Henry Orman, Jr., special employé, who has since been and is now in charge. Mr. Lowry's resignation was handed in at the close of an investigation of certain charges preferred against him by Colonel A. D. Nelson, United States Army, a post-commander at Camp Gaston. These charges were referred to me by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the proofs taken on the 8th and 9th days of August, and the resignation tendered on the 11th, as before stated. The papers and testimony connected therewith were transmitted to the Department on the 13th day of August last.

My time was too limited to admit of a thorough inspection of the reservation and Government property at Hoopa. From all that I could learn and see, however, I was greatly disappointed at the meager results of the year's work. The large supplies that were furnished were almost entirely exhausted, and the Indians depended upon beef and other subsistence furnished from month to month. With the exception of the new saw-mill and other new buildings that had been erected, and chiefly with extra labor, there was but very little to show for the liberal expenditures at Hoopa.

Tule River Indian farm has been of great expense to the department for the past year, considering the limited number of Indians there supported. Mr. Malby, the agent, reports 371 as being on the list and receiving rations at the reservation. He also reports that he has furnished beef and some other subsistence to 410 King's River Indians, who are destitute and anxious to go upon the reserve, if they can be provided with blankets, clothing, and subsistence. These Indians are now living in the mountains sixty-five miles from the Tule River agency, and have occasionally given the white settlers on King's River some trouble by their begging and thieving propensities and evil practices. I have received petitions, numerous and signed, asking their removal.

There are also about 4,000 Owen's River Indians and Manacha Indians east of the Sierras and within my jurisdiction, whom the settlers would gladly see removed to a reservation and cared for by the Government. I did not feel authorized to incur expense for the removal of any of these Indians until we can establish a permanent reservation for them.

I would respectfully invite your attention to my special report of September 26, as bearing upon this subject, and ask your instructions relative to a new reservation at an early day.

The crops are very short at Tule River this year, for the reason that a much less number of acres was cultivated under the immediate management of the agent than in former years.

The Indians cultivated considerable on their own account, but they are naturally thrifless, if left without a guide and instructor, in matters of husbandry. They raise but little more than melons, pumpkins, and a little corn for roasting-ears.

If bread-stuffs, or other substantial articles of food, are raised to fill the granaries and store-houses for winter subsistence, it must be controlled and managed by competent white men. The Indians will do the work, but are not capable of directing it properly, or of taking care of the fruits of labor after it is rendered.

Should the Department direct the establishment of a new reservation on South Tule River, as recommended in my special report, and an additional appropriation be made to carry out that object, four or five thousand Indians can be readily collected at that place, in addition to those at Tule River, and with very little expense, and without using any compulsory measures. Indians will go cheerfully to a reservation permanently established for their use and benefit, and where the land is not defiantly claimed

by white settlers; but they are timid about going to a reservation, however regular on paper, from whence they are threatened with expulsion by a violent horde of settlers, who have shown by their past conduct a total disregard of any personal or civil rights claimed by or on behalf of Indians.

Let the Government deal out even-handed justice to the oppressed and the oppressors. Let the Indians be assured of protection when they deserve it, and of punishment when merited. Let wrong-doers, even though they belong to a superior race, be taught that hereafter a strict obedience to the laws, and a due regard for human rights, will be required and expected of them, and the whole Indian question in this country will be settled without serious difficulty. Reservations will become a success and self-sustaining.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 82.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,
September 2, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report.

Number of Indians.—At the time of my last report there were 793 Indians who considered this reservation their home. There was no material change in this number until in May last, when a majority of the citizens of Little Lake Valley, in this county, having decided that the presence of Indians was a detriment to their community, forcibly brought here 200 Indians, part from Little Lake and part from the coast. About the same time a large number of the citizens of Potter Valley, also in this county, petitioned for the removal of the Indians in their neighborhood. Superintendent Whiting, after ascertaining that the Indians were willing to come, gave his approval. Two employes were detailed to attend to the removal, and though no force or extraordinary persuasion was used, 657 Indians from Potter, Coyote, Walker, and Redwood Valleys gathered together, and came to the reservation. A few straggling parties coming in swelled the number of arrivals to something over 1,000. Some of these remained but a short time, but I consider that the number now connected with the reservation will approximate very closely to 1,704. I have been unable to make a close count, as I was desirous of doing, but the above estimate cannot be far astray. It is a matter of surprise that there are so many, as reports have been almost constantly circulated among them by designing white vagabonds and squatters, to the effect that it was the intention of the superintendent and agent to gather the Indians upon the reservation and then kill them. Preparations for a military display at Camp Wright, on July 4, were made the occasion for a similar rumor, which was partially successful. A small portion of the Pitt River tribe, including its venerable chief, left suddenly for their old habitat, and were gone some days before their absence was noticed. Only this morning an Indian asked as to the truth or falsity of a story already several ways old among the Indians, the substance of which was, that all the Indians who came in last spring or summer were to be driven away soon, and forced to shift for themselves. Some of the Indians understand that such stories are only intended to induce them to leave their lands open to white squatters, but many require frequent assurance that they will not be harmed if they remain.

Disposition, &c.—Although the Indians now on the reservation are, in many instances, of tribes formerly at war with each other, they get along without any serious difficulty, and seem to be forgetting many of their former antipathies. They generally appear contented, and would probably be more so were they provided with employment sufficient to keep them occupied. Not much more than this can be hoped for, for the majority of the old Indians; but among the young a great deal more may be accomplished by means of education.

Educational.—The teacher's report, herewith inclosed, will speak for the progress made in this department. Last spring a school-house was erected which was considered sufficiently large for some time to come, but in consequence of the large influx of Indians, many of whom manifest a strong desire to learn, work has been commenced on a new school-building of the same dimensions as the former—24 by 44 feet. It will be erected about one mile from the agency, for the convenience of the Concow and Little Lake Indians.

Service has been conducted every Sabbath that the weather and my health would permit, and a Sabbath-school was instituted in June last. Both have, as a rule, been well attended, and the results are very gratifying. Some who could not otherwise have the opportunity are learning to read in the school. The Sabbath is spent more quietly, and I trust that our labors will be by no means lost.

Surgery.—The health of the Indians continues much the same from year to year. A physician cannot accomplish much under the present circumstances. Great difficulty attends any attempt to treat the sick at the rancharos, on account of the exposed manner in which they live, the want of intelligent care, and the continual interference of native "doctors," who, in their ignorance and superstition, often adopt the very means best calculated to hasten the patient's death. Within the last six months several lives have been saved by taking entire charge of the patients for a short time, and compelling the friends to stand aloof. A hospital and steward are absolute necessities, without which no physician can be successful here. And where the outlay may be comparatively small, lengthened delay seems criminal. A hospital, which would undoubtedly save many lives every year, could be built for \$350, and then the salary of a steward would be the only expense in addition to that to which the department is already put in caring so imperfectly for the sick. Indians would soon become competent nurses and stewards, and in two or three years the physician would be the only salaried employé required about the hospital. This need of the reservation cannot be too soon supplied.

Farming has suffered very severely this year on account of the almost unprecedented season. From the middle of December until the 1st of March, nearly all our seed-time rain fell almost continually, effectually preventing field-labor. Soon after a dry north wind set in, which baked the surface of the soil and parched such grain as had been planted and escaped drowning. The grain sown on high land before the heavy rains set in made about a half crop, but other sowings of small grain were partial or entire failures, unavoidable but most disastrous ones, as the yield is far below the necessities of the Indians on the reservation. The sooner that provision is made for this emergency the better, as grain is now lower in any of the neighboring valleys than there is any prospect of its being again for some time.

The corn, although planted late, promises a fair yield. Vegetables, in consequence of the dry spring, are much inferior to those of last year. Much of the farming-land here has been cropped so long without rest that it is almost worn out, and incapable of producing as it has done. All the tools we have have been in constant use whenever practicable in clearing new land. Another season, as far as possible, new land should be put in, to the exclusion of the old land which most requires rest.

Early in the spring the Indians commenced preparations for planting extensively, and had they persevered, would doubtless have raised large quantities of corn and vegetables. But a report was circulated among all the Indians in this part of the State, the substance of which was that the world would end in the ensuing August, and that they need do nothing but dance, and so prepare themselves for a transfer to the "happy hunting-grounds." They evinced their faith in the report by refusing to make any provision for their support after the set time, neglecting their gardens, both on and off the reservation, and only worked either to supply present necessities or as they were required to do so. No reasoning availed anything with them then, and the result is, that they have no produce of their own. Many of them see the folly of their course, and will not be apt to again throw away their prospects for a crop on the strength of an idle rumor.

Improvements.—The barn and sheds in course of erection a year ago have since been completed. In the fall the mill received extensive repairs necessary to fit it for work during the winter. There have been erected a dwelling-house, 16 by 21 feet, exclusive of kitchen, porch, &c., a school-house, 21 by 41 feet, and a two-story building, 15 by 20 feet, exclusive of porches, for dispensary and physician's quarters. Several comfortable houses have been built by the Indians under the direction and with the assistance of the employés, and preparations are being made for the erection of a considerable number more. One and one-half miles of new fence have been built, five miles of old fence relaid, and four substantial gates built. Thirty acres of brush and timber land have been grubbed out, twenty acres in time for this year's crop.

Needed improvements.—The necessity for a hospital and a second school-house I have referred to, with the preparations being made for the latter. Two of the houses occupied by employés and the agent's quarters are hardly tenable, and should be replaced by substantial structures as soon as possible. Some of the granaries are dilapidated beyond repair. The mill-dam was so damaged by the heavy freshets of last winter, that considerable work will be required to fit it for another season. Much of the fencing about the reservation is insecure, and should be reset during the next year.

Land matters have been a source of constant annoyance and difficulty. Could the reservation occupy the land contained within its legal boundaries, the case would be different, but with the land now actually under the control of the department here,

I can only repeat my opinion of last year, that "this reservation is now doing as well as it ever will, unless given more room, with limits distinctly defined." The situation is much the same now as then, but greatly aggravated by the increase in the number to be provided for; yet prominent among the reasons urged by settlers in opposition to any extension, is the assertion that the reservation now has more land than it has use for! Groundless as such a story is, its constant repetition gains for it many believers.

Late last winter the settlers first became generally aware that there was in existence a Presidential order setting aside for an Indian reservation the lands within the boundary-lines recommended by Brevet Major-General J. B. McIntosh, United States Army, formerly superintendent of Indian affairs for California. About the same time suits for trespass were instituted in the United States district court against some of the settlers, and all took the alarm. Meetings were held, funds raised, and an agent sent to Washington in their behalf. During his absence fair means and foul were indiscriminately used as having a bearing on the result. No opportunity to inflame or threaten the Indians seemed lost. Representations springing of truth were made to men of influence, claiming that the effect of making the valley a reservation would be to defraud the rightful occupants of the soil, to give the Indians what they did not need, and to eventually put the land into the hands of speculators and jobbers.

However, so far as I can learn, the only point gained was that the secretary of the Interior was induced to order a stay of proceedings in the trespass suits until further notice. The saying that "delays are dangerous," is true in this case. Matters are more complicated now than a year ago, and will be still worse if not settled in another year.

A year ago I recommended the division of the valley between the Department and the settlers, under the impression that such an arrangement would be satisfactory to the latter, and that the Indians then here could be supported on the land thus reserved. But the influx of Indians, the need for provision for the first-plant, and the spirit of animosity and opposition displayed by many of the settlers toward anything like contentment and improvement among the Indians, led me to pronounce decidedly for taking the entire valley and some land adjoining, in accordance with General McIntosh's survey. That a reservation is needed here there can be no doubt. There are now about 1,400 Indians belonging here, and I think I may without the least exaggeration say that there are 2,000 Indians scattered through this and Sonoma and Lake Counties who should be provided for here. That more land is required than is now occupied, and that this is the only available valley hereabouts, are facts fully evident. More farming-land is absolutely necessary, the cattle are suffering for a range, and widely scattered in search of food, and the situation grows worse instead of better. The case demands immediate attention, and I ask that, in justice and humanity to this poor down-trodden people, it may be given.

Liquor-selling.—Until within the last three or four months, the disposal of liquor to Indians was practiced, if at all, so carefully as to allay suspicion or elude detection. During that time, however, intoxicated Indians have become comparatively frequent. When questioned, they would give such evasive or contradictory answers as to make inquiries fruitless. But I have lately obtained positive proof against one vagabond, and have taken steps for his prosecution in the United States district court. The practice is discontinued by the more respectable of the settlers, and the knowledge that a watch is being kept on their movements has already a beneficial effect upon the rascals who are not above such a business.

Miscellaneous.—To enable the Indians to raise their subsistence next year, more work-animals and farming-implements should be provided before seed-time.

During a portion of my term of office I have been allowed a clerk, but he was ordered discharged in June last, and his services have been continued since at my expense. Almost any one acquainted with affairs at this agency will testify that a clerk is a necessity, and that to attempt the clerical work required by the department, the agent must neglect matters requiring his personal supervision. A clerk here has one man's work, and it is for the Department to decide whether it will have both agent and clerk, or only the clerk, for one man cannot properly perform the duties of both. Please had inclosed statistics of education and agriculture.

Ten weeks ago I forwarded my resignation on account of ill-health, and am looking daily to hear something of my successor. When the Government property shall have been transferred, I will with great relief lay down the burden so reluctantly assumed. Hoping that my transactions may have the approval of the Department,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH GIBSON,
Indian Agent.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 63.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 10, 1872.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Department to which I am attached, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the condition of the Indians on the Hoopa Valley reservation.

In my last annual report I gave a careful and faithful description of the state of things at this agency. During my administration here I have used every endeavor to place matters in a better condition than I found them.

The location of this reservation makes it very difficult to manage properly. It is situated on the banks of the Trinity River, with the several farms lying on either side for a distance of nearly seven miles, and, as all the farm-work has to be superintended by white men, I find that it requires all the time of the limited number of employes that are allowed each reservation, as well as my own, to see that the work is properly carried on.

During the past year I have succeeded in making some considerable permanent improvements. I have had built a fine new saw-mill, two new dwelling-houses, two horse-stables, and have commenced building a new school-house, which will be completed by the 1st of October, besides making many necessary repairs. I am in hopes to be able to report, during the coming year, the reservation, or that part of it which is used for agricultural purposes, entirely inclosed with new fences.

Owing to the long and continuous rains last fall and winter, and the very late cold spring, the crops here did not do as well as I had reason to expect. The number of acres under cultivation this year are as follows: 160 acres of wheat; 27 acres of barley; 8 acres of oats; 12 acres of potatoes; 12 acres of peas; 95 acres of hay, and about 5 acres of garden vegetables; making in all 319 acres. For the products of the above, you are respectfully referred to "Statistical Return of Farming, &c.," a copy of which accompanies this report.

The school, under the management of Mrs. Lowry, has improved very materially during the past year, the average attendance at this time being thirty-five scholars. Through the untiring exertion of the teacher, the little funds that I had occasion to speak of in my last annual report as existing among the different Indian villages have, in a great measure, died out, and many of the heads of families, who were unwilling a year ago to have their children go to school are now very anxious to have them go. Therewith inclose a copy of the teacher's report of the school since she took charge.

The Sunday-school is still in successful operation, under the superintendency of Mr. A. M. Bullock. The average attendance at this school is about 75, and it is not confined to the children alone, as at least one-half the scholars are heads of families. It affords me much pleasure in being able to report that a great deal of good is being done in this school. During the past year quite a number of Indians have embraced religion, and are endeavoring to lead Christian lives.

All of the Indians at this agency, during the past year, have been well provided for, both in clothing and subsistence. Their sanitary condition has undergone but little or no change since I took charge of them. They continue to be peaceable, and are well disposed toward the whites, yet, among themselves, the best of feeling does not prevail. I am frequently called upon to settle disputes, the cause of which occurred many years ago. In settling these troubles, I generally appoint a time to hear them, and invite both parties to be present at the council. I frequently find it very difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, from the fact that each party will stick to their friends, regardless of the truth.

I have universally treated all the Indians under my charge with kindness, believing that kind words and actions go much further toward civilizing and Christianizing them than the bludgeon and horse-whip. During the eighteen months that I have been in charge of this agency I have had occasion to punish, by imprisonment, only three Indians—one for stealing, one for lying, and the other for kidnapping a young Indian girl, and running her off the reservation. I am fully convinced, after an eighteen months' experience, that the more humanely and kindly Indians are treated, the sooner they will become a civilized and Christianized people. I have evidence of this fact daily from the Indians themselves, who tell me that they are better and better satisfied than they ever were before.

In my last annual report I had the honor to call the attention of the Department to the necessity of doing something for the Klamath Indians, and, as nothing has been done as yet, I would again respectfully urge upon the Department the necessity of making some provision for these Indians. Many of them are in a suffering condition, and need assistance, but, with my limited supplies, I am unable to render them the assistance they require. I would also repeat my request in relation to the survey of this reservation. Settlers are continually encroaching upon the lands of the Indians,

and, unless something is done to prevent their doing so, it will be but a short time before the Indians will be without homes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. H. LOWRY,
United States Indian Agent, Hoopa Valley Reservation.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 81.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
September 7, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency.

The Indians who now reside and have their homes at this agency are the Tules, Telons, and a few of the Keowahs, numbering 374; men, 127; women, 140; children, 107. They are peaceable, well-disposed, and industrious. They dress in citizens' dress, male and female, live in adobe or wooden dwellings, and many of them are now qualified and capable of becoming citizens, of dissolving their tribal relations, locating homesteads, and, by their industry and the knowledge they have acquired, make a comfortable and respectable living. No trouble or difficulty of any kind has occurred between the Indians and citizens, on or near the agency, during the year. The habits of the Indians in obtaining spirituous liquors and using it to excess has, during the present year, much changed; but few cases of intoxication in comparison now occur; a large majority have signed the temperance pledge, and but few violations of the same have been made. Preaching and religious services have been held and conducted by Rev. J. Edwards, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Visalia, monthly, at the agency, and Sabbath-school is held every Sabbath. The Indians attend regularly. Attention and interest is a marked feature in their department at these services.

The Indians not properly belonging to the agency over which the agent, to some extent, has supervision, are the Keowahs and Wichumies, numbering about 330. The King's River Indians, on Lower King's River, 175, and the Upper King's River Indians, residing on Mill Creek, Squaw Valley, and Sycamore Creek, 410, all living within an area of seventy miles. A few others are living in different localities in this and the adjoining county of Kern, making an aggregate probably of 1,000 in number. All those mentioned should be removed as soon as possible to a reservation, in order to receive and enjoy the benefits to be derived from the President's Indian policy, a humane and Christian civilization.

A day-school for the Indian children has been taught at the agency six months during the year. The want of a school-house necessitated its discontinuance; the building occupied, a granery, was wanted for storage of grain. The children made commendable and encouraging progress in learning, and it is the purpose of the agent to build a school-house as soon as possible. The agency was visited on the 26th of March last by the most severe shock of earthquake ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants. The dwelling of the agent, "adobe," was rent in several places from the top to the bottom. Shocks have occurred at intervals frequently since that date, the last on the 11th inst.—the most severe that has occurred for several months.

The crops this year raised at the agency, harvested and estimated, are—wheat, 2,355 bushels; barley, 1,350 bushels; corn, 120 bushels; potatoes, 146 bushels; beets, 60 bushels; hay, 35 tons; straw, 75 tons; peaches, 5 tons; grapes, 2,000 pounds; figs, 1,800 pounds; besides, the Indians have raised for themselves, by their own labor, 433 bushels wheat, 160 bushels corn, 25 bushels sweet-potatoes, and 161 bushels barley, besides large quantities of melons, squashes, beans, tomatoes and onions. An abundance of grain and vegetables has been raised to supply the Indians with subsistence, with supplies, if necessary, for the next year.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been better than the preceding years, which is due to the unremitting attentions and skill of the present resident physician, E. B. Bateman, who has given much time and effort to institute sanitary regulations to be observed for the benefit of all.

The policy of continuing this agency on rented lands should as soon as possible be abandoned. If the farm cannot be purchased at a fair valuation, the Indians should be removed and located on Government lands, located and set apart from the public domain. Fair locations for this purpose can be found within a reasonable distance of this agency; land in abundance for the raising of grain, with excellent pasturage for the raising of cattle; wood and water for all purposes; with climate not to be excelled; water-power for flouring-mill, and near the phery, where lumber can be

obtained at a small expenso for building purposes. But little expenso would be incurred in the removal of the Indians. The amount of rent now paid by the department for this farm yearly, (\$1,920) is very much too high; one dollar per acre, or \$1,280, would be a liberal and fair rent.

Our Government supplies for this agency, purchased last year, are entirely exhausted, which necessitates that the goods intended for this agency be forwarded as soon as circumstances will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,
United States Indian Agent.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

STATISTICS, &c.

No. 85.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, their wealth in individual property, the number of schools, and the scholars and teachers connected therewith, &c.

No. 86.—Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, the number under cultivation, the number of houses, frame and other, the kinds and value of the crops raised during the year, and the kinds and value of stock owned by the Indians.

No. 87.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to the several Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, &c.

No. 88.—Statement showing the changes during the year, and the present condition of the amounts held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the several Indian tribes.

No. 85.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, their wealth in individual property, the number of schools, and the scholars and teachers connected therewith, &c.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.		Wealth in individual and property.		Schools.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individuals and Indians.	Names of missionaries and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Value.		Number.	Male.	Female.	Male.					Female.
New York agency, (a)													
Allegany reservation, Pa.	402	474	876	157,400	7	145	230	2	6	The schools on this reservation are supported by the State of New York, except the Sunday school, which is supported by Episcopians under Bishop Huntington.		\$225	Rev. Wm. Hall, Rev. Asher Wright, and Rev. George D. B. Mather.
Cattaraugus reservation, Pa.	151	107	258	12,531	10	220	225	11	6			225	Rev. Wm. Hall, Rev. Asher Wright, and Rev. George D. B. Mather.
Onondaga reservation, N. Y.	129	156	285	22,312	2	71	53	2	2	One on Allegany reservation supported by State of New York, the other charge of Episcopalians.		70	Rev. C. Lovell, Methodist; Rev. John A. Bowman, Episcopalian.
Onondaga reservation, N. Y.	129	156	285	22,312	2	71	53	2	2			80	Rev. C. Lovell, Methodist; Rev. John A. Bowman, Episcopalian.

Note.—The Indians of the New York agency are generally breaking away from their pagan customs and adopting Christianity. Temperance societies are organized among them and they are improving in habits of life.

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No. 85.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.		Wealth in Indian and property.	Schoools. Number.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of civil demoni- nation.	Amount contrib- uted by Indi- an society.	Amount contrib- uted by Indi- an society.	Names of missionaries and the denomina- tions to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
New York agency—Continued.												
Tonawanda reservation:												
Saucony.....	301	4	\$15,503	Tonawanda reserva- tion.	47	32	2					Rev. John Jamison, Methodist; and Rev. John Griffin, Baptist.
Onondaga.....	3	4										
Chippewagon.....	9	13										
Oswego.....	7	6										
Tuscarora reservation:												
Tuscarora.....	211	27	65,550	Tuscarora reserva- tion.	35	60	2					Rev. Adler Wright and Rev. Geo. Ford preach occasionally.
Onondaga.....	19	11										
Saint Regis reservation:												
Saint Regis.....	341	232	46,078	Saint Regis reserva- tion.	24	56	2					Rev. Thomas La Fette, Indian missionary of the Methodist church, St. Regis, and Rev. John La Fette, are Catholics and attend in Canada.
Total	2,492	2,274	5,070	171,202	36	12	12				\$470	
Green Bay agency. (a)												
Menomonee.....	660	702	35,000	Keshona	40	20	2					Rev. Jeremiah Singre, and Presbyterians, Rev. K. Swatowich, Episcopal.
Stockbridge and Mazonie.....	110	140	14,250	Red Springs	20	26	1					Rev. Thomas Orlison, Methodist, and a Cath- olic priest occasion- ally.
Oneida.....	624	625	175,000	Oacida reservation.	126	91	2					
Total	1,404	1,467	3,571	289,250	5	186	117	3				

Michigan agency. (a)													
Ottawa and Chippewas.....	2,175	3,192	6,025	79,322	1	14	15	2				50	Rev. M. Howard, Rev. J. W. Wickamp
Total	2,175	3,192	6,025	79,322	2	63	62	2				50	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....													
.....	361	637	1,116	1,200	1	15	17	2				20	
Total	264	631	1,195	1,200	2	18	19	4					
Chippewas, Ottawa, and Potow- tomac reservation.....													
.....	23	27	50										
Total	183	199	360										
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....													
.....	782	845	1,600	30,000	1	22	15	1					
Total	782	845	1,600	30,000	1	22	15	1					
La Pointe agency. (a) (b)													
Chippewas of Lake Superior and Bois Fort band.....													
.....													
Total													
Chippewas agency. (a) (b)													
Nechessee reservation.....													
.....													
Total													
Nechessee reservation.....													
.....													
Total													
Pembina bands.....													
.....													
Total													
Sac and Foxes of Iowa. (a) (b)													
.....													
Total													
Sac and Foxes of Iowa. (a) (b)													
.....													
Total													

(a) School closed July 30, 1872.

(b) Report of 1871.

(c) Independent.

Nov. 25. - Table showing the number of Indians on reservations. (See-Continued.)

Agencies and tribes.	Population.		Wealth in Indian units and points.	Schools.	Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contrib- uted by individ- ual Indians.	Amount contrib- uted by any or- ganizations.	Names of missionaries and the denomina- tion to which they belong.
	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.				
<i>Cherokee agency—Confed.</i>										
Total	2,005	2,167	15,000	1	20	1				Barker, Phineas, Rev. John, Methodists; Rev. Stephen, Pres- b. Rev. T. Dabson, E. P. Morgan, Rev. E. J. Morgan, Rev. Richter, Methodists.
<i>Choctaw and Chickasaw agency.</i> (1)										
Choctaws	10,000			33	20	20				Ben Wright, J. H. Cotton, W. J. H. Jones, and Elijah, Baptist; P. S. Fortland, Pres- b. Walker and R. M. The- lo, Methodists, R. J. Hagwood, W. H. Stone, Presb. Baptists.
Total	10,000			33	20	20				
<i>Creek agency. (1)</i>										
Creeks	11,000			1	1	1				Rev. J. Ross, Baptist; Presbyterian.
Total	11,000			1	1	1				
<i>Seminole agency. (1)</i>										
Seminoles	1,100	1,200	2,000	1	10	10				
Total	1,100	1,200	2,000	1	10	10				

<i>Quapaw agency. (1)</i>										
Quapaws	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Osage agency. (1)</i>										
Osages	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Eastern Shawnee agency. (1)</i>										
Eastern Shawnees	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Seneca agency. (1)</i>										
Senecas	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
Total	300	300	3,000	4	4	4				
<i>See and Eng of Washington agency. (1)</i>										
See and Engs of Mississippi	200	200	2,000	1	1	1				
<i>Absentee Shawnee agency. (1)</i>										
Absentee Shawnees	200	200	2,000	1	1	1				
Total	500	500	5,000	4	4	4				
<i>Nez Perce agency. (1)</i>										
Nez Perces	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Great and Little Osage agency. (1)</i>										
Great and Little Osages	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Comanche agency. (1)</i>										
Comanches	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Kiowa agency. (1)</i>										
Kiowas	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Apache agency. (1)</i>										
Apaches	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Delaware agency. (1)</i>										
Delawares	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
Total	1,000	1,000	10,000	10	10	10				
<i>Upper Arkansas agency. (1)</i>										
Upper Arkansas	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
<i>Arizona agency. (1)</i>										
Arizona	100	100	1,000	1	1	1				
Total	1,000	1,000	10,000	10	10	10				

(1) Attached to the central superintending office for its progress only.
 (2) 21 schools, 14 male teachers, and 15 female teachers, and 100 Indian children.
 (3) The individual wealth report of only 100 Indians belonging to the 10 reservations mentioned, and 1000 of the 10000 on this school is limited to 100 schedules. Complete
 (4) A large new building now in process of construction, and 1000 of the 10000 on this school is limited to 100 schedules.
 (5) Three religious services in the school house, 1000 of the 10000 on this school is limited to 100 schedules.

REF0064509

No. 85.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.		Wealth in Indian property.	Schools.	Number of scholars.		Number of boarders.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by Indian and Indians.	Names of institutions, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.			Total.	Male.	Female.	Males.					Females.
<i>Wichita agency.</i>	755	750	1,505	\$770,300	1	33	7	2	Presbys.			
Wichita and other affiliated bands.												
<i>Indians under no agent.</i>												
United Bands of Swan Creek and Black River Chipewyan.	24	56	80	5,334	1	11	5	1	Mission of United Brothers.	\$500		Missionary, Levi Dick, sectless.
Mansoor Christian Indians.												
<i>Sisseton and Wadpeton agency, (a)</i>	685	811	1,496			22	17	1				
Sisseton and Wadpeton Sioux.						33	17	1				
						25	9	1				
Total	685	811	1,496			47	33	2				Rev. S. Blass, Presbyterian; Rev. John B. Kobayshi, of the A. B. of F. M.; Presbytery man. Four ministers are engaged in active work. The schools at Sisseton, Sisseton, Rapid River, Roseville, G. T. Park, Council Bluffs, Iowa, May saw anti-slavery inst.
<i>Deviz's Lake agency, (a)</i>	219	471	720	4,000	1				Catholic			J. B. Gannett.
Sisseton, Wadpeton, and Santee Sioux.												
<i>Grand River agency, (a)</i>												
Ojibwa Sioux.			671,700						No schools reported			
Blackfoot Sioux.			1,150									
Lower Yanktonian Sioux.			1,225									
Upper Yanktonian Sioux.			930									
Sans Arc Sioux.			1,100									
Total			6,725									

<i>Chetyenne River agency, (a)</i>												
Two Kettle Sioux.			616,000						No schools.			
Minneconjux Sioux.												
Sans Arc Sioux.												
Blackfeet Sioux.												
<i>Wichitons agency, (a)</i>	2,330	2,650	6,080						No schools.			
Upper Brulé Sioux.												
<i>Upper Missouri agency, (a)</i>			5,547									
Lower Yanktonian Sioux.												
Lower Brulé Sioux.												
<i>Fort Tarkenton agency, (a)</i>	620	956	1,576									
Arikara.			230									
Great Sioux.			150									
Mandanans.			150									
Total	1,050	1,616	2,666									
<i>Yankton Sioux agency, (a)</i>			671,917									
Yankton Sioux.												
Total			1,947									
<i>Poncha agency, (a)</i>	303	357	735	10,200	1	33	1	1	Protestant			Rev. Owen Dansey, Prot. Epis. Church.
Poncha (S).						20						
Total	303	357	735	10,200	2	51	1	1				
<i>Red Cloud agency, (a)</i>			5,000									
Ogallala Sioux (d).			1,000									
Cheyenne and Arapahoes.			4,000									
Total			5,000									

(a) Independent. (b) The first three schools are under the auspices of the United States Government; the others under the patronage of the American Board of Foreign Missions. (c) Good property is made in reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, and other useful branches for food and clothing. (d) This is the only agency that has not been more than twenty years in existence. (e) The American Board of Foreign Missions expect to establish a school September 1, 1874. (f) The school for the boys is taught in the morning; that for the girls in the afternoon.

REF0064510

No. 55.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.		Wealth in individual property.	Schools.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Order charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
<i>Siouix and Lakota agencies.</i>												
Eastern Bands and Sioux agency (a)		2,000		No schools.								
<i>Nez Perce agency. (a)</i>												
Kamai tribe				(1) Lapwai	37	8	1	1	Presbyterian			Rev. H. H. Spalding
Lapwai tribe				(1) Kamai	37	42	1					Rev. J. T. Cowley.
Snake and Upper Snake River tribes.	1,322	1,485	\$35,000									
Total	1,322	1,485	35,000	2	74	50	2					
<i>Fort Hall agency. (a)</i>												
Bannocks (b)			1,200	No schools.								
Shoshones												
MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.												
<i>Blackfoot agency.</i>												
Blackfoot		3,000										
Shoshone		1,750										
Flatheads		2,750										
Total		7,500										
<i>Milk River agency.</i>												
Assiniboines		4,700										
Crow Centre		1,100										
Snake and Yanktonis Sioux		2,625										
Fort Berthold		1,240										
Fort Totten		6,000										
Reserving Indians		4,000										
Total		19,735										

<i>Crow agency.</i>												
Mountain Crow.	1,250	4,450	150,000	1	20	27	1					
River Crow (b)		1,400	60,000									
Total	1,250	1,450	210,000	1	20	27	1					
<i>Flathead agency.</i>												
Flatheads.	200	200	400	1	6	23	1	1	Roman Catholic.			Rev. T. Gloria, (c) Rev. A. Ravelle, Rev. J. Rome D., &c.
<i>Pond Flavel agency.</i>												
Pond Flavel	400	600	1,000	2								Rev. F. J. Pelhain, Rev. J. Pelhain, and four Sisters of Charity, Catholics.
Kootenays	130	130	320									
Total	730	1,030	1,720		6	23	1	1				
<i>Indians without agency or agent.</i>												
Bannocks			677	No schools.								
Shoshones												
Shoshone												
Walker River and Pyramid Lake agency, Nevada. (a) (d)												
Tab. Utes	3,000	3,000	6,000	No schools.								
White River agency, Colorado. (a)			20,000									
Grand River, Tumpa, and Utah bands of Utes.	384	405	800	1	31	10	1		Unitarian.			
<i>Los Pinos agency, Colorado. (a)</i>												
Los Pinos Utes			60,200	1					Unitarian			
Tabascanche Utes			121,200									
<i>Utah Valley agency. (a) (f)</i>												
Utah Utes	475	325	800	No schools.								
Other Utes outside of Utah Valley reservation.			31,925									
<i>Southeast Ute agency. (a)</i>												
Fl. Utes			604,000	No schools.								

(a) Report of 1871.
 (b) Rev. Father Gibble can only be credited with the Indians three or four months in the year. Rev. Ravelle gives medical attendance to the Indians personally. Rev. Jerome D. Aze is in constant attendance, and gives religious instruction to the Indians.
 (c) These tribes (Klamath Lake) are despoiling, and strong efforts are made to educate and christianize them.
 (d) No schools or missionaries at this agency; the effort to make the farm self-sustaining being thought most beneficial at present.
 (e) Estimated.

REF0064511

No. 85.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.—Continued.

Agencies and tribes	Population.		Wealth in Indian and property.	Number.	Schools. Location.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomina- tion.	Amount contrib- uted by any re- ligious society.	Amount contrib- uted by individ- ual Indians.	Names of missionaries, and the denomina- tions to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.													
Navajo agency.	4,310	4,404	9,114	1	Fort Defiance.					Presbyterian.			
Mescalero Apache agency.	359	480	639		No schools.								
Agua Nueva.	197	243	440		No schools.								
Lipapai.	182	183	315		do								
Southern Apaches	102	508	316		do								
Total	721	1,114	1,835										
Abegaito agency.	108	140	248		No schools.								
Camp Grant.	100	360	630		do								
Jicarilla Apaches.	200	200	400		do								
Total	608	670	1,278										
Cinarron agency.	310	248	625		No schools.								
Moancho Etes.	427	437	864		No schools.								
Jicarilla Apaches	776	683	1,429		No schools.								
Total	1,513	1,368	2,881										
Southern Apache agency.	370	230	620		No schools.								
Southern Apaches	320	440	760		At as many villages.								
Pueblo agency.	320	440	760										
Pueblos.													

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.													
Pima and Maricopa agency.	2,030	1,205	4,025	1	At agency.	32	31	1	1	Reform Church.			
Pimas.	189	148	317										
Maricopas.	2,199	2,143	4,342										
Total													
Payson agency.			645,000		No schools.								
Colorado River agency.	430	373	804		No schools.								
Moguin Pueblo agency.			1,603	1	Moguin Village.	41	19	1					
Moguin Pueblos.													
Camp Verde special agency.			6,700		No school.								
Apache Mohaves.													
Apache Yumas.													
Camp Apache special agency.			6,900		No school.								
Apaches.													
Coyaberos.													
Chilons.													
Camp Grant special agency.			6,900		No schools.								
Apaches.													
Aravipai.													
WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.													
Tulalip sub-agency. (c)	1,698	1,002	3,000	1	Tulalip reserve.	23	27	2	2	Catholic.			Rev. E. C. Chironse, P. Richard, E. McCas- lay and four Sisters of Charity.
Point Elliott.													
New Bay agency. (f)	294	310	604	1	New Bay.	12	1		2	Christian.			
Makahs.													

(a) Report of last year.
 (b) This school has an average attendance of about one-third daily; those that attend learn well. As there are about four hundred children, several more schools are needed.
 (c) Estimated population. The Indians of these agencies are constantly leaving their reservations, after receiving rations, for their old haunts or hunting-grounds. The
 exact number of Apaches in Arizona, therefore, cannot be ascertained with accuracy.
 (d) There is no means of knowing the exact number of Indians in this agency, but last year they
 were underestimated.
 (e) The tribes who do not adopt any religion are unimpaired rapidly.
 (f) There is no means of knowing the exact number of Indians in this agency, but last year they
 were underestimated.

No. 85.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.		Wealth in individual property.	Schools.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Names of missionaries, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
<i>Klamath agency.—Cont'd.</i>											
Yakobkin Snakes	57	60	117								
Snakes, (nearly hostile)	80	75	155								
Total	443	509	1,012								
<i>Indians roaming on the Columbia River, &c.</i>			\$20,000								
Scattered Indians			3,000	No schools							
CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.											
<i>Round Valley agency.</i>											
Utes, Pitt Rivers, Wyalackles, Conacons, and Redwoods.	890	900	1,700	1	Round Valley reservation.	50	60	1			No regular missionary; religious exercises conducted by the Methodist minister, a Methodist.
<i>Hoopa Valley agency.</i>											
Hoopas	200	435	725	(a) 1	Hoopa Valley.	44	50	1	M. E. Church.		No mission here, but missionary labor performed by agent and employees with success.
<i>Tule River agency.</i>											
Tules and Tignons	177	197	374	(b) 1	Agency	15	21	1	M. E. Church.		

(a) The scholars made fair progress in their studies while attending school, and school will be resumed as soon as a house can be prepared.
 (b) School discontinued May 1st for want of a schoolhouse. The building previously used now wanted for the purpose of storing away grain.

No. 85.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.—Continued.
 RECAPITULATION.

Tribes in—	Population.	Wealth in individual property.		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi River.	75,019	78,822	844	57	1,130	111	16	52		250
Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory.	75,019	4,571	240	170	4,535	2,068	80	70		202
Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho.	75,019	2,500	100	50	2,500	430	7	1		302
Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona.	41,381	250	425	10	131	10	7	1		50
Washington, Oregon, and California.	121,110	600	707	34	518	225	10	12		50
Grand total.	248,497	9,941	345	261	4,673	3,421	122	127	\$27,000(a)	1,082
Total for the United States for 1871.	553,940	3,942	672	300	4,050	2,130	72	135	37,000	520

(a) This amount embraces all sums reported to the Board of Indian Commissioners as having been expended by the several religious organizations for educational and missionary purposes, but it does not include the amount forwarded as a complete statement. Of this amount the Baptist and Dutch Reformed Churches reported an expenditure of \$1,500 each; the American Missionary Association, \$2,000; the Orthodox Friends, \$5,000; the Hicksite Friends, \$16,000; (estimated) the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$11,800; the Presbyterian, \$23,000; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$21,200. It is impracticable to distribute these contributions among the several agencies.

No. 26.—Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, the number under cultivation, the kinds and value of the crops raised during the year, and the kinds and value of the stock owned by the Indians.

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year.		
						Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.
NEW YORK AGENCY. (a)(b)								
<i>Allegany and Cornplanter reservations.</i>								
Senecas (c).....	27,650	3,650	.....	219	39	1,550	10,750	315
<i>Cattaraugus reservation.</i>								
Senecas (d).....	21,650	5,850	.....	194	160	7,550	12,650	45
<i>Tonawanda reservation.</i>								
Senecas (e).....	10,000	2,725	.....	30	95	3,225	11,125	75
<i>Onondaga reservation.</i>								
Onondagans (f).....	6,100	710	.....	63	80	1,725	4,315	.....
<i>Oneida reservation.</i>								
Oneidas (g).....	285	365	.....	11	4	415	611	50
<i>Tuscarora reservation.</i>								
Tuscaroras.....	6,210	4,150	.....	36	41	8,245	6,850	.....
<i>Saint Regis reservation.</i>								
Saint Regis Indians (h).....	18,600	2,175	.....	25	62	1,575	2,625	100
Total.....	89,897	19,635	.....	605	412	21,975	55,679	585
Michigan agency. (a)								
Ottawas and Chippewas (i).....	.....	2,000	.....	200	620	4,000	22,000	100
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	48,300	500	.....	7	100	.....	439	.....
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	.....	2,300	.....	40	115	1,400	5,000	.....
Pottawatomies of Huron Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	48,300	11,500	.....	247	835	5,400	27,539	100
Green Bay agency. (a)(j)								
Menomonees.....	220,400	375	100	40	113	355	2,016	188
Stockbridges and Mousseca.....	46,050	100	.....	1	44	320	1,000	.....
Oneidas.....	60,800	3,500	.....	43	193	3,579	11,512	.....
Total.....	327,250	3,975	100	84	350	4,254	13,528	188
La Pointe agency. (a)(k)								
Chippewas of Lake Superior and other bands.....	519,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Chippewa agency. (a)</i>								
Chippewas of the Mississippi and other bands.....	4,672,000	680	143	3	102	.....	3,075	.....
<i>Sac and Fox agency in Iowa. (a)</i>								
Sacs and Foxes (l).....	419	90	.....	1	.....	.....	2,400	.....

(a) Independent.
 (b) More acres of grain than any year preceding. The fruit crop very abundant; one Indian, John Mount Pleasant, of the Tuscarora reservation, cleared \$2,000 on sales of peaches alone. They have regular fairs, with good displays of vegetables, fruit, &c.
 (c) 2,500 bushels buckwheat, value \$1,500.
 (d) 500 bushels buckwheat, value \$300.
 (e) 1,275 bushels buckwheat, value \$765.
 (f) 175 bushels buckwheat, value \$106.

Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, the number under cultivation, the kinds and value of the crops raised during the year, and the kinds and value of the stock owned by the Indians.

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year.								Stock owned at close of year.				
						Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Beets.	Hops.	Other vege. tables.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
NEW YORK AGENCY. (a)(b)																		
<i>Allegany and Cornplanter reservations.</i>																		
Senecas (c).....	27,650	3,650	.....	219	39	1,550	10,750	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cattaraugus reservation.</i>																		
Senecas (d).....	21,650	5,850	.....	194	160	7,550	12,650	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Tonawanda reservation.</i>																		
Senecas (e).....	10,000	2,725	.....	30	95	3,225	11,125	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Onondaga reservation.</i>																		
Onondagans (f).....	6,100	710	.....	63	80	1,725	4,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Oneida reservation.</i>																		
Oneidas (g).....	285	365	.....	11	4	415	611	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Tuscarora reservation.</i>																		
Tuscaroras.....	6,210	4,150	.....	36	41	8,245	6,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Saint Regis reservation.</i>																		
Saint Regis Indians (h).....	18,600	2,175	.....	25	62	1,575	2,625	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	89,897	19,635	.....	605	412	21,975	55,679	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan agency. (a)																		
Ottawas and Chippewas (i).....	.....	2,000	.....	200	620	4,000	22,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	48,300	500	.....	7	100	.....	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	.....	2,300	.....	40	115	1,400	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies of Huron Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	48,300	11,500	.....	247	835	5,400	27,539	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay agency. (a)(j)																		
Menomonees.....	220,400	375	100	40	113	355	2,016	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockbridges and Mousseca.....	46,050	100	.....	1	44	320	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneidas.....	60,800	3,500	.....	43	193	3,579	11,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	327,250	3,975	100	84	350	4,254	13,528	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe agency. (a)(k)																		
Chippewas of Lake Superior and other bands.....	519,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Chippewa agency. (a)</i>																		
Chippewas of the Mississippi and other bands.....	4,672,000	680	143	3	102	.....	3,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sac and Fox agency in Iowa. (a)</i>																		
Sacs and Foxes (l).....	419	90	.....	1	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(g) 25 bushels buckwheat, value \$50; 25 bales of hops, value \$100.
 (h) 1,574 bushels buckwheat, value \$97.
 (i) 25,000 feet of lumber sawed. These tribes have manifested increased interest in agriculture, on account of the allotment of their lands in severalty.
 (j) 200,000 feet of lumber sawed; gathered 300 bushels cranberries, valued at \$600.
 (k) No report.
 (l) Wages received by individuals, \$1,300.

REF0064515

No. 86.—Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the number

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year.		
						Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.								
<i>Quapaw special agency.</i>								
Quapaws	104,400	325			59			
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas	72,000	1,255	(a) 6		36	89	21,250	
Eastern Shawnees	21,900	789	12		24	210	10,740	
Wyandotts	20,000	572	1		41	100	10,200	
Senevas	14,000	560	14	(b) 119	200		10,750	
Total	281,900	3,501		11	330	629	48,550	
<i>Stee and Foxes of the Mississippi agency.</i>								
Stee and Foxes of the Mississippi (c)	153,810	180	45	6	12		2,000	
Absentee Shawnees		730			151		32,000	
Total	153,810	910	45	6	163		34,000	
<i>Neosho agency.</i>								
Great and Little Osages	1,700,000	2,000		9	100	800	6,050	
<i>Kiowa and Comanche agency.</i>								
Comanches		110			3		2,200	
Kiowas								
Apaches	3,549,111							
Delawares		15			7		500	
Agency farm		210		6	2		5,200	
Total	3,549,111	335	210	6	12		10,350	
<i>Upper Arkansas agency.</i>								
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	1,611,500	50	120	11	3		4,500	
<i>Wichita agency, (d)</i>								
Caddos		150					7,250	
Wichitas								
Wacos								
Towsones								
Keechies								
Ionias		100					1,000	
Delawares		350					6,300	
Pennsylvanians		25					375	
Agency farm		150					3,600	
Total		925	150				18,525	
<i>In tribes not in any agency.</i>								
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River	5,500	201	5	10			435	
Muscogee Christians								
<i>Sisseton agency, (e)</i>								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux (f)	1,211,000	425	4	26	2,000		8,350	
<i>Devil's Lake agency, (e)</i>								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux (g)	315,000	120		31			2,000	
<i>Grand River agency, (e)</i>								
Yanktonais Sioux (h)								
Blackfeet Sioux, &c.								
<i>Cheyenne River agency, (e)</i>								
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, and Minneconjou Sioux (h)								

(a) Eight good frame barns in addition to those enumerated.
 (b) Log house & includes stables.
 (c) 90,000 feet of lumber sawed.
 (d) The Indians of this agency have no defined reservation.

of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of the crops, &c.—Continued.

Cattle.	Horses.	Poultry.	Rice.	Hay.	Other crops and timber.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of fur sold.	Total value.	Stock owned at close of year.					Total value.
										Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.	
1,500	5,000	3,321						30,881	85	1,025	3,745		41,716		
70	20	100						750	3,850	74	162	1,235	31,363		
1,150	80	100						23,110	95	1,041	3,133		28,550		
20	1,200	180	100					750	24,915	1,702	1,855	1,754	28,240		
		1,000	150	1,000				10,000	47,250	12,000	2,700	1,000	43,050		
		20	30	250				9,000	11,165	10,000	60	50	30,700		
								600	600	5,000			20,000		
								3,550	3,550	1,500			10,000		
								170	835	115	50	50	5,000		
								800	800	18			1,800		
		10	35	350				13,300	24,222	16,635	90	110	207,500		
100		100						42,000	47,500	4,500			180,000		
									11,875	1,500	600		60,000		
									1,200				12,000		
									700				25,000		
									420				10,000		
									550				22,000		
									1,500	300	100	50	13,000		
									5,000	300	300	50	16,000		
									762	1,500			60,000		
									6,600						
1,200				1,000				30,552	6,470	1,000	100		200,200		
120			41	25				1,150	25	47	60		2,250		
100	7,000	1,500	2,975	1,500				25,750	211	215	170		21,000		
	1,500	300						6,800	100	2			10,000		

(e) Independent.
 (f) 75,000 feet of lumber sawed.
 (g) Wheat and oats destroyed by grasshoppers; no sugar-trees on the reserve.
 (h) No returns.

No. 86.—Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the number

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year.		
						Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
						Bus.	Bsz.	Bsz.
WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY—Cont'd.								
<i>Fort Colville special agency.</i>								
Colville, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, &c. (a)	1,150					81	1,500	1,000
<i>Chehalis reservation.</i>								
Chehalis Indians, Chinook Indians, Shoal Water Bay, Clatsops, &c.	1,322	5	290	3	16		100	
OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.								
<i>Walla Walla agency.</i>								
Walla Walla	512,000	1,200		2	32	8,500	300	
Umatilla Agency farm									70
Total	512,000	1,200	70	2	32	8,500	300	
<i>Wama Springs agency.</i>								
Wacoas (b)	1,024,000	400		21	13	3,000	500	
Wama Springs (c)		280		11	5	1,500	180	
Tertians (d)		300		11	3	1,500	350	
Agency farm (e)		3		12			00	
Total	7,021,000	800	57	55	21	6,000	1,000	
<i>Grand Ronde agency.</i>								
Molals		81		4	50	615		
Clackamas		81		2	11	203		
Oregon City		91		3	17	728		
Wappato Lake		165		16	26	710		
Yamhill		41		3	11	285		
(f) Luckanmites		15		1	10	160		
Mary's River		56		6	7	145		
Santlans		89		9	21	520		
Galapoulos	63,120	21		1	1	200		
Cow Creek Band		26		3	11	165		
Rogue River and Shasta		136		4	28	905		
Umpiquis		181		10	48	1,000		
<i>Tillamook, (coast Indians).</i>								
Nehalem								
Clatsop								
Salmon River		2		2	3			
Nez Tucca (g)								
Total	63,120	805		61	236	6,065		
<i>Siletz agency.</i>								
Rogue River and other bands	1,100,000	2,021	1,331	19	186	1,125		
<i>Alsea sub-agency. (h)</i>								
Coos		31		5	13	120		
Umpuqua		9		9	20			
Alsea		11		13	7			
Sineslaws		4		5	3			
Agency farm		4	25	3	75			
Total		58	25	21	35	215		
<i>Klamath agency.</i>								
Klamath and Modoc (i)	768,000	10	140	7	42			700
Walkin-pah-pee and Yalhooskin Snakes		30		5				
Total	768,000	10	170	7	47			700

(a) Reservation lately set apart for them. Size in acres not yet ascertained.
 (b) 4,000 feet of lumber sawed; ten mules, valued at \$100.
 (c) 1,000 feet of lumber sawed.
 (d) 20,000 feet of lumber sawed.
 (e) 1,600 feet of lumber sawed; six mules, valued at \$240.

of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of crop, &c.—Continued.

Cattle.	Productions of the year.							Stock owned at close of year.						
	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rye.	Hay.	Other vege. tables.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of farm sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheeps.	Total value.
Buz.	Buz.	Buz.	Buz.	Tonz.	Dolls.	Lbr.	Bbls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dolls.
		3,350		10				19,500	21,850	3,905	565			62,200
1,000		500		65	130					5	22			1,500
1,500	1,100			20				7,050	19,000	1,500	90	50		150,510
750		250		15				750						
1,700	1,300			35				8,102	10,000	1,500	10	70		150,510
510	1,200			9	500		10	200	6,440	1,500	200	50	3	25,256
11	150			10	100		7	250	2,510	1,200	50			24,500
570	150			20	250		2	25	3,315	200	200	20		12,064
100				4				210		13	11			1,010
1,100	1,800			51	850		20	475	12,505	3,213	504	50	3	74,136
700				38	50			574	2,200	30	1			1,500
515	150			27	10		3	335	1,204	25	3	3		1,311
412	50			36	10		3	122	1,005	33	2			1,005
550	50			5	00			485	2,421	65	11	11	10	3,482
225	24			18	20			300	1,011	25	2			1,121
105				9				75	400	11				675
265	15			13	30			72	518	15	1			748
130	120			28	20			1,225	50	0				2,230
225	15			14	6			355	250	15				700
205	35			11	9			65	582	13				265
710	195			31	101			30	1,582	53				2,400
1,110	315			51	227			350	3,227	91	8			3,520
										20				805
									100	11				500
									213	12				300
									900	26				905
5,902	1,678			370	108		247	1,011	21,077	555	30	25	10	24,580
7,785	6,650			50					12,288	25	95			6,570
200	2,000	200		10	75				1,005	25				840
100	250	50		8	25				642	17				510
100	1,200	100		5	50				550	12				300
40	100			6					200	20				610
300	500			30					850					
700	4,900	350		50	150				4,011	77		4		2,350
300				200				1,500	5,300	1,000	15			28,300
				200				2,100	2,300	50				1,000
300				200	200			3,000	7,050	1,050	15			21,300

(f) Seventy-two wagons manufactured, valued at \$1,331; agricultural implements, valued at \$1,609; 1,193 bushels fruit, value 1 at \$3,063.
 (g) 148,700 feet of lumber sawed.
 (h) Located upon reservation with the Indians of the Siletz agency, above noticed.
 (i) 125,000 feet of lumber sawed.

REF0064521

No. 86.—Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the number

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year.		
						Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
						Bus.	Bu.	Bu.
CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.								
<i>Round Valley agency. (a)</i>								
Washkos and Pitt Rivers.....	31,823		550	13	11	3,800	2,500	
Redwoods and Ukies.....								
Coyotes, &c.....								
<i>Hoopa Valley agency.</i>								
Hoopas (b).....	38,100	12	319	35	2	1,900		
<i>Tule River agency.</i>								
Tules and Tejans.....	1,220	93		15	26	473	169	
Agency farm.....								
Total.....	1,220	10		15	26	2,808	220	

(a) 20,000 melons, 10,000 pumpkins; 90,000 stringless made.

of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of crops, &c.—Continued.

Oats.	Productions of the year.								Stock owned at close of year.					
	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vege- table.	Sugar.	Flesh.	Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Tons.	Dz.	Lbs.	Bbls.	Doll.	Doll.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Doll.
1,225	1,215	10			350	1,800			16,302	92	600	320		12,600
109	400				135	225			8,660	49	592	32		11,675
	101	25							655	45				800
		85			35	125			3,610	37	4			1,410
100		111			35	125			3,611	25				2,210

(b) 20,000 feet of lumber sawed.

No. 86.—Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, the number of acres, fruit and other, the kind and value of crops, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Tribes in—	Productions of the year.											
	% of reserve in acres	Acres cultivated by Indians	Acres cultivated by non-Indians	Tram houses	Log houses	Wheat	Corn	Rye	Oats	Barley	Potatoes	Hay
Minnesota and States east of Mississippi River	87,846	35,573	475	0.0	1,702	31,063	136,323	875	113,083	1,300	136,620	2,370
Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory	39,630,211	473,551	1,670	2.0	3,072	117,057	6,783,303	575	113,083	1,300	136,620	2,370
Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho	41,916,540	6,000	1,000	0.0	455	14,540	49,310	260	10,251	1,100	29,170	1,000
Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona	21,223,294	5,835	1,000	0.0	228	42,411	16,380	700	630	4,250	2,000	1,000
Washington, Oregon, and California	4,426,265	9,899	3,231	0.6	758	41,368	7,121	700	22,891	1,825	31,420	350
Grand total	97,715,094	57,717	3,981	3.43	13,218	205,365	6,801,716	1,933	251,432	7,814	215,433	3,740
Total for the United States, 1871	131,971	3,982	1,720	5,000	89,530	3,017,320	1,630	89,138	6,916	331,826	1,630	

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Tribes in—	Productions of the year—Continued.										Stock owned at close of year.	
	Hay	Other crops	Sugar	Wine	Value of fruit	Total value	Horses	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Total value.	No.	Value.
Minnesota and States east of Mississippi River	9,541	8,907	875,250	10,068	53,836	549,625	2,925	4,705	4,033	750	2,000	2,000
Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory	31,056	14,540	1,500	1,000	10,000	4,242,330	102,365	87,701	371,433	16,163	5,277,134	5,277,134
Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho	3,250	2,300	.....	.....	9,450	155,020	13,180	5,897	206	.....	631,000	631,000
Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,124	11,922	3,179	.....	.....	631,000	631,000
Washington, Oregon, and California	1,003	5,000	.....	515	23,013	192,071	31,218	4,397	729	153	595,303	595,303
Grand total	46,670	42,151	887,770	10,092	222,846	5,250,170	111,580	102,432	361,000	130,049	7,911,116	7,911,116
Total for the United States, 1871	23,117	27,304	725,225	4,250	241,446	4,423,305	107,931	75,875	130,346	9,231	4,805,009	4,805,009

No. 57.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations included, but not otherwise allowed.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuity, if incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which paid per cent. is annually invested, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under 10th article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867. Purchase of clothing.	Twenty-five installments unappropriated, at \$30,000 each. 10th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, pp. 561, 560, 561.	\$30,000 00	\$7,500,000 00	
Do.	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	14th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, pp. 561, 560, 561.	5,200 00		
Do.	Pay of physician and teacher.	do	Vol. 15, pp. 561, 560, 561.	2,500 00	1,250 00	
Do.	Three installments, for seeds and agricultural implements.	Three installments, at \$2,500 each, still due.	do	7,500 00		
Do.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	8th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 564.	2,000 00		
Do.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	7th article treaty July 27, 1866.	Not published.	15,000 00		
Do.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	do	do	30,000 00		
Blackfoot, Bloods, and Piepans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	6th article treaty Sept. 1, 1868.	do	50,000 00		
Calapoosias, Molalla, and Clucks.	Five installments, 4th series, of annuity for benevolent purposes.	Two installments, of \$5,500 each, to be appropriated.	Vol. 10, p. 1114, § 2.		11,000 00	
Chippewas and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under 10th article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.	Twenty-five installments unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 563.		500,000 00	
Do.	Purchase of clothing, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	13th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 567.	14,200 00		
Do.	Three installments, for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements.	Three installments, at \$2,500 each, still to be appropriated.	Vol. 15, p. 567.	7,500 00		
Do.	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel.	do	do		7,500 00	
Do.	do	do	Vol. 15, p. 567, § 2.	2,000 00		

Chickasaws.	Permanent annuity in goods.	Feb. 25, 1879.	Vol. 1, p. 619.			
Chippewas—Bois Forte Band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith and agricultural tools, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Thirteen installments, at \$1,500 each.	Vol. 14, p. 756.		3,000 00	
Do.	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, and other articles; in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, \$5,500; goods, &c., \$5,500; provisions, &c., \$1,000; thirteen installments unappropriated.	do		50,500 00	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Twenty installments, in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	Two installments unappropriated at \$6,300.	Vol. 10, p. 1111.		12,600 00	
Do.	Twenty installments, for six smiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Estimated at	do			
Do.	Sum of smith and steel.	Vol. 11, p. 1112; Vol. 14, p. 756.	do	1,500 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for the seventh smith, &c.	Four installments, of \$1,000 each.	Vol. 10, p. 1111.		4,000 00	
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; 4th article treaty Oct. 4, 1867; 8th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty May 7, 1864.	Four installments, 2d series, of \$9,000.01.	Vol. 10, p. 111.		36,000 04	
Do.	Two farmers, two carpenters, two smiths and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	Ten installments, 3d series, at \$1,400; four installments to be appropriated.	do		5,600 00	
Do.	Twenty installments, in money, at \$20,000 each.	Two installments.	Vol. 10, p. 1167.		40,000 00	
Do.	Ten installments, for support of schools, in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture and planting them in becoming self-sustaining; support of physician, and purchase of medicine.	Five installments, at \$11,500.	do		57,500 00	
Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Winnebago, and bands of Chippewas.	Ten installments, of \$1,500 each, to furnish said Indians with oxen, log-chains, &c.	One installment due.	Vol. 13, p. 694.		1,500 00	
Do.	Pay of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm-laborers, and one physician, ten years.	One installment of \$7,700.	do		7,700 00	
Do.	Pay for services and traveling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than two per cent. to attend annuity payments.	Treaty of May 7, 1864.	do	450 00		
Do.	To be applied for the support of a saw-mill as long as the President may deem necessary.	do	do	1,000 00		
Do.	Pay of female teachers employed on the reservation.	do	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 6.	1,000 00		
Chippewas—Pillars of Lake Superior, and Winnebago.	Thirty installments, in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$5,000; and for purposes of utility, \$1,000.	Twelve installments to be appropriated, at \$2,666.66.	Vol. 12, p. 694, § 13.		371,999 92	
Do.	do	do	Vol. 10, p. 1108.			

No. 57.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unpaid; explained, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes or Digest.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indicated as to them, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Agreement of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited amount, if actually necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of present liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which the per cent. is annually paid, and amounts invested at five per cent. in three permanent annuities.
Chippewas—Pillinger and Lake Winnebagoishish bands.	Twenty installments, for purposes of education; 2d article treaty Feb. 22, 1835.	Two installments, of \$3,000, yet due.	Vol. 10, p. 1162, § 3.	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00		
Chippewas of Red Lake and Lake Umbagogishish.	\$10,000, as annuity, to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band, and \$5,000 to the Umbagogishish band, during the pleasure of the President.	2d article, treaty Oct. 2, 1857, and 2d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1861.	Vol. 13, pp. 602-603.	\$16,000 00			
Do.	Fifteen installments, of \$12,000 each, for the purchase of clothing, for the purpose of supplying them with clothing, and for the purchase of blankets, &c.	Estimated Red Lake band \$2,000; Umbagogishish band \$10,000. Six installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 14, pp. 759, 600.	72,000 00			
Do.	Fifteen installments, for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles, &c.	Six installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 13, p. 600.	28,400 00			
Do.	Fifteen installments, to defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than three persons, to attend annuity payments.	Six installments to be appropriated, at \$500 each.	Vol. 13, p. 608.	2,500 00			
Choctaws.	Permanent annuity.	2d article, treaty, Nov. 16, 1865.	Vol. 7, pp. 39 and 614; Vol. 11, pp. 212 and 213.			\$5,000 00	
Do.	Provisions for smiths, &c.	\$1,000; 2d article, treaty, Oct. 18, 1820, and 2d article, treaty, Jan. 29, 1825, \$5,000.	Vol. 7, p. 212.			250 00	
Do.	Interest on \$300,000, articles 10 and 11, treaty January 22, 1855.	Five per centum for educational purposes.	Vol. 11, p. 613 and 614.			13,512 80	\$200,277 62
Confederated tribes—Idaho and Oregon.	Five installments, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President; treaty, June 25, 1855.	Two installments, of \$1,000 each, yet due.	Vol. 13, p. 364.	5,000 00			

Do.	Three installments, for pay and subsistence of one farmer, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker.	Two installments, of \$3,500 each, yet due.	Vol. 12, p. 305.	7,000 00			
Do.	Twenty installments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school-teacher.	Seven installments, of \$5,000 each, yet due.		35,000 00			
Do.	Twenty installments, for salary of head-chief permanent annuity.	Screen installments, of \$500 each. 4th article, treaty, Feb. 7, 1856, and 16, 1862, \$3,000; 4th article, treaty, Jan. 24, 1836, \$50,000.	Vol. 12, p. 305; Vol. 7, pp. 39 and 287; Vol. 11, p. 700.	3,500 00		\$31,500 00	\$30,000 00
Do.	Smiths, shoys, &c.	8th article, treaty, Jan. 24, 1836.	Vol. 7, p. 212.				
Do.	Woolenwear, permanent.	5th article, treaty, Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 282; Vol. 11, p. 700.				
Do.	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	3d article, treaty, Feb. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, pp. 287 and 415.	4,510 00			
Do.	Interest on \$300,000, held in trust; 6th article, treaty, August 7, 1855.	Five per centum for education.	Vol. 11, p. 700.			10,000 00	300,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$75,000, held in trust; 2d article, treaty, June 14, 1856.	Five per centum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 784.	22,725 00		33,758 43	675,168 00
Crows.	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age, with a woolen good substantial woollen clothing; female, good substantial of age, a flannel shirt or coat, to the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the age of ten, such flannel and cotton goods, &c. For the purchase of such articles from time to time as the conditions and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.			10,000 00			
Do.	Physicians, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.			6,000 00			
Do.	Twenty installments for pay of teacher, and for books, stationery, &c.	Seventeen installments, of \$5,000, to be provided.	Vol. 13, p. 652, § 10.	51,000 00			
Do.	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.	3,250 00			
Do.	Purchase of such articles, from time to time, as the conditions and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.		Vol. 15, p. 652, § 9.	50,000 00			
Do.	Twenty installments to furnish Indians with flour and meat.			131,000 00			
Delawares.	Life annuity to chief.			100 00			
Do.	Interest on \$40,000 at five per centum, being apart by the treaty of 1820, for education of thirty-six sections of land, at \$1,000 to be expended under the direction of the President.	Treaty May 7, 1868; one installment to be provided. Private act to supplementary treaty Sept. 24, 1820, to treaty Oct. 3, 1818. Senate resolution Jan. 19, 1858.	Vol. 15, p. 652, § 11; Vol. 5, p. 1640.	2,300 00		46,000 00	
D'Wamish, & other allied tribes, Washington Territory.	Seven installments yet to be provided.	Vol. 12, p. 228, § 6.		31,000 00			

REF0064525

No. 57.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited amount effect the payment.	Amount of permanent liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
D'Wishah & other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	Twenty installments, for agricultural school and teachers.	Twenty Jan. 22, 1855; seven, at \$5,000 each, yet due.	Vol. 12, p. 929, § 14.		\$24,000 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for a smith and carpenter, and tools.	Seven installments, at \$300 each, yet due.	do		3,200 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Seven installments, at \$4,000 each, yet due.	do		28,200 00		
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary instructors, books, stationery, &c., and employment of suitable instructors.	July 16, 1855, agricultural and industrial school, \$300; pay of instructors, \$1,800; seven installments of \$2,100 yet to be appropriated.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5		14,700 00		
Do.	Five installments, 3d series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	One installment yet due.	Vol. 12, p. 976, § 4		4,000 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for two farmers, two carpenters, blacksmith, gunsmith, tinsmith, mason, joiner, and wagon and plow maker, \$7,400; and keeping in repair blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker's shops and farm wagon, \$300.	Seven installments, of \$7,900 each, to be provided.	Vol. 12, p. 976, § 5		55,200 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair flour and saw mills, and supplying necessary fixtures.	Seven installments, of \$300 each, to be provided.	do		3,200 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for pay of physician, \$1,400; keeping in repair hospital, and for purchasing buildings required for various employments, &c., for twenty years.	Seven installments, of \$1,700 each, to be provided.	do		11,900 00		
Do.	\$200 per year, for twenty years, for each of the head chief.	Seven installments, of \$200 each, to be provided.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5		2,100 00		
Do.		Seven installments, of \$1,500 each, to be provided.	do		10,500 00		

Gros Ventres	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	18th article Treaty of July 13, 1853. Not published.		\$27,000 00			
Iowa	Interest on \$37,500, being the balance on \$157,500.	May 7, 1854.	Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9		\$2,575 00	\$27,500 00	
Kansas	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per centum.	January, 1846.	Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2		10,000 00	300,000 00	
Kickapoo	Gradual payment on \$300,000.		Vol. 10, p. 1074, § 2		5,000 00	100,000 00	
Minutis and Mandan	Five installments of \$5,000, 2d series, to be applied under the direction of the President.	Three installments to be provided.	do		10,000 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for repairing saw and carpenter mill, and building for blacksmith, cooper, and plow maker, manual laborer, school, and hospital.	Fourteen installments to be appropriated, at \$1,000 each.	Vol. 10, p. 707		15,000 00		
Do.	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Thirteen installments to be appropriated.	do		19,500 00		
Iv.	Smith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Eight installments to be appropriated, at \$3,000 each.	do		48,000 00		
Do.	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for two years.	Thirteen installments to be provided, at \$3,000 each.	do		7,000 00		
Makala.	Ten installments, 5th series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Seven installments to be appropriated, at \$1,000 each.	Vol. 12, p. 940				
Do.	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school and teacher, for smith and carpenter shops and tools, and for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Seven installments to be provided for, at \$7,000 each.	Vol. 12, p. 941		53,500 00		
Menomonee	Permanent provisions for smith's shops, and miller, &c.	Eight installments, of \$16,170.06, yet to be provided.	Vol. 10, p. 1065		129,300 48		
Miamies of Kansas.	Twenty installments upon \$300,000, 2d article treaty June 5, 1854.	Seventy \$30 for shop and \$600 for miller.	Vol. 10, p. 1064		1,540 00	30,800 00	
Do.	Interest on \$50,000, at 5 per centum.	Seven of twenty installments on 2d article treaty June 5, 1854.	do		52,500 00		
Miamies of Indiana.	Interest on \$21,577.56, in trust.	Treaty June 5, 1854.	do		2,500 00	50,000 00	
Miamies of El River.	Permanent annuities.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805; 3d article treaty Vol. 7, p. 91, § 4; 4th article treaty 1805; 3d article treaty Vol. 7, p. 114, § 2.	Vol. 7, p. 91, § 4; Vol. 7, p. 114, § 2.		1,002 50	21,577 56	
Mole	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and to assistance of pupils, &c.	Treaty Dec. 21, 1855.	Vol. 12, p. 968		3,000 00		
Mixed Shawones, Bamocks, and Sheep-Eaters.	To be secured in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	For clothing, or raw materials, \$40,000; and for seeds, &c., \$35,000.	Vol. 13, p. 669		75,000 00		
Navajoes	For such articles of clothing or raw materials in lieu thereof, for seeds, farming implements, &c.						

* \$5,000 to be appropriated in estimate for 1874.

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No. 57.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, &c. at large.	Amount necessary to meet stipulations in whole, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annuity character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually invested at five per cent. would produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies.	Permanent annuity in money.		Vol. 7, p. 21, § 4; vol. 7, p. 114, § 2; vol. 7, p. 185, § 3; vol. 7, p. 217, vol. 7, p. 320; vol. 7, p. 325; vol. 7, p. 325.	\$5,000 00		\$2,410 00	\$163,200 00
Do.	For education, during the pleasure of the President.		do			1,063 40	21,320 00
Do.	Permanent provision for three smiths.		do			165 77	3,315 40
Do.	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.		Vol. 7, p. 258, § 2			12,124 61	243,622 11
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities.		Vol. 7, p. 258, § 2			400 00	5,000 00
Quapaws.	For education, smith, and farmer, and smith shop, during the pleasure of the President.	Treaty May 13, 1823, \$1,000 for education, and \$1,600 for smith, farmer, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 252, § 3	2,600 00			
Quinniaets and Quilchutes.	\$25,000, 5th series, to be expended for benefit of objects.	Seven instalments, of \$7,000 each, to be provided for.	Vol. 12, p. 572, § 4		22,000 00		
Do.	Treaty annuities for an agricultural and industrial school, employment of suitable instructors, support of smith and carpenter shop, and tool and blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and fishery.	Seven instalments, of \$7,000 each, to be provided for.	do		53,300 00		
Logne River.	Five instalments, in blankets, clothing, farming-stools, and stock.	Two instalments of \$2,000 each, still due.	Vol. 10, p. 1019, § 4				
River Cross.	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine, &c.	July 15, 1823.	Laws, not published.	35,000 00			
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Permanent annuities.	Treaty November 3, 1804.	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per centum.	Treaty October 21, 1827.	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per centum.	Treaty October 21, 1827.	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000 00	800,000 00

Do.	Five instalments, for support of physician, &c., and furnishing tobacco and salt.	For physician, \$1,500; tobacco and salt, \$250; one of \$1,500 to be provided.	Vol. 15, p. 407		1,250 00		
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at five per centum.	Treaty Oct. 21, 1827.	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,570 00	137,400 00
Do.	Interest on \$11,615.25, at five per centum.	Treaty March 6, 1801.	Vol. 12, p. 1170			2,625 42	11,615 25
Seminoles.	Interest on \$500,000, 5th article treaty Aug. 7, 1825.	\$25,000 annuities.	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 5			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$70,000, at five per centum.	For support of schools.	Vol. 14, p. 727, § 3			3,500 00	70,000 00
Do.	Permanent annuities.	Sept. 9 and 17, 1817.	Vol. 7, pp. 161 and 173, § 4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Seneceas of New York.	Smith and smiths' shops, and miller.	Feb. 28, 1801.	Vol. 7, p. 240, § 4				
Do.	Permanent annuities.	Act Feb. 19, 1811.	Vol. 4, p. 442	1,600 00			
Do.	Interest on \$75,000, at five per centum.	Act June 27, 1846.	Vol. 9, p. 25			6,000 00	125,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$3,050, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	do			3,720 00	75,000 00
Seneceas and Shawanese.	Permanent annuities.	Treaty Sept. 17, 1815.	Vol. 7, p. 119, § 4			1,000 00	50,000 00
Do.	Support of smith and smiths' shops.	July 20, 1821.	Vol. 7, p. 252, § 4				
Do.	Five instalments, for blacksmith and sweeper, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop, for Shawanese.	July 20, 1821; Feb. 24, 1827.	Vol. 7, p. 322, § 4; vol. 15, p. 215, § 2	500 00			
Shawnees.	Six instalments, for blacksmith and necessary iron, steel, and tools, for Peorias, Kaskaskias, &c.	Two instalments of \$1,200 each, to be provided.	Vol. 15, p. 250, § 2		2,510 25		
Do.	Permanent annuities, for education.	Aug. 3, 1793; May 10, 1854.	Vol. 7, p. 21, § 4			2,000 00	60,000 00
Shoshones—West.	Interest on \$40,000, at five per centum.	do	Vol. 10, p. 1026, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones—East.	Twenty instalments, of \$5,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	do				
Do.	Twenty instalments, of \$10,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	do				
Shoshones—North.	Twenty instalments, of \$5,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 15, p. 663	110,000 00			
Shoshones—Goshute band.	Twenty instalments, of \$1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 162	55,000 00			
Shoshones and Bannocks.	Three instalments, to purchase robes and implements.	Treaty July 3, 1828. One instalment to be provided for.	Vol. 15, p. 655, § 1		2,500 00		
Do.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	13,751 00			
Do.	For the purchase of such articles as may be required for the Secretary of the Interior.	do	do	20,000 00			
Do.	Pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	do				
Do.	Three instalments, for interests.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	6,800 00			
Do.	Blacksmiths, and for iron and steel, &c.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 12	2,000 00			
Do.	Estimated.	do	do	500 00			

No. 87.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unprovided; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indicated, but not to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited number of installments necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of permanent liabilities of permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States, on which five per cent. is annually paid and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Yakamas	Five installments, 3d series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, under the direction of the President, which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping the same in repair and providing books, stationery, and furniture.	Two installments to be provided, at \$6,000 each.	Vol. 12, p. 533, § 4		\$12,000 00		
Do.	Twenty installments for two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping the same in repair and providing books, stationery, and furniture.	Seven installments to be provided, at \$500 each.	do		3,500 00		
Do.	Twenty installments for superintendent of teaching, two teachers, superintendent of farming, two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, tinner, gunsmith, carpenter, cooper, and powder maker.	Seven installments to be provided, at \$1,000 each.	Vol. 12, p. 533, § 5		102,300 00		
Do.	Twenty installments for outfitting in repair hospital, and furnishing necessary tools, pay of physician, repairing cruet and saw mill, and furnishing necessary tools.	Seven installments to be provided, at \$2,000 each.	do		14,000 00		
Do.	Twenty installments for keeping in repair buildings for employes.	Seven installments to be provided, at \$500 each.	do		3,500 00		
Do.	Salary of head chief for twenty years.	Seven installments due, at \$500 each.	do		3,500 00		
Do.	Twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmiths, gunsmiths, carpenters, and powder and job maker's shops, and furnishing tools.	Seven installments due, at \$500 each.	do		3,500 00		
Total					\$1,215,874 00	\$371,776 20	\$842,097 80

No. 88.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report upon the Indian trust-fund business for the year ended October 31, 1872.

This report has been prepared, so far as practicable, in statistical form, in accordance with your directions. Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3, (purchase of bonds,) should be considered collectively, also the interest tables, so far as they comprise the collections and disposition made of the interest accruing on non-paying State stocks; the balance of the tables or statements will sufficiently explain themselves, with perhaps a few exceptions, where explanations will follow.

Some matters of importance, to which it is understood that you desire to invite the attention of the Department, will be treated upon in closing the report.

PURCHASE OF STOCKS.

No. 1.—Schedule showing the description, amount, cost, and date of purchase.

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amt. purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including commission.	Commission.	
						Rate.	Amount.
United States loan of 1851	Dec. 30, 1871	\$36,450 00	5	107	\$10,019 43		
Do	Mar. 1, 1872	24,000 00	5	105	20,130 75		\$30 75
Do	Mar. 1, 1872	599 31	5	105	533 25		
Do	May 18, 1872	19,650 00	5	112	22,003 00		
Do	May 18, 1872	100 00	5	112	112 00		
Total		\$80,800 00			\$88,933 43		\$30 75

No. 2.—Schedule showing the tribes for which the bonds exhibited in Schedule No. 1 were purchased.

Kind of bonds.	Amount.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Amount to each.	Interest when commencing for the fund.
			Cherokee national fund	3,969 64	Feb. 1, 1872
			Cherokee school fund	2,778 75	Feb. 1, 1872
			Cherokee orphan fund	1,190 90	Feb. 1, 1872
Do	24,000 00	5	Chippewa and Christian	10,501 25	Feb. 1, 1872
			Kansas schools	2,935 25	Feb. 1, 1872
			Kankaskias, Peorian, &c.	2,544 02	Feb. 1, 1872
Do	599 31	5	Chippewa and Christian	599 31	Feb. 1, 1872
Do	19,650 00	5	Iowa	9,825 00	May 1, 1872
			Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	9,825 00	May 1, 1872
Do	100 00	5	Ottawos of Blanchard's Fork and Roche De Beuf.	50 00	May 1, 1872
			Chickasaw national fund	50 00	May 1, 1872
Total	\$80,800 00			\$80,800 00	

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No. 3.—Schedule showing the sources from which the funds were derived for the investments exhibited in Schedules No. 1 and 2.

Kind of bonds.	Amount of purchase.	Per cent.	Tribe or fund.	Am't. drawn for investment.	Sources from whence drawn.
United States loan, 1871.	\$36,450 00	5	Senecas	\$10,000 00	Fulfilling treaty with Senecas, Quapaws, and others.
Do.	3,569 61	5	Cherokee national fund.	8,613 50	Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees. Proceeds of lands.
Do.	2,775 75	5	Cherokee school fund.		
Do.	1,190 10	5	Cherokee orphan fund.		
Do.	11,160 54	5	Chippewa and Christian.	12,163 15	Fulfilling treaty. Proceeds of land.
Do.	2,955 25	5	Kansas schools	3,217 53	Trust-fund, interest due.
Do.	2,511 92	5	Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	2,770 78	Fulfilling treaty with Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, and others.
Do.	3,225 00	5	Sacs and Foxes.	22,611 10	Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes. Proceeds of land.
Do.	2,235 10	5	Iowas		
Do.	50 00	5	Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boenl.	50 00	Fulfilling treaty. Proceeds of land.
Do.	50 00	5	Chickasaw national.	100 38	Fulfilling treaty. Proceeds of land.
Total	10,889 60			88,966 81	

Total amount drawn for investment (as per statement of funds invested)..... \$84,956 81
 Amount drawn and deposited for purchase of U. S. bonds, October 21, 1872, (bonds not received at date of this report)..... 21 00 54
 Cost of bonds, (as per schedule No. 1, purchase of stocks)..... 24,933 41

The uninvested balances have been refunded to the heads of appropriation from which they were drawn..... 21 41

Statement of amounts drawn by the Secretary of the Interior from the various heads of appropriation named, as per requisition No. 4573, dated October 21, 1872, for investment in United States 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1871.

Fund or tribe.	Date of treaty or act under which investments were recommended.	Statutes at Large.			Amount drawn in U. S. currency.	Sources from which the funds were drawn.
		Volume.	Page.	Article.		
Cherokee	July 13, 1866	14	803	21	21,512 43	Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees. Proceeds of lands.
Chickasaw national fund.	May 24, 1834	7	451	11	53 33	Fulfilling treaty with Chickasaws. Proceeds of lands.
Chippewa and Christian Indians.	July 16, 1859	12	1107	3	16 36	Fulfilling treaty with Chippewa and Christian Indians. Proceeds of land.
Iowas.	May 17, 1851	10	1070	5	18 00	Fulfilling treaty with Iowas. Proceeds of lands.
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1172	3		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	May 30, 1851	10	1034	7	83 71	Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. Proceeds of lands.
Shawnees.	May 10, 1861	10	1050	6	27 71	Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees. Proceeds of lands.
Cherokee school fund.	Feb. 27, 1819	7	103	.....	82 95	Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees. Trust-fund stocks redeemed due Cherokee schools.
	Dec. 23, 1835	7	478	.....	
Total					1,810 54	

SALE OF BONDS.

No. 4.—Statement showing the sale of paying and non-paying bonds since November 1, 1871.

Kind of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale.	Amount sold.	Premium realized on amount sold.	Amount of commission.	Net proceeds of bonds sold.

By the general appropriation act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, (pamphlet Stat., p. 174,) the Secretary of the Interior was directed to ascertain the proportionate amount of funds, and the cash value thereof, to which any members of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians may be entitled, by reason of having become citizens of the United States, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty with said Indians of June 22, 1862, (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 624,) and by converting so much of the securities of the tribe as may be necessary for this purpose, pay the same to each person so entitled, under such rules as he may prescribe; provided that no part of said money due or belonging to minor children shall be paid to them, or to any person for them, until said children shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, &c.

On the 20th September, 1872, the Indian-Office reported twelve Kickapoos, all male adults and heads of families, as having complied with the requirements of said article of the treaty, with a view to their citizenship with the United States, and that they have received their several allotments of lands conveyed to them by patent in fee-simple, and were entitled to their proportion of the cash value of the credits of the tribe.

The trust-fund credits of these Indians were as follows: \$137,400, being the amount of investments in United States registered bonds, loan of 1851, (together with the interest accruing thereon,) which bonds were purchased from proceeds of sale of lands under the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty of June 22, 1862, (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 625,) and in order to carry out the distribution contemplated by the treaty and act above mentioned, a portion of the Kickapoo fund was sold October 29, 1872, as exhibited in the above schedule, realizing a net amount of..... \$6,577 50

Of which the 12 Kickapoo citizens are entitled to their proportion of the principal, as follows:
 1/12 of \$137,400 85,570 27
 And premium on the same 543 10
 6,113 37

Leaving a balance of the net proceeds of the amount sold, belonging to the Kickapoo Indians, of..... 464 13

To be carried to their credit under head of appropriation, "Proceeds of Kickapoo Indian trust-fund bonds."

The twelve Kickapoo citizens are also entitled to their portion of the interest (1/12 of \$7,925.20) on the original principal of \$137,400, from September 2, 1871, to November 1, 1872, and to 1/12 of \$979.01, the premium realized on said interest.

TRANSFER OF BONDS.

No. 5.—Statement showing the transfer of bonds since November 1, 1871.

Date of transfer.	Rate of transfer.	Transferred.		Description of bonds transferred.	Amount of principal.
		From—	To—		
Mar. 12, 1872	.....	Cherokee national	Chickasaw national.	United States 6 per cent. registered loan 1861.	\$13 87
April 15, 1872	.....	Sacs and Foxes	Iowas.	United States 6 per cent. loan 1865.	5,100 00
April 17, 1872	113	Shawnees.	Cherokee national	United States 6 per cent. registered loan 1861.	6,675 00
April 17, 1872	113	do.	Cherokee school	United States 6 per cent. registered loan 1861.	4,672 50

No. 5.—Statement showing the transfer of bonds, &c.—Continued.

Date of transfer.	Plat of transfer.	Transferred.		Description of bonds transferred.	Amount of principal.
		From—	To—		
April 17, 1872	1137	Shawnees.	Cherokee orphan.	United States 6 per cent. registered, loan 1861.	\$2,002 50
April 17, 1872		do	Cherokee national.	United States 5 per cent. loan 1881.	15,684 21
April 17, 1872		do	Cherokee school.	United States 5 per cent. loan 1881.	10,981 21
April 17, 1872		do	Cherokee orphan.	United States 5 per cent. loan 1881.	4,706 50
Sept. 2, 1872		Delaware general fund.	United States.	North Carolina 6's.	13,060 00
Sept. 2, 1872		do	do	Georgia 6's.	503 00
Sept. 2, 1872	1141	do	do	United States, loan of 1865, 6's.	200 00
Total					63,540 11

The transfer, as represented in the above statement, from the Cherokee national fund to the Chickasaw national fund, and from the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri to the Iowas, was requested by the accounting officer of the Treasury Department upon the settlement of the accounts of late Secretary Browning. The transfer from the Shawnees to the Cherokees was made in accordance with an agreement entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnees, and the provisions of the twenty-third article of the treaty of July 19, 1866, with said nation, (11 Stat., p. 805.) The transfer from the Delawares to the United States was made in accordance with an act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 343,) in order to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty of July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 793,) by a division of money and stocks held by the United States in trust for the Delawares, between a portion of said Indians who elected to become citizens and the residue of said nation.

No. 6.—Statement of conversion or exchange of bonds.

Date bonds were sent to the Treasury for conversion or exchange.	Amounts transferred.	Kinds of bonds transmitted.	Amounts received in exchange.	Kinds of bonds received in exchange.
Nov. 23, 1871	\$721,450	United States registered 6 per cent. loan 1862.	\$721,450	United States 5 per cent. registered, loan 1881.
Mar. 3, 1872	21,600	United States coupons, 5's, loan 1831.	21,600	United States 5 per cent. registered, loan 1881.
May 20, 1872	16,160	United States coupons, 5's, loan 1831.	19,650	United States 5 per cent. registered, loan 1881.
May 20, 1872	3,550	United States coupons, 5's, loan 1881.		
May 20, 1872	100	United States coupons, 5's, loan 1831.	100	United States 5 per cent. registered, loan 1881.
Total	563,800		563,800	

No. 7.—Detailed statement of the conversion of the United States 6 per cent. bonds of 1862 into United States 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1881, for same amount, per act of Congress, approved July 11, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."

For and to the credit of.	Amount of bonds converted.	Kind of bonds converted.	Amount of bonds received in exchange.	Kind of bonds received in exchange.
Cherokee school-fund	\$10,800	United States loan of 1862.	\$10,800	United States loan of 1881.
Chippewa and Christian	600	do	600	do
Choctaw general fund	32,000	do	32,000	do
Choctaw school-fund	2,000	do	2,000	do
Delaware school-fund	11,000	do	11,000	do
Iowas	12,500	do	12,500	do
Kansas school	8,100	do	8,100	do
Menomonees	57,000	do	57,000	do
Ojaga, school	34,000	do	34,000	do
Ottawas and Chippewas	6,300	do	6,300	do
Pottawatomies, education	23,500	do	23,500	do
Pottawatomies, mills	20,000	do	20,000	do
Sacs and Shawnees	400	do	400	do
Stockbridges and Munsees	6,000	do	6,000	do
Togawandi band of Sacs	83,950	do	83,950	do
Delaware general fund	210,300	do	210,300	do
Total	521,450		521,450	

Re-apportionment of statements effecting aggregate of bonds held in trust, &c.

Whole amount of bonds reported on hand November 1, 1871	\$4,749,616 83
Amount of bonds since purchased, (see purchase of bonds, schedules Nos. 1, 2, and 3)	\$80,800 00
Deduct amount transferred from Delaware general fund to the United States, (see transfer of bonds, schedule No. 4)	\$13,700 00
And amount of bonds sold, (as per statement of sale of bonds)	6,000 00
	19,700 00
	61,100 00
Total amount on hand November 1, 1872	4,810,716 83

INDIAN TRUST-FUND.

TABLEAU STATEMENT A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes and Page.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national-fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$910,235 07	\$54,073 07	\$63,000 00	\$1,050 00
Cherokee orphan-fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	175,985 31	10,474 93		
Cherokee school-fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	\$17,107 01	39,407 42	15,000 00	000 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1832	7	331	1,183,947 09	70,474 84		
	May 24, 1834	7	450		100 00		
Chickasaw incompetent	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian	July 16, 1859	12	1105	43,322 92	2,481 77		
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	451,000 00	27,230 00		
Choctaw school-fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	383	52,427 20	2,825 63		
Creek orphan	Mar. 21, 1833	7	366	76,999 66	4,392 93		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1042	435,283 00	21,541 03		
Delaware school-fund	Sept. 23, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	530 00		
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1009	197,326 50	8,002 31		
	Nov. 6, 1851	12	1171				

Tabular Statement A.—List of names of Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
		Vol. Page.				
Kansas schools	June 3, 1835	7 211	\$27,455 41	\$1,532 57		
Sage schools	June 2, 1835	7 210	41,000 00	2,150 00		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	May 30, 1834	10 1082	79,947 94	4,933 43		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, school-fund.	Feb. 23, 1867	15 519	14,700 00	3,120 00		
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7 706	151,433 89	7,211 94		
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7 491	22,200 00	1,255 00		
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1834	7 431	91,700 00	4,555 00	\$1,000 00	\$30 00
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1834	7 431	20,000 00	1,000 00		
Senecas	June 14, 1836	5 42	40,944 37	2,047 22		
Senecas	Jan. 9, 1837	5 133	33			
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836	5 41	15,657 49	850 39		
Senecas and Shawnees	Jan. 9, 1837	5 133				
Stockbridges and Misses	Sept. 3, 1839	7 580	9,069 00	300 00		
Sacs and Foxes, Missouri	Mar. 6, 1831	14 1171	21,925 00	7,211 25		
Tonawanda land of Senecas	Nov. 8, 1857	11 747	26,950 00	4,347 50		
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Buif.	June 21, 1862	12 1231	21,524 48	1,297 52		
Shawnees	May 10, 1851	15 515	4,510 35	272 52		
Kickapoos	June 2, 1862	13 625	131,500 00	6,570 00		
Total			1,510,716 83	78,209 59	84,000 00	3,030 00

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	\$13,050 00		513,000 00	\$919 00
Georgia	6	1,500 00		1,500 00	90 00
Louisiana	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	600 00
Missouri	6	52,000 00	\$50,000 00	2,000 00	120 00
North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,620 00
South Carolina	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,050 00
Tennessee	6	5,000 00		5,000 00	300 00
Tennessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia, (restored certificates)	6	20,000 00		20,000 00	1,400 00
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	153,638 58		153,638 58	9,398 31
registered, act June 30, 1864	6	118,043 00		118,043 00	7,082 54
registered, act March 3, 1865	6	84,346 27		84,346 27	5,060 78
loan of 1867	6	160,350 00		160,350 00	9,621 00
funded, loan of 1881	5	32,407 18		32,407 12	1,620 36
Total		1,003,225 07	68,000 00	910,225 07	54,973 03
CHEROKEE ORPHAN-FUND.					
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,221 26	1,533 49
registered, act June 30, 1864	6			5,002 50	320 15
registered, act March 3, 1865	6			24,524 32	1,613 19
registered, act March 3, 1865	6			30,075 00	1,954 80
loan of 1867	6			8,120 24	406 01
funded, loan of 1881	5				
Total				115,935 31	10,474 92

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7	\$7,000 00		\$7,000 00	\$10 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00		5,000 00	300 00
South Carolina	6	21,000 00	\$5,000 00	16,000 00	750 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,551 25		51,551 25	3,111 35
loan of 1849	5	31,250 00		14,200 00	1,700 00
registered, act June 30, 1864	6	21,652 50		21,652 50	1,400 35
registered, act March 3, 1865	6	215,929 41		215,929 41	13,021 75
loan of 1867	6	121,150 29		121,150 29	7,411 62
funded, loan of 1881	5	39,500 34		39,500 34	1,975 04
Total		392,567 61	15,000 00	347,567 61	30,407 42
CHEKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			20,000 00	5,500 00
Maryland	6			2,350 17	701 01
Tennessee	6			616,000 00	38,050 00
Tennessee	5			16,765 65	3,750 00
Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad)	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1862	6			61,000 00	3,050 00
registered, act June 29, 1864	6			131,631 94	7,297 92
registered, act March 3, 1865	6			104,100 00	6,246 00
funded, loan of 1881	5			6,198 26	360 91
Total				1,183,917 03	70,474 84
CHEKASAW INDEMNITIES.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00
CHICPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
State of Missouri	6			5,000 00	300 00
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865	6			26,562 34	1,560 74
loan of 1867	6			11,700 51	583 03
funded, loan of 1881	5				
Total				43,262 92	2,443 77
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			2,000 00	120 00
Virginia, (registered State)	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			3,000 00	100 00
Total				455,000 00	27,220 00
CHOCTAW SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			10,000 00	1,100 00
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865	6			1,421 20	85 63
loan of 1867	6			32,000 00	1,600 00
funded, loan of 1881	5				
Total				52,421 20	2,625 63
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6			3,500 00	210 00
Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			9,000 00	540 00
Virginia, registered certificates	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,600 00	134 98
Total				76,900 00	4,392 98

REF0064533

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7		53,697 09	27,710 43	
Georgia	6		1,500 00	70 00	
Missouri	6		7,000 00	450 00	
North Carolina	6		57,000 00	3,220 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division registered, net March 3, 1865, funded, loan of 1851	5		10,231 50	2,057 03	
			20,200 00	1,572 00	
			210,200 00	10,515 00	
Total			435,281 96	21,511 44	
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		11,000 00	770 00	
IOWA.					
State of Florida	7		22,000 00	4,540 00	
Kansas	7		17,000 00	1,212 00	
Louisiana	6		2,500 00	540 00	
North Carolina	6		21,000 00	1,250 00	
South Carolina	6		3,000 00	180 00	
United States, registered, net March 3, 1865, loan of 1867, funded, loan of 1851	5		5,100 00	400 00	
			7,000 00	320 00	
			22,200 00	1,431 00	
Total			167,100 00	6,093 00	
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6		2,000 00	120 00	
United States, registered, net March 3, 1865, loan of 1867, funded, loan of 1851	5		11,400 16	855 81	
			11,000 00	591 78	
Total			25,400 16	1,256 59	
KASKASKIA, PEORIAS, WEAU, &c.					
State of Florida	7		16,000 00	1,141 00	
Louisiana	6		15,000 00	800 00	
North Carolina	6		17,000 00	2,500 00	
South Carolina	6		3,000 00	180 00	
United States, registered, net March 3, 1865, loan of 1867, funded, loan of 1851	5		2 85	00	
			2,611 00	132 50	
Total			53,612 85	4,933 43	
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAU, AND PEANNE-SHAW SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7		20,500 00	1,419 00	
Kansas	7		21,000 00	1,820 00	
Total			41,500 00	3,199 00	
KICKAPOO.					
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		131,400 00	6,570 00	
SHENOMOONES.					
State of Missouri	6		3,000 00	540 00	
Tennessee	5		10,000 00	250 00	
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		128,438 89	6,321 94	
Total			151,438 89	7,811 94	

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6		57,000 00	2,120 00	
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		31,000 00	1,760 00	
Total			41,000 00	2,120 00	
OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Missouri	6		10,000 00	600 00	
Tennessee	5		1,000 00	50 00	
Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6		5,000 00	150 00	
United States, registered, act June 30, 1861, funded, loan of 1851	5		2,000 00	120 00	
			6,300 00	315 00	
Total			23,300 00	1,935 00	
OTTAWA OF ANSHAM'S PARK AND LOUISE DE BELL.					
United States, registered, net March 3, 1865, loan of 1867, funded, loan of 1851	5		21,150 00	1,220 00	
			571 48	27 72	
Total			21,721 48	1,247 72	
OTTAWA AND MISSISSIPPIAN.					
State of Indiana	7		67,000 00	3,370 00	
Missouri	6		1,000 00	00 00	
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		23,500 00	1,175 00	
Total			91,500 00	4,545 00	
PELAWA AND MISSISSIPPIAN.					
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		50,000 00	1,600 00	
SENECA AND SHAWNEE.					
State of Missouri	6		5,000 00	150 00	
United States, registered, net March 3, 1865, loan of 1867, funded, loan of 1851	5		1,000 00	50 00	
			6,761 12	175 00	
			4,891 37	214 72	
Total			15,652 49	820 00	
SENECA.					
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		20,241 31	2,047 22	
SIOUX, MINNESOTA AND MISSISSIPPIAN.					
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		6,000 00	300 00	
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, net March 3, 1865, loan of 1867, registered, net March 3, 1865, funded, loan of 1851	5		7,000 00	420 00	
			5,103 00	376 00	
			9,825 00	491 25	
Total			21,925 00	1,917 25	
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECA.					
United States, funded, loan of 1851	5		6,500 00	4,347 50	
SHAWNEE.					
United States, registered, net March 3, 1865, loan of 1867, funded, loan of 1851	5		3,200 00	112 00	
			1,610 35	80 52	
Total			4,810 35	492 52	

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand, also abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$30,000 00	.....
Florida.....	7	132,000 00	.....
Georgia.....	6	3,000 00	.....
Indiana.....	5	69,000 00	21,000 00
Kansas.....	7	41,000 00	.....
Louisiana.....	6	35,000 00	.....
Maryland.....	6	8,350 17	.....
Missouri.....	6	73,000 00	29,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	.....
Tennessee.....	5	610,000 00	12,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	165,000 00	.....
Tennessee.....	5	68,000 00	.....
Virginia.....	6	428,300 00	.....
United States loan of 1852.....	6	61,000 00	.....
10-40's.....	5	32,200 00	.....
registered, act of June 30, 1864.....	6	272,350 00	.....
registered, act of March 3, 1863, loan of 1867.....	6	431,100 00	.....
registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	530,000 00	.....
issued to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	25,000 00	.....
issued, loan of 1851.....	5	284,150 00	.....
Total.....		4,810,716 83	81,000 00

*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes	Dates of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Reference to Statutes at Large.		Amount in U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.	
		Vol.	Page, Sec.			
Choctaws.....	January 20, 1825	7	239	9	\$350,257 92	\$13,542 89
.....	June 22, 1855	11	614	3	.....	.....
Creeks.....	August 7, 1836	11	704	6	209,000 00	10,000 00
.....	June 14, 1862	14	589	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Delawares.....	September 24, 1823	7	327	1	37,113 31	1,857 17
.....	May 6, 1854	10	1019	5	.....	.....
Iowas.....	May 7, 1854	10	1017	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Kansas.....	June 11, 1840	9	812	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kickapoos.....	May 18, 1854	10	1019	2	100,000 00	5,000 00
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1021	3	50,000 00	2,500 00
Miamies of Indiana.....	June 5, 1854	10	1023	1	231,257 26	11,062 29
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	212	6	40,130 00	2,006 50
.....	September 23, 1865	14	687	1	200,000 00	10,000 00
Pottawatomies.....	June 5 and 17, 1816	9	854	5	243,032 11	12,151 61
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	October 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.....	October 11, 1842	7	526	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Seminoles.....	October 21, 1837	7	513	2	157,100 00	7,875 00
.....	August 21, 1850	11	702	8	509,000 00	25,450 00
Senecas of New York.....	March 21, 1860	14	737	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Shawnees.....	June 22, 1846	9	35	3	118,050 00	5,902 50
.....	May 10, 1854	10	1036	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Winnebagos.....	November 1, 1837	7	516	4	783,000 17	39,315 45
.....	October 13, 1846	9	819	1	75,377 22	3,769 36
.....	July 15, 1870	16	335	.....	78,340 41	3,917 02
					3,370,166 00	163,593 30
Delawares.....	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	131,000 26	6,550 13
Iowas.....	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	60,535 00	3,026 75
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	44,883 27	2,244 16
					335,308 53	16,765 12

The sum of \$335,308.53, belonging to the Delawares, Iowas, and Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c., as above stated, was placed to the credit of those tribes upon the books of the Treasury, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July 12, 1862, being equal to the sum originally invested in bonds abstracted from the custody of the Secretary of the Interior in 1830; said act authorizing the payment of interest on the same from July 1, 1862, at 5 per centum per annum, in semi-annual payments.

The whole amount of bonds abstracted was \$370,000, of which \$53,000 belonged to the Cherokees. Interest upon this last sum is annually estimated for by the Indian-office, Congress not yet having made any provision for the payment of the principal.

The above statement of trust-funds held by the Government in lieu of investments has been prepared not only with a view of furnishing the information therein contained, but also in order to show the pecuniary advantages to the Indians of the system of investing their funds in United States and State stocks, instead of placing the same to their credit in the Treasury.

The amount of invested funds has varied since 1830 from \$3,000,000 to \$1,000,000, and will exceed an average of \$3,500,000. These stocks bear an annual interest of 6 per cent., exclusive of premium on coin interest, being 1 per cent. in excess of the rate of interest accruing on funds held in lieu of investment. This excess of interest, computed on \$3,500,000 since 1836, amounts to \$1,260,000, exclusive of the premium on coin interest, which, in the case of the Chickasaws alone, amounts, since 1830, to over \$80,000.

INTEREST.

TABLE No. 1.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund.....	Nov. 2, 1871	213,450 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	\$3,464 70	\$395 91
	Nov. 2, 1871	12,710 97	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	150 30	15 30
	Jan. 2, 1872	24,621 27	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	7,318 64	631 63
	Feb. 11, 1872	12,140 23	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	159 56	15 51
	April 5, 1872	500 00	Mar. 1, 1866, to Sept. 1, 1866	12 76	2 47
	May 1, 1872	30,877 18	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	387 69	39 10
	May 1, 1872	122,118 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	3,984 51	467 10
	June 23, 1872	212,221 25	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	7,216 64	523 22
	Aug. 3, 1872	29,207 18	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	383 60	37 71
				22,213 92	2,509 79
Cherokee school fund.....	Aug. 25, 1874	31,500 00	Mar. 1, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1871	780 00	97 00
	Nov. 2, 1871	31,652 50	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1,033 57	119 31
	Nov. 2, 1871	11,500 00	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	186 75	21 46
	Dec. 7, 1871	10,800 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	8 87	94
	Jan. 2, 1872	547,327 50	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	10,119 82	855 47
	Feb. 11, 1872	25,739 97	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	321 53	31 36
	Mar. 9, 1872	31,500 00	Sept. 1, 1871, to Feb. 23, 1872	780 00	75 58
	May 1, 1872	35,350 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	129 76	61 17
	May 1, 1872	28,525 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	855 75	103 11
	June 29, 1872	38,417 20	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	10,133 41	1,341 44
Aug. 3, 1872	38,350 51	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	473 76	69 51	
Aug. 29, 1872	21,500 00	Mar. 1, 1872, to Sept. 1, 1872	780 00	99 45	
			27,985 45	2,906 29	
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Nov. 2, 1871	10,222 50	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	306 68	35 21
	Nov. 2, 1871	2,222 83	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	27 78	3 19
	Jan. 2, 1872	131,366 82	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	4,021 00	350 69
	Feb. 11, 1872	2,222 83	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	27 78	2 71
	May 1, 1872	7,640 23	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	95 50	13 80
	May 1, 1872	12,225 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	366 73	46 76
	June 29, 1872	134,816 82	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	4,015 46	526 56
	Aug. 3, 1872	7,640 23	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	95 50	13 81
				8,936 37	991 20
	Chickasaw national fund.....	Nov. 2, 1871	506,718 07	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	8,901 51	1,022 08
Nov. 2, 1871		6,148 25	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	76 83	8 83
Feb. 11, 1872		6,148 25	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	76 83	7 49
May 1, 1872		6,148 25	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	76 83	9 80
May 1, 1872		206,731 01	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	8,901 96	1,135 00
May 1, 1872		6,148 25	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	77 45	11 21
Aug. 3, 1872		6,148 25	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	77 45	11 21
				18,111 59	2,185 09

REF0064535

TABLE No. 1.—Interest collected on United States bonds, &c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin Interest.	Premium realized.
Cappawa and Christmas	Nov. 2, 1871	500 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	21 60	52 67
	Dec. 5, 1871	500 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	— 00	6 50
	Jan. 2, 1872	26,562 38	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	793 87	0 73
	Feb. 14, 1872	100 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	7 53	— 00
	May 1, 1872	11,560 51	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	141 00	18 71
	June 24, 1872	26,262 38	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	783 87	104 70
	Aug. 3, 1872	11,560 51	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	141 00	21 50
			1,913 33	217 12	
Cheyenne general fund	Nov. 2, 1871	2,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	6 00	6 00
	Dec. 5, 1871	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	1 51	— 00
	Feb. 14, 1872	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	23 60	2 41
	May 1, 1872	2,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	23 60	— 00
	Aug. 3, 1872	2,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	23 60	2 02
			130 61	10 43	
Christian school fund	Nov. 2, 1871	22,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	50 00	110 20
	Dec. 5, 1871	22,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	26 20	2 50
	Feb. 14, 1872	22,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	300 00	30 00
	May 1, 1872	22,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	300 00	31 00
	Jan. 2, 1872	1,125 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	12 22	3 75
	June 24, 1872	1,125 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	12 22	3 75
	Aug. 3, 1872	22,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	200 00	20 00
			1,277 91	209 73	
Creek Indians	Nov. 2, 1871	3,000 00	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	21 24	3 88
	Feb. 14, 1872	3,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	31 25	1 22
	May 1, 1872	3,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	31 25	1 22
	Aug. 3, 1872	3,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	31 25	1 22
			125 00	6 54	
Delaware general fund	Nov. 2, 1871	210,300 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	6,200 00	121 85
	Dec. 5, 1871	210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	152 87	18 35
	Jan. 2, 1872	25,400 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	202 00	0 23
	Feb. 14, 1872	210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	2,075 75	256 30
	May 1, 1872	210,300 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	2,075 75	315 10
	June 24, 1872	26,400 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	202 00	191 85
	Aug. 3, 1872	210,300 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	2,075 75	330 87
			15,952 41	1,655 67	
Dismal general fund	Nov. 1, 1871	11,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	350 00	17 12
	Dec. 5, 1871	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	9 00	— 00
	Feb. 14, 1872	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	135 50	13 31
	June 24, 1872	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	135 50	17 51
	Aug. 3, 1872	11,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	135 50	19 52
			551 51	57 45	
Dorchester general fund	Nov. 2, 1871	12,500 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	375 00	13 00
	Dec. 5, 1871	12,500 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	3 77	4 41
	Jan. 2, 1872	5,000 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	10 25	1 00
	Feb. 14, 1872	12,500 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	219 00	18 35
	May 1, 1872	12,500 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	160 00	15 00
	June 24, 1872	7,000 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	160 00	20 40
	Aug. 3, 1872	12,500 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	210 00	27 54
			1,411 91	167 50	
Empire school	Nov. 2, 1871	8,100 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	243 00	27 92
	Dec. 5, 1871	8,100 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	6 66	7 71
	Jan. 2, 1872	11,430 16	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	132 00	57 88
	Feb. 14, 1872	8,100 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	101 25	9 87
	May 1, 1872	11,035 25	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	133 20	17 02
	June 24, 1872	11,430 16	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	133 21	26 77
	Aug. 3, 1872	11,035 25	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	133 20	30 02
			1,001 11	170 79	

TABLE No. 1.—Interest collected on United States bonds, &c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin Interest.	Premium realized.
Kaskaskias, Peoria, St. Louis, and P. M. M. & C. Co.	Nov. 2, 1871	500 00	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1 21	50 44
	Jan. 2, 1872	3 75	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	— 00	0 00
	Feb. 14, 1872	50 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	1 21	— 00
	May 1, 1872	2,011 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	33 05	— 00
	June 24, 1872	3 75	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	— 00	— 00
	Aug. 3, 1872	2,011 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	33 05	1 53
			68 32	52 97	
Keweenaw	Nov. 2, 1871	135,400 00	Sept. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1,115 20	128 12
	Feb. 14, 1872	135,400 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	1,115 20	167 16
	May 1, 1872	135,400 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	1,115 20	212 98
	Aug. 3, 1872	135,400 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	1,115 20	248 84
			4,460 80	768 10	
Keweenaw school	Nov. 2, 1871	22,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1,210 00	193 46
	Dec. 5, 1871	22,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	63 20	30 72
	Feb. 14, 1872	136,400 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	1,150 40	151 11
	May 1, 1872	136,400 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	1,150 40	201 50
	Aug. 3, 1872	136,400 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	1,150 40	227 00
			5,720 40	883 79	
Ojibwa	Nov. 2, 1871	31,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1,020 00	117 15
	Dec. 5, 1871	31,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	27 95	2 95
	Feb. 14, 1872	31,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	127 00	11 41
	Aug. 3, 1872	31,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	127 00	61 50
			2,302 95	293 01	
Ojibwa school	Nov. 2, 1871	6,300 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	210 00	25 00
	Dec. 5, 1871	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	5 18	— 00
	Feb. 14, 1872	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	7 75	7 75
	May 1, 1872	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	7 75	10 01
	Aug. 3, 1872	6,300 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	7 75	11 41
			558 41	63 16	
Ojibwa school branches	Nov. 2, 1871	24 48	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	0 52	— 00
	Jan. 2, 1872	21,150 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	31 54	55 51
	Feb. 14, 1872	24 48	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	0 52	— 00
	May 1, 1872	24 48	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	0 52	— 00
	June 24, 1872	21,150 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	31 50	53 21
Aug. 3, 1872	24 48	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	0 52	1 01	
			1,263 85	112 61	
Pottawatomie school	Nov. 2, 1871	24,500 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	365 00	51 00
	Dec. 5, 1871	24,500 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	19 31	2 65
	Feb. 14, 1872	24,500 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	230 75	28 61
	Aug. 3, 1872	24,500 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	230 75	42 56
			1,065 56	191 70	
Pottawatomie mills	Nov. 2, 1871	20,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	600 00	68 00
	Dec. 5, 1871	20,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	16 44	1 75
	Feb. 14, 1872	20,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	350 00	31 58
	Aug. 3, 1872	20,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	350 00	31 87
			1,356 44	133 15	
Sax and Foxes of Missouri	Jan. 2, 1872	17,300 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	516 00	15 15
	June 24, 1872	17,300 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	310 00	67 67
	Aug. 3, 1872	9,225 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	123 81	17 79
			1,151 81	100 61	

REF0064536

TABLE No. 1.—Interest collected on United States bonds, &c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Schools.....	Nov. 2, 1871	\$1,491 31	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	\$26 18	\$6 46
	Feb. 14, 1872	40,941 37	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	511 80	53 32
	May 1, 1872	10,941 37	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	511 80	65 25
	Aug. 3, 1872	10,941 37	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	511 80	71 15
				1,561 58	189 18
Schools—Tonawanda Land.	Nov. 1, 1871	\$6,950 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	2,002 50	299 60
	Dec. 4, 1871	26,950 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	71 47	7 50
	Feb. 14, 1872	26,950 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	1,089 82	103 97
	May 1, 1872	26,950 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	1,089 82	135 33
	Aug. 3, 1872	26,950 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	1,089 82	157 47
				5,910 50	599 29
Schools and Shawnees.	Sept. 15, 1871	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1871	25 00	3 50
	Nov. 2, 1871	400 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	12 00	1 38
	Nov. 2, 1871	1,191 37	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	26 18	6 46
	Dec. 7, 1871	400 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	33 33	6 61
	Jan. 2, 1872	6,761 12	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	202 53	17 75
	Feb. 14, 1872	1,891 37	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	61 18	5 97
	Mar. 9, 1872	1,990 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Mar. 1, 1872	25 00	2 53
	May 1, 1872	4,891 37	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	61 18	7 80
	June 29, 1872	6,761 12	Jan. 1, 1872, to June 1, 1872	202 53	26 60
	Aug. 3, 1872	1,911 37	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	61 18	8 86
	Aug. 30, 1872	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1872, to Sept. 1, 1872	25 00	3 19
					532 71	81 00
Stockholders and Miscellaneous.	Nov. 2, 1871	6,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	150 00	20 67
	Dec. 7, 1871	6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	12 00	1 52
	Feb. 14, 1872	6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	55 00	7 33
	May 1, 1872	6,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	55 00	9 29
	Aug. 3, 1872	6,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	55 00	10 87
				180 00	58 94
Shawnee.	Nov. 2, 1871	13,350 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	100 50	45 06
	Nov. 2, 1871	31,986 97	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	412 31	47 37
	Jan. 2, 1872	3,200 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	96 00	8 41
	Feb. 14, 1872	32,986 97	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	412 31	40 50
	May 1, 1872	4,810 35	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	60 13	7 61
	Aug. 3, 1872	4,810 35	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	60 13	8 71
				1,411 41	158 31
Total amount of coin interest on gold-bearing bonds.....				131,933 35	
Total premium realized on sale of the same.....					15,359 25

TABLE No. 2.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.

Fund or tribe.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund.....		\$156,638 56	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	\$9,594 31
Cherokee school.....		51,851 25	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	3,111 26
Cherokee orphan.....		22,223 26	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	1,333 40
Delaware general fund.....		49,283 90	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	2,637 01
		280,000 00		16,680 00

TABLE No. 3.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe for which interest was collected.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
<i>Missouri State, Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.</i>				
Cherokee national.....		\$2,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	\$120 00
Delaware general.....		2,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	120 00
<i>Kansas 7 per cent. bonds.</i>				
Inwas.....		17,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	1,252 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Pottawatomies school fund.....		21,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	1,600 00
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>				
Clickasaw national fund.....		2,350 17	April 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872 Interest..... 626 56 Tax collected..... 13 21	312 25
<i>Missouri State, Pacific Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.</i>				
Cherokee schools.....		5,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	300 00
Chippewa and Christian.....		5,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	300 00
Choctaw general.....		2,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	120 00
Choctaw schools.....		19,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	1,140 00
Kansas schools.....		2,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	120 00
Menomonees.....		3,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	180 00
Osage schools.....		7,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	420 00
Ottawas and Chippewas.....		10,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	600 00
Pottawatomies, education.....		1,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	60 00
Sources and Shawnees.....		3,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	180 00
		122,550 17		7,991 25

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ended June 30, 1872, on non-paying stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of annual interest.
Arkansas.....	6	\$90,000 00	\$5,400 00
Florida.....	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
Indiana.....	5	60,000 00	3,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	205,000 00	12,300 00
Tennessee.....	6	101,000 00	6,060 00
Do.....	5 1/2	66,026 66 2/3	3,500 08
Do.....	5	105,000 00	5,250 00
Virginia.....	6	521,000 00	31,260 00
Do.....	6	13,000 00	780 00
		1,426,026 66 2/3	84,068 00

INTEREST ON NON-PAYING STATESTOCKS.

TABLE No. 4.—Collections made since November 1, 1871, due and unpaid July 1, 1871, and prior thereto.

Date of collection.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the Treasury to reimburse the United States for monies appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—				
1871.							
July 11	\$195 00	Jan. 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	\$1,500 00	Virginia sixes, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	\$150 00	\$195 00
Nov. 22	150 00	April 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	10,000 00	Louisiana sixes	150 00	
Nov. 22	243 33	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	21,333 33	do	243 33	
Nov. 22	26 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	2,000 00	do		26 00
1872.							
May 27	3,090 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	10,000 00	Virginia sixes, Richmond and Danville Railroad.		3,090 00
May 27	300 00				And 33 coupons due July 1, 1871.		300 00
May 27	300 00				And 33 coupons due July 1, 1872.		300 00
July 11	3,090 00	July 1, 1872	Jan. 1, 1873	10,000 00	Virginia sixes, Richmond and Danville Railroad.		3,090 00
July 11	2,010 00				And 67 coupons due July 1, 1872.		2,010 00
July 11	28 70	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	2,000 00	Tennessee sixes, Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.		28 70
				10,573 50		391 33	10,182 17

On the 23d of November, 1864, Hon. J. D. Cox, as Secretary of the Interior, and trustee for various Indian tribes, entered into an agreement with A. S. Buford, esq., president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, to fund the arrears of interest due on \$100,000 Richmond and Danville Railroad bonds, accruing from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1865, inclusive, amounting to \$30,000, on which said company agreed to make the following payments, viz:

January 1, 1870, the sum of \$5,000.					
July 1, 1870, the sum of \$5,000, and 6 months' interest.	\$150				
January 1, 1871, the sum of \$5,000, and 12 months' interest.	300				
July 1, 1871, the sum of \$5,000, and 18 months' interest.	450				
January 1, 1872, the sum of \$5,000, and 24 months' interest.	600				
July 1, 1872, the sum of \$5,000, and 30 months' interest.	750				
June 11	150 00	Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1870	150 00	On funded arrears of interest on \$100,000 Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad, as per agreement.
June 11	300 00	Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871	300 00	
June 11	450 00	Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1871	450 00	
June 11	600 00	Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1872	600 00	
July 11	750 00	Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1872	750 00	
				2,250 00	2,250 00

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount collected regular interest.	\$10,573 50
compound interest.	2,250 00
Deduct amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.	12,823 50
Reimbursments on appropriations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, and prior thereto.	12,432 17
	333 33

TABLE No. 5.—Collections of interest made since November 1, 1871, falling due since July 1, 1871.

Date of collection.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the Treasury to reimburse the United States for monies appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—				
1871.							
Nov. 22	\$150 00	July 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1871	\$10,000 00	Louisiana sixes	\$150 00	
Nov. 22	150 00	July 1, 1871	Nov. 1, 1871	21,333 33	do	150 00	
Nov. 22	26 00	July 1, 1871	Nov. 1, 1871	2,000 00	do		26 00
Jan. 11	11,955 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	512,000 00	Tennessee sixes, Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.		11,955 00
Jan. 11	105 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	2,500 00	Georgia sixes		105 00
May 11	300 00	Oct. 1, 1871	April 1, 1872	10,000 00	Louisiana sixes		300 00
May 11	210 00	Nov. 1, 1871	May 1, 1872	25,000 00	do		210 00
May 11	3,090 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	100,000 00	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad sixes.		3,090 00
May 11	105 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	2,700 00	do		105 00
July 11	15,330 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	512,000 00	Tennessee, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad sixes.		15,330 00
July 11	105 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	2,700 00	Georgia sixes		105 00
July 11	3,090 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	100,000 00	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.		3,090 00
				3,451 00		4,438 79 00	3,636 00

RECAPITULATION.

The amount brought upon the books of this office from appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying stock for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, as previously stated, was.	\$81,067 00
Deduct amount deposited in the United States Treasury to reimburse the Government, as per above table.	3,636 00
Balance reimbursable for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.	\$77,431 00

Reapitalization of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per table heretofore given.

	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Table No. 4.	Table No. 5.	Total.
Coin-Interest on United States bonds	\$191,927 35					\$191,927 35
Interest on United States bonds (currency)	\$10,000 00					10,000 00
Interest on paying State stocks			57,394 95			57,394 95
Total interest collected on non-paying bonds due prior to July 1, 1871					\$19,573 50	10,573 50
Total collected due since July 1, 1871.					\$68,451 00	\$68,451 00
Total interest collected during time specified						\$26,024 50
Add compound interest received from (Virginia) Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, (see Table No. 4).						2,250 00
Add premium realized on coin-interest on United States bonds, (see Table No. D)						15,330 25
Total premium and interest.						\$23,260 75
Deduct amount returned to the United States.						4,030 00
Balance carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes.						\$19,230 75

REF0064538

Re-imburement statement for the year ended October 31, 1872, arising on account of indebtedness of certain Indian tribes to the United States for interest appropriated and advanced by Congress on certain non-paying State stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.

Fund and stock.	Amount of stock.	Percent.	Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks, and period for which the same were made, prior to November 1, 1871.		Collection of interest, from the State, and how applied, prior to November 1, 1871.		To reimburse the United States.	Carried to the credit of the United States.	Amount due the United States, and withdrawn from the State or the tribes.					
			Amount of appropriation.	Time.	Years.	Months.				Amount received.	From.	Time.	Years.	Months.
Cherokee national fund:														
Virginia	6,890,000	834,400 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3	10	500,000	1,870	3	1,870	3	10	500,000	500,000 00
Louisiana	4,000	70 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	2	2	70 00	1871	2	1871	2	2	70 00	70 00
Total	101,000	14,922 22					570,000	1870	5	1871	5	12	570,000	570,000 00
Cherokee school fund:														
Virginia	6,611,000	5,271 43	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1869	1	0	3,680 00	1869	6	1869	6	0	3,680 00	3,271 43
Louisiana	2,000	20 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	2	2	20 00	1871	2	1871	2	2	20 00	20 00
Total	126,000	6,611 43					3,710 00	1870	8	1871	8	2	3,710 00	3,291 43
Chevokes orphan fund:														
Virginia	6,645,000	1,928 55	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1869	1	0	1,350 00	1869	6	1869	6	0	1,350 00	1,928 55
Cherokee general fund:														
Virginia	6,450,000	72,000 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3	0	54,000 00	1867	36	1870	36	0	54,000 00	57,000 00
Mississippi	25,000	1,540 00	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1869	1	0	1,540 00	1869	12	1869	12	0	1,540 00	1,540 00
Virginia	6,425,000	2,580 00	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1871	3	0	5,016 00	1868	36	1871	36	0	5,016 00	5,016 00
Total	80,200	10,768 00					6,636 00	1868	48	1871	48	0	6,636 00	6,636 00

Delaware general fund:	6	21,000	630 00	April 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	6	630 00	Apr. 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	6	315 00	315 00	315 00
North Carolina	6	9,000	90 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	2	90 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	2	90 00	90 00	90 00
Iowa:	6	5,000	50 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	2	50 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	2	50 00	50 00	50 00
Kaskaskias, Peoria, &c.	6	10,000	150 00	April 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	3	150 00	Apr. 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	3	150 00	150 00	150 00
Louisiana	6	15,000	300 00				300 00				300 00	300 00	300 00
Total													

Re-imburements on account of the indebtedness of various tribes, as shown in the above statement; the several amounts having been drawn from the different heads of Indian accounts indebted and carried to the credit of the United States.

Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Cherokee national fund \$1,870 00
 Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Cherokee school fund 6,611 43
 Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Cherokee orphan fund 1,928 57
 Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Choctaw general fund 3,000 00
 Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Creek orphan fund 3,236 00
 Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Delaware general fund 315 00
 Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Iowa 90 00
 Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Kaskaskias, Peoria, &c. 200 00
 Total 22,251 00

(a) Redeemed January 28, 1869, with interest from January 1, 1869, and said interest was carried to the credit of the tribes.
 (b) Redeemed one-fourth October 1, 1870, April 1, 1871, May 21, 1871, and July 1, 1871, respectively, with interest from July 1, 1869, and said interest was carried to the credit of the tribes.
 (c) An overappropriation.

On the 13th day of May, 1869, the Secretary of the Interior directed the transfer of \$4,000, Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds, from the Delaware to the Cherokee national fund, and also, by a subsequent decision, the interest accruing from the date of transfer, under authority of a contract between said tribes dated April 7, 1867. Appropriations for arrears of interest on said bonds having been advanced by the Government, covering a period since the date of said transfer, and placed to the credit of the Delaware fund, amounting to \$120 in excess of interest since collected and re-imbursed the United States, the sum of \$120 is yet re-imbursable from the account of trust-fund interest due the Delaware general fund.

The re-imburements as shown in the preceding table do not cover any of the appropriations made by Congress subsequent to the period embraced by the appropriation made to meet the interest falling due on or before June 30, 1871, and the re-imburements exhibited therein have been made in accordance with the re-imbursable account as stated in the annual report of November 1, 1871, which shows that there had been appropriated and brought on the books of this office for interest on non-paying stocks (except those held in trust for the Chickasaw national fund) for the time stated, \$966,948.70; that there was collected \$324,016.07, of which \$210,417.20 was covered into the Treasury to re-imbure the Government for appropriations made, and \$83,598.87 carried to the credit of the tribes; and that there was due from the States \$643,655, of which \$5,070 should be carried to the credit of the tribes, and \$643,583 should be re-imbursed to the Government; also, that there was due from the tribes to the Government \$23,371, being interest collected for periods for which appropriations had heretofore been made and carried to the credit of the tribes.

The total appropriations made by Congress since October, 1860, to date of this report, for arrears of interest on non-paying bonds, (exclusive of that appropriated for the Chickasaw national fund,) amounts to... \$1,010,856 70
 Total re-imburements on account of the same from interest collected... 263,351 40

Balance re-imbursable..... 777,505 30

Total amount appropriated during the same period for arrears of interest falling due Chickasaw national fund..... \$225,210
 Total re-imburements on account of the same from interest collected..... 139,002

Balance re-imbursable..... 86,208

It will be seen by reference to tables Nos. 1 and 2, collections of interest on non-paying stocks, that there has been collected on the same during the past year \$19,024.50; of which \$1,030 has been covered into the Treasury to re-imbure the Government for interest appropriated; and that \$14,994.50 was carried to the credit of the tribes.

The total collections of interest during the same period, on all accounts, was \$203,757.82.

Statement showing when certain States stopped paying interest on their stocks: the amount and for what time since paid; also, the amount and for what time interest is still due, computed to July 1, 1873.

State.	Per cent.	Stock.	Date when State stopped paying.	Time for which interest has been paid, and amount.		Time for which interest will be due, and amount, computed to July 1, 1873.		Total due from each State.
				From—	To—	From—	To—	
Arkansas.....	6	\$90,000 00	Jan. 1, 1862		Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1873	\$70,100 00	\$170,100 00
Florida.....	6	2,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861		Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	1,250 00	1,250 00
Georgia.....	6	100,000 00	July 1, 1862		Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1873	86,940 00	86,940 00
Indiana.....	6	21,000 00	July 1, 1862		July 1, 1862	July 1, 1873	16,170 00	16,170 00
Louisiana.....	6	60,000 00	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1872	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1873	1,555 00	1,555 00
North Carolina.....	6	60,000 00	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1872	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1873	1,555 00	1,555 00
South Carolina.....	6	25,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861		Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	1,400 00	1,400 00
Tennessee.....	6	225,000 00	April 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1868	April 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	36,330 00	36,330 00
Virginia.....	6	125,000 00	July 1, 1867	July 1, 1871	July 1, 1867	July 1, 1873	17,250 00	17,250 00
		1,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	10,350 00	10,350 00
		15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	15,000 00	15,000 00
		140,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	3,750 00	3,750 00
		66,666 67	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	37,250 00	37,250 00
		515,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	43,750 00	43,750 00
		12,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	30,750 00	30,750 00
		581,800 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	45,150 00	45,150 00
		100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	32,800 00	32,800 00
		3,500 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	299,418 00	299,418 00
		30,500 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	34,005 00	34,005 00
		13,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	6,210 00	6,210 00
		13,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	6,210 00	6,210 00
		382,800 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	31,750 00	31,750 00
		375,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	31,750 00	31,750 00

a. These amounts have been reduced by transfer from Delaware general fund to the United States for last report. b. This amount was paid on two coupons sent by mistake, with others, for collection. c. Four per cent. d. Two per cent. e. To date of redemption.

REF0064540

Statement in detail of non-paying State stocks, showing certain deficits of interest due on the same, as embraced in the estimates of appropriations for the Indian service, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873.

States.	Per cent.	Stock.	Date when State stopped paying.	Time for which interest has been paid, and amount less tax.			Time for which amounts embraced in the annual estimate are due.					Amount estimated for appropriation.
				From—	To—	Amount paid.	Amount retained.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.		Amount due.
Arkansas.....	6	\$30,000 00	Jan. 1, 1842					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1856	14		\$72,000 00
Florida.....	1-1-1	2,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		5,400 00
		1,000 00	July 1, 1841					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		140 00
		104,000 00	Jan. 1, 1842					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		70 00
Indiana.....	4	21,000 00	July 1, 1842					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		1,500 00
North Carolina.....	2	69,000 00	July 1, 1848					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		4,470 00
		25,000 00	Oct. 1, 1849	April 1, 1848	Oct. 1, 1848	\$4,140 00		July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		8,250 00
South Carolina.....	3	35,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		1,500 00
Tennessee.....	5	12,000 00	April 1, 1847					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		1,600 00
		12,000 00	July 1, 1849	April 1, 1848	Oct. 1, 1848	1,230 00		July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		15,000 00
		12,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1847	Jan. 1, 1847	30,000 00		July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		50 00
		130,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1848	Jan. 1, 1848	1,230 00		July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		750 00
		65,605 60 1/2	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1847	Jan. 1, 1847	21,550 00		July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		2,500 00
Virginia.....	6	512,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1857	July 1, 1852	191,616 00	\$8,064 00	July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		7,450 00
		104,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1848	Jan. 1, 1848	6,240 00		July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		163,000 00
		581,800 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1857	Jan. 1, 1851	6,240 00		July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		84,300 00
		15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1850	Jan. 1, 1850	69,816 00		July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		34,908 00
Abstracted bonds.								July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		35,688 00
Missouri.....	6	50,000 00						July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		3,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	21,000 00						July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		1,800 00
Tennessee.....	6	15,000 00						July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		750 00
								July 1, 1852	July 1, 1853	1		4,980 00

a Four per cent.

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks since July 1, 1866, on account Chickasaw national fund.

Non-paying stock held in trust.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Appropriations by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.						From—	To—	Years.	Months.
			Act of March 2, 1867.	Act of July 27, 1868.	Act of July 15, 1870.	Act of March 3, 1871.	Act of May 29, 1872.	Amount.				
Arkansas.....	6	\$30,000 00	\$10,800 00	\$8,400 00	\$5,400 00	\$5,400 00	\$5,400 00	\$25,400 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6	
Maryland.....	9	14,400 74	14,100 00	1,050 00				31,500 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	
Indiana.....	4	141,000 00	2,540 00	1,020 00				4,400 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	
Illinois.....	9	12,000 00	12,000 00	6,240 00				24,000 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6	
Tennessee.....	5	104,000 00	6,956 38	2,405 99	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	21,000 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6	
Tennessee N. & C. R. Co.....	6	66,683 66 1/2	61,440 00	30,750 00				92,190 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6	
Virginia R. & D. R. Co.....	6	512,000 00	12,000 00	6,000 00				18,000 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	
Maryland.....	9	100,000 00							July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	
Maryland.....	9	6,140 57 1/2							July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	

REF00064541

Statement of collections and re-bursments made on account of appropriations, (as per preceding table.)

Collections from the State, and how applied.					Interest due from the State, and how to be applied.								
Amount col-lected.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.	To-re-imburs-the United States.	Carried to the credit of the tribe.	Amount due.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.	To-re-imburs-the United States.	To be carried to the credit of the tribe.
84,000 00	July 1, 1866	April 1, 1871	4	6	\$4,050 11	\$4,050 11	\$22,400 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6		\$22,400 00	
16,450 00	July 1, 1866	Nov. 22, 1866	2	4	\$16,450 00	1,672 33	3,300 00	July 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1868	1	6	6,400 00	
1,577 33	July 1, 1866	Feb. 22, 1866	2	5			31,200 00	Jan. 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6	6	31,200 00	
6,240 00	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1869	1		6,240 00		4,000 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6		4,000 00	
161,664 00	July 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1872	5	6	27,552 00	74,115 00	15,300 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	1	6	15,300 00	
23,000 00	July 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1872	5	6	25,000 00	15,000 00	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	1	6	3,000 00	
81 50	April 1, 1871	June 30, 1871		2	81 50	71 39	626 35	April 1, 1871	July 1, 1872	1	3	626 35	

a Excess of appropriation after redemption of stocks from November 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869, since refunded to the Government.
 b An over-appropriation; the State having paid the interest covering the same period, this amount was refunded to the Government.
 c Revenue tax on collections since July 1, 1866.

In this connection I desire to invite your attention to the following statement in relation to the condition of the trust-fund accounts of the Chickasaw Nation.

By an act of Congress approved July 27, 1863, the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for various Indian tribes, was authorized to receipt for the amount of stocks previously held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Chickasaw national fund. The transfer of said funds was effected August 12, 1863, accompanied by an epitome of the records of the Treasury Department. Some additional information has since been received in response to such inquiries as became necessary in the course of official action by this Department.

Prior to the transfer above stated, the only information in relation to the fund in the possession of the Indian Office, besides what was shown by the regular appropriation warrants, was comprised in such official letters, reports, and statements of said account in brief, covering stated or disconnected periods, as had been transmitted at different dates by the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury Department.

Upon a careful examination of a portion of the Chickasaw records now in this office, there appear to be many conflicting statements and discrepancies concerning the official transactions of the Government with the Chickasaw Nation. It is very probable, however, that many, if not all of the errors which appear to have been committed since the origin of said fund, may be owing to an incompleteness of the Chickasaw records, or, otherwise, that a full and connected account may render many things satisfactory or explicit which now appear irreconcilable or ambiguous.

The Chickasaw fund comprises bonds issued or guaranteed by several different States. A portion of these bonds are now past date of redemption, and while it is important that the Department should be enabled to properly adjust the accounts with the States interested, it is not easy to determine the exact amount of the indebtedness of said States, on account of arrears of interest on said bonds, or the full extent of the liabilities of the Government to the Chickasaw Nation.

There are, however, other reasons, perhaps equally important, why this Department should be in possession of further and accurate information in relation to the Chickasaw fund.

There are now pending before the Department large claims, filed by the recognized attorneys for the Chickasaw Nation, for amounts claimed to have been misappropriated by the Government at various times, covering the period said fund was held in trust by the Treasury Department; and as an item has also been inserted in the regular estimates of amounts required to fulfill treaty stipulations, which estimate will be submitted to Congress at the next session, calling for nearly \$300,000 arrears of interest accruing on the Chickasaw fund prior to July 1, 1866, which appears to be due the Chickasaw Nation, and for which no provision has been made, covering a period on the Tennessee State bonds since 1861, and on the Arkansas State bonds as far back as 1852, it may become necessary to prepare a statement in detail of the financial transactions on the part of the Government in connection with the Chickasaw trust-funds since January 1, 1842, the date when a portion of the States indebted suspended payment.

Although a careful examination of all the accounts and records of the Department, so far as they relate to the trust-fund accounts of the Chickasaw Nation since 1861, has been made under your direction during the present year, and official statements, comprising the various accounts, furnished the Chickasaw Nation, a synopsis of which, including the Chickasaw reimbursement account for that period, is embraced in this report; yet, in consideration of the highly important reasons hereinbefore stated, and the necessity for the Department to be in possession of full knowledge and accurate records of all matters within its jurisdiction, and also, in view of further information being desired in relation to said fund either by the Department, Congress, or the Chickasaw Nation, which may occasion a review of said accounts while said fund was held in trust by the Treasury Department, I respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to call upon the Treasury Department to furnish this office with full records and complete statements of all financial transactions on the part of the Government with the Chickasaw Nation from the origin of their trust-fund account until August 12, 1863, the date said fund was transferred to the custody of the Interior Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
 Trust-Fund Clerk, Indian Office.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

APPENDIX.

K.

Report of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. N. J. Turney, and Mr. J. W. Wham, commissioners to visit the Teton Sioux at and near Fort Peck, Montana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1872.

SIR: The commission, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 15th day of June, 1872, to visit the Teton Sioux on the Upper Missouri River, have the honor to submit the following report. We acknowledge the receipt of your instructions, furnished us at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, to guide us in an investigation, under which this report is made.

While en route to the neighborhood of the Indians, the chairman telegraphed Dr. Daniels, United States Indian agent at the Red Cloud agency, to proceed to Fort Peck, Montana, taking with him some of the most influential chiefs at his agency. A similar telegram was sent to Colonel O'Connor at the Grand River agency. Dr. Daniels took with him Interpreter Joseph Bissonette, Red Dog, and High Wolf, of the delegation which he had, a short time before, taken to Washington, and Wolf's Ears, a young brave of considerable influence and promise. The affairs of the Grand River agency were in such condition that Colonel O'Connor did not feel willing to leave his post, but he promptly sent seven of his principal chiefs, with an interpreter, under charge of Mr. Hardie, one of the employes at the agency.

After many troublesome delays, consequent upon travelling in such a country, we reached Fort Peck on the 26th of July, via Corinne, Utah, and Helena and Fort Benton, Montana Territory. Fort Peck is a small trading-post, located on the left bank of the Missouri River, five hundred miles below Fort Benton, within the Territory of Montana, and within the boundaries of the reservation described by the treaty of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1863, for the Gros-Ventres, Piegians, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians.

The Indians who were appointed to visit were called by our letters of appointment, by your instructions, and by the Indian appropriation bill for the current year, Teton Sioux, and by that name we will designate them in our report. The numerous tribes and bands of the great Dacotah Nation have been intermarrying and changing from other causes for so long a time, that their former division into Teton and Santee is no longer recognized, and the former term is seldom or never heard among those Indians whom we designate by that title. These names grew out of the former designation of the Sioux, by which all those west and south of the Missouri River were called Teton, and all those north and east of that river Santee. By that division, therefore, these may still be called Teton, although they are apparently ignorant of the existence of such a name as applied to themselves.

The Teton, at the time when the efforts of the Department to conciliate them began, embraced a number of Indians representing almost every tribe and band of the Dacotah Nation, and were roaming on the hunting-grounds lying south of the Missouri River, and embracing the Yellowstone, Powder River, and Big Horn Valleys. Their camps embraced those members of the various tribes who had become dissatisfied with the conduct of those tribes which had assumed treaty relations with the Government, and who were opposed to peace on any terms with the whites. Such a consideration, bound together solely by a common and implacable hatred toward the whites, as may be supposed, exercise a reign of terror in the country through which they roam, and commit many outrages upon the scattered white men found therein. Many whites were murdered in the vicinity of Fort Peck alone, and upward of thirty have been killed since the establishment of that trading-post within its immediate neighborhood. This confederacy is supposed to have been under the control of Sitting Bull and Black Moon, two chiefs of the Unkapapa Sioux, who are mentioned by you in your letter of instructions as having been engaged in the Minnesota massacre of 1862. We do not agree with you that these chiefs participated in the Minnesota war; no mention of them is found in the proceedings of the commission which tried the participants in the massacre, nor in the history of the war; nor is any mention made of any of their tribe

having taken part therein. Dr. Daniels, who was closely identified with the scenes of that war does not think they had any part in it, neither does Red Dog, nor any other of the leading chiefs with whom we have conversed. They have committed crime enough, without being charged with any of which they are innocent. That these chiefs have great influence among the Teton, however, is undoubted, notwithstanding some of the chiefs from the lower agencies affect to consider Sitting Bull as a mean-spirited sort of fellow, with but little or no influence, and very small following. The Indians whom we met of the Teton consider him the leading man of their people, and their speeches at the council sufficiently indicated their fear of and respect for him. When he has visited the post his control of his braves is said to have been more complete than is usual among Indians, and other chiefs showed their respect for him by removing their koo-satchers from their heads in his presence. In order to fully understand the situation with regard to Sitting Bull, it may be well to state the fact that he has in his company a Sandwich Islander, called Frank, who appears to exercise great control in the Indian councils, and who excels the Indians in their bitter hatred to the whites. We have had no opportunity of forming an accurate or even an approximate idea of Sitting Bull's followers prior to the secession therefrom of those now in the immediate neighborhood of Fort Peck. Their numbers have been variously estimated, as you know, at from fifteen hundred to three thousand lodges, but, from the data we have been able to collect, we are of the opinion that one-half the smaller number is nearer the true estimate of his present force, if it be not really in excess of the truth. This estimate may or may not include a large number of Sioux from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, and roaming the Powder River and Yellowstone countries. On our arrival at Fort Peck we found very few Indians in that vicinity. A few lodges only were there under Medicine Bear, a Cuthead Yanktonian, who may be considered as the head chief of all we have yet drawn from Sitting Bull's control. The others were hunting buffalo and preparing skins for their new lodges, of which they stood greatly in need. They were in the country lying north of the forty-eighth degree of north latitude. The work of hunting nomadic tribes over so vast an extent of country requires much time, but we succeeded to such an extent that, on the 17th of August, we had collected the following into a camp within a mile of the fort, viz:

Shooters in the Pines.....	Lodges
Yanktonais.....	151
Tatkanais.....	113
Unkapapas.....	120
.....	69
Total.....	453

These lodges, with their inmates, were counted accurately on the 19th of August, and there were in all 2,833 persons, an average of a little over six persons to a lodge. In this a very large proportion, probably two-thirds, were children under fourteen years of age. Of those which we had hoped to have brought in, but did not find, we were able to identify with tolerable accuracy the following, viz:

Yellow Liver.....	Lodges.
Black Tiger.....	60
Long Sioux.....	24
White Eagle.....	28
Scattering lodges which had left from time to time.....	30
.....	40
Total.....	182

Yellow Liver has, no doubt, returned to Sitting Bull's camp. White Eagle has probably gone down the river toward Buford, while the others have, no doubt, scattered off to the north of Milk River. Some lodges of the Shooters in the Pines also went down the river on account of a quarrel with Medicine Bear, but their numbers were unimportant. The last-mentioned one hundred and eighty-two lodges, with the exception of Yellow Liver's sixty lodges, properly belong to those who may now be considered as so far attracted to this post, that they will not easily be estranged, so long as they are not neglected by the Government, and there is good reason to believe that Yellow Liver will return and bring others with him, judging from his friendly disposition while at the post. But, excluding entirely the one hundred and eighty-two lodges which we know nothing about personally, we have four hundred and fifty-three lodges, embracing nearly three thousand Indians as a nucleus, to which we may reasonably hope to attract others, in proportion as the Government is willing to minister to their more pressing needs.

With these Indians we mingled freely for more than two weeks; observed their con-

dillon, their character, and their wants. It is necessary to consider these before they can be properly dealt with and provided for. They are very poor, indifferently mounted, and armed for the most part with bows and arrows. There are some old-pattern muzzle-loading guns and pistols, but probably not more than ten or a dozen improved breech-loading arms among them, while the latter are almost useless because of the impossibility of their procuring ammunition to suit them. The mass of these Indians are entirely ignorant of the routine of an agency, suspicious of the professed kindness of the Government, and accept whatever is given them in much the same spirit with which the hog mauls the acorns, without a thought of him who thrashes them down. They have a very faint idea of the advantages of civilization, and our talk with them upon that subject fall upon unwilling ears. In short, they are a very fair type of the American Indian uninfluenced by contact with the white race, and afford an excellent subject for a missionary work. Their utmost intellectual effort is to devise forms of entreaty which will induce the whites to give them whatever they want, and their ideas of the respective purposes for which the two races were created seem to be that the whites were made to give whatever the Indians want and ask for.

Our council was held at Fort Peck, beginning on the 21st day of August. There were present in the council, beside the commissioners and the white men employed at the post, about two hundred chiefs and warriors. The council occupied two days, and a report of its proceedings accompanies this report. It was only partially successful; that is to say, they seemed entirely willing to receive everything we had to give them, although they hesitated for some time about taking our presents because we would not deliver them at their lodges a mile away. This difficulty, however, was very satisfactorily settled by their summoning their squaws, who were able to get away with everything we had for them. It will be observed that the second day's council adjourned with a very decided expression against sending a delegation to Washington. This was in accordance with the almost unanimous feeling of the Indians at that time; and we felt that we would not be able to induce any of them to return with us. This feeling was confirmed by an occurrence the second day after the council adjourned. On the first day thereafter a band of the Indians came to the post and gave a wardance; we gave them some presents. The next day there came another band and danced; we gave them, also, some presents; but for some reason, probably because they fancied their presents less valuable than were given to those who came on the previous day, they became angry, threw their presents from them and began firing their guns profusely as a mark of displeasure, one shot passing through a window near by. They then went away to camp, whooping and yelling in derision. The next morning the principal chiefs came to the agents' room, at the invitation of our chairman, when he made the outbreak of the day before the occasion of giving them a talk, which in the end resulted in an entire revolution of feeling in regard to going to Washington, and a promise that the parties to the performance of the previous day should be properly punished as soon as identified. The chiefs also collected a large number of chiefs, and warriors, and, in all the savage magnificence of feathers and paint, gave us a dance in good style, agreeing, in advance, that we should give them no presents at all at that time.

In the council the questions of the construction of the railroad and the site for an agency, (the former of which was pressed with considerable persistency,) we declined to discuss with them until they should visit the Great Father. They were most pressing, however, in their demand for guns and ammunition, every speaker seeming to be more demonstrative than those who had preceded him. This, it will be seen, we met by a prompt and decided refusal.

Referring to the location of an agency for these Indians, or their disposition among existing agencies, upon which we were directed to report, we have to say that the nearest agency to Fort Peck is the Milk River agency, at Fort Browning, distant one hundred and forty miles by the nearest practicable wagon-route. There are now supplied at that agency the Gros Ventres, River Crows, Assinaboines, and Santees, estimated at from four to five thousand. The location is a very bad one; the water is alkaline, and there is no farming-land in the neighborhood, while the buildings are dilapidated and almost untenable. The Assinaboines and Santees are friendly with the Sioux at Fort Peck, very friendly with the whites, and anxious to have their agency removed to the Missouri River. The Gros Ventres and River Crows are at war with the Sioux, and little hope of peace exists. The cost of transportation by land to the Milk River agency from Fort Benton or Fort Peck is about \$1.50 per hundred pounds.

We respectfully suggest the establishment of an agency on the Missouri River at or near Fort Peck, and the removal of the Assinaboines and Santees to that point, to mingle with the Tetons, and be supplied by the agent there. The Gros Ventres and River Crows could then be supplied at Fort Belknap, where the Government now has supplies under a sub-agent. Should this arrangement be perfected, the buildings at Fort Browning should be destroyed. The advantages of such an arrangement would be—

First. An agency on the Missouri River, by which a great saving in transportation would be effected, and the agency be more accessible.

Second. The Assinaboines and Santees would be removed from proximity to the Gros Ventres and River Crows, who are the traditional enemies of their friends the Tetons, and between whom that enmity is liable to cause trouble at any time.

Third. It would largely increase the numbers at Fort Peck, which would give increased confidence to those already there, and tend to disturb the efforts of Sitting Bull's followers, who are trying to draw off those who are now at peace. Fort Peck, as we have said, is simply a trading-post, in a good location, near good timber, water, and grass.

Under authority from the superintendent, Agent Simmons has already had additional buildings constructed, consisting of a warehouse, 100 by 25 feet, and two rooms for the use of the agent and employes, all surrounded by a stockade. An additional room of the same size, and another room for the interpreter, would furnish sufficient accommodations for the use of an agency for several years, and can be built at a very reasonable cost. This arrangement contemplates the boarding of the agent and employes at the mess-room of the fort, where they can be accommodated at \$25 per month, as they are at present. There are several good sites below Fort Peck, on the river, which would be suitable for an agency—one at the site of old Fort Galpin, five miles below, where the landing is bad during low water; one at the mouth of the Milk River, twenty miles below; and one at the mouth of Poplar River, seventy-five miles below. These several locations were alluded to by the Indians as being desirable places for an agency. In no respect, however, are they superior to Fort Peck, though either of them is probably as good, excepting as to the landing, which at Fort Peck is very good in any stage of water.

In regard to the census of Sitting Bull's camp, we cannot, of course, report anything definite from our own personal knowledge, as the messengers sent out failed to reach him. In a letter from Dr. Daniels, received since our return home, he reports that one of the messengers sent out from his agency to communicate with Sitting Bull, reports that there were four hundred lodges of Indians in the Powder River country, of which No Neck is the head chief. Black Moon and Sitting Bull have their own family relations, twenty to thirty lodges each. There were many chiefs and head-men, who had a few lodges each, but all came together to make up the war-party against the Crows. From inquiries among the Indians at Fort Peck, however, and especially of those Unkpapas of Sitting Bull's immediate family, it would seem that there were about seven hundred lodges under his command proper in the early spring. It is certain that there was, in the country now being traveled by him, a large number of Ogallala Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes from the Platte River, and Brules from Spotted Tail's agency. How many of these sympathize with, or have attached themselves to, Sitting Bull, we have no means of knowing; and it was impossible, from the reports received, to segregate the Tetons from the aggregate. We have advices from the Indians, as well as from parties from the Platte River, that from the Red Cloud agency alone there were in the Powder River country, under Black Twin, Red Horn, Red Shirt, Greasy Horse, and Sorrel Horse, three thousand Sioux, and under other chiefs about four thousand Cheyennes and Arapahoes. What numbers are there from other agencies we have no information, but the Indians with whom we have talked have much to say about being charged with mischief to the whites which was the work of the Sioux, from the agencies farther south. It was not practicable for us to visit Sitting Bull's camp in person, not knowing his location, and being entirely without escort and transportation. Otherwise we might have presented a more satisfactory report of his people. We have simply to give the figures we were able to gather from the various sources named. There were present at our council several of Sitting Bull's chiefs, including Techaoko, his brother-in-law. He is a fine-looking but rather quiet and modest man. He said nothing in council, but we had many private talks with him, and gleaned a tolerable idea of Sitting Bull's character. Techaoko says when he left Sitting Bull's camp, the latter told him "to go, and whenever he found a white man who would tell the truth, to return, and he would go to see him." Techaoko did not tell us whether his search had been successful, but he seemed to have gained confidence in the whites, and to be well satisfied that we were able and willing to perform all that we promised. He said that Sitting Bull did not start out this season to commit any depredations on the whites, but only to fight the Crows, and that he will come to the agency at Peck when the "snow flies," to talk peace. If he does make peace, we are confident that it will be a lasting one, as he seems to have sufficient influence to control his people, and sufficient courage to afford to act upon his own ideas of what is best, regardless of the actions of his braves. If such a peace is made, it is not improbable that Sitting Bull will be the Red Dog of the Upper Missouri.

In addition to the Indians herein mentioned as being present at Fort Peck, we had brought from the Milk River agency ten of the leading chiefs. After a few days' stay at Fort Peck, they all got sick, and were sent home before the council. The Indians from the Platte agency and from Grand River, also, returned home before the council. The former were sent home on account of their long absence, and the necessity for the presence there of the agent. We sent the latter home because their presence did not

seem to conduce to the object we had in view. The Teton were jealous of them because of their being agency Indians, and suspicious that they visited Fort Peck only to secure a portion of the presents and annuities to be distributed. Of Red Dog we cannot speak in too high terms. He seemed to know just what was necessary to be done and how to do it. He recognized the disaffection of the Grand River Unkappas, and, even though their demeanor toward him was far from friendly, he possessed the ready tact to mollify them, and exerted the most wholesome influence in reconciling all differences. He has the hearty thanks of the commission for his presence and efforts, and we regret that it was not in our power to give him some substantial evidence of our appreciation of his conduct. Dr. Daniels, United States agent at the Red Cloud agency, was also of the greatest service to us on account of his familiarity with the several tribes of the Dacotah Nation, and with their language. His interpreter, Joseph Bisnet, we found of great service, and entirely reliable.

We made our entire tour of more than six thousand miles, much of it in the region frequented by what had been considered hostile Indians, without any military protection or escort whatever. To say that we were entirely unmolested by Indians is the strongest evidence we can give of their friendly disposition toward the whites.

We brought with us to Washington besides the agent, A. J. Simmons, of the Milk River agency, and William Benoliste, interpreter, the following Indian chiefs and young warriors from those now at Fort Peck, in accordance with your suggestion: Medicine Bear, Afraid of the Bear, Black Eye, Black Cat Fish, Skin of the Heart, Eagle Packer, Bloody Mouth, Red Thunder, Long Fox, Gray Crane Walking.

Of the young braves and warriors: Many Horns, Red Lodge, Good Hawk, Black Horn, Bull Rushes, Man that brandishes his war-club walking, Yellow Eagle, Lost Medicine.

At the Grand River agency, upon the invitation of the chairman of our commission, Colonel J. C. O'Connor, the agent joined us with the following delegation, viz: Dr. S. S. Turner, surgeon of the agency; John Bregler, interpreter; Mrs. Galpin; Bear's Rib, Running Antelope, Thunder Hawk, Iron Horn, Walking Shooter, of the Unkappa tribe; The Grass, Sitting Crow, and Iron Scare, of the Blackfoot Sioux; Two Bears, Red Bear, and Bull's Ghost, of the Lower Yanktonnais tribe; Big Head, Black Eye, and Big Raze, of Upper Yanktonnais.

B. R. COWEN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
N. J. TURNEY.
J. W. WHAM.

L.

Report of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, of his observations as one of the commissioners above mentioned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington City, D. C., October 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of observations made during my journey as a member of the special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to visit the hostile Sioux of Montana. At Salt Lake City, which point we reached on the 30th of June, I found considerable excitement from the threatening aspect of Indian affairs in Utah. On the 2d of July a conference was held at the office of Dr. Dodge, special agent for certain Indians in that Territory. There were present at the conference Governor Wood, Chief Justice McKean, and Justice Hawley, territorial officers; General Morrow, of the Army, commandant at Camp Douglas; Agent Dodge, Hon. N. J. Turney, of the Indian commission, John S. Delano, chief clerk of the Interior Department, and myself. The Indian troubles in Utah were fully canvassed, and the question of how to deal with them carefully considered. There were at that time in Utah two bands of the Utes, belonging to the reservation at White River, in Colorado, and at Uintah, in Utah. They were not then committing depredations, but their presence in Utah off from their reservations was a source of great alarm to the Indians and to the people of the Territory, and calculated to lead to trouble. I instructed Dr. Dodge to go at once to these Indians, and assist them to reach their reservation. If they were not willing to go, then the military power would be invoked to aid in their removal. It was also suggested that a company of troops should be stationed at Uintah for some weeks or months, to protect the agent and preserve the peace of the neighborhood. The other bands in the Territory were the Shiverettes, whose hunts are in Grass Valley. These Indians are partially hostile, and occasionally commit depredations on the white settlers in their neighborhood. They had committed murders in the spring just past, and stolen many horses. Their presence was a

continual menace to the whites, and a source of great alarm. These Indians belong to the Utes, and were included in the Spanish Fork treaty. It was advised that they be forced to go upon the Uintah. Dr. Dodge was advised to endeavor to effect this removal by peaceful means; failing in which, the military were to be called in to aid in forcing it. It was understood that the military would afford protection to the threatened settlements until such removal could be made.

I made a hastily-written report to the Department of the above-mentioned consultation, under date of July 1. Of subsequent events in Utah in connection with Indian affairs, I know nothing personally, having passed beyond the bounds of the Territory after the conference referred to above.

It is my impression that much of the hostility on the part of the Indians in Utah is the direct result of the Mormon authorities, who are jealous of the appointment of Indian agents, and other employes of the Indian Department in that Territory, who are not of the Mormon faith. In times past the gratuities of the Government were dispensed chiefly by Mormon agents and employes, and it is alleged that issues of food and clothing were so made as to impress the beneficiaries with the belief that they were the gift of the Mormon Church authorities; and, the Mormon agents being removed, the church authorities seem desirous of embarrassing our agents, in order to induce the Government to return to the former custom of using Mormon agents, and to show the Indians that their present neglect is due solely to the involuntarily withdrawal of the Mormons from official connection with the Indian service.

We passed from Utah through Idaho Territory, by way of Fort Hall. The agent at the latter place was absent on leave, and I made no stop there. We reached Helena, Montana Territory, on the 6th of July. According to his advertisement, Superintendent Vinell had opened the bids for Indian supplies the same day, but before my arrival. I had been verbally instructed to represent the Department in the opening of these bids, and also received similar authority by telegraph the day after my arrival. The bids were numerous, and nearly all the bidders were in attendance at the opening. There was great difference in the prices offered, ranging from figures below the cost of freighting the goods to the points of supply, up to prices too high to be entertained. I was fortunate in being able to secure the advice of Mr. Turney, of the Indian commission, who accompanied me. It was decided to reject all bids that were palpably too low, and to recommend that the awards be made to those responsible bidders whose bids seemed to be made in good faith and at fair rates. In examining the responsibility I was of course compelled to rely entirely upon the advice of others, and upon the most reliable data to be obtained as to the character of the bidders. I recommended that awards be made as per report at that time. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that in future the awards for supplying the Montana agencies be made at the regular New York lettings. The whole business will then be removed from any suspicion of undue influence. Bidders can go to the East as well as Eastern bidders can now go to Helena, and the entire matter of making the awards will be in the hands of the Commissioner and the purchasing committees from the Indian commission and from the Department. I am unable to see any good reason for letting the Montana contracts separate and apart from the lettings in New York, while the change must greatly relieve the superintendent from an embarrassing responsibility, and from a troublesome outside pressure, which cannot but seriously impair the efficiency of a public officer by embroiling him in local disputes and quarrels. We had intended to visit the Crow agency, in the Yellowstone Valley, but the fitting of a military expedition at Fort Ellis, under Colonel Baker, to accompany and protect the engineers of the North Pacific Railroad into the Powder River country, decided us to proceed without delay to Fort Peck. It was feared that the movement of Colonel Baker might precipitate a collision with those Indians whom it was the purpose of our commission to visit, unless some steps were taken to communicate with and conciliate them. I directed Superintendent Vinell to send a reliable man to accompany Colonel Baker's command, to observe his movements, and, if practicable, to hold a council with any Indians that might be encountered, and induce them to proceed to our council at Fort Peck. Mr. Brunot, president of the Indian commission, subsequently joined us at Helena, and decided to visit the Crow agency. To him I therefore looked with great confidence to exert a salutary influence upon any hostile Indians that might be encountered. For the same reason I did not delay to visit the Blackfoot agency. I met the agent, however, at Fort Benton, where he spent several days while we were there. Without having had any opportunity of inspecting the affairs of the agency, I have no hesitation in saying that he is not a proper person for an Indian agent under the present policy. Inasmuch as he was removed before my return, and before I had any opportunity to recommend his removal to the Department, I was spared the trouble of asking for his dismissal, and I need not here give the reasons for my opinion in regard to him.

Fort Benton, the head of navigation in the Missouri River, is a most important point to the Indian service, and should be placed at once under the control of the Indian Department. The garrison there consists of one company of infantry. The settlement

embraces two Indian traders' establishments, an indefinite number of drinking-saloons, and the houses of a few white and half-breed traders. The white men generally live with Indian women, and as a class are desperadoes. Benton is our remotest frontier settlement on that line. Large quantities of alcoholic liquors are carried to this point by river, where it is given into the hands of the itinerant traders, who carry it to the homes of the Indians, and trade it for peltries. Most of the Indian troubles in that region grow out of this traffic. Half-breeds from the Red River country, in British America, also come down to procure their supplies of whisky to use in their trading operations.

The whisky is brought to Benton on the steamers plying the Missouri River, and consigned to traders at Benton, who dispose of it as above said. Messrs. Durfee and Peck made complaint to me frequently of the matter, and urged that something be done to protect them in refusing to carry spirits on their steamers, and to punish those who deal in them. The most practicable remedy that suggests itself to me is to bring Fort Benton and the adjacent country within an Indian reservation, so that the intercourse laws can apply to it. This may be done by simply extending the borders of the present Blackfoot and Piegan reservation, which is now bounded on the south by the Teton River, and reaches within three miles of Fort Benton. To include Fort Benton and the adjacent country and about twenty miles of the Helena road, the boundary of the extended reservation should be about as follows:

Beginning about 47° and 30' north latitude, on the south bank of the Missouri River; thence west on said line to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence with the summit to the southwest corner of the present reservation; thence with the eastern and northern boundary of the present reservation to the northeast corner of the same; thence with said north boundary to the Dakota line; thence south with said Dakota line to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence with said south bank to the place of beginning, excluding only the military reservation at Fort Buford. The advantages of such a reservation are, that the Missouri River, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, would be within the bounds of the reservation, and spirits in transit could be stopped by means of a strict espionage at Fort Buford. In the event of spirits passing on to Fort Benton, they could be seized there, and confiscated under the intercourse laws. Then, also, we could drive out those persons at Fort Benton who live only off the Indians, and whose intercourse with them is an unmixed evil. It is too late this season to prevent the shipment of spirits to the Fort Benton country, as navigation has closed, and the annual supply has been in the hands of the traders for some time.

The next point we reached, after leaving Fort Benton, was the trading-post, five hundred miles below the Missouri River, known as Fort Peck. The report of our commission sets forth fully the condition of affairs there, leaving but little else to suggest. In accordance with the opinion of the commission that the Indians should be supplied at that point, I authorized the construction of buildings at Fort Peck for the storage of supplies, and for the partial accommodation of the agent and employes, at a cost of \$1,850. These buildings do not furnish any mess-room for the employes nor stables for the stock. Such buildings can be added at a reasonable cost, if the Department desires to do so. In the mean time the agent and employes are boarding at the trader's mess-table, and the Government stock is quartered in the trader's corral and stables.

The advantages of establishing an agency at Fort Peck are fully set forth in the report of the commission, in which I of course concur. We stopped on our return down the Missouri River at several of the agencies, but not long enough to make any thorough inspection of their condition. At Fort Berthold the Indians were much excited on account of the murder of two Red scouts by Sioux from the Grand River agency. I learned that this murder was in retaliation for the murder of several women and children of the Sioux by some of the Berthold Indians.

The Indians at Fort Berthold have made very satisfactory progress in farming, and if they were located on a productive soil, in a good climate, would soon be entirely self-sustaining. I found them discussing the policy of removing to the Indian Territory, and generally disposed to consider it favorably. If a few of their leading chiefs are allowed to go into the Indian Territory, and see the character of the lands intended for them, I am confident their removal can be effected in the coming year. The grasshoppers have done great injury to their crops, and they should have additional aid, if it be in the power of the Department to grant it; otherwise they must suffer before another crop can be raised. These people occupy a position midway between the upper and lower tribes of the Sioux. They are entirely peaceful toward the whites, and peaceful toward their Sioux neighbors. They complain that they are not treated as well by the Government as their more troublesome neighbors, the Sioux. On the other hand, the Sioux claim that in proportion as an Indian tribe becomes peaceable and manifests a disposition to adopt our customs, they are neglected by the Government. They instance the treatment of the Berthold Indians to prove their charge. There is enough foundation for this idea to render it advisable to do something to change their belief in that direction. Probably the best, if not the only way, to settle it in this case, is to remove

the example which the Sioux cite in illustration of the unprofitableness of remaining in a state of profound peace with the whites.

At the Crow Creek agency there is a pressing necessity for new buildings on account of the washing away of the banks of the river. This is a matter that should be looked to at once.

The Grand River agency, where we stopped several hours, is in fine condition. The Indians are contented and more peacefully disposed than at any other time for some years. They have refrained from any hostile demonstration during the entire summer. Colonel O'Connor seems to enjoy their entire confidence, and exerts a most wholesome influence over them. He accompanied our commission to this city, at my invitation, with fourteen of his most influential chiefs and young braves.

In the case of the agency at Fort Peck finally being established there, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of withdrawing it from the supervision of the Montana superintendency. It is about six hundred miles from Helena, the headquarters of the superintendency, and there is no mail communication whatever between these points. Communications are therefore greatly delayed by being sent by messengers from the superintendency. Fort Peck is but one hundred and fifty miles by land from Fort Buford, which latter point is in regular mail communication with the points below on the Missouri River. When the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed to the Missouri River, as it will be in the present season, it will greatly shorten the mail time between this city and the Upper Missouri River points. If a superintendency is actually needed, I would suggest the propriety of a Missouri River superintendency, having jurisdiction of all the agencies on that river. This in my judgment would be a great improvement over the present arrangement. I am not greatly impressed with the importance of the office of superintendent to the Indian service, however, and strongly suspect that the service would not greatly suffer if it were abolished.

I have returned from my three months' tour among the Indians, more than ever convinced of the propriety and feasibility of the President's policy in the conduct of Indian affairs. If time be given, it must more and more commend itself to the Christian people of the country. It is of so recent origin, that it is, as yet, not fairly inaugurated in all its details. It seemed to me, however, that some of the church missionary authorities have not yet fully realized the importance of the work which the President, in the establishment of his policy, invited them to perform. They were requested to select the agents, and the Department expected them to name men of integrity, business experience, and capacity sufficient to conduct the affairs of the agency honestly and efficiently. This has been done in a highly satisfactory manner, but the new policy contemplates the moral and religious culture of the Indians, to effect which the agents should be men not only in favor of the new policy, but who will take an active part in promoting it in all its details. This can only be done properly, as I believe, by men of pronounced religious convictions, and it would be much better in all cases if they were communicants of the respective churches having control of their agencies. It is not enough that agents are willing to tolerate missionary work among their people; they should be men who can and will render efficient aid themselves in the work, and cordially acquiesce in all proper missionary appliances. There are men now on duty as agents, who, although good business men, have no confidence whatever in the capacity or disposition of the Indian for moral or mental improvement, nor any desire apparently to see the experiment tried. Such men are obstacles to the missionary branch of the present policy of the Government, which I am well satisfied the churches which nominated them would promptly remove, if their attention were invited to the subject. These same remarks apply to all Government employes at the agencies.

The success of the present policy is so encouraging that I would gladly see it perfected and carried out to its fullest extent and capacity. The religious bodies have rendered such valuable assistance in the past, and seem so heartily in accord with the Executive and the Department, that they will undoubtedly act upon the suggestions made above, and, wherever it may be necessary, replace unit agents by those who will be entirely satisfactory to the Department, while at the same time carrying out in other particulars the details of the peace policy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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