

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

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OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., October 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this office, with its accompanying papers, to meet the requisition of the department as far as it is in my power. Entering upon the discharge of my official duty just prior to the close of the last fiscal year, I had no opportunity of gathering any information of special importance to embody in a report during the brief period that remained. It has been still further unavoidably delayed by the pressure of business connected with the office, made still more embarrassing and perplexing by reason of the total lack of funds to meet any part of the current or incidental expenses of the superintendency. These causes prevented my visiting the Indian reservations east of the mountains as early as I had intended. Knowing that matters in that region, and especially in the Nez Percé country, were assuming so much of importance as in many respects to claim a precedence over nearly every other portion of the Territory, I felt that I could not properly discharge my duty in this respect if my report did not give the fullest information regarding Indian affairs there, which was only to be obtained by personal observation and examination. My predecessor having failed to turn over any money to me, the business has for five months past been carried on without one dollar of government funds, for up to this date neither money nor drafts have been received from the United States treasury. Still, I have, so far as it was in my power, partly upon the credit of the government and partly upon my own, obtained the means to visit five out of the seven reservations located west of the mountains, and two of the agencies east of the Cascades. The work, therefore, as a matter of necessity, has been but partly done. A large amount of territory requires yet to be traversed in the discharge of official duty.

It needs but a glance at the map to show the wide extent of territory embraced within this superintendency, stretching as it does over 17° of longitude and from 3° to 7° of latitude, from the shores of the Pacific to the foot of the Wind River mountains, near the South Pass, and from the boundary of Oregon and Utah on the south to the British possessions on the north. Its entire area is nearly as great as that of the New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia combined.

This wide extent of territory embraces within its borders numerous tribes and bands of Indians, varying in their character, habits, and aptitudes as widely as they are separated by distances. It is estimated that their numbers will exceed thirty thousand souls. Of these there are over ten thousand living west of the Cascades, in the older, and what, until quite recently, has been the most thickly settled portion of the Territory. With most of these treaties have been made.

For the sake of convenience I propose to divide the Indians on this side of the mountains into two classes, to wit: the Sound Indians, and those of the coast and river. The former will embrace those residing on and near the waters of Puget sound and the various arms and bays of Admiralty inlet, and the southern end of the Gulf of Georgia; the latter, those living on and near the coast and along the streams which drain the country southward of the sound, and discharge their waters into the Columbia river or the Pacific ocean. These, again, will be considered in their relations to the government as Indians under treaty stipulations, and Indians not party to any treaty. Those residing on or near the waters of the sound come under the first consideration, and are severally embraced under the respective treaties of Medicine creek, Point-no-Point, and Point Elliott, to each of which I shall refer in the order in which they are named.

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

This includes the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Indians, who are distributed at three different points commonly known as the Squaxon, Nisqually, and Puyallup reservations, whose relative positions and extent are shown in the map which accompanies this report.

The Squaxon reservation is an island near the head of the sound, being designated in the treaty as the small island called Klah-che-min; the others are on the main land. This island contains about three sections, or 2,000 acres of land, which is timbered. Of this about 75 acres have been cleared. The soil is good, and with care and the requisite labor can be made very productive.

The Nisqually reservation contains about 5,000 acres, much of which is a rolling gravelly prairie, with thin soil. The Nisqually river runs through it, and the bottom lands on each side are first rate land, of which about ten acres have been cleared. Some good farms might be made here, but it will be at the expense of time, labor and money, as the best lands are either heavily timbered or covered with a dense undergrowth of vine maple.

The Puyallup is the best and largest reservation of the three, covering very nearly two townships of land. It is at the mouth of the river of the same name, and on the south side of Commencement bay, where there is an excellent and valuable fishery. The reservation consists, in a great degree, of tide meadow, which is very seldom overflowed, and on which grow large crops of luxuriant grass. With some expenditure for dyking and the purchase of a good mowing machine, with necessary team and hay press, hundreds of tons of hay could be yearly cut, and, after supplying all the reservations on the sound, would have a large surplus to dispose of, where hay is seldom worth less than \$10 per ton. The remainder is mostly prairie, with scattering clumps of bushes, and is rich bottom land, which, if thoroughly cleaned of the undergrowth, would be very productive.

On the island, about 75 acres of land have been enclosed with fence; at Nisqually, 150; and at Puyallup, 350. Very little has been done at Squaxon the present year in the way of raising a crop, only five acres having been under cultivation. At Nisqually, the Indians have cultivated portions of their reserve, divided into small farms or enclosures, besides the agency farm of 15 acres. These lands were sown mostly with wheat or planted with potatoes. The severity of the last winter and its long continuance prevented early sowing or planting; the crops are therefore late, and the yield will be very light. At the Puyallup, there are some 40 or 50 Indian farms, if they may be so called, consisting of small openings, nearly or quite surrounded by bushes, which are sown with wheat and oats, or planted in potatoes, corn, peas, and other vegetables; but on account of their situation and the lack of thorough cultivation, will yield but half a crop.

The relative importance and value of these reservations may be very correctly determined by comparing the value of the improvements of each with the other. By reference to the accompanying schedule, (B,) the value of permanent improvements, made by the Indian department at the different points, are as follows:

Nisqually.....	\$2, 550 00
Squaxon	5, 775 00
Puyallup	3, 550 00
Total.....	11, 875 00

Improvements made by the Indians themselves, are at:

Nisqually	\$2, 500 00
Squaxon	300 00
Puyallup	5, 000 00
Total	<u>7, 800 00</u>

This difference is caused by the superior natural advantages possessed by the latter reservation over the other two, and not by any superior industry or greater proportionate labor on the part of the Puyallup Indians.

It was, no doubt, impracticable, at the time the treaty was made, to have secured the consent of the different bands to be placed upon one reservation. It may be impracticable yet, but I think the effort should be made, so far as two of these points are concerned. The sixth article of the treaty provides for such a change to be made. Until this is done, it is absolutely essential, for the proper preservation of the government property, the improvement of the farms and the carrying out, in good faith on our part, the provisions of the treaty, that the number of employes should be increased to give the necessary instructions to the Indians on each reservation, and to carry on the several departments of labor to the most profit and to the best advantage. It is because no adequate provision has been made heretofore in this respect, that much, both of money and labor, has been expended at these different places, which has not been followed with corresponding results; nor will it be otherwise until either the number of employes is increased, or the number of reservations reduced.

The attention of the department has been heretofore called to the injustice which was unintentionally done the Indians, parties to this treaty, by previous superintendents and agents, through the mistake of the Commissioner in regard to their census. It has since been ascertained that their number is three-fold what was supposed. In this plain view of the case, it is clear that no adequate provision has yet been made.

Congress might, therefore, on this account, and because of the great deficiencies in former annuities, manifest some magnanimity towards these destitute creatures, by some increase to their annual payments for beneficial objects, and make provision for some additional employes, as proposed in the estimates for the coming year. Very little of permanent value or advantage to the Indians will be accomplished until this is done.

The appropriations hitherto made for the removing and settling of them upon their reservations have been totally inadequate. The original provision was barely sufficient for this object, if their numbers had been no greater than at first supposed; it, of course, falls very far short, when their number is three times as great. Only the few have, as yet, been induced to make their homes on the reserves. To remove and settle Indians, situated as these are, is necessarily a work of time, requiring, as it does, a radical and thorough change of many habits, which are of a primitive rather than a second nature. It would, therefore, be better, and in many respects more economical, in every way more likely to effect the beneficent designs of the government, to take steps to secure an acquiescence on the part of those who are directly concerned, for concentrating the Nisquallys and Puyallups into one reservation, by the payment of a consideration to each, so as to secure the relinquishment of that at Nisqually. The extent and richness of the Puyallup, and the ease and comparatively trifling expense with which it can be prepared and improved, present it as the most favorable point for the ultimate home of these Indians. To effect the change will require much caution, and it may be some time, but, if it can be attained, it is doubtless the wiser and the better policy to concentrate both employes and expenditures at one point, and that a point of promise.

The Squaxon reservation was originally constituted the Central agency, and was not only the headquarters of the agent, but the place of residence of the physician, school teacher, blacksmith, and carpenter. For some time past the carpenter has resided at the Puyallup; and I have recently directed the removal of the physician and blacksmith to the same place, because they can be more useful, in the service, by supplying and aiding a much larger number of Indians. It was also required, as a matter of policy, to check the growing discontent amongst the Indians there, who were complaining of the seeming neglect to provide for their wants in these respects. The agent will still continue as formerly; and the school, which has been recently reorganized, will be retained there. A portion of the cleared land has been set apart for the use and benefit of the school, as a farm and garden, to be cultivated the coming year, as far as possible, with the labor of the scholars. To take the proper care, and to assist in directing their labor and cultivating the land for this and other purposes connected with the agency, an assistant farmer is necessary, in addition to those provided for the Nisqually and Puyallup, and from which they cannot be spared.

To render this or any other school of any benefit, it must be made a boarding school upon the manual-labor system. It needs no argument to prove this in a case of this character, where but one school is provided for three separate reservations. To establish such a school will need the auxiliaries proposed in the estimates, an assistant teacher for girls especially, and a matron to take charge of the boarding establishment.

I do not propose to abolish this reservation and remove the Squaxon Indians, but to connect them with the Chehalis Indians in the future arrangements to be made with them, by treaty or otherwise, as proposed in my letter on this subject of the date of July 3d, because they can more readily coalesce with the Chehalis than the Puyallups. The former will be willing to send their children to the school at Squaxon, but the Puyallups will not. Much expense can thus be saved in treating with the Chehalis Indians by connecting the Squaxon reservation with that proposed at the mouth of Black river under one agency, the buildings requisite for school and some other purposes being already provided, thus leaving it necessary to erect but few other buildings at the latter point.

If the change proposed in regard to the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations should be found impracticable, it would still be desirable to detach the Squaxon and unite it under treaty with the Chehalis, leaving the two former under the care of one agent and place the two latter under another.

TREATY OF POINT ELLIOTT.

This embraces the D'Wamish, Suquamish, Snoqualmie, Nook-sahk, and other allied tribes, extending northward from the territory ceded by the Puyallups, &c., to the boundary line. This agency has within its bounds a greater number of Indians than is included in any other treaty, and is distributed over five different reservations, which are widely separated, to wit: Nook-sahk, near Port Madison; Muckleshoot, near the Puyallup; Tulalip, on the creek called Kwilt-seh-da; Perry's island; and still further north, on Bellingham bay, the island called Chah-choo-sen, or Lummi island. The report of S. D. Howe, esq., the agent who has been in charge since May last, which accompanies this, will obviate the necessity of my entering into much detail pertaining to the interests of these several reservations.

Up to the time at which Mr. Howe entered upon his duties as agent but very little seems to have been done in the way of improvement on any of the reservations, either as to building, farming, or removing the Indians to them. Almost everything had to be commenced; and I would therefore recommend

that any unexpended appropriations for the purposes above mentioned, still remaining in the treasury, may be forwarded for their intended use. Such buildings as had been commenced were unfinished, and the land which purported to be cleared at Tulalip had been poorly done, and was but poorly fenced. It has been still worse at the other reservations, as will be manifest by reference to the schedule, with the exception of Muckleshoot, which was originally a military post, built at the time of the Indian war, and afterwards turned over to the Indian department. The buildings are not, however, of any permanent value, being only log-houses. As suggested by the agent, this reserve is not in the right place; consequently is not needed. It never would have been taken for the purpose if it had not been superfluous with the War Department, and was turned over with the impression that it might be made of some avail to the Indians. It has been tried sufficiently long to demonstrate its uselessness. The papers in this office show but a very small reserve, and that of singular shape, taking in only the Muckleshoot prairie, whereas it has been the impression of both whites and Indians that it extended to the forks of Green and White rivers, where the block-house or fort, built also during the Indian war by the volunteers, is located. The fishery is at this point, and, if the Indians cannot be induced to remove to Port Madison, it will be advisable to have the assistant farmer located there.

This agency, like that of the Puyallups, absolutely requires additional employes to take the proper care of government property, and to protect the Indians from the incursions and cupidity of the whiskey traders, who are continually lurking about the places remote from the agency. A sufficient number of employes has never been furnished in view of the number of reservations included under this treaty, and this fact alone has had much to do in frittering away the labor and means heretofore employed. I have, therefore, included in the estimates an appropriation for four assistant farmers, in addition to those heretofore provided for.

Tulalip is designated in the treaty as the point for the establishment of an agricultural and industrial school, and for which ample provision seems to be made, in the third and fourteenth articles, with the view, ultimately, of making it the school for the entire sound if it should be found practicable. There is nothing specified, however, as to the manner in which the lands reserved by article third are to be used or applied for the purpose of establishing the school. The mere reservation of the land is of no benefit, and its use by the Indians would render no aid for school purposes. How, then, shall it be made subservient to the object contemplated?

No school-house has yet been erected, the teacher having used a building of the mission for that purpose. If suitable provisions were made as to teachers, boarding, and necessary assistance to cultivate the farm and garden required for school purposes, a large and flourishing school could be had. The present teacher, Father Chirouse, is indefatigable, and has the confidence of the Indians, pertaining to this treaty. Establish a boarding manual-labor school, supply the children who attend, with the necessary articles of clothing, blankets, &c., and there will be no difficulty in procuring scholars. For further information on this point, I refer to the accompanying report of the teacher, which very fully and satisfactorily sets forth the importance and necessity of such an arrangement, also to my report of the date of July 31, on the subject of the education of Indian children. The appropriation asked for in the estimates for two assistant teachers and two laborers, and for clothing, subsistence, books, and stationery for the pupils, are essential to the success of the school. The estimates for clothing, &c., have been put at a low figure, upon the supposition that most of the clothing would be furnished from the annuity fund. To prevent the school from being disbanded, I directed the agent, as I have previously in-

formed you, to supply food, and to distribute a portion of the annuities for clothing to the scholars.

To render the saw-mill of any value, two additional employés will be needed, without them it is almost worthless. Much expense would have been saved to the department, and would be continually now, by a proper management of this mill, as it is capable of furnishing all the lumber required for the different agencies in the sound. With the present deficiency, it can only furnish what is needed on the reservation on which it is situated. In the valuation given, I have not included the value of the water-power, and in fixing that of the mill, I have been governed by the deficient provision made for its employment. The power is a valuable one, and should be properly cared for and improved. In this connexion, I would add, that it is due the former owners of this property, who sold in good faith to the government, at the appraised value, that additional appropriation, in accordance with the suggestion of the agent, should be made, to meet the balance due them. They are the losers in the transfer that has been made, by reason of the delay in payment. The appropriation asked to purchase the donation claims on the Lummi reservation is both right and necessary, and is due both to the Indians and the claimants.

The travel necessary in this agency is greater than that of any other on the sound, as will be manifest by reference to the map, none of the five reservations being so connected with each other or the agency as to enable the agent, in going from one to the other, to travel by land, or to avail himself of the only public conveyance on the sound; hence the need of the amount asked for this purpose in the estimates.

The annuities to these Indians have fallen short of the stipulated amount, but as the attention of the department has been heretofore called to it, and it is specifically set forth in the report of the agent, I will simply add the recommendation of a speedy appropriation to meet this deficiency. These failures have a more injurious influence and create more difficulty in our management of the Indians than the department is aware. It creates dissatisfaction in their minds, made still worse through the influence of worthless white men, who, for their own temporary interests, seek to prejudice them, and thus frustrate the plans proposed to remove and concentrate the Indians. Its tendency will, inevitably, be to involve the government in much additional expense, that might otherwise be avoided. It is much more economical to be prompt with Indians than to procrastinate.

TREATY OF POINT-NO-POINT.

The Indians included under this treaty are different bands of what were termed S'Klallam, more properly Clallam, the Skokomish, Too-an-hooch, and Chim-a-kim. The lands originally claimed by them extend from the head of Hood's canal to the Okeho river on the straits of Fuca. Their reservation is at the head of Hood's canal, but had never been clearly defined so as to exclude or prevent settlers from taking lands which properly pertained to it. I, accordingly, made an examination in order to determine the boundaries, and in connexion with the surveyor ran some short lines on the north end of the reservation to connect with the surveyed lines in the adjoining townships in which the most of it laid, and then made the Skokomish river the southern boundary. The survey thus made was submitted to the surveyor general for examination and approval, and copies thereof made to furnish both the register's and surveyor general's office with the requisite official information of the extent of the reserve and the connexion with the public surveys. It includes about six sections of land, upon a part of which are six settlers or claimants, three of whom are donation claimants. For the purchase of the lands of these and the improvements of pre-emption claimants, the appropriation asked for in my estimates will be needed.

F. C. Purdy, esq., recently appointed and qualified as sub-agent, is now in charge. He has held during the summer the position of farmer, and under his direction about thirty acres of land have been cleared by the employés, much of which will be sown with wheat. The buildings formerly begun, consisting of one dwelling and one storehouse, besides a blacksmith's shop, are unfinished and out of repair. These will be repaired and finished as speedily as possible and a farm house erected. Nothing has been done towards the removal of the Indians to this point, or to make the necessary preparations for that end in the erection of houses for them. The fourteen buildings on the claims above referred to as included in the reservation will be of service for Indian dwellings, and are worth, for that purpose, about \$3,500. Preparation will be made and inducements held out to secure their removal during the coming year, if the means which are necessary for that purpose be forwarded. As the agency now stands it is in need of almost everything—buildings, tools, agricultural implements, stock, &c.

No improvements have been made by the Indians, because they have never known where they might improve without trespassing on settlers. The aggregate amount of lands under cultivation upon the claims of the settlers is over one hundred acres, all of which can be planted in the spring. Much more can be added to this by means of Indian labor, if properly managed. The opportunities for fishing are good, especially with the aid of nets, which is a very important feature, and adds much to the value of this location as a residence for Indians.

The difficulty of travelling or transporting goods to and from this reservation necessarily makes the expenses thus incurred comparatively large. My estimates for them are based upon the facts as they exist, for nearly all the travelling and freight to and from this point has to be done independent of any public conveyance.

COAST AND RIVER INDIANS—TREATY OF NEAH BAY.

The Makahs, who are the only Indians parties to this treaty, reside near the mouth of the straits and on the Pacific. They are not numerous, and do not probably exceed 700, all told, but they are bold, daring, and more vigorous than their interior neighbors, being less exposed to the demoralizing and enfeebling influences produced by the use of ardent spirits and the vice of prostitution.

Their reservation, which includes the point or headlands projecting into the Pacific ocean, known as Cape Flattery, is little else than a rocky promontory. It contains no agricultural land, and it would seem to have been the intention at the time the treaty was made to studiously avoid enclosing any such land within its limits, or the neglecting to do so was the result of most wilful ignorance. Finding that such lands in sufficient quantity adjacent thereto could be had, I early instructed the agent to extend, temporarily, the boundaries, and to give proper notice so as to prevent the land from being taken and occupied by settlers until the pleasure of the President could be known. Accompanying the report of the agent will be found a plat of the proposed change, to which your attention is called that the necessary steps may be taken to have the land reserved for the use of the Indians.

Prior to the time of Agent Webster taking charge, nothing had been done on the reservation. Preparation has been made for the erection of agent's dwelling and school-house and the smith and carpenter's shop. About ten acres of land, on the proposed addition, have been cleared this season, and it is intended to have it fenced and ready for planting by spring.

The funds heretofore appropriated for the purpose are now needed and should be furnished without delay as a matter of justice both to the Indians, the employés, and the parties from whom it has been necessary to purchase materials

and supplies. The estimates for travelling expenses, transportation, and freight, are based upon what is necessary to be provided under the treaty, as everything at present in the way of building materials, provisions, and supplies, have to be purchased at points which are more or less remote.

TREATY OF OLYMPIA—QUI-NAI-ELTS AND QUIL-LEH-UTES.

This reservation is situated on the Pacific coast, about eighty miles south of Cape Flattery. It was surveyed, and the lines marked under a contract made by W. W. Miller, esq., during his superintendency. This survey was not executed any too soon for the interests of the government. If some of the other reservations had been early surveyed and properly defined, there would have been a saving to the department of much more than the cost of survey.

Sub-Agent J. W. Anderson, esq., was in charge of this agency up to July last, when it became necessary to transfer him to the Nez Percés. The erection of buildings has progressed at the site selected for them, on a prairie which is situated about two and a half miles east of the ocean beach. The road from the beach is very rough, and at times almost impassable. It may yet become necessary to change the location of the agency to the mouth of the Qui-nai-elt or Quinaitl river, about ten miles distant, for reasons not so well known and understood at the time of locating it as they are now. The buildings are but few, and as it was impossible to obtain sawed lumber, they are made of logs, but are substantially built. In case of a change these would not be lost, but could be used for school purposes, the location being a very good one for the school. The farmer could also reside here, as the principal part of the farming for the agency will have to be done on the prairie. This is mostly low and wet, and is better suited for grass and vegetables than for grain. It is quite large, containing over one thousand acres of land. A few years' cultivation, with some draining, will probably bring it into proper tilth for the raising of wheat and other cereals.

The work which has been done so far has been performed judiciously and economically. No means have been wasted. From a lack of necessary agents these Indians are under the care of one of the employés, directed specially by this office.

The Indians mostly reside upon the river, and cannot well be removed thence. They are able to procure the principal part of their subsistence from the river with but little exertion, on account of the excellent fishery near its mouth, being one of the best on the coast. The Quinaitl salmon are justly celebrated for their delicacy and superiority. In the spring of the year they are quite abundant, so that with little exertion, especially if provided with suitable fishing nets, and one to direct and instruct them in reference to curing and preparing for market, these Indians might be greatly benefited. I propose to try the experiment next spring, if it be practicable, by giving them all the encouragement in my power to put up all the salmon they can, so that after their wants are provided for, the surplus may be sold for their benefit.

To retain this fishery the claim of a settler was included within the bounds of the reserve. This was done under the direction of the former superintendent, W. W. Miller, esq. I am well satisfied that it was absolutely necessary to do so in order to prevent serious difficulty with these Indians. The claimant, who had taken in good faith, had incurred considerable expense in his preparations for conducting the fishery, but upon the representation of the matter to him by the superintendent he at once relinquished his claim, the assurance being given that the loss actually sustained by him should be reimbursed. An appropriation for this purpose should at once be made, so that some of the materials which are still on hand may be preserved from waste and be usefully applied.

The bottom lands along the river are rich, can be easily cleared, and the Indians will be better satisfied to remain at or near their old homes, and be

more easily induced to cultivate small portions of land with such vegetables as are adapted to their wants. The present generation cannot be made an agricultural people; and it would be waste of time and money to endeavor to make them so. Some change may be effected upon their children, and it is over them that we must endeavor to exert an influence to that end.

Another object will be attained by removing the agency to the mouth of the river. The agent will be able to prevent, in a great measure, the introduction of ardent spirits, which, with the present arrangements, it is impossible to do, as it is by the way of the coast and the mouth of the river that they are introduced.

INDIANS' NOT PARTIES TO ANY TREATY—CHEHALIS, COWLITZ, AND
CHENOOKS.

Having heretofore, in my letter of July 3, called the attention of the department to the condition of these Indians, I propose simply to recommend that the appropriations necessary be made for treating with these Indians, placing a portion of them at the mouth of Black river, in accordance with their wishes, and uniting them with the Squaxon Indians for educational and such other purposes as may be found practicable.

The Lower Chehalis cannot be united with the Upper, but may, I think, be connected with the Qui-nai-elts upon terms that could be made satisfactory to the Indians, and with more economy to the government.

The number of these Indians is greater than was supposed, as will appear from the accompanying census taken by Agent Paige, at my direction, partly by visiting the lodges in person, and partly from reliable sources of information, there not being time to visit all.

These Indians present a melancholy picture of the wasting influences of contact with the whites. Civilization, on its first introduction to this poor, degraded race, dispenses its blessings with a niggard hand, but profusely showers upon them its vices and its withering curses. The wilderness may and does rejoice under the tread of the white man, and the desert blossoms as the rose before him; but in his presence the poor Indian is smitten with blight and hastens to decay. Once these tribes were numerous and powerful; now they are reduced to a mere handful, to drag out a brief and miserable existence. Justice and pity alike call upon us to secure them a home for the remnant of their days, and to make some provision for the supply of their limited wants. They were the original possessors of the largest and one of the richest tracts of agricultural lands lying west of the Cascades, over the most valuable portion of which the public surveys have been extended, and the principal settlements made, while as yet the Indian title is unextinguished.

THE TRIBES EAST OF THE MOUNTAINS—THE YAKAMAS.

The Yakama reservation is very extensive, having an area of nearly 800 square miles. The agency is at Fort Simcoe, which was formerly a military post, and is well supplied with excellent buildings for agent, employes, school, &c. It is situated in the Simcoe valley, near the foot of the Cascade range, and is healthful, fertile, and inviting. It is about 65 miles north of the Columbia river and the Dalles; hence the need of warehouse arrangements for the storage of goods. The buildings are all in good repair, with the exception of painting. This is essential for their preservation.

There is a lack of dwellings for Indians. At least one hundred should be built next year. These can be erected at moderate cost to the department, as the mill, which is in excellent condition, can furnish all the lumber from logs cut by the Indians, who, with the assistance of the employes, will erect the

houses. Sixteen Indian dwellings have been thus erected the past year. Appropriations for the cutting of logs, and the purchase of hardware, nails, glass, &c., will be needed for these objects.

No house has been built, no land ploughed and fenced for the head chief. I have directed that immediate steps be taken to that end, so as to secure the confidence of Kamiakim, who is distrustful of the intentions and purposes of the government, and to induce him, if possible, to come and reside at or near the agency. Hence the estimate of appropriation for this purpose.

The necessary preparations are being made for a thorough reorganization of the school, which had been temporarily suspended. The superintendent of schools is laboriously engaged in effecting arrangements for subsisting the pupils, under the directions I have given to have a small farm and garden for the exclusive use and benefit of the school. The suggestions of the agent on the subject of clothing and feeding the children fully accord with my views, as heretofore expressed to the department. It is not only here, but everywhere at the different agencies, that, in order to educate the children with any profitable results to themselves, or even to secure the attendance of any number, they must be fed and clothed.

As the result, in part at least, of the instruction and influence of the teachers when the school was in successful operation, some of the young men who have been partially educated have married, and are settling down to till the soil, and are becoming really good farmers. About 400 families in all are making farms on this reservation, and are doing remarkably well. Their farms are, of course, quite small. There are about 1,200 acres enclosed by fence and otherwise, the greater part of which will be in cultivation next season. About 175 acres were this year planted in corn, beans, potatoes, and vegetables, which have produced a fine crop. Such was the severity and prolonged continuance of the winter that, in order to preserve the lives of the stock belonging to the agency and the Indians, all the grain and provender of every kind was necessarily fed away, so that not even seed wheat could be preserved, except for a few acres on the agency farm. With the exception of hay and provender for the stock, of which there is thought to be a sufficiency for the winter, the crop on this farm is a failure. There may be a sufficiency of potatoes and vegetables for the use of the agency, but there will be a great deficiency of wheat.

The agent has labored under great difficulty for want of means, not having received a dollar for any purpose for more than twelve months past, and is, therefore, entitled to great credit for the energy and efficiency with which he has conducted the matters intrusted to his care.

Some additional teams for farming purposes are required. A full set of tinners' tools are also needed, none having ever been purchased.

The amount of sheep and other stock belonging to this agency, together with the variety and extent of its affairs, require at times various Indian employes to act as herdsmen, laborers, and expressmen, who cannot at present be dispensed with. The number formerly employed has been greatly reduced during the last quarter, and I shall endeavor to effect still further reductions next spring by lessening the amount of stock, in distributing the sheep, cows, &c., to such Indian families as can be benefited by them, and will take the proper care of them, retaining only for the agency such an amount as will be likely to meet its immediate wants.

I trust that by another year the products of the lands will be shown to a better advantage, and as being on the advance toward making the agency self-sustaining, so far as the expenditures for subsistence are concerned.

FLATHEADS, KOOTENAYS, AND UPPER PEND D'OREILLES.

This agency is the most remote of any from this office, being situated on the eastern side of the Bitter Root mountains. From this agency I have no informa-

tion other than what I have received verbally from Major J. Owens, former Indian agent; there being no report and no returns in this office later than the year ending June 3, 1860.

From him I learn that the probable number of these Indians is 1,750; that they have raised a fine crop of wheat and vegetables the past season. Eleven houses have been built; a good saw and grist mill erected, but the burrs have not been received. For these they are waiting before the flouring-mill can be entirely finished. They were to have been shipped to Fort Benton, but at the latest accounts from there they had not arrived. This delay is much to be regretted, as it involves the loss of another year. They should be forwarded immediately, so as to arrive early next spring. The annuities of the present year have not been received, and those of last year never reached their destination, having been burned on the steamer Chippewa, of which loss, I presume, the department has been previously informed. The failure on the part of the government to meet its treaty stipulations is cause of much dissatisfaction here, as elsewhere. Provision has yet to be made for the removal and subsistence of the greater part of these Indians, as but few of them are residing on what has been considered their reservation, within the bounds of which the agency on the Jocko river is situated.

It will be seen by reference to the treaty that article 2 designates the general reservation, but article 11 also provides that the Bitter Root valley shall be carefully surveyed and examined as a particular or conditional reservation, and especially undertakes to prohibit any settlement thereon until such examination is had, and the decision of the President made known. The Flatheads chiefly reside in this valley; they claim that it is better adapted to their wants than the general reservation, and complain that the engagement entered into has not been carried out. They claim this to be their reserve, and ask that settlers may be excluded. The attention of the department is earnestly called to the provisions of the treaty, as settlements in this valley have been commenced. If these be continued, whilst the Indians still claim it to be theirs, and their annuities and other articles continue to be withheld, serious trouble may be apprehended.

NEZ PERCÉS.

This is one of the most interesting of the Indian tribes to be found on the Pacific slope. They possess in an eminent degree a native power of intellect, and a remarkable adaptation to many of the modes and habits of civilized life, which would seem only to need a proper and genial culture to develop.

From the earliest acquaintance with this brave people, when Lewis and Clark first set foot upon the banks of the Kooskooskie, or what is now known as the Clearwater river, to the present time, they have been the true and abiding friends of the American people and government. Their friendship has been unwavering in its character, as it has been positive in its manifestations. At the commencement of, and during the Indian hostilities of 1855 and 1856, they were not simply neutral, but by their unequivocal action brought down upon them the reproach and hate of their hostile neighbors. How has this faithfulness been requited on our part? Has any suitable recognition been made by the government for the protection which these Nez Percés afforded Governor Stevens and his little band in the winter of 1855, when returning from the Blackfoot country? Their claims for horses supplied to the Oregon volunteers, in the spring of 1856, who, by reason of their jaded and worn out animals, were unable to proceed in their expedition against the hostile Indians, are as yet unsatisfied.

In our treaty stipulations we have done no better. The appropriation made to provide for removal, breaking up, fencing farms, building houses, supplying

them with provisions and a suitable outfit, has, in good part, either been squandered or withheld. Their annuities have not been paid fully and promptly, and much of that which has been received in the way of clothing, &c., not adapted to their wants, some of it worthless trash, bought at exorbitant prices. The shops and agency buildings are but partially completed; the mills are unfinished; no house has been erected for the head chief; no land ploughed or fenced for him; neither has his salary been paid according to agreement.

Whilst we were thus failing to execute our part of the contract, gold is discovered within the bounds of their reservation; application is made for privilege to mine on their land. In their simplicity, and with full faith in the justice of the government, their consent is obtained to make a steamboat landing and erect a warehouse at the mouth of the Clearwater; to a right of way across the reserve to the gold fields, and to the privilege of working the mines. This was done without any remuneration being asked on their part for the concessions thus made. It was, however, expressly provided that no settlements should be made by the whites, and that their root grounds and agricultural tracts should be preserved for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians. To preserve the quiet of the country, and to protect their lands from trespass, it was furthermore agreed, on the part of the United States, that a sufficient military force should be placed on the reservation.—(See the copy of articles of agreement of April 10, 1861, herewith forwarded.)

No sooner were these privileges granted than the landing and warehouse became a town, now known as Lewiston; their reservation was overrun; their enclosed lands taken from them; stock turned into their grain fields and gardens; their fences taken and used by persons to enclose the lands to which they laid claim, or torn down, burned, or otherwise destroyed. The accompanying report of Agent Hutchins gives much information on many of these points up to the date at which it was written, and the tribute of praise rendered by him to Sawyer, the head chief, is as deserved as it is true. The greater part of his time he is engaged in visiting his people, and using all his influence to keep them peaceable and preserve their faith with the government, and was so employed at the time of my recent visit.

I have thus given a plain statement of the facts. Would they were otherwise, as they are only calculated to make us blush with shame. I should, however, be recreant to my trust if I attempted to conceal them. My object in making them known is to lead to the providing of a remedy while yet there may be time, and avert the retribution that the continuation of such wrong must sooner or later produce.

Notwithstanding the difficulties that surround them, they have cultivated this season, on small farms through the valleys, an aggregate of from 1,500 to 2,000 acres, which have yielded fine crops of corn, wheat, vegetables, and melons. All of this has been done without any assistance from the employés. With a little instruction, and suitable aid and encouragement, many of them would become good farmers.

The agency farm consists of twenty-five acres, has been well cultivated, and produced an excellent crop of wheat, potatoes, corn, beans, melons, and other vegetables.

For want of lumber no houses have been erected for the Indians, and they still depend upon the lodge poles and buffalo hides for their dwellings.

The agency is at the mouth of the Lapwai, where it empties into the Clearwater. But few buildings are yet erected, and those few are of logs or poles, by reason of the delay in finishing the mills. Now, however, the saw-mill is engaged in the cutting of lumber, but the grist-mill is still unfinished. This delay has been caused by the want of means to meet the expenses of transportation. To secure the delivery of the machinery at all has required heavy lia-

bilities to be incurred, much of which might have been saved if the agent had been furnished with funds for that purpose.

The agency is situated upon land claimed as a mission station by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. I do not accord with some of the views expressed in the agent's report on this subject, and cannot impute to that board or its representatives motives of cupidity in their endeavor to establish the character of their former claim. Either they have or have not a right. This is a matter to be investigated, and I shall await the instructions of the department before taking any action in the matter, which would either admit or deny their right.

Whatever action may be taken, whether the Indians remain upon a part of their present reservation, or be removed elsewhere, the estimates proposed for removal and subsistence will be needed, as well as those for the building of shops, dwellings, repair of mills, purchase of tools, ploughing and fencing of land for the head chief, and the procuring of saw logs:

The duties of the agent at this point are so arduous and difficult, that I find it absolutely necessary that he be furnished with a clerk, and I would earnestly recommend that the distinction between agents and sub-agents be abolished, so far as this Territory is concerned. The duties of each are precisely the same, and the positions of equal responsibility. At this agency at the present time they are more arduous, difficult, and responsible than any other under the control of this superintendency, and yet, as sub-agent, the gentleman in charge receives a salary of only \$1,000 per annum, whilst \$1,500 is paid to others who have less labor to perform, and much less responsibility resting upon them. It is, on many accounts, greatly to be regretted that the suggestions of the Hon. J. W. Nesmith and W. H. Wallace had not been acted upon, to notify the commissioners by telegraph in July last, so as to have enabled them to make such preliminary arrangements as were required. The lateness of the notice, the delay of instructions, and the still greater delay in depositing the treaty funds with the assistant treasurer United States, New York, of which I was not fully advised until the present date, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of disposing of drafts on such terms as would be satisfactory, will, in connexion with the approach of winter, render it impracticable, if not absolutely impossible, to secure arrangements for a treaty before next spring. It is unfortunate, both for the whites and the Indians, as well as for the government, that a treaty could not have been made this fall. The failure to do so may cost both life and treasure, but the responsibility cannot attach either to the commissioners, the agent, or superintendent, as they have not, nor has either of them, in any respect, up to the present moment, been placed in a condition to operate, either as to the past, the present, or the future.

The instructions received contain nothing in reference to the restrictions of the law as it regards the making of a new treaty. From a copy of the act making the appropriation, which has come into my possession, I find that no engagements are to be made for the payment of money to the Indians, but for specific articles of clothing, &c. This, in my opinion, is tantamount to saying that no treaty can be made. They have had so much of this sort of thing, and of such a character, as will not be very likely to lead them to agree to relinquish any part of their lands for payments of that kind, especially when they see the wealth that is taken weekly from the mines in their midst. The condition of things there is such that I am well satisfied it will not be easy to effect the proposed treaty upon any terms. Their dissatisfaction is increasing under the wrongs they are suffering, and difficulties have already commenced. Four white men have been killed, since my return, by some of the disaffected portion of the tribe, and both the Indians and settlers are becoming excited. The military force will have to be strengthened and retained there. Fully one-third of the Nez Percés have never been satisfied with the treaty; claim the right to

take back their lands, for which they have never received anything, having steadily refused to take any share of the annuities, considering them in the light of a gross imposition, if not a palpable fraud. These constitute the most warlike portion of the tribe. They are bold, proud, independent, rich in bands of horses and money. Our policy should have been to conciliate these, and it might easily have been done, if, as a government, we had pursued the right, been prompt in fulfilling the treaty stipulations, and have paid the annuities in such things as were really beneficial. Now, the enemies of the country, of whom there are many, the avowed sympathizers with the rebellion, are poisoning their minds, and kindling a flame which may at any moment burst with fury, involving the innocent as well as the guilty. That portion of the tribe, constituting the remaining two-thirds, who do not wish to violate the treaty, are willing to abide by it, and wait a little longer for the redemption of the promises which were made, will hesitate, if not decline, to enter into a new treaty on such terms as the law indicates.

The Nez Percés, as a body, know the value of money, understand its uses, and can manage their own business affairs with as much shrewdness as the majority of white men, and I am well satisfied that any proposition to pay them, even partially, in clothing will be rejected with disdain. They will require money, or its equivalent in stock, or valuable permanent improvements upon the lands to which they may be removed. This the United States can well afford to do, when it is considered that about ten millions of gold will be taken from the mines within the bounds of this reserve before the winter compels the miners to suspend their operations. The prospects are that another year this amount will be doubled, especially if the mining population continues to increase. It is estimated that not less than thirty thousand persons—miners, traders, and others—have been employed the past season, in one way or other, either directly or directly connected with mining operations.

I would, therefore, most earnestly urge the repeal of that section of the law, so far at least as it applies to these Indians, and that it be done at once, so as to enable the commissioners to proceed without unnecessary delay.

The question of a new location is also attended with much difficulty, as to where they can be placed with any prospect of not being again disturbed by gold-seekers, or speedily overwhelmed by the surging waves of civilization. North, east, and south of the present reservation is gold found, and further examinations may develop it to the west; where, then, can we place them so as not to render it necessary, in a year or two at most, to remove them again? The question in reference, not only to these Indians, but the Flatheads and confederate tribes, the Spokanes and others, forces itself upon us, and we had as well meet it at once. They are residing in a gold-bearing country, and before another year rolls around provision will have to be made for treating with these, or ere we are aware an Indian war of gigantic proportions will be on our hands. The elements to produce it are now at work, in a greater or less degree, amongst all the tribes residing in the Bitter Root, Columbia, and Snake River valleys, and it will be well for us if it can be stayed until the approaching spring.

The appropriation for the holding of this treaty is limited indeed, when it is considered that there are five thousand or more Indians concerned, most of whom are expected to be at the council ground, and will have to be fed during the whole time, which will inevitably last for many days. With the utmost economy it will not cost less than fifty cents per head each day to feed them, and most probably more, depending altogether upon the price of provisions at the time. After deducting this, but little is left for presents and the other necessary expenses. These Indians are not to be tickled with gewgaws, or the present of some article worth only the trifling sum of one or two dollars, and if nothing of intrinsic value can be given it would be best to give nothing at all. It was a great mistake to reduce the amount below what was first proposed,

and was unquestionably the result of a want of information as to these Indians, the value of their reservations, and the difficulties connected with the whole subject, notwithstanding the information furnished by Senator Nesmith at the time of considering the appropriation. His knowledge of Indian affairs in connexion with Oregon and Washington is of a practical character, and is entitled to the fullest credit. It is, indeed, too true, as declared by him, that "a combination of circumstances exist there such as never existed anywhere else without bringing on war, and when it does bring on a war it will be a very bloody one, it will be an exterminating war." Shall we thus repay the most faithful of our Indian allies, who have so earnestly desired that the United States government should exercise over them its paternal regard, and instruct them in the arts of civilized life, with faithlessness and neglect, which will inevitably work their utter extinction?

I am happy to state that General Alvord is now in that region, and is doubtless making such disposition of the forces under his control as to avert, if possible, the threatened danger, and to uphold the law and provisions of the treaty, so far as his duties as an officer will either permit or require. I would further add that, having seen a copy of the orders issued by the general to the officer in command at Walla-Walla, of which Agent Hutchins had complained, I feel it due to him to say that I am of the opinion they were sufficient to have effected the object if there had not been some misapprehension in regard to their spirit and interest. The duty to be performed was a delicate and responsible one, hence Major Renearson desired his orders in these particulars to be more explicit.

INDIANS NOT PARTIES TO ANY TREATY.

These are the Okinakane, Spokane, Colville, Cœur d'Alenes, Lower Pend d'Oreilles, Bannacks, Snakes, and Diggers.

Pertaining to these are numerous bands of Indians, most of whom require to be visited, in order to the exercise of a proper control, to preserve peaceful relations with them, and at the same time to manifest to them the interest felt by the government in their behalf. This course is rendered the more necessary in view of the discoveries of gold which are being made in various directions throughout almost the entire region. It is found on the Okinakane, Spokane, the Flathead, and other streams of the Upper Columbia river, on both sides of the Rocky mountain divide, in Deer Lodge and Big Hole prairies, and in the Bitter Root valley. Following up the Snake from Salmon river, it is also reported to be found in rich deposits not only in Powder river and the other streams on the Oregon side, but on the Fayette, Boisee, and other rivers from the north emptying their waters into the Lewis fork of the Columbia.

These Indians are found at the extreme points of this portion of the Territory. To reach and visit even a small portion of them the travelling distance, by the most practicable route north and south, is about equal to that which must be traversed in passing from the extreme point of the western to the eastern limits of the Territory. From the camping grounds of the Spokane, Okinakane, Colville, Cœur d'Alene, and Lower Pend d'Oreilles, who live along and overleap the 49th parallel, to the mountain Snakes, Bannacks, and Diggers, in the south and southeastern portion of the Territory, is not less than one thousand miles, and from Cape Flattery, at the Makah reservation, to the Flathead agency is about the same. To visit these Indians most of the travelling will require to be done, independently of any public conveyance, in the saddle, with an escort, and pack train to transport the necessaries of life in the way of food, cooking utensils to prepare it, and blankets in which to rest at night, as through the greater portion of the country there are no hotels or houses to provide for the wants of travellers. Much of the Territory to be passed over is little better than a waste and barren desert, consisting mostly of sage plains, penetrated by gulches or rent by rocky cañons.

The northern tribes may be variously estimated at from four to eight thousand, as their country extends into the British possessions; the Snakes, Bannacks, and Diggers at about three thousand.

I would therefore call the attention of the department to the urgent necessity of appropriations being made to treat with these northern tribes without delay. Its importance has heretofore been urged by Superintendent Geary, and seconded and recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his report of November 30, 1860. If it was important then, it is vastly more so now.

If a suitable appropriation had been made and proper time given, some of these northern tribes might possibly have been connected with the Nez Percés in a new treaty, especially if a suitable region of country can be found northward for a reservation, falling, as it would in that case, upon the lands claimed by these Indians, with whom as yet no treaty has been made. I confess that I have been much surprised that this was not considered and provided for in view of the contemplated removal of the Nez Percés. If the results of the past summer's prospectings could have been foreseen, it would have been better still to have provided for treating with the Flatheads in like manner, and to have endeavored to consolidate as far as possible, and within as limited a space as practicable, these with the other northern tribes.

South of the Nez Percés are the Snakes, or Digger Indians, who infest the emigrant route, and have been the cause of more or less terror ever since the tide of emigration set toward the Oregon. Living amongst the sage brush, hiding in the cañons, skulking behind the rocks, they are seldom seen until they strike a blow. On this account, too, it is difficult to locate them, but it is presumable that they are mostly within this Territory, as the sphere of their marauding operations commences south of Fort Hull, and extends to the Blue mountains. I have but little faith in any treaty which can be made with them until they have been made to feel the power of the government. They are the prowling Ishmaels of the plains, bloodthirsty as the mountain wolves, and characterized by the blackest treachery and cowardice, striking only when they can take advantage, and then at the weak and unsuspecting. We have not yet avenged the wrongs of which they have so repeatedly been guilty, and for which the blood of so many innocent victims cries aloud. Each successive year for the last twelve or fifteen years have these miserable and degraded wretches prowled upon the emigrant trains, stealing their cattle, murdering the straggling traveller, falling upon the wearied and defenceless, sparing neither sex nor age, sometimes subjecting the tender and delicate female to most indecent outrage, and putting them to death with cruel torture. The present year they have not been deterred from their thievish and murderous practices, notwithstanding a military escort was provided to protect the emigration. Horses and cattle have been stolen, and quite a number of persons murdered. The providing of an escort as a precautionary measure to protect is well, but insufficient for all that is required. This alone gives them an importance in their own estimation which they did not possess before, furnishing the best of evidence that they are feared, and impressing them with the belief that the government has neither the means, the disposition, nor the power to chastise. Nor are vagabond white men wanting to contribute to such a notion. It is essential that an impression of a character totally different should be made, such as will be calculated to stop effectually their marauding practices. A lasting and permanent impression upon them must be one of power, and that the power of the sword. Then and not till then may we expect a treaty with them to be of any force, otherwise of no value whatever.

From these statements the necessity of an increase of agents for this Territory, even beyond what is proposed in the estimates, will be manifest. On this side of the mountains six are actually required—five to take charge of the Indians under the respective treaties of Medicine Creek, Point Elliott, Point-no-

Point, Neah Bay, and Olympia, and one for the Chehalis, Cowlitz, and other Indians not treated with. East of the mountains are three agencies, to wit, the Yakama, Nez Percé, and Flatheads, neither of which can dispense with an agent. Another should be located at Colville, to exercise supervision over the Indians there not treated with; whilst another should be sent to Fort Boise amongst the Snakes, and during the summer of each year another should be placed at Fort Hall.

Repeated applications have been made, both before and since my assuming the duties of superintendent, by the officers of the army stationed at Colville, for an agent to be sent there, representing the urgent need of such an officer. Much praise is also due to Major Curtis, whilst in command at that point, for the decided and energetic action with which he met the attempt to manufacture and introduce spirituous liquors in that country. He was emphatically the right man in the right place. It also became necessary for him to supply the wants of some of the indigent, sick, and infirm Indians, whom he furnished out of his own means; and for which he ought at once to be reimbursed.

The amendment of the last session of Congress to the intercourse act was a step in the right direction; but still further amendments and provisions are required to make it effective in a country placed in such an anomalous condition as is this Territory, so that the courts cannot coincide in their opinions as to how far this is an Indian country. It would seem that it is and that it is not, if such a contradiction is admissible. As such matters are managed here, no conviction can be secured before a jury on Indian testimony. If the United States commissioner could be clothed with sufficient authority to adjudicate the case when it is first brought before him, and impose a more moderate fine than the law now affixes, involving the seizure and condemnation of the liquors, and the boat or other vehicles of transportation, destroying the one and selling the other, without waiting the slow process of the courts and the technicalities of the law, which only operate to clear the guilty and involve the United States in a bill of costs, we might hope to accomplish something. Testimony of the most clear and convincing character can be furnished at times immediately on the violation of the law, but cannot be had six months afterwards, especially when it is required to be produced at a comparatively remote portion of the Territory. It must also be borne in mind that we have but few jails and no penitentiary. If a prisoner is arrested, and upon examination before the United States commissioner is directed to be committed for appearance at the next term of the court, if he fail to give bond for his appearance he is in custody of the marshal or his deputy, and must be fed in the meantime. This expense the officer necessarily incurs; but the accounts of the marshal for expenses of this character, as well as necessary expense in arresting, conveying to court, &c., have been disallowed. Hence the necessity of an appropriation, as asked for in the estimates, for arresting and keeping prisoners, &c.

Owing to the threatening aspect of affairs at the present time, it is highly probable that the appropriation for the subsisting, removing, and preserving peace with the Indians, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employés, should be increased. It should also be so appropriated as to be made immediately available, in case of necessity.

The attention of the department has so often been called, both by agents and former superintendents, to the mistaken policy which has so long obtained in the payment of annuities, that I forbear to dwell upon the subject, being well satisfied that if the abundant evidence which has heretofore been furnished, and the forcible arguments which have been employed, have not convinced the department of the folly and injustice, not to say the fraud of the practice, it is useless and vain for me to attempt it. In some instances they should be paid in money, but in every instance, however paid, should be done, as far as practicable, to benefit those Indians who are willing to reside at the reservations. They may be induced

to this, in many cases, by a proper supply of fishing nets, by presents of stock, and such implements of husbandry as they may really need. Another incentive to secure their removal and permanent residence would be the planting of orchards.

This latter would exert a more powerful influence in that direction than almost any other plan, especially when the trees should be sufficiently grown to yield a moderate abundance of fruit, which they soon would do, with proper care, owing to the rapidity with which trees come into bearing in this climate. Clothing might, to a limited extent, be furnished, but, in general, only for the aged and infirm, or the children who attend the schools. Whatever may be furnished in this way should be selected with the greatest care, and with due reference to its intended application. Any article needed, for all the purposes specified, can be obtained on this coast at rates equally favorable as in the Atlantic cities; thus saving the very large expenditures which have heretofore been made in the way of freights.

In this connexion it will not be amiss to allude to the necessity which exists for settling the large amount of arrears incurred in the Indian service of this Territory. The delay is ruining the credit of the government in various respects, while it greatly embarrasses all the operations of this office. Persons who have heretofore credited, and would be willing to do so yet, if they knew when they would be paid, are compelled to decline. Our citizens are not capitalists, but mostly men of moderate means, who really need what they possess for carrying on their legitimate business; they cannot, therefore, upon any terms, afford to wait so indefinitely without serious injury, if not ruin to themselves. This should not be so. The continuance of this policy is utterly opposed to an economical administration of the service, and cannot be otherwise than costly. How far the mingling of the appropriations for Oregon and Washington may be the cause I do not pretend to say; one thing is manifest, the Oregon superintendency is not thus embarrassed, but with only 7,000 Indians in charge is well furnished with funds, whilst this, with 30,000 scattered over a territory three times as large as the State of Oregon, has been compelled to carry on its affairs for over five months without receiving one dollar for any branch of the service. So far as I am able to learn from the files of this office, and the repeated applications of creditors, a due proportion of the fund appropriated for the incidental expenses of the service in this Territory has not been furnished for the past two years. I do not suppose, and do not mean to intimate, that Oregon has received any more than was needed, and I do not allude to it in any invidious, or even envious light, but to call the attention of the department to the need which exists, not only of increasing the appropriation for incidental expenses, removal, subsistence, &c., of Indians not treated with, but of separating the funds of the two superintendencies, so that appropriations may hereafter be made commensurate with the absolute wants of the service in this Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. HALE,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.
