

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. BENDELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA.

No. 64. R. H. Milroy, WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 65. T. J. McKenney, Washington superintendency, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 66. E. C. Chirouse, Tulalip agency, Washington Territory.

No. 67. E. M. Gibson, Neah Bay agency, Washington Territory.

No. 68. E. Eells, Skokomish agency, Washington Territory.

No. 69. G. A. Henry, Quinaielt 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. Sinnott, 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. C. 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. Maltby, 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 condition 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 Quinaielt 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, Tulalip, Swinomish, 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 plighted 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 severalty 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 fundamental 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 inclosures 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 severalty 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 Quinalt 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 severalty. 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 severalty, as the inevitable tendency now, as in all past ages, of the possession of a country and property in common, with titles in severalty to none, is to produce indolence and indigence; 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 severalty 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 Medicine 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 severalty 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 difficulties, I respectfully ask an act of Congress defining the boundaries of each reservation; directing the extension of the lines of the public surveys over them; fixing the terms and conditions upon which they may be transferred in severalty 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 \$156,000 to defray the expense of defining boundaries and the survey of reservations in this Territory in severalty.

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 employes 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 pithy 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 with the rising generation; and that hope can only be made effective in fruition 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 overestimated. 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 himself. 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, making, 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 bow-strings; also all the bark and timber for fires, and for the construction of their 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 sorcery called *tin-animus*, 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 intemperate 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 Chehalis 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, sewing, 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-

ings, 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, Humptlops, 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, Wabkiakum, Cowlitz, west half of Lewis, 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 Humtlops, 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. Chinoose, chief of the Humtlops, 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 Humtlop and Chinoose 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 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 helps 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. 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 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 possession. 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 Indian. The school, shops, and employé building are all on the south side of the river, while the main part of the reservation, with nearly all of the available agricultural land, is on the north side of the river, 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 employé 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 employés, 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 employés, 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; 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 requested me to write to 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 worshipers; 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 mountains, camps with them, and, with ax, saw, and gad, assists and shows how to cut and haul saw-logs; with his carpenter, and assists in building houses and barns for the Indians; with the farmer, and instructs the Indians in cultivating, sowing, planting, harvesting, and thrashing 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, wise legislator, just judge, stern sheriff, busy worker, and good instructor in all physical, moral, and religious duties; everywhere and at all times an earnest, practical working man, profitably employing every hour, and civilizing and improving those around him, both by precept and example. Considering Mr. Wilbur's mature age, (being over sixty,) his long experience among Indians, his probity and integrity, his energy and business habits, his peculiar fitness for the position he holds, the Indian 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 of 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 settlements around, and, as Mr. Wilbur proposes to purchase and operate the saw-mill without asking a cent from the Government, 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 \$4,000 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 severalty as requested, the Indians of that reservation when the payments and employes provided for by treaty cease, will not only be able to sustain and care for themselves, but be comparatively civilized and prosperous, and be on the high road to affluence. I therefore cordially "second the motion" to permit Mr. Wilbur to invest annuities in cattle as he may 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 \$7,238.73 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.

QUINAIELT AGENCY.

The treaty with the Indians to whom the Quinaielt reservation is assigned was concluded in July, 1855, and in January, 1856, 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 Quilahutes, Hohs, Quits, and Quinaielts, 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 Quinaielt 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 Quinaielt 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 Quiliute 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 Quinaielt 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 Quinaielt 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 Quinaielt treaty is on the reservation. The Quiliutes, Hohs, 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 believed 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 Quilutes, Hohs, and Quits) regard as the homes and the property of the Quinaielts.

All the tribes made parties to this treaty, together with the remnants of the Chehalis, Humptulups, 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, north, 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 Quinaielt 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 Quinaielt 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 employé 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 lungs of the occupants, and through quantities of fish, and occasionally other meat hanging above their heads to dry. The many discouraging circumstances and difficul

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 \$900 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 Quillites, 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 Queetshee River, thence easterly with the course of said river three miles, thence southeasterly to the northwest point of Quinaielt 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 Quinaielt, 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 Injins" and their descendants changed to orderly, intelligent, American citizens.

COLVILLE RESERVATION AND INDIANS THEREUNTO 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 new 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 Sauford, 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 Okinakene 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 3,349, and consist of eight different tribes, viz, Meshons, Okanagan, 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 the white man. I therefore earnestly ask appropriations to put in operation, upon the 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 \$1,800 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 employés, 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 timber 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 employé 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 laborers, 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 unfailing 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 off 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'Alène Indians off 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 11, 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. None 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 1858 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, 1859, 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 Palonso 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 wave 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 1858 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, 1866, 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 thereunto 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, the manufacture, importation, possession, sale, or use of intoxicating liquors, would 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 3,600. I have not yet had time to visit any of these reservations, and, therefore, refer the honorable Commissioner to the accompanying 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, shop, 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 employés. 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 in the Army and Navy, and that he be restricted to practice alone among Indians and white employés on reservations. The necessity for this change is most urgent for many reasons. I will mention a few. The physi-

cian 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 sores and scabs on the body-politic.

I have 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.