government will be a large gainer; for, if they are driven off and
turned loose upon the Territory, it would cost more to subject them to
control again than it would require to support them five years in their
present condition. I cannot too earnestly call your attention to this
point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HUMPHREYS,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

No. 77.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oregon, October 1, 1860.

SIR: The pressure of business, connected with the inauguration of
ten treaties with tribes of Indians in this superintendency, ratified in
March and April, 1859, but for the fulfilling of which no appropria-
tions were made till the last session of Congress, has compelled delay
in rendering my annual report beyond the prescribed period.

The length of time intervening between the negotiation and ratifi-
cation of these treaties, being a period of over four years, naturally pro-
duced much dissatisfaction and distrust in the minds of the Indians.
In the meantime, too, the country east of the Cascade mountains ceded
by these treaties being rapidly filling up with settlers, and traversed
in all directions by large parties in search of the precious metals,
served especially to arouse the apprehension of the large and warlike
tribes of the interior, that their country was about to be occupied by
the whites without their receiving the consideration agreed upon. So
intense had this feeling become that I have no doubt the peace of the
country has only been preserved by the prudence and conciliatory
course of the several agents, and the awe inspired by the military
forces in the country.

Among the tribes referred to no overt act of hostility has occurred;
and I cherish the confidence that the measures already taken to carry
the treaties into effect will not fail to allay the feeling of discontent,
and restore relations of the most amicable character.

The Indians in this superintendency do not exceed thirty-eight thou-
sand souls; seven thousand in Oregon and thirty-one thousand in
Washington Territory. Dividing the superintendency by the Cascade
mountains, about fourteen thousand souls are found between that range
and the Pacific, and twenty-four thousand in the interior. In Wash-
ington Territory over twelve thousand six hundred Indians, and in
Oregon over three thousand seven hundred Indians are not embraced
in the existing treaties.

The Indians formerly inhabiting the valleys of Willamette, Umpqua,
and Rogue rivers, and the sea-coast in Oregon, do not, at present, exceed
three thousand in number. Of these, all except the Tillamooks, Neha-
lins, and Clatsops, numbering together but one hundred and seventy-nine persons, are now collected on the Coast reservation. Eleven hundred and thirty-four are provided for by treaties, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six are without such provisions. A treaty was made with them in 1855, by General Palmer, then superintendent, containing many liberal provisions, in pursuance of which they relinquished their homes, and were removed to the Coast reservation; but this treaty has never been ratified. Most of the Indians referred to as not embraced in treaties were collected at Fort Umpqua and on the Coast reservation during the hostilities of 1855 and 1856, where for a time they were clothed and fed from the ample appropriations of the government made at that period, and for two years subsequent. These appropriations being now discontinued, and that for general purposes being so meager as to be scarcely adequate to meet current administrative expenses of this extensive superintendency, I am left without funds applicable to supply their necessities.

Owing to the abundant crops harvested at the Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies the present season, the Indians in the respective districts of Agents Miller and Newcomb can be subsisted at little cost to the government; but the Cooses and Umpquas recently removed to the Alcea by Sub-agent Sykes, in pursuance of instructions from the Indian office, owing to the entire failure of the crops at that point, must be fed. If this is not done these Indians will be driven to the alternative of starvation, or, in obedience to the strong instincts of self-preservation, of begging and stealing their subsistence in the neighboring settlements. Adequate clothing, at least equal to that supplied to Indians under treaty, must be given to the other class, or discontent and the abandoning of the reservation will be the consequence; and deprived of this supply they could not endure the rigors of the approaching winter without being decimated by the diseases and sufferings that must inevitably result from such privation.

I have accordingly authorized the several agents on the reservations having this class of Indians in charge to make purchases adequate to meet their emergent necessities; believing that so clear a dictate of humanity and justice will have the favorable consideration of your office, and that appropriation will be made by Congress at an early day to discharge the liabilities thus incurred.

As mills have been erected and expensive farms opened at the Siletz, which, together with the schools, hospitals, and mechanic shops will ensure to the benefit of these Indians, as well as to those embraced in the treaties, I do not regard it as desirable that the Coast treaty should be ratified; nor do I regard the formality of another treaty as necessary. Yet permanent provisions should be made by congressional enactment extending to them annuities, to be paid in such articles as their necessities may require, and for the payment of such additional employees and the erection of such buildings as will in all respects secure them equal advantages and comforts with those under treaty. If some provision of this kind is not made it will be exceedingly difficult to restrain them from leaving the reservation; and should they escape to their old haunts, besides the injuries they would doubtless inflict on the settlements, the cost of again subduing them will be immensely greater
than that of supplying their few simple wants. This measure of simple justice will inspire the Indians with confidence, and cause them to yield cheerfully to the restrictions and instructions so essential to their physical welfare and moral and social elevation.

For a detailed view of the operations of the Indian service on the Coast reservation, I would direct your attention to the reports of Agents Miller and Newcomb, and Sub-agent Sykes, herewith transmitted. The Warm Springs reservation, deriving its name from the existence of several springs upon it of a high temperature, was designated for the use of the Indians in Middle Oregon, parties to the treaty of 25th of June, 1855. This reservation extends from the Mutton mountain on the north to the Metolins, a tributary of the Des Chutes river, on the south, a distance of about fifty miles; and from the west bank of the Des Chutes to the crest of the Cascade mountains, the area is about eight hundred square miles. The general surface is rugged, mountainous, and barren, and, unless found to embosom the precious metals, is not likely, for ages to come, to tempt the cupidity of the white man. It contains, however, extensive natural pastures, capable of sustaining numerous herds, and several narrow valleys, separated by elevated table lands and mountains, are fertile, and well adapted to the production of the cereals and garden vegetables. Game abounds in the mountains; also nutritious roots and berries, and the streams are well supplied with fish.

Though the treaty was not ratified till April, 1859, this tract has been occupied as a reservation since 1856. Under the supervision of Colonel Dennison, the agent, extensive farms have been opened on the Chiticka and its branches, and many of the Indians induced to cultivate the soil, in which the more industrious have had encouraging success. A commodious building, built for defense in the form of a block-house, affords comfortable quarters for the resident employés. Notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching this reservation with wagons, and its remoteness from the salmon fisheries secured by the treaty to the Indians, it would now be impracticable to find another location less objectionable, and better adapted to promote their physical, social, and moral welfare.

The more intelligent Indians regarding this reservation as an asylum from influences, which, if not arrested, would speedily effect their ruin, were generally contented, and erected their rude, but comfortable, cabins, with confidence, feeling assured of the fostering care and protection of our government. It has been, however, their misfortune to encounter, not only the vexations and annoyance connected with the long delay to ratify the treaty, but also the loss of life and property by the frequent forays of the Snake Indians, who may be regarded as their hereditary enemies, and have long been noted for their predatory and treacherous character. Failing to receive the adequate protection of the troops, though often solicited by the agent, in attempting to recover their stolen property, they came into collision with the marauders, a number of whom were slain in the encounter. The effect on the "Snakes" was to superadd the spirit of revenge to the desire of booty.

At a time when all, except a few women and children, were absent
hunting and gathering berries in the mountains, the enemy appeared in strong force, killed or captured the women and children, drove off the cattle and horses belonging to the Indians and the government, compelled Dr. Fitch, then in charge, and the employés to escape for their lives, plundered the agency and the huts of the Indians, and left the reservation.

It is useless in this connection to dwell more minutely on the causes which led to this disaster. Properly authenticated statements of the losses sustained by the government, the agent and employés, and the Indians, were rendered by Agent Dennison, under instructions from this office, and duly forwarded to the Indian Bureau. The spoliation of the private property of the persons in the Indian service is clearly the basis of an equitable claim on the Treasury of the United States, and an act for their indemnity should be passed by Congress at an early day. The duty of the government to remunerate the Indians for their lost property appears equally clear, as they were on the reservation in obedience to its requirement and with the guarantee of its protection.

When Sub-agent Abbott took temporary charge of Agent Dennison's district in December last, during the absence of that gentleman in the Atlantic States, I directed him to proceed to the reservation, and, if practicable, fix his headquarters there. This was done to protect the buildings and fencing from destruction, and maintain possession. Many of the Indians were thus induced to return, with their remaining horses, and resume the cultivation of their fields. Their confidence was so far restored that several comfortable houses were erected in the vicinity of the agency. The "Snakes" did not, however, cease from their incursions. Alarms were frequent; and, on one occasion, a small body of troops were sent out, but the stealthy enemy being nowhere visible, they immediately returned to the Dalles. Not less than eighty Indian horses were stolen during the spring and summer. Indeed, a constant guard by day and corralling by night alone availed to save any.

Impelled by a desire to discover the rendezvous of these mysterious marauders, and, if possible, establish amicable relations with them, by which they might be induced to desist from their predatory incursions on this reservation, and the Indians in amity with our government, I availed myself of the presence of a military force, traversing their country, to proceed, accompanied by Sub-agent Abbott and nine men, five of whom were Indians, in search of the marauders. We left the Dalles on the 1st of June. After a fruitless journey of two hundred and fifty miles through the wilderness, in which we found not an Indian, though we frequently placed fires on the hills, the usual signal for a conference, we overtook the command of Major Stein, on Buck creek, a small tributary of Crooked river, about forty miles west of Harney (Malahuer) lake. Here we had the first intimation of the presence and hostile attitude of the "Snakes." They had attacked the camp of the military guide near this place two nights previous to our arrival. From this point onward we had almost daily indications of the vicinity of the hostiles, but not in great numerical force. On the 14th June our Indians brought in two shod American horses. On
the following evening, as we were pitching our tents, two men rode into camp; they belonged to a company of fifty-four men from the Willamette valley, who, while en route for the Owyhee river to prospect for gold, had been attacked by the "Snakes" at a creek about thirty miles northeast of Harney lake, and robbed of seventy horses. Being on foot, with only animals enough to pack their provisions, they commenced a retreat. The next day they were intercepted by the enemy, when a battle ensued, in which one of the white men was severely wounded, and six or seven Indians killed. The miners continued their retreat without further molestation from the Indians; and, after much suffering from hunger and fatigue, all succeeded in reaching their homes. On receiving this intelligence, Major Stein immediately sent a messenger to advise Captain Smith, who, with his company, had left us two days previously, to proceed to the City Rocks, on the route to Salt lake. The next day Major Stein, with his command, proceeded to Stampede lake, a little north of Lake Harney, in order to be nearer the scene of the late disaster, and the more readily to communicate with Captain Smith. Here we spent two days reconnoitering, without discovering any indications of Indians in the vicinity.

Lake Harney is seventeen miles in length from east to west, and about twelve miles over at its greatest width. The elevation is over 4,000 feet above the sea level. It is fed by two small streams—Moose creek from the west, and Willow creek flowing through a succession of tule marshes from the north. This lake has no outlet; the waters contain a mixture of salt and salaratus in strong solution, and are exceedingly offensive in odor and taste. The immediate surroundings are dreary and barren in the extreme. No fish live in it, though Willow creek, its tributary, contains immense numbers. This stream drains a beautiful valley, commencing twelve miles north of the lake, having an area of not less than 5,000 miles—a luxuriant meadow, bounded by cliffs of basaltic rocks on the west, and the timbered slopes of the Blue Mountains on the east. The great altitude renders this beautiful valley wholly unsuited to agriculture, yet its luxuriant pastures may some day allure thither the hardy adventurer with his flocks and herds. It is not a suitable site either for a military post or an Indian reservation.

On the 19th June Major Stein set out, no enemy having been found, to accomplish the chief object of his expedition, the opening of an emigrant wagon road into the Willamette valley, by the way of the middle fork of the Willamette river. At Buck creek, urgent business demanding my presence at an early day in Portland, I left my party and the military, and returned with the expressman, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, to the Dalles, which I accomplished in five days, without seeing the vestige of an Indian. Two days after I left Major Stein's command, Captain Smith was attacked by a large body of the stealthy Snakes, and the Major was recalled from his road survey to cooperate with Captain Smith against the enemy. These troops have but lately returned to the Dalles, after a toilsome campaign of over three months, in which, from the rugged nature of the country, they have been able to effect but little in the way of chastising the enemy.
A reliable report has just reached me, that these adroit thieves, following close on the heels of the returning troops, have made a sudden descent on the Warm Springs reservation and driven off all the stock from there. These repeated disasters on this reservation leave no alternative but the establishment of a permanent post for its protection, or its abandonment. The establishment of a post at that point is, evidently, the true course.

These Indians, though known as Snakes, are by no means to be confounded with the Bannacks and Sho-sho-nees of the Rocky Mountains. The latter are well mounted and annually hunt the Buffalo on the headwaters of the Yellow Stone, while the former are a miserable race, clad in skins, without houses or inclosures, hiding like wild beasts in the rocks, orowering beneath the sage brush, and deriving a precarious subsistence from roots and insects, except when their predatory forays afford them better fare. Stealthily as the fox and fierce as the wolf, they seize the unguarded moment to pounce on their prey and bear it away in triumph. Their country has no indications that they are numerous; few trails, and seldom an old camp, are found. Having but few guns, and being generally armed with bows, they cannot be formidable; yet, they are the terror of the surrounding tribes, and alike a mystery to the red man and the white. As to the country they inhabit, with the exception of an occasional valley and the declivities of the Blue Mountains, it is a barren desert. Our government could well afford to permit them to possess it without molestation, would they but cease their incursions into more favored regions, and suffer the traveler to pass unmolested. To this, however, they will not consent till overtaken and taught, by severe chastisement, the white man's power; then made the recipients of our bounty, they may be brought to appreciate and enjoy the benefits of peace and honest labor.

As to the Indians embraced in the treaty of June 15, 1855, they are among the most docile of their race, and adopt with facility the dress and habits of civilized life. Removed from those evil influences that so often degrade and ruin; on a reservation remote from the scenes of temptation, the efforts of the government, in their behalf, will not fail to ameliorate their condition and elevate their character. Every dictate of humanity and justice, therefore, forbids that they should any longer fail to receive adequate protection in the home which, by solemn treaty, we have allotted them.

Since the return of Agent Dennison from the Atlantic States, Sub-agent Abbott, who was in temporary charge of the Warm Springs reservation, has been assigned to duty on the Umatilla reservation, and charged with the care of the tribes and bands embraced in the treaty of June 9, 1855. These Indians, as nearly as can be estimated, number one thousand and fifty. The Cayuses and Umatillas, once proud and powerful tribes, are now greatly reduced in numbers and wealth, which consisted chiefly in immense bands of horses. They are still comparatively free from the degrading vices to which the Indians have so generally fallen victims, and it is hoped that, under a wise and judicious administration of the existing treaty, they will make rapid advances in civilization. The chief of the Umatillas is an intelligent
man, and is very desirous that his people should adopt the habits and
customs of the whites. The Walla-Wallas have less marked charac-
teristics, and have been much deteriorated by vicious indulgences.

The Umatilla reservation, situated south of Wild Horse creek, on
the Umatilla river, was estimated by General Palmer to contain an
area of 800 square miles. A large portion of this tract is mountain-
ous, diversified with prairie and forest, and is valuable for its pastures
and the chase. At the western base of the Blue Mountains a belt of
land of varying width, extending from ten to fifteen miles, and well
watered by mountain springs, contains much fertile land, which would,
I have no doubt, under proper culture, well repay the labors of hus-
bandry. As a natural pasture it can scarcely be excelled for beauty
and productiveness.

The bottoms on the Umatilla are, to about half their extent, covered
with a thick growth of cottonwood, alder, and birch.

The remaining half is open prairie, much of it very fertile, though
portions are rendered unproductive by the presence of alkali. These
fertile spots can be readily irrigated, and are well suited for gardens.

On the north side of the Umatilla the country is an elevated table
land, swelling into rugged hills towards the east, which are skirted by
a limited tract fitted for agriculture. Covered with luxuriant bunch
grass, it affords a pasture ample for thousands of cattle and sheep.
The winters are said to be mild, the snow never falling to a great
depth or lying long.

The emigrant road now traversing this reservation can, it is said, be
easily diverted to the south, passing the mountains by a shorter and
more eligible route. The appropriation already made will, it is be-
lieved, be ample for its survey and construction.

The distance from the Dalles to the reserve is about 120 miles, by
an excellent natural road.

Having explored this reservation twice, first in February and after-
wards in July last, I feel confident that in regard to soil, climate, and
the extent of the hunting and root grounds, it has peculiar facilities
for becoming self-sustaining at an early day. Being in immediate
contiguity to the settlements, especial vigilance will be required to
guard the Indians from the corrupting influence of unprincipled white
men. Military protection, both to the reservation and the white set-
tlements, may also be required against the predatory forays of the
Snake Indians, whose country lies contiguous on the opposite side of
the Blue Mountains.

The reservation provided for the Nez Percés is an immense tract, ex-
tending from the Palouse on the north to the crest of the Salmon River
mountains on the south, over 100 miles, and has an average width of
sixty miles from east to west. The chief rivers are the Snake or Lewis
river and its tributaries, the Clear Water and Salmon rivers. The
Snake river to the mouth of the Clear Water, and the latter for fifty
miles up, are navigable for batteaux and probably small steamers, and
are quite eligible for rafting purposes. A finely-timbered country is
found on the Clear Water, consisting of pine, cedar, and larch; of
which the country for hundreds of miles south and west is almost des-
titute. The lumbering business might, therefore, under judicious

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management, be made a source of large permanent income to this tribe. About one half of the country on the east is made up of rugged mountains; the remaining portion is an elevated plain, often divided by deep chasms. It is untimbered, and abounds in grass. The principal streams flow through ravines and narrow valleys at an immense depth below the general surface. They are usually walled in by massive rocks of columnar basalt.

Within these rock-bound limits the margins of the streams seldom expand to any considerable extent, and only at wide intervals are a few acres found of fertile soil.

A few wider valleys are found having a fertile soil, but the destitution of timber renders their occupancy to a great extent impracticable.

The largest tract of agricultural land west of the mountains is on the Laproai, a small tributary of the Clear Water. On this creek was located the once prosperous mission of Rev. Mr. Spalding. The Weipe valley, about sixty miles east of the Laproai, has a fertile soil, but the elevation subjects it to summer frosts.

As a whole this reservation has great natural resources, the timber of its mountains can be floated to a certain market on its rivers, its extensive pastures are adequate to sustain numerous flocks and herds; game and fish are abundant, and its valleys, though limited and widely separated, are fertile and productive, and capable of supplying the agricultural wants of the tribe.

This people received their first lessons in civilization from the Rev. Mr. Spalding. A considerable number profess Christianity, and are exemplary in their conduct; this is a remarkable fact, proving the depth of the impression made by the teaching of the missionary, as they have been now for thirteen years without a white religious teacher. Their small fields are cultivated with considerable skill, and irrigation is often resorted to for the maturing of their crops.

They have large herds of horses, and begin to give attention to improving the breed. A few of them also own cattle. Many of their young men annually hunt the buffalo on the waters of the Missouri. A few can read and write their own language, which is said to be copious, flexible, and expressive.

The Nez Percé are characterized by mental vigor, energy, bravery, and docility, and are larger and more muscular than most of the surrounding tribes. The loathsome diseases common among the coast Indians are almost unknown.

It is to be regretted that since the extension of our settlements into the interior, the degrading vice of intemperance has extended among them, and unless arrested, it will produce the same disastrous consequences so often witnessed among the Indian race.

The main pass into the Nez Percé country is by the Elpowa, and I have instructed the agent to place a suitable person at that point to examine all packs brought in, hoping thus, in a great measure, to break up this traffic, and avert the destructive evil.

The expression of a determination on the part of an armed company to enter their country in search of gold, created a great excitement among the Indians, and would certainly have been resisted by them, had it been attempted. The judicious measures of the agent, with the
concurrency of the military authorities, has happily averted a disas-
trous collision, which at one time seemed imminent.

A faction in the tribe, who appear to have never cordially approved
the cession of their lands, has at various times evinced a spirit of
insubordination and sullen opposition to the wishes of the agent, and
made vigorous efforts to spread dissatisfaction through the tribe, on
account of the long delay attending the ratification of the treaty, but
the friendly party has remained firm, and continues to command a
controlling influence.

As remarked before, these Indians have large bands of horses, which
they sell to the traders, or drive to Walla-Walla and the Dalles, and
exchange for blankets, clothing, and groceries. They have generally
adopted the American costume, and evince their progress in civilization
by attaching comparatively little value to the gewgaws and trinkets
that so commonly captivate the savage. This reservation has the
advantage of an isolated position, and there is but one eligible pass
into their country in the direction of the settlements, that is, by the
Elpowwa, already mentioned.

The reservation provided for the various bands and tribes confed-
erated under the name of the Yakama Nation is situated east of the
Cascade mountains, in a northwesterly direction from the Dalles of
the Columbia; it contains an area of about 800 square miles, the chief
habitable part of which is the Simcoe valley, which has an extent of
fifty miles from east to west, and averages twenty miles in width.

A large portion of the valley is rocky and sterile; in other parts the
pastures are luxuriant and extensive, and are adapted to the rearing
of cattle and sheep. In the lower localities alkali abounds, leaving
the tracts adapted to agriculture of limited extent. Enough of arable
land will be found, however, to yield all the cereals and vegetables
required by the Indians.

Springs of remarkable beauty rise in many places, and supply the
valley plentifully with pure water. Many nutritious roots are found
here, rendering the valley a place of common resort by many bands
and tribes, for the purpose of laying up their supplies of subsistence.
Timber of excellent quality is found in the mountains. Numerous
bear, a few deer and elk, ducks, geese, grouse, and curlew, constitute
the game. Beaver and other animals valuable for their furs are said
to be largely on the increase.

This is probably the most isolated of all the reservations, being
surrounded by a wide belt of country that will not soon attract the
settler, yet it is of easy access by a well-constructed military road,
except in the winter season, when communication is cut off by the deep
snows that fall in the mountains.

This valley was the home of the noted Kamiakin, the leading spirit
in the late Indian war, and was the scene of many of the most marked
events of its history.

The entire Yakama tribe proper, and most of the other bands confed-
erated by the treaty of the 9th June, 1855, were, to a greater or less
extent, among the hostiles. The disasters of their infatuated outbreak
fell heavily upon them: the survivors are well satisfied of their folly,
and the benefits of peace. Henceforth we may regard them as wholly
subdued, and subservient to every reasonable behest. Kamiakin is now a fugitive, and has declined to return to this reservation, though offered by the agent a full amnesty, and the chieftainship of the confederated bands, with the salary and emoluments provided in the treaty. He distrusts the white man, and is more intent on personal safety than official honors. Regarding him as of a suspicious and treacherous nature, and strongly attached to the habits and customs of savage life, I have at no time approved the policy of making him head chief, and have temporarily designated “Spencer,” an intelligent and friendly Klickatat chief, to that position. He has always been well disposed to the whites, ready to adopt their dress and customs, and noted for integrity and temperance.

The buildings at this agency are of a superior construction, and well adapted to all the uses required. They are those of the military post established in that valley during the war, and afterwards turned over to the Indian department. On my visit there last spring, I found the agent occupying the house erected for the commanding officer, and in the enjoyment of comforts and conveniences seldom found in an Indian country.

Though the Indians to be collected on this reservation are, in their physical and mental developments, and in their habits generally, greatly inferior to the other interior tribes, their location combines so many advantages that a judicious administration of their affairs, in accordance with the present policy of the government, can scarcely fail of marked success.

Having carefully explored the several reservations east of the Cascades, to which I have referred, and finding them all peculiarly adapted to grazing purposes, I am fully convinced that the interests of the Indians will be prominently advanced by encouraging the rearing of sheep and cattle, an occupation more consonant with the character of their country and their previous pursuits than agriculture. I have accordingly purchased, under contract, a few hundred cows and heifers for the Nez Percés, and the Umatilla and Warm Springs reservations, and placed them in the hands of the respective agents. I also authorized the agent at Simcoe to make a similar purchase of cattle, and also of about six hundred sheep, which he has accomplished.

These purchases have given the highest satisfaction to the Indians, and I believe that a large portion of their future annuities will be judiciously expended in a similar way.

Owing to the troubles in the Snake country demanding my presence in that direction during the late military expeditions, I have not been able to visit the Flathead reservation this summer. I am, therefore, indebted to other sources than my own observation for my information in regard to the condition and prospects of that agency.

The reservation provided for the tribes confederated as the Flathead Nation is situated in the remote interior, about 650 miles from this office, and can only be reached by a toilsome journey of at least twenty days.

The main reservation provided for these Indians contains about 2,000 square miles, and is nearly equally divided by Clark’s fork of the Columbia. The general characteristics of this tract conform to those
of the reservations in the interior already described. It is well timbered and watered, and contains an ample amount of good soil and valuable natural pastures.

At the negotiation of the treaty the Flatheads proper, occupying the Bitter Root valley, expressed an entire unwillingness to remove from their old homes, to which they are strongly attached. A conditional reservation was accordingly provided in the eleventh article of the same treaty for said tribe, on which it was agreed to permit them to remain, if after proper examination it should be found better adapted to their wants than the general reservation. This tribe still adheres pertinaciously to their original desire, and I do not think it would be judicious at present to coerce their removal to the general reservation. All the permanent improvements, however, provided for by treaty, should be placed thereon; and it is hoped that they will, at no distant day, be induced to remove of their own accord. I have no doubt their general welfare will be most promoted by their removal, as the general reservation is ample for the accommodation of all the confederated tribes; and as the Bitter Root valley is desirable for the purpose of a white settlement, being traversed by the military road to Fort Benton, recently opened, I would recommend that measures be taken for its evacuation by the Indians at an early day.

The Flatheads and the cognate tribes are a noble race, magnanimous and brave. They have been for twenty-five years under the spiritual direction of the Catholic missionaries, and all profess Christianity. They have abandoned most of their savage customs, and may, indeed, be regarded as a partially civilized people. They have been taught to cultivate the soil, which, besides the hardier vegetables, is well adapted to the production of oats, barley, and peas. Wheat also yields a fair crop, but is liable to be affected by smut. They are less attached than formerly to the precarious fortunes of the chase, and disposed to look to the more certain and ample resources of agriculture. Grass abounds, and the rearing of cattle and sheep should be assiduously fostered and aided by the government.

It is to be regretted that the character and wants of this people had not been better known to the authorities at Washington prior to the late purchase of annuities, as a much more judicious one might have resulted. As it is, many articles purchased will inure but little to their benefit, while the large appropriations, which properly expended would have tended to the most beneficial results, are now exhausted.

Major Lugenbeel, United States Army, in charge of the Colville depot, who has kindly acted as a special agent for the Indians in his vicinity, at the latest advices, represents them generally as well disposed, but suffering much from the influence of unprincipled whisky traders, whom it is difficult to reach with the law, or restrain. He has been authorized to employ an interpreter, and to pay a physician a limited compensation for services and medicines rendered Indians.

For a detailed account of the condition of the Indians west of the Cascade mountains, in Washington Territory, you are referred to the reports of Agent Simmons and Sub-agent Gosnell.

The Indians embraced in the treaty of Medicine creek are in charge of the last named officer.
These Indians occupy the three reservations of Squaxin, Puyallup, and Nesqually. There has been a marked improvement in the habits and circumstances of these Indians. They have generally comfortable houses, and their farms and fisheries afford them ample subsistence.

The recommendation of Agent Gosnell to so alter the boundaries of the Nesqually reservation as to include an addition of about two sections of pasture land is judicious, if this reservation is regarded as permanent. But, in view of the policy of ultimately collecting all the Indians west of the mountains at Puyallup, I deem it inexpedient to make the proposed change.

I would, however, urge the propriety and justice of increasing, by at least $3,000, the annuity of the Indians embraced in the treaty of Medicine creek, which is wholly inadequate—the number of the Indians being much larger than at first estimated—even to afford them a decent blanket apiece.

The school would be of much greater utility if located on the Nesqually reservation.

The extensive report of Agent Simmons contains much valuable information and important suggestions. His remarks as to the inadequacy of the appropriations for the last year should have careful consideration. It is difficult to improve the character and condition of the Indians when the means afforded are so limited as to compel the abandonment of farms and other improvements, already provided under more liberal appropriations of former years. The meager provisions for the inauguration of the treaties with the Indians on Puget’s Sound and the coast, and for incidental purposes, unless relieved by the early passage of a deficiency bill for the current year, will leave that important district still embarrassed by difficulties similar to those now the subject of just complaint.

The incursions of the Indians from beyond our national boundary lead to constant collisions with our Indians, and place even the lives and property of our exposed settlers in jeopardy. Some effective measures should be taken to exclude these formidable free-booters from the waters of the Sound.

The employment of a small and swift war steamer for this purpose, heretofore repeatedly recommended, is again respectfully urged on your consideration.

The liquor traffic, especially on the island of San Juan, despite the efforts of the Indian service and the military, receives but little check. In the words of Captain Pickett, of the Army, commanding at that point, “the consequences are but too obvious—robbery and even murder.” Counteracted by such influences, all efforts to elevate and improve the Indians are almost wholly ineffectual, and their progress to utter extinction is accelerated.

I would gladly appoint a special agent for duty at San Juan had I the means to spare from even more pressing claims, to meet the expenses incident to the undertaking.

It is hoped that under the operation of treaties about to be initiated many of the Indians may be induced to fix themselves permanently on the reservations, and thus be withdrawn from influences ruinous to themselves, and rendering them the pests of society.
The failure of Congress to provide for additional agents west of the
mountains in Washington—a measure of great importance to the ser-
vice—has led me to transfer the Quil-lai-utes and Qui-nai-elts, and a
part of the S’klallams to the care of Sub-agent Gosnell, and also the
bands and tribes, not embraced in treaties, found west of the mount-
ains. In other respects the district of Agent Simmons remains as
heretofore.

I have directed this officer, as soon as practicable, to establish his
agency at a suitable point on the central reservation of Puyallup, and to
have regard in the location to its eligibility for the industrial school,
shops, and dwellings provided for in the fourteenth article of the treaty
of January 22, 1855.

Also, in view of the policy indicated in the third article of the same
treaty, I have directed that as few improvements as practicable, of a
permanent character, be made on the other numerous reservations.

This consideration is not, however, intended to preclude the opening
of farms and the erection of necessary buildings at any of these places,
that the present wants of the service may require.

For a detailed description of the special reservations and information
as to the changes in their boundaries and locations, recommended by
the agent, see his report.

Less than two employés on each special reservation would not an-
swer the demands of the service.

The purchase of a small schooner of seventy or eighty tons, recom-
mended by the agent, I would regard as a judicious and economical
arrangement, and well adapted to subserve the various objects to which
his report refers. I accordingly recommend that the purchase of such
a vessel be authorized.

I fully concur in the observation of the agent in regard to the pay-
ment of annuities. Goods and gew-gaws are little less pernicious than
the payment of money. Let the money be expended in the opening of
farms and the purchase of stock, in accordance with the wise inten-
tions of the treaties, to aid the Indians in procuring their own subsis-
tence. Such investments cannot be squandered, and will be a perma-
nent source of income. Their farms and possessions thus made
constantly to accumulate, will be a check on their wandering propen-
sities. It will give them a fixed home, with its attending moral and
social benefit.

I again present the recommendation contained in my last year’s
report, that the Indians west of the mountains, not embraced in exist-
ing stipulations, be immediately treated with, and confederated with
the Indians on the reservations already designated. They are entitled
to the care of the government, and our citizens justly complain of the
annoyance and demoralizing influence of their presence among them.

Their demand is one to which a just public policy requires a favor-
able response, and the voice of humanity calls with equal cogency for
the rescue of the Indians, if possible, from the blighting influences so
destructive to their race.

Public sentiment is so aroused to the evils attending the presence of
the Indians among the whites, that I believe a bloody catastrophe
impends, only to be averted by the prompt action of the government.
The necessity for treaty stipulations with the remaining tribes east of the mountains, in Oregon and Washington, is daily becoming more manifest.

The settlements are extending; exploring parties are abroad in search of mineral treasure; the Indians are uneasy and excited; their apprehension is aroused that their country is to be wrested from them; the long delay attending the ratification of treaties already made, fills all with distrust as to the fidelity of the government to its contracts and engagements; unprincipled traders cheat them of their possessions and fire their passions with rum; and their sullenness and disposition to communicate with the whites for several months past, and councils held for secret purposes among themselves, impress many most conversant with Indian character with the fear that hostilities are mediated, and another war on the threshold.

Such indications are not to be disregarded, as a savage war on our extended frontier, however brief, would fall with terrible disaster on the families of our hardy pioneers. Apart from this consideration, the including of all the tribes of the interior in similar treaties at an early day, is essential to the system of Indian policy now adopted by the government. While the dissatisfied and insubordinate on the reservations can flee to these outside tribes for refuge; or they, in turn, can visit the reservations, an influence of evil tendency will be constantly reciprocated between the two classes, and the benevolent plans of the government continually thwarted.

The prosperity of the State and Territory in which these Indians are found, the development of their resources, and the augmentation of their population hinges, in a great degree, on the perfecting of treaties with these tribes by which they may be withdrawn from lands needed for new settlements. I therefore respectfully recommend, through you, to the consideration of the President, the importance of authorizing additional treaties with the natives at an early day, and that Congress be asked to make such appropriations at the coming session as may be required to meet the necessary expenses.

I would further recommend that as few additional reservations as possible be made. Those already provided are more than ample in extent and resources; and, by consulting the habits and affinities of the Indians, there is not a tribe to be treated with that cannot find a congenial and advantageous home on some one of them.

I regret to say that education on the existing reservations has made little if any progress. In most cases, the efforts in this direction have been crude and ill sustained. The schools have failed to be attractive, and the indolent and wandering habits of the parents have prevented the punctual attendance of the children. They soon weary of the restraint, and the parents have too low an appreciation of the benefits to be obtained to use coercion. There is no want of capacity in the Indian, yet, for the reasons assigned, none have made any available progress in education. The civilizing influence of the school room, great in itself, is wholly counteracted by the associations of their savage homes.

Industrial schools, where the most promising children may be placed, boarded, and brought under proper discipline, away from their
homes and savage associates, presents, in my judgment, the only feasible plan for the accomplishment of valuable results. The success, however, of this system, will depend on the wisdom, religious sentiment, and devotion to the enterprise of those to whom its operations are intrusted.

The educational interests of the Indians should be placed in the hands of those who from a sentiment of humanity, guided and energized by the strong convictions of moral obligations, have devoted their lives to the efforts of Christian beneficence. In this connection, I am also impelled to express the conviction that too little regard has been paid to moral and religious influence, in the efforts on this coast to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. So far as I am advised, no stated religious services have ever been maintained on any of the reservations.

The Indians have the moral faculties common to the human race, and while their moral culture is neglected, no effort for their elevation and social improvement will be marked by distinguished success.

Missions should be encouraged among all the Indians of this coast, and the way fully opened for their cultivation in Christian sentiment and obligation.

Reference to the several lately ratified treaties made with the Indians in the interior of Washington and Oregon, shows that the chief objects to which the large sums embraced in the first payment for their lands ceded to the United States, are applicable, are such as "providing for their removal to the reservations;" "breaking up and fencing farms;" "building houses;" "supplying provisions and a suitable outfit," &c.

The aggregate amount of these first payments, to be expended for such objects as above specified, under the five treaties with the Indians east of the Cascade mountains, and appropriated by Congress at its last session, is $231,000. Of this, the sum of $111,000 was expended in the purchase of dry goods, groceries, and hardware on the Atlantic side. This expenditure does not appear to be in accordance with the spirit and intent of these treaties; nor does it meet the just expectations of the Indians.

The whole amount appropriated for first payment of annuities to the Indians, embraced in four treaties, in Washington Territory, west of the mountains, is $26,500; of which the entire amount has been expended in the purchase of goods in the same market as above.

These purchases, by which large sums have been diverted from their original intention, have greatly embarrassed the operations of the agent, and occasion a loss to the several tribes that can only be made up by a remunerative appropriation. If this is not done, many of the benefits expected to result to the Indians from these treaties are already irretrievably lost.

Some of the dry goods are not adapted to the condition and habits of the Indians on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and one half the amount would have sufficed for their present wants.

Suitable goods of the best quality can be purchased in this market at prices ranging but little above those paid for similar articles shipped from New York. Thus the freight might have been saved, and the
risk and exposure avoided, by which many articles have been damaged in the transportation. Had one half of the amount laid out in these purchases been expended in opening farms on the reservations, and the buying of stock cattle and sheep, it would have inured vastly to the benefit of the Indians, and thus have been made a source of permanent income, going far to aid them "to subsist themselves" in accordance with the express object of the treaties.

The tendency, too, would be to lead the Indians to the pursuits of industry and domestic habits, going far to break up their wandering propensities, and create a love of home, without which, efforts for their civilization will avail but little.

Their acquisition of this kind of property is also a guarantee of peace, both among the several tribes and with the government, for without peace there would be but little security for such possessions.

Peculiar circumstances will alone hereafter justify purchases, without first ascertaining the necessities and wishes of the Indian, and with the exception of those for the Flatheads, the supplies required can be more economically and judiciously purchased hereafter in this market, without incurring the risk attending their transportation on the ocean.

The duties of agents and sub-agents in this superintendency are identical—equally onerous and responsible; while the salary of sub-agents is only one thousand dollars per annum, or five hundred dollars less than that of an agent. This discrimination is inequitable. I therefore recommend that the sub-agencies be changed to full agencies, and that in lieu of the present sub-agents four additional agents for Washington and three additional agents for Oregon be authorized: their fields of duty to be assigned them as the service may require, and their salary to be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

I cannot close my report without expressing my high appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which Col. Wright, the commanding officer in this military department, has responded to every call from this office. I also feel under many obligations to Major E. Stein, and Capt. A. J. Smith, of the first dragoons, for kind attentions while in the Snake country last summer.

I remain, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD R. GEARY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. Greenwood,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 78.

INDIAN AGENCY, OLYMPIA, W. T.,
July 1, 1860.

SIR: Since my report of last year, dated July 1, 1859, the Indian affairs in this district have been almost at a stand. Totally so, I may say, when referring to any improvement among the tribes. This I presume will not be wondered at when I state that less than $9,000
was the whole amount the limited appropriation would suffer you to allow me to carry on the affairs in this district, comprising in its limits an area of some sixteen thousand square miles, or probably more, and extending from Cape Flattery to the Columbia river, and from the sea-coast to the summit of the Cascade mountains. This amount includes the salaries of three special agents, one employed in charge of the reservation at Muckleschute, myself, interpreter, and clerk. The Indians living within the limits above described, certainly not less than 10,000 of them in all, have received no benefits from treaty stipulations; anything they have received in the way of blankets and clothing being paid for out of the amount above referred to.

Immediately after rendering my report last year I proceeded to the special agency of Col. Ford, on the Chehalis river, and in company with that gentleman went down the river, visiting the Indians at the different villages on the way to Gray's Harbor and the coast. I found the remnant of a tribe that reside at Gray’s Harbor in a besotted and degraded condition, and so I reported to you October 1, 1859. At that time, though, there was no bad feeling towards the whites, their neighbors. Later in the season, rumors reached me that the settlers were uneasy, fearing an attack from the Indians, and believing that a combination had been formed by the coast tribes for the purpose of exterminating the settlers on Chehalis bay. Simultaneously with these rumors a petition reached the governor of the Territory, praying for arms, and also for troops to be sent them. Both of these they received in a short time, General Harney promptly ordering a company of the fourth infantry to be detached and sent to their protection. Special Agent Ford accompanied the troops to Gray’s harbor. While there he called the Indians together, and explained why the troops had been sent among them, endeavoring at the same time to find out if anything like a league existed between the different tribes. The conversation between Special Agent Ford and the Indians was carried on in the Chinook jargon, they talking freely among themselves in their own tongue, not knowing that any person present could understand them. The interpreter, however, understood all they said, but could hear nothing to lead him to believe that there was or ever had been any combination between them and their more northern neighbors. Colonel Ford traced the bad feeling that existed to a quarrel between some white and Indian hunters of the sea otter. Some of these animals had been wounded by the white men and afterwards died at sea, were brought on shore by the returning tide and taken possession of by the Indians, who refused to give them up. This created bad blood between them, the Indians making threats when drunk that alarmed these hunters and caused them to go into the settlement. Whether these threats would have been carried into effect it is of course impossible for me to say; but that a few infuriated savages might have destroyed much property and many innocent lives if so disposed, is certain; therefore I consider the establishing of the troops at that point a most judicious movement, and as the time cannot be far distant when treaty stipulations will be fulfilled with the tribes immediately north of there, the persons engaged in carrying out those stipulations will be much benefited by having troops near
them, for these Indians that are treated with, the Quinaielts, Queets, and Quillchutes, have only very lately begun visiting the settlements of the whites, and consequently have adopted few of their habits, so that whoever undertakes civilizing them must begin at the beginning.

The Neuk-sacks, a tribe inhabiting a country drained by the river of the same name, which runs through a portion of the northern part of this district, taking the name of Lummi before emptying into the Gulf of Georgia, had seen comparatively little of the whites until the Frazier river gold excitement, and therefore did not appreciate the power and determination of their new neighbors. While the town of Whatcom, on Bellingham bay, was considered a good starting-point for the mines and was thronged with adventurers, these Indians caused some trouble at a ferry that was established on their river; but, owing to the able management of their special agent, no collision took place, and they were not made to feel the power of the whites. Last August the chief of the tribe killed a Lummi Indian, and refusing to make reparation, was, by the orders of the special agent, confined in the prison at Whatcom. His people determined to rescue him, and a party equipped for war landed at Whatcom for that purpose. Before their arrival, however, the chief had come to terms and been liberated. Feeling indignant at the treatment their chief had received, and, as I have before said, not appreciating the power of the whites, they determined to avenge the insult, and began an attack by killing a white man. The inhabitants of the town are a class of people not easily surprised; they were in arms instantly, and in an incredibly short time five of the Indians were killed. The survivors of the party made their escape to the woods. The Indians retired to their homes, and the special agent, accompanied by Major G. O. Haller, fourth infantry, and a detachment of troops, went in pursuit. Upon arriving at the ferry on the Neuk-sack river, the chief appeared and sued for peace. This was granted, upon his giving up five of his tribe that had been concerned in the affray. These were taken to the military post and kept in confinement.

I am of opinion that this lesson will be sufficient for this tribe, and that open hostilities on their part will never be attempted again. They will rob, however, when opportunity offers. I have abundant evidence of that fact, in the shape of a claim for spoliation committed by this same chief Teaus-Kamin, he killing a beef ox belonging to some drovers who were pasturing their cattle near the Neuk-sack river.

About the same time that this affair happened at Whatcom, Neah bay, an indenture in the coast near Cape Flattery, was the scene of an affray, in which I consider the white man concerned as much to blame as the Indians were in the preceding instance. I refer to the case of Henry A. Webster and the Makah Indians. My action in that case was excepted to by Mr. Webster, and his version of the affair reported to our delegate in Congress, who most properly referred the matter where it belonged—to the Indian Bureau. Instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs called for a report from me, which I rendered, and presume has been received.

Robberies and petty thefts have occurred more frequently during the past year than at any previous time in my recollection. I have men-
tioned this fact to you in a former report, and assigned as a reason for it that chiefs of tribes living at a distance would come to the agency expecting presents, which they did not get. Chagrined at their want of success, and disinclined to go home empty-handed, where their influence in a great measure depends upon the number of blankets they can give away, they appropriated to their own use any property they could lay hands on. In one instance, they actually stripped the wall paper from a house to which they obtained access forcibly; and another house was robbed of goods to the amount of $500. The first of these cases I caused to be settled, the culprits paying the damages; the one last mentioned has not yet been adjusted. Mr. Saunders, who lost the goods, has proved his claim, and it is now on file and will receive consideration when any money may be paid to the tribe to which these individuals belong. The perpetrators of the robbery were arrested by the local Indian agent at Port Townsend and turned over to the civil authorities, the grand jury reporting on the case as follows:

"The complaint of one Saunders against certain Indians for robbing his house, which complaint was also preferred by R. C. Fay, local Indian agent. The grand jury believe this to be a matter within the jurisdiction of the Indian agent, and respectfully request the court would order that Captain Fay investigate the charge and report his action thereon at the next term of court."

I must here quote from another report of this grand jury upon a case brought to their notice by Local Agent Fay:

"The grand jury for the third judicial district having had under consideration a complaint setting forth that one William Brown and others, of Dungeness, Clallam county, did, on or about the 1st of October last, obtain from a certain Indian named Swell, belonging to the Makah tribe, a quantity of oil, said to be 172 gallons or more, and that the said oil was obtained by false representations, with a view to cheat, defraud, and wrong the said Indian out of valuable property belonging to him in his own right; and although the grand jury are satisfied and convinced that a true bill can be found against the parties concerned in this transaction, for defrauding an Indian, yet the grand jury are of the opinion that the ends of justice can be better obtained in this instance by giving the parties implicated a space of time to enable them to redress this great wrong—a wrong as contemptible in its nature as it is criminal in its transaction. The grand jury therefore respectfully request the court that the court may order that this matter be placed in the hands of Robert C. Fay, Esq., the local Indian agent."

In both of the cases quoted above, it appears to me that the grand jury have been mistaken and suppose the power of an Indian agent greater than it really is, and this mistake has caused the ends of justice to be defeated. The law expressly states that it shall be the duty of an Indian agent "to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime," &c. My duty was done in arresting the accused and handing them over to the civil authorities: the grand jury, however, thinks this is a case within the jurisdiction of an Indian agent, and refers the matter back to the com-
plainant, who happened to be a local Indian agent. Such a procedure, I fancy, has no precedent.

The other case referred to is still more singular: the grand jury find that Brown and others have wronged an Indian seriously, and that they should be made to suffer for the crime; yet they think an Indian agent can handle the case better than they can. What possible power they could suppose an Indian agent could have over a territorial prisoner, I cannot conceive; but I can easily see that justice was defeated, and the United States made liable; for the law says, speaking of crimes by white persons against Indians, "that if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury," [meaning the United States Treasury.] The law in this case, could not be carried out, because no bill of indictment was found against the offenders.

I have brought these cases to the notice of yourself and the department to show that we are not always backed up by the other arms of the government service, as we should be; and though we, ourselves, do our duty, yet our aims cannot always be reached. I desired, particularly, that the Indians who robbed Mr. Saunders's house should be made an example of, for there was no excuse whatever for them, but the most extraordinary view of the case taken by the grand jury, has suffered them to go scot free. When I say that the other arms of the government service do not always sustain us as they should, I beg leave to remark that this is the only instance I have to record of what I consider dereliction of duty. The military have always responded to any call I have made on them, and it gives me pleasure to state that Colonel Casey, Major G. O. Haller, Captain G. E. Pickett, and other military gentlemen, at all times, evinced the greatest alacrity in rendering assistance when called upon.

The northern tribes of British Indians have, as usual, made their appearance in the waters of Puget's Sound this summer. Thousands of them are encamped at Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, from whence they come, in small parties, to our side and leave their women at the different logging camps and mills on the Sound. There is a territorial law against employing them in this country, but little attention seems to be paid to it; for, as I said, the northern women are found at many of the saw-mills. Their friends bring them and come after them, and in these journeys they sometimes meet our Flatheads, when, if not at a place where there is a number of whites, a fight generally takes place. This happened some few weeks since; a party of "Hyder" (British) Indians was on the way to Port Orchard, to get one of their women who had been living for sometime past with a white man at that place. They were discovered by some of our Snohomish and Suquamish Indians, who, being much the stronger party, and having old grievances to avenge, attacked and killed two men and one woman, and captured seven women. This comprised the entire party. This act was in retribution for a similar one committed sometime ago by the Hyders upon the Snohomishes, at which time three prisoners were taken by the former tribe, carried north, and are, at this time, slaves on Queen Charlotte's Island. Of the seven women captured by our Indians, two were taken from the Suquamish by the whites at Port Orchard, and
two at Utsalady, two were brought into Local Agent Fay, and one sent to me by the missionaries at Telalep. Those taken at Utsalady and Port Orchard were sent in schooners to their friends at Victoria, the other three were taken to the same place by myself, accompanied by Local Agent Fay. I went myself with these prisoners that I might show to their people that our government did not wish to injure them if they would keep away from us, and also that we did not encourage our Indians to make war or take slaves. I also hoped to make an arrangement to get the three Snohomish, that are now slaves, back again. Dr. William H. Tolum, of the Hudson's Bay Company, formerly stationed at Nisqually, in this Territory, was of infinite assistance to me, and enabled me to have a satisfactory conversation with the Hyder chief, who appeared to appreciate my motives in bringing his people back to him, and promised to return the Snohomish prisoners as soon as they could be brought from Queen Charlotte's Island. This was the best arrangement I could make, for the government at Victoria appears to have no control over the Indian tribes; indeed, the Indians appear to do quite as they please, the government being rather shy of interfering with them. I should judge so, at least, from the fact that a desultory sort of a fight between two hostile tribes was in progress within a mile of the town when I was there, some of the bullets from the Indians' guns actually falling in the streets, yet the authorities could not, or would not put a stop to it.

I have endeavored to make our Indians understand that in murdering these northern people they had grossly violated their treaty with the United States; for they have pledged themselves in their treaties not to make war on any other tribe, except in self-defense: and that in making slaves, too, they committed a violation of their treaty. That altogether their conduct had been reprehensible in the highest degree; for should these northern hordes come over in force to avenge the death of their people, which in all probability they will do at some time, upon the whites would fall the labor, risk, and expense of repelling them.

The Clallam Indians at Dungerness have also murdered two or three of the northern people, and are now expecting an attack from the friends of their victims, which I presume has been delayed by the hostile feeling existing between the two strong northern tribes that I spoke of as fighting together at Victoria.

The potatoes raised from the seed furnished by me in the spring of 1859 to the different tribes were of infinite service during the past winter. Though many of them were gathered prematurely before they were ripe, yet enough were allowed to ripen to assist materially those who had planted. Of those grown at Muckleshute, under the supervision of the employé, James H. Gowdy, part were distributed among the destitute during the cold weather, and the remainder given this spring to those who had prepared ground for planting.

Strenuous exertions have been made the past year to curb and check the trade in spirituous liquors; and in many instances success has attended the efforts made by the gentlemen of the service. At Fort Townsend alone, the local agent has caused the arrest of more than twenty individuals engaged in the traffic. At this place some ten
have been arrested and tried; and at Bellingham bay, the district of Colonel B. F. Shaw, special agent, arrests have been made. Yet, notwithstanding this, quantities of liquor are furnished to the Indians, and numbers of persons engaged in furnishing it are never detected. The island of San Juan, owing to the peculiar state of affairs there, is a favorable resort for vagabonds and outlaws, and liquor is furnished ad libitum to all Indians who can pay for it. Captain George E. Pickett, ninth infantry, commanding the troops of the United States stationed there, writing to me upon the subject, June 19, says: "Liquor has been and is now being sold wholesale. It is useless for me to expiate on this subject; the consequences are but too obvious. Robbery, rapine, and even murder, are enumerated among the crimes committed here." The captain wrote asking that a person connected with the Indian service might be stationed on the island, when, as he expresses it, "by a determined combination of the civil, Indian, and military authorities, we may be enabled to check this unpleasant and disgraceful state of affairs."

I strongly recommend that the captain's wishes be complied with, and that a person empowered with authority over the Indians be placed upon the island as soon as practicable.

The United States marshal and his deputies have always been actively efficient in making arrests whenever cases of liquor selling have been reported to them. Indeed, it is only through them and the United States commissioner's court that we can reach these offenders, the commissioners thinking Indian evidence sufficient to commit a man on, while before a jury it has no weight whatever. I wish particularly to acknowledge the services of the deputy United States marshal at Port Townsend, Mr. W. W. Armstrong, who, in more than one instance, has, by arresting desperate men, performed his duty with a determination and gallantry worthy of commendation.

Now that the treaties with the different tribes in this district have been confirmed, the funds to carry them into effect appropriated by Congress, and their arrival in this country shortly expected, it becomes us to look about and consider what will be the most advantageous mode of laying out this money for the benefit of the Indians.

In the district now under my supervision is laid the scene of operations for four treaties, viz: That between the United States and the Dwanish, Suquamish, and other allied and subordinate bands, otherwise called the treaty of Point Elliott; and also the treaty of Point-No-Point with the Clallam, Chimicum, Duwano, and Skokomish tribes; the treaty of Neah Bay with the Makahs; and the treaty of Olympia with the Qui-nai-elt and Quillehutes tribes of Indians. By the treaty of Point Elliott is ceded the largest tract of territory, the greatest number of Indians being subject to its stipulations. By the provisions of this treaty four different reservations are secured to the Indians; the first mentioned is to be near Port Madison, at a place called Nootsok-nin, and is to embrace in its limits two sections of land. This is designed for the use of the Suquamish and Dwanish tribes, and the bands subordinate to them. At this place, during the troubles of 1855 and 1856, government erected two small, rough cabins for the use of the local agent and his assistants. There is a good landing where these
cabins stand, and the shore is free from drift, and well adapted to
haling the seine; it is, also, the most accessible point, therefore I
recommend that here the necessary buildings be erected. In order,
however, to embrace in the limits of the reservation this point, and
also some bottom land good for agricultural purposes, it will be neces-
sary to locate it along the beach, say half a mile deep by four miles
long. This course I recommend. The belt along the shore is covered
with valuable timber, for which there is a ready market at Port Mad-
ison; and with the assistance of tools, a few yoke of oxen, and an expe-
rienced person to direct them, the young men can be made to earn a
good living immediately; many of them, too, have considerable expe-
rience as loggers. The waters adjacent to this reservation abound in
salmon, codfish, and smelt, and the bottom land spoken of as good for
agricultural purposes is not heavily timbered, and can be made pro-
ductive in a single season. Last year there were twenty-seven small
fields or patches of potatoes planted on the same ground, and the yield
was good, though the land was imperfectly cleared. I am of the opinion
that the Indians can be made to render themselves comfortable here at
a comparatively small expense; indeed, I would not advise anything
involving a large outlay to be undertaken at any of these smaller
reserves. The ultimate object of concentrating the Indians at the
general reservation should never be lost sight of. More on this subject
in the proper place. There will be some trouble probably in prevail-
ing upon the Dwmish who inhabit the east side of the Sound to come
over to this reservation; but their objections must be overcome, or a
course pursued with them that I will here explain. The Dwmish
Indians live on a river of that name, which is formed by the junction
of White and Black rivers. White river has a large tributary, called
Green river, and between these two streams, seven miles from the fork,
is the Muckleschute reservation. This reservation is secured to the
Indians, parties to the treaty of Medicine creek, but is not in the terri-
tory ceded by them, has never been occupied for their use, nor does
Sub-agent Gosnell, who has charge of those tribes, consider it necessary
for them. On the other hand, it is in the limits of the territory ceded
by the treaty of Point Elliott. The Indians living there, and in the
vicinity, are parties to that treaty, and it is a convenient and excellent
place to locate them. Formerly it was a military post, and has fifteen
good log buildings upon it, in tolerable repair. These buildings are
situated in a fertile prairie that is now ready for the plow, and when
cultivated will produce good grain and grass. So it is evident that to
make this reserve available no expense is required except to put the
stock and tools necessary for labor upon it. I recommended to you,
and with your acquiescence advertised in the newspaper, that all the
land from this reserve to the junction of White and Green rivers would
probably be reserved for the use of the Indians. Whether this will
meet the approbation of the department I am unable to say; but I still
consider it advisable; for the Dwmish Indians, who object to go across
the Sound, could, I think, be persuaded to come up and settle here;
the only difference between this and their present location is, that it is
a little higher up the same river. Here, with a fine range for stock

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summer and winter, warm bottoms for vegetables, and a fertile prairie for grain and grass, besides a river on each side of them teeming with salmon in the proper season, they must surely be self-supporting in a short time. As no impediments are in the way, I advise that farming operations be commenced on this reservation as soon as funds applicable to that purpose be received; and I also recommend that it be considered, (as it geographically is,) within the treaty of Point Elliott.

The reservation next mentioned in this treaty is on the north side of Hwhomish bay, and is designed for the use of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and other tribes belonging to those rivers and their tributaries. This is so near the general reservation that it appears to me that at this time, unless the Indians particularly desire and insist upon it, it would be better not to incur any expense, but to settle them upon the general reservation at once, and let the money that would be spent in temporary improvements be put into permanent ones.

The peninsula at the southeastern end of Perry’s Island is also reserved. There it is intended to establish the Skagget, Kikealans, Swinamish, and other bands. Upon this, as upon the reservation near Port Madison, I would erect some necessary buildings for the accommodation of white employés, provide work cattle and tools, and proceed to open farms, making the Indians in all instances perform the labor under the supervision of white men. At this reservation, as, indeed, is the case at all of them, there is a fine chance to obtain fish. Quantities can be taken at the proper season and cured for winter’s use, or even for sale. Nothing but the improvidence of the Indians prevents their laying up a sufficient quantity every year; but I think, when urged to industry by their overseers, and stimulated by a good example, they will do better.

The island of Chah-choo-sen, situated between the mouths of the Lummi river, is also reserved by this treaty. The Lummi, Samish, Neuksack, and the Indians inhabiting the islands in the Gulf of Georgia, are designed to be established here. I advised changing the lines of this reserve so as to make it conform to section and township lines, thus avoiding the necessity of a survey. I presume there will be no objection made to this change. This is an admirable piece of fertile land, well adapted for the cultivation of all vegetable productions suitable to this climate. It is an alluvial bottom, the growth upon it being crab-apple and alder—sure indications of richness. Special Agent B. F. Shaw has been established, since the fall of 1858, at this place, and has been instructing the Indians in agriculture to the extent of the means placed at his disposal. He erected at the expense of government a small, rough building to live in, and has cleared a few acres of land, which produces abundantly. With a proper supervision over the affairs at this reservation (which no one is better qualified to give than the gentleman who is now there) it can be made profitably productive, and be a source of revenue to the Indians. For clearing the land here I would advise the use of a small stump-machine. The timber is small and the roots easily extracted, and a yoke of steady oxen, with two men and a machine that will cost a hundred dollars, can clear an acre a day. Upon this, as upon all the special reservations, I advise that buildings necessary for the com-
fortable living of the overseers, and for the preservation of the produc-
tions of the farms, be erected, and none other; but I think that a 
liberal amount should be allowed, here particularly, for the opening 
of farms, because the land, when once cleared, becomes immediately 
profitable.

The treaty of Point-no-Point, with the Clallam, Chimicum, Du-
wano, and Skokomish Indians, has secured to them as a reservation the 
land lying between the forks of the Skokomish river. I have 
examined the place and found it difficult of access, heavily timbered, and 
altogether not a convenient or suitable place to establish these tribes, 
and so I reported to you December 13, 1859. At the same time I gave 
the bounds of about two sections of land at the mouth of said river 
that I think will be an excellent place to locate them. I also advised 
that the Clallams living on the Straits of Fuca, who are parties to this 
treaty, should be allowed a reserve at Clallam bay, on said straits. 
My reason for so advising is that these Indians, reared on the wide 
waters of the straits and the ocean, accustomed to taking the whale, 
black-fish, and halibut, cannot content themselves or be made to 
remain, except by force, on the narrow waters of Hood's canal, where 
the reservation is to be situated. I have always advised that, in con-
fining these people to reservations, any change in location that will 
involve a violent change in habits and pursuits should be avoided.
The land at the mouth of the Skokomish, where I advise establishing 
these Indians, is good for agricultural purposes, and, like at the other 
special reservations, I would immediately proceed to open farms, &c. 
At Clallam bay, also, some efforts should be made to turn the attention 
of the Indians to agricultural pursuits. They, however, being pecu-
liarily a salt-water Indian, will always derive a large portion of their 
subsistence from their native element, if I may so call it.

The treaty of Neah Bay with the tribe of Makah Indians comes next 
under consideration. Living as they do on the straits, their charac-
teristic traits, their habits and pursuits are the same as their neighbors, 
the Clallams. They are bold and experienced pursuers of the whale, and 
carry on a considerable trade in oil with Victoria and Port Townsend. 
The thirteenth article of their treaty prohibits them from trading else-
where than in the dominions of the United States, and the trade with 
Victoria should be stopped, and can be as soon as they have a resident 
agent among them. Halibut are taken in great quantities by this 
tribe, and I would recommend that, in addition to the farming operations 
that should be commenced on their reservation, houses for 
salting and drying these fish should be erected, and that they should 
be taught to cure them after the fashion of the whites. These fish 
command a good price and ready sale, and I think a lucrative trade in 
them can be established.

The treaty of Olympia with the Qui-nai-elt and Quillehute tribes 
remains only to be considered. These tribes occupy the sea-coast between 
Ozelt or old Cape Flattery, on the north, and the Qui-nai-elt river on 
the south. No particular spot is fixed upon by the treaty for their 
reservation, but I have recommended that the land lying between Point 
Granville on the south, and the Qui-nai-elt river on the north be set 
aside for that purpose. I selected this spot because it is the only one
where a landing can be effected even in smooth weather. Even this is, properly speaking, no harbor, yet vessels of light draft can run in and unload in a calm time. The most certain way of reaching this place at all times, will be from Gray's harbor, along the beach, which is level, and as hard as a board. The distance is about eighteen miles. The salmon that run up the Qui-nai-elt river, in great numbers, are considered the fattest and best flavored of any taken on this coast, and the Indians should be encouraged to open a trade in them. I think they can be more profitably employed at present in this way than in agricultural pursuits, as it will be a more congenial employment for them. Farming, however, should be undertaken as soon as possible. Cattle can be driven down the Chehalis river, ferried across Gray's harbor, and driven up the beach; but building materials, farming implements, tools, &c., should go by sea. All the materials that will be required to erect the necessary buildings, and a year's supply of all perishable articles should be sent at one time, so as to avoid expense, for the transportation will be both difficult and expensive. These Indians must be considered in their natural savage and uncultivated condition, and the happy results that I hope and predict will be accomplished by the fulfillment of treaty stipulations with the Sound tribes will be more tardy of operation with them. I also fear that it will be a difficult task to remove them, except by force to the central reservation.

I am of opinion that there should be at least two white employés at each of these special reservations, and though the treaties only call for a smith's shop at the central reserve, yet there should be a branch at each of the others; for though the bulk of the work may be done at the main shop, repairs and small jobs will be constantly required everywhere that work is going on.

The treaties are specific as to what shall be done at the general or central reservation. Therefore it is only necessary for me to say in what way I think these things can be most advantageously accomplished. As the erection of buildings will be one of the first things to attend to, how best to procure the material is an important point to decide upon. There is now at this place (Puyallup) a saw-mill that has not been running since it was probable that a reserve would be established there, and I am informed that it can be put in running order with three weeks' labor. Therefore as saw-logs can be easily obtained in any desirable quantity, I am of opinion that it will be economical to put this mill in motion without delay. The amount of lumber that will be required to erect the necessary buildings here will be great, and although it is low at this time, yet the cost of transporting it would amount to a large sum; while, with a mill on the spot, all this expense will be avoided, and the special reservations as easily supplied from here as from any other mill. While upon the subject of transportation, I beg leave to remark that a schooner from seventy-five to eighty tons burden, and fit to go to sea in, would be a valuable acquisition to the service. I believe that the amount such a vessel would save the department would pay a large percentage on the first cost. The transportation must be entirely by water in this district, the traveling of agent also; and, if necessary, such a vessel could be sent to California or Oregon. Suppose a hundred tons of freight were to
be shipped from California to this place, the very lowest rate would be ten dollars a ton, or $1,000; while a schooner, such as I describe, could make the trip at a cost of 250.

My idea of the manner in which the school should be conducted has been the subject of previous reports. I will briefly say, however, that no good results will follow if the pupils are allowed to remain with their friends; and in order to avoid this, they must be clothed and fed at government expense. If, after school hours, they are allowed to return to their lodges and mix freely with the other Indians, they will never speak the English language, and until they acquire that, they will make little progress in letters. These remarks are only applicable to the children’s school for reading and writing, &c. To the industrial department, where adults as well as children can be instructed, they will not apply. The physician, too, will be much assisted in his duties if he has a hospital building where the sick can be cared for until cured. The gentleman who occupied the position of surgeon under the treaty of Medicine creek, has informed me that without such a convenience the prescriptions of a physician were of little use. The patient would take them or not, as he chose; his diet could not be attended to, and frequently after taking the physic prescribed, if it chanced to make him sick, he would resort to their own cures.

I am convinced by experience that it is better not to build houses for the Indians to dwell in. The most I would do in that way would be to furnish them boards and nails, and occasionally to a chief I would give a window. Houses after our fashion are not suited to their wants as yet. They will not keep them clean, and they shortly become dens of vermin.

The annuities that are to be paid to the different tribes they would prefer receiving in cash; next to cash they would like goods; but I am convinced that it would not be best for most of them so to get them in that way. Money is always an evil to them, and even goods are soon squandered and gambled off. I would, therefore, recommend that, except in the case of the Makahs, the Quilchutans, and Qui-nalts, and the Clallams at Clallam bay, the amounts be expended in opening land for farming and in purchase of stock and tools. I will take the treaty of Point Elliott and illustrate by comparing the two modes of payment: The amount allowed by that treaty is $15,000 for the first year; that will be about three dollars to each individual, and will purchase a third quality blanket, or three bottles of rum, as the case may be. But suppose on the general reservation a hundred acres of land are cleared at a cost of $3,000, and fifty acres at Port Madison, Perry’s Island, and the Lummi, each, at a cost of $4,000, that amounts to half the annuity; with the remaining half purchase work-cattle, tools, seeds, and pay the expense of putting in a crop. Part of these cattle, tools, &c., must go to Muckleschute, as there the land is cleared already; but there is enough for all. Now, by which mode will the Indians be most benefited? I would continue this course from year to year, and in ten years these people will have as good and well stocked farms as any in the country.

The first payment to those tribes that I excepted above I should advise making in goods; they are not in the neighborhood of the set-
tlements, and the articles they receive may be applied to legitimate and useful purposes and not squandered. Besides, they are little acquainted with tilling the land, and the amount secured to them by treaty for clearing land is as much as can be profitably expended in that way for some time to come.

The Upper and Lower Chehalis, the Cowlitz and Chinook Indians, numbering between seven and eight hundred, are not parties to the existing treaties, and are certainly entitled to the care of government. They are in the immediate neighborhood of the settlements, living in most instances on the land of white settlers. I have selected a piece of ground adapted to their wants, and upon which I think it will be advisable to settle the Cowlitz and Upper Chehalis tribes. The Chinooks and Lower Chehalis should be located somewhere near the seashore, as their previous habits and mode of living render such a location necessary.

As no treaty funds are applicable to the uses of these bands, it is necessary that they should be provided for when the annual appropriation for contingent purposes is made, and an addition should be made to that appropriation sufficient to enable the superintendent to locate them on a tract of land where they cannot be disturbed, and to assist them to gain their own subsistence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. SIMMONS,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Supt. Ind. Affairs Oregon and Washington Territory.

SQUAKSIN INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the business and affairs of the Indian tribes under my charge for the year ending on this date.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to report favorably in all respects of the Indians under my supervision, with the exception of a murder recently committed on the Nisqually reservation, of which I informed you at the time, (To-tem-pus, killed by Pemus.) Peace and harmony have prevailed throughout my jurisdiction since my last report.

The farms on all three reservations under my charge show increased industry and intelligence on the part of the Indians, beyond what could reasonably be expected from these wild children of the woods in so short a time, whilst their moral conduct and improved and more cleanly mode of dress give evidence of advancement in civilization.

At the annual payment of annuities, which took place in the middle of May last, at the Nisqually reservation, were assembled about fifteen hundred Indians; good order and decorum were maintained by these tribes, cheerfulness and universal good feeling were displayed by them, not a single riot or disturbance having taken place throughout the time occupied in paying them off. At the same time they joined in the
little festivities which form part of the ceremonies on these, to them, grand occasions, with glee, frolic, and good humor.

These facts speak volumes in their favor. But a few years ago these tribes were an idle, roving set, making a precarious living by hunting, fishing, and stealing, now, through the wise policy of our government in stimulating them to industry, they possess the means of living sumptuously, in comparison with their former mode of life, and mostly owing to their own industry.

The potato crop on the Squaksin reservation this season will be a complete failure, owing to the extreme wet weather. On the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations it has also been considerably injured from the same cause; the other crops promise fair.

On the 15th of May last, agreeably to the notice given a month previous, all the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek," assembled on the Nisqually reservation in order to receive payment of their annuities. Three hundred and eighty-nine families received annuities, the details of which will be found in my returns of the second quarter.

The Indians seemed to be generally well satisfied, although many sly hints were thrown out amongst them that their annuities were exceedingly small.

After the payment was over, I addressed the Indians, as is customary on these occasions; I awarded them praise when I deemed they deserved it, and urged them by all means to continue on in the industrious manner they were now doing; that, by so doing, they would soon become a rich people.

Several of the chiefs spoke in the terms as follow, to wit:

John Hton. The Indians say that the government ought to take more care of them.

They do not want to be put in prison any more; they say they want to keep peace, and stop fighting.

They say they have forgotten the war now, and are at peace.

They say they are afraid that they will be taken up.

They all want that Yelm Jim should be set free, all the tribes, both down the Sound and here.

They say that if Yelm Jim is hung, that they will become afraid again.

If Jim is let loose, they say they think that the government is good, and they will not be afraid any more.

They thought when Leschi was hung, that it was all over.

They say that they will all be proud when the government sees this.

They all want to stop here, they do not want to be removed from here, even if the land wears out and becomes good for nothing; they want to die here.

They say they do not want to leave the Nisqually river, nor the rest of the reservation.

They say they want the reservation made larger, and the lines marked and straightened.

The reason they want the reservation larger is, that they become more and more every year.

The reason they did not say this in the first place, they were afraid that they would be taken up.
The reason why they want the reservation larger is, that they do not want to be moved to the central agency, to mix with other tribes. They want the school-house here, on the Nisqually, in place of being on any other reservation, it is the consent of all the tribes. The reason they want the school-house here is, that the women do not want their children to go away. They want the blacksmith's shop here, it is the general consent of all the tribes. They say that the reason why they want the school-house here is, that there will be some half-breeds after awhile, and they want all both Indian children and half-breeds to learn to speak English, so that they can talk together.

All the tribes want more annuities. They would all be proud if they had more given them. They want a stud horse on every reservation, for they have no horses fit. They say that they want some cows to be given them. They are all sorry to see the old men and women get so little. Yesterday when the goods were given them, they were all mad and sorry that they had so little given them. They are all well pleased with the agents, and do not want them moved, they want them always to remain with them. They want that Dan Mounts should tell them what they should do. They do not want Dan Mounts to leave them, for he has been good to them, and they are very much pleased with him. They say that Dan is good to them, and has always been so, and they do not want to part with him, that he always looks after them, and advises them. They want Dan Mounts to look after them at the Nisqually. They say they want Dan to go with them and settle any difficulty which may arise between them and white men.

When a letter is received from the government, they want it read to them. They want Mr. Patton to remain their blacksmith forever; they want Dan Mounts to remain among them always. They want Mr. Gosnell always, and they say, if he leaves, that they will go after him and bring him back; for they want him to remain with them until he dies. They say they want the present doctor to remain with them; when any one of them is sick, they want the doctor to go and give the medicine himself, for some of them do not know how to take it.

a-la-tat. I am pleased with the Puyallup reservation, I want to live and die there.

I want Mr. Perkins to remain; I want Mr. Perkins to pay attention to us when we talk to him; I want Mr. Perkins to remain with us until he wishes to quit. These speeches were the closing scene of the Pa-ta-latch, as the payment of their annuities is termed by themselves, then frolic and games became the order of the day, combined with a hearty consumption of beef, flour, and potatoes, until in small parties they started at intervals
for their respective homes, and in a couple of days, the Nisqually reservation had assumed its wanted quiet appearance.

I will take the liberty to remark that the suggestions made by the Indians to increase the extent of the Nisqually reservation is truly reasonable, and I may say, will soon become absolutely necessary.

Two sections of land can be added to the reservation without interfering in any way with the white settlers. The Indians would fence the whole, and would then have sufficient pasturage for their numerous bands of horses; whilst at present they are compelled to allow many of their horses to run at large through the country, much to the annoyance of their white neighbors.

Their remarks about the probability of there being many half-breed children to attend school, are also true. There are from thirty to forty half-breed children at the present time who would attend school if there was one in their neighborhood.

I will again take the liberty of suggesting to the department an increase to the annuities paid the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek." The present appropriation, when divided among all those who are really entitled to pay, does not realize to each individual over §1 10, for which some of them have to travel at their own expense, some sixty or seventy miles.

I annex the reports of Mr. D. Mounts, farmer, superintending the Nisqually reservation; of Mr. J. L. Perkins, carpenter, in charge of Puyallup reservation; of Mr. C. C. Pagett, teacher, and of Mr. B. W. Kimball, physician, and beg leave to refer you to these documents for further information relative to the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations, and to the teacher's and physician's departments.

By this mail, I forward a requisition for funds required to carry out treaty stipulations with the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek." In making it out, I have economized as much as possible, and I trust it will meet with your approbation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. B. GOSNELL,
Sub-Agent, Washington Territory.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Affairs for Oregon, and Washington Ter.

No. 80.

SQUAKSIN INDIAN RESERVATION, W. T.,
June 6, 1860.

Sir: I present for your consideration the following report of my services as physician to Indians, parties to Medicine creek treaty, from July 1, 1859, to June 6, 1860, inclusive.

The number of Indians to whom medicines have been administered, exclusive of those receiving advice and other aid, is 172. Of this number, 105 are males, and 67 females. Sixty have been vaccinated. Neither epidemic nor epidemic diseases have prevailed to any extent among them. The diseases that have been prevalent are such only as
are incident to their habits, location, and mode of life. Though a large portion of the Indians do not apply for aid, some from their strong belief in their own system of medicine, and others from inability on account of their distance from this place, yet their confidence in our method of practice and our medicines is increasing. Their own doctors acknowledge their ignorance of, and inability to treat certain classes of disease.

The strong desires of their chief men, expressed to me on learning my intended withdrawal from my position as physician, that a physician should always remain with them indicate the decline of their trust in their own medicine men and their increasing confidence in ours.

At the payment of annuities in November, 1858, 1,357 Indians were registered. At the last payment, in May, 1860, a year and a half later, 1,353. Thus there has been a slight decrease in their numbers during the period between the two last payments.

As some eight or ten from other bands were adopted by them at the last registration, who are included in the above number, their real decrease during the time mentioned is thus much greater.

The number of births the past year, to the best of my knowledge, has been forty. The number of deaths for this period of time would exceed the births by eight, making the number of deaths forty-eight, which, I think, is very near the truth.

A fact of some importance was brought to light at the last registration, to wit: the great disparity in number between the males and females. Of the 1,353 registered, 770 were females, and 583 males. The number of females at the age of puberty (or marriageable) and upwards was 524; the number of males 369. The causes of this inequality in sexes are better known, I presume, to you than to myself. I refer to these facts as having a bearing upon their present decrease.

The percentage of deaths the past year is but a trifle larger than that in some cities. The percentage of births for the above number of females is quite small; and how is it to be accounted for?

Prostitution, a vice exceedingly common among them, is a chief cause of this result. Venereal diseases, which are very prevalent, have their influence; and besides, many do not hesitate to resort to abortion (in causing which they are proficient) to escape the not unfrequent result of their occupation. There are other causes, but their influence is slight in comparison with the above.

You may infer, therefore, that any measures taken to prevent their present wholesale prostitution will act beneficially. It will improve not only their sanitary, but their moral condition. Venereal diseases will diminish, domestic virtues would be cultivated, and their further decrease in numbers prevented.

The above is respectfully submitted.

B. W. KIMBALL, M. D.,
Physician Medicine Creek Treaty.

WESLEY B. GOSNELL, Esq.,
Sub-Agent.
SIR: I take pleasure in submitting my second annual report of the school under my charge, authorized by the treaty of Medicine creek, made December 26, A. D. 1854. As I informed you in my last report those who were absent hunting, fishing, &c., returned in a short time, and gave me great encouragement that the school would indeed be a great advantage to them. During the fall and winter my school numbered twenty scholars; their attendance was, however, somewhat irregular, owing to their parents often leaving the reservation (which rambling propensity seems to be a part of their nature) for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering roots, &c.

I have two scholars—one lad nine, and a girl seven years old—who are reading in the "Second Reader" and writing tolerably plain; and four scholars in the "First Reader" and commencing to write. The other scholars are very irregular in their attendance.

While in attendance, I have no trouble in controlling them; they quickly and readily obey me, at first through fear, I have no doubt, but my constant aim is to overcome that (which require great caution, as some of them are more like the wild animals than human beings) by gentleness and various little attentions, thus securing their esteem as well as obedience.

I am still more convinced of the necessity (the object being to elevate, benefit, and civilize them) of establishing a boarding school at which the agent could place, say, thirty or forty scholars of both sexes, under the charge of the instructor, where they would be separated from the influence that exists at present, which operates materially against their advancement; where also they would be taught cleanliness in every respect, (which cannot be enforced under present circumstances while the scholars eat, sleep, and live in their dirty huts.)

A great majority of them in their present situation, having no incentive to learn our language and habits, look upon the sending of their children to school as doing us a great favor, and often ask why I do not give them food and clothing, and in some instances demanding pay when they attend school regularly a short time, while if the number I have named could be entirely away from their relatives and not dependent on them, then their facilities (in my opinion) for advancement would be increased in every respect, particularly in regularity of habits, in their meals, in sleeping, and in their clothing; to which school could also be attached a garden, cultivated by the scholars, producing all necessaries (vegetables) and luxuries of the kitchen, and at the same time proving to them in the most forcible manner possible the superiority of our customs and habits over their own careless and idle way of living.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. C. PAGETT, Instructor.

WESLEY B. GOSNELL, Esq.,

Sub-Agent, W. T.
SQUAKSIM AGENCY.

No. 82.

NISQUALLY INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.,
June 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian department I have the honor of submitting this my third annual report showing the affairs and condition of the Indians at the Nisqually agency.

The 24th of next July I will have been on this reservation three years, and in glancing back over the operations of that time, I am forcibly convinced that the present Indian policy, so wisely entertained and practically adhered to, has occasioned a very decided improvement in the moral and mental condition of these Indians.

And I am satisfied that in a few years longer, with the same care and treatment you have so diligently superintended, it will place the Nisquallies now upon this reserve far in advance of any Indians now enjoying the protection of our government.

The improvements made on the Nisqually during the present year consists of eight thousand rails, eighty acres inclosed with a good fence, forty of which is sowed with wheat and oats, also seventy-five acres of wheat and oats sowed in old land, all of which at present has every appearance of a good crop. We have also a good crop of potatoes and other vegetables.

All of our farms are in good condition. All the oxen are in good health and condition, and the farming utensils (what few there are) are in good repair.

The five houses which were erected for the Indians are going to wreck, as the Indians occupy them but a short time during the winter.

Last year I reported that these Indians had two hundred horses and five head of cattle. At present their stock numbers as follows: 262 head of horses, twenty-nine head of cattle, and thirty-three head of hogs, and owing to the smallness of the reservation their horses, cattle, and hogs will in a short time have no place to graze.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

D. M. MOUNTS, U. S. Farmer.

WESLEY B. Gosnell, Esq.,
Sub-Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 83.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION,
June 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the progress made by the Indians on the Puyallup reservation during the last year, ending June 30, 1860. The whole number of Indians belonging to this band is about 700, but as yet only some 400 have taken hold to work. They had in cultivation last year about 100 acres, yielding some 8,000 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of wheat,
200 bushels of peas, and a quantity of vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, &c., &c. They have cleared up some forty acres more this spring; making in cultivation this season something like 140 acres. Their crops look fine, rather better than last year.

We have built during the last year one log barn, twenty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, and one stable twenty feet square; also, one two-story frame building, sixteen by twenty feet on the ground, intended to be used to store the Indians' seed potatoes, wheat, peas, &c., &c.

The Indians have been a great deal healthier the past year than the year previous, owing, no doubt, to their living so much better than usual.

They are perfectly satisfied, and seem to be very happy. As is the case with nearly all the Indians, they like whisky, and some of them will go off and hang around the towns, where there is always to be found a plenty of trifling white men who make their living by selling whisky to the Indians. This is, however, mostly confined to the young men and a few women whom they hire out to white men as prostitutes. I think the only way to stop this evil would be to drive these women away from the towns, or rather bring them on the reserves.

The property on the reservation and the buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the Indians' houses. They have broken out all their windows, and some of their doors are broken down.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN L. PERKINS.

W. B. GOSNELL, Esq.,
Sub-Agent, Squaksin, Washington Territory.

No. 84.

YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.
Fort Simcoe, August 15, 1860.

Sir: Since my last annual report, the Indian affairs in my district have been satisfactory as to peace and quietness between the whites and Indians, and amongst the Indians themselves. No outrages have been perpetrated by Indians upon the persons or property of the whites. The latter have not sought to violate those irrepealable laws of humanity and kindness that should always characterize the intercourse of a civilized and powerful people with ignorant and helpless men and women. This latter fact is the more remarkable because of the discovery and working of the northern gold fields, in consequence of which great numbers of white men have been passing through all parts of my district lying north and west of Columbia river and east of the Cascade mountains. Many of these men are miners from California, and I record with great pleasure that, as far as has come to my knowledge, they have always respected the rights and feelings of the helpless Indians. The fruits of this conduct are indicated above—good will, peace, and good offices between the antagonistic races, instead of
hatred, ill will, outrage, blood, and efforts at mutual extermination, uniformly eventuating in the speedy disappearance of the weaker people, as in California and Southern Oregon.

The northern gold fields are not within Washington Territory, except those of Pend d’Orielle river; but are just over the line in British Columbia. They are as much resorted to by northern Indians of my district as if they were on American soil, and the only wonder is that collisions have not occurred between the miners and the Indians, for both have been known to wash dust side by side, in the same placers.

Nothing of special note is yet effected in the removal of distant band of Indians to this agency and reservation. No funds of any kind have been furnished for such purpose, no appropriations having been made for fulfilling the treaty of June 9, 1855, till March 29, 1860, when Congress appropriated $90,850 for fulfilling the stipulations of said treaty, of which not one dollar is yet remitted to the proper agent. Though destitute of ready means, I have felt myself compelled to anticipate the arrival of funds by removing, in advance, the band of Lewis River Klickitats, because of the threatening aspect of relations between those Indians and the white settlers. Provision was made in the treaty of June 9, 1855, to consolidate said band with others of the Yakima nation. This band of Klickitats, however, have never been treated with, or their lands purchased. White settlers have occupied the most valuable places for grazing, field culture, and fishing. So driven from post to pillar was this scattered and injured people, that but one white settler, and he a former member of Congress, would allow them to remain, even temporarily, on lands yet belonging to them, the title of which has always heretofore been acknowledged by our government as vesting in the aboriginal inhabitants till fully treated with and ample compensation allowed. The agent has undertaken to remove them personally, with aid of head chief and interpreter, without the expensive interposition of superintendent of removal, conductors, &c., &c. A careful account of expenditures will be kept, for which the agent will file his own voucher, and he is confident the mode of removal pursued will prove far cheaper than if done by contract.

The band named number, as well as can be ascertained in their scattered condition, 100 souls, thirty-seven of whom were transported by steamer from Lewis river to Rockland, Washington Territory. They are now en route from the latter place to this agency. Forty-three have undertaken to remove their horses, their cattle, and themselves, over the Cascade mountains to Yakima reservation, and the remainder the agent has not yet succeeded in inducing to leave willingly their old hunting and fishing lands, though he yet hopes to accomplish so necessary an undertaking, as soon as possible.

These Indians have been badly treated by the whites; driven without compensation from their own lands; their houses burned and otherwise destroyed; the graves of their people inclosed in the white man’s fields. They unwillingly consent to remove to please the government agent, hoping and trusting that their great father will yet provide some compensation for their lands in the form of annuities for beneficial objects, apart from the other bands treated with and settled on
the Yakima reservation. According to the principle adopted in the treaties with Indians of Washington Territory in 1855, this band is entitled to $10,000, appropriated for their exclusive benefit. That sum is but a trifle of the true value of the lands formerly occupied by them and now grasped by the white settlers.

The undersigned anxiously awaits the receipt of the appropriations for his district, so that he can remove, settle, and consolidate all the bands belonging to this nation, and thus withdraw them as far as possible from the deliterious effects of rum, licentiousness, and the other vices necessarily growing out of the contiguity and unrestrained intercourse of the natives with the frontier settlements of this country.

Sixty thousand dollars of the appropriation made in act of March 29, 1860, are for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President. The treaty provides that the Indians shall be consulted as to what objects they would desire this and similar annuities to be applied. They look to the undersigned, their agent, to guide them; and I need not reiterate former reports and recommendations upon this important point. It is sufficient to say, that to give the Indians as few blankets as possible, and all other clothing in good, strong piece goods, to be made up by the women—to give him as little food as he can possibly get along with, and thus compel him to industry—to build him houses, break and fence lands—to give him cows, sheep, and hogs, and thus compel him to stay at home to take care of them, thereby acquiring a love of home, is the only true policy, as you will find set forth more fully in former reports. It is a ruinous policy to give an Indian large quantities of blankets, beads, paints, bells, and such like gew-gaws; to supply him with large quantities of hard bread and other food, as such a course leads to idleness, gambling, and similar vices; and when his annuities are thus wasted he is still an Indian, unadvanced in civilization, and, if possible, more helpless than when governmental aid was first extended to him, since his wants are increased without increased knowledge or industry or ability to supply them.

Those Indians living near this agency have shown very commendable and encouraging industry in getting in and cultivating, this season, small patches of potatoes, peas, wheat, and vegetables; and I am quite sure that, if discreetly and wisely directed and assisted, they will advance in agriculture, in domestic economy, in the husbandry of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals; advancing at the same time, and just in the same degree, in knowledge, in virtue, and in the industrial arts of civilized life.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LANSDALE,
Indian Agent, W. T.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.
No. 85.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report. This agency embraces the same tribes that were originally placed in my charge. Last fall I transferred the Spokanes to Major Lugbenel, and relieved him of the Cour D'Alenes, to promote the efficiency of the service, as these tribes would each be nearer their respective agents.

I have, therefore, in my immediate care the Cayuse, Walla-Walla, Palouse, Nez Percé, and Cour D'Alene tribes.

CAYUSE.

This tribe is yet residing in this valley, where they have cultivated their usual garden spots. But their attention is principally directed to the care of their horses and cattle. Owing to the rapid increase of the white settlers, daily conflicts occur in regard to their respective rights, and all my energies have been taxed to preserve friendly relations.

These Indians are included in the treaty establishing the Umatilla reservation, and it is actually necessary that some speedy disposition be made of them. They would much prefer to go to the Nez Percé reservation, as they have intermarried, speak the same language, and have been mostly absorbed by that tribe.

WALLA-WALLA.

Of this tribe about fifty are residing at their old location on the Columbia with their recognized chief, (Homily.) The balance of the tribe have been led away by “Walshil,” (regarded as hostile,) who is claiming to be chief, and are residing on the Columbia, near Priest's rapids. This tribe belongs to the Umatilla reservation; but, I apprehend, it will be difficult to collect them there, as they have become so demoralized by the effects of whisky that their wrong and vagabond propensity will always predominate. They possess but few horses, and no cattle, and rely almost entirely on their fisheries for a livelihood.

PALOUSE.

This tribe is included in the Yakima treaty; but is yet remaining on Snake river. In fact, the most of the tribe have intermarried, and are now living and claim their homes on the Nez Percé reservation.

The Indians of this tribe were formerly quite hostile in their feelings, but have during the past year conducted themselves in such a manner that entitles them to consideration at the hands of government. They are very poor, have but few horses and cattle, and rely upon fish and their gardens for subsistence.
NEZ PERCÉ.

This is the most powerful and influential tribe of Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains. They have always, as a tribe, maintained peaceful relations with the government, and have, and do yet, exercise a salutary influence over their neighboring tribes by their example. They are disposed to be industrious, and with proper encouragement the younger portion of the tribe may attain to that degree of civilization contemplated by the Indian policy of the government heretofore inaugurated. They own a great many horses and cattle, and have been in the habit for years of cultivating the soil to a small extent. Last spring I assisted them in their farming operations, to the extent of my abilities, as an earnest of the fulfillment of treaty stipulations, and the results have been very satisfactory indeed. Besides raising all kinds of vegetables, they have secured for winter use about two thousand five hundred bushels of wheat and between three and four thousand bushels of corn.

This tribe numbers about four thousand souls, and are on the increase rather than decrease, as is the case with all the other tribes in this country, as their wealth and standing induce many of the better disposed of other tribes to come and live and claim their homes with them.

They have always been divided into two parties—the treaty or peace party and the anti-treaty or war party. The latter, however, have never been directly concerned in hostilities, but have given encouragement to other tribes so engaged. As I have before reported, last year, I succeeded with much difficulty in satisfying the minds of this party in regard to the treaty, at the time I met them in council to announce its confirmation. Since that time, I have succeeded in gaining their confidence, and, by promises that government would not neglect them, have succeeded in controlling them peaceably. This tribe is scattered in small bands over the large extent of country embraced in their reservation, and each individual, or head of a family, has his own garden, which he cultivates himself. I have encouraged this condition, as it is the most important initiative step in learning them to labor for their own maintenance. These Indians are decidedly an agricultural people. They want farms and shops, and but a portion of the money appropriated for them will be required to secure this much desired end. By promises to this effect, made these Indians, I have induced all who reside off the reserve to move on to it, with their own accord, as soon as their crops are secured, without any additional expense to the government. To secure permanent peaceful relations with these Indians they must be made to feel that they have homes and interests to protect, which would insure their hearty cooperation in protecting the peace of the country. The anti-treaty party have been opposed to this policy, as they have been in the habit for years of going to the buffalo country to winter, where they take their stock, and this roaming propensity cannot be broken up except by locating them on permanent farms. It is for that reason that I refused to make a requisition, and stated that the policy of contracting for cattle
for them before they were located was prejudicial to the interests of the Indians as well as to the government. They are much dissatisfied with the delay in fulfilling their treaty stipulations, and my entire attention is now directed to satisfying them in regard to their disappointments. They hold the balance of power with the other Indians of this interior country, and it is a matter of paramount importance that they should not feel neglected or wronged.

COUR D’ALENÉS.

This tribe is peaceful and quiet. The mission established in their country has been of considerable service to them in instructing, and inducing them to engage in agricultural pursuits. The present time is a very critical period in our Indian relations, and the peace of the country depends on the efficiency of the Indian service.

I have no apprehensions of there being any more attempts made by parties to hunt gold on the Nez Percé reservation. The action I took in the matter, gave great satisfaction to the Indians. The public mind was a good deal agitated about the matter at the time, but the instructions subsequently received from you, with the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, satisfied all that I was doing no more than executing the United States law.

The management of the Cayuse and Walla-Walla Indians during the past year has given me a great deal of care and anxiety, and I am more than ever impressed with the correctness of my recommendation made last winter, that the former should be placed on the Nez Percé reservation, as they have affiliations with that tribe, whilst they have none with the Walla-Wallas and Umatillas. The few that remain to be removed are the remainder of a once haughty and powerful tribe, who still claim that the whites are the aggressors, and whilst they profess a desire to be friendly, they wish to be removed as far as possible from the white settlements; which is but a natural desire from the difficulties they have encountered in preserving their stock, whilst living with the whites. The Walla-Wallas have a strong affiliation with the Yakimas, and to place them on their reservation, will be the only means of accomplishing anything with them.

The Palouse Indians who are included in the Yakima reservation should be allowed to go to the Nez Percé reserve, as they have not only intermarried, and speak the same language, but have been almost entirely absorbed by that tribe.

Since the making of the treaties, in 1855, all of these Indians, except the Nez Percés, from war, famine, and disease, have been on the decrease, and have lost so many of their tribal characteristics that the reason for their location, as made by the treaties, does not now exist.
Census.

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<td>Walla-Walla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palouse</td>
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<td>Nez Perce</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cour D'Alene</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100</td>
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In regard to the Indians in charge of Major Lugenbeel his report to you will give more detailed information than I can furnish.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. CAIN,

Indian Agent, W. T.

E. R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 86.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, August 15, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to the requisitions of the department of Indian affairs, I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as agent for the Indians connected with this agency.

I entered upon the duties of my office upon the 1st of October, 1859. Considerable improvement of a permanent character had already been made under the direction of the late agent, R. B. Metcalfe, Esq. At the agency I found about twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes, and a quantity of wheat and oats. The latter I used for seed. With the potatoes and the fish taken by the Indians they were enabled to subsist through the winter, although the most of them were in an enfeebled and half-starved condition in the spring from the want of a sufficiency of proper food.

I commenced farming operations as soon as the season would permit, the Indians contributing their labor with an alacrity and good will that, under the circumstances, could not have been expected. I designated a portion of land to each principal tribe for cultivation, placing a farmer with them to instruct and assist them. It is my intention to further divide these tracts, allotting a piece of land to each family for cultivation, which I think the better plan; but owing to the lateness of the season when I took charge of the agency, and their objection to being separated, I thought it best, for the time being, to adopt the course I did. I have induced some families to conform to my wishes in this respect, and shall adopt this plan generally so far as I can in the future.

I have plowed, fenced, and planted this season in potatoes four hun-
dred and sixty acres, which give promise of an excellent yield; grown and harvested eight hundred acres of wheat, which will produce an average yield for this country; three hundred acres of oats, which are an excellent crop, and one hundred acres of peas; besides garden vegetables, such as carrots, cabbages, &c., are cultivated by many of the families. I was unable to cultivate as many vegetables as I desired, on account of the difficulty of obtaining good seed.

I have, the past season, had erected a saw-mill, which will be in operation within a few days, and have in process of erection a grist-mill, which I hope to have completed within two months from this time. Both would have been in operation before this had it not been for the accidental burning of the blacksmith shop, which has greatly retarded the progress of the work. I have also built an excellent barn, thirty by ninety-five feet, and have built sixteen potato houses, which will store at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of potatoes.

Much ill feeling has heretofore existed between some of the tribes upon the reservation, and collisions between them were frequent, always resulting in some being killed or wounded. This increased the duties of the agent much, and was a serious cause of embarrassment to the progress of improvement; but by frequently calling the principal men together, and assisting them in the settlement of their controversies upon fair and equitable grounds, and compelling them to adhere strictly to their agreements one with another, I have succeeded in bringing about a state of harmony and good feeling between them. A school was commenced in March last, under the superintendence of Mr. E. B. Ball, and continued until the 13th of August, when it was deemed advisable to suspend until after harvest. The school will be commenced again immediately, and under more favorable auspices. The attendance was irregular, varying from ten to forty. There was no unwillingness upon the part of the children to attend the school, but owing to the scarcity of food those that were able were compelled to accompany their parents on their frequent excursions into the mountains and to the sea-coast for game and fish. Those who have attended the school exhibit much sprightliness of mind, and possess an aptitude to learn not exceeded by white children of the same age.

From my knowledge of these Indians I am inclined to think that little improvement can be made upon the present race. Their prejudices and superstitions hang to them as with "hooks of steel." An Indian may have a dream which is sufficient to throw the reservation in a state of entire confusion in a single night. If the children could be taken at an early age and taught the arts of civilized life, and educated in the English language, something might be expected from the rising generation. In this way they might become prepared for the reception of a Christian education; but if kept under the direct influence of their parents any attempts to civilize or Christianize them will prove abortive.

An appropriation should be made for the maintenance of a manual labor school, where all the children over five and under fourteen years of age should be placed, under the charge of humane and competent teachers, and there boarded and lodged, and taught the various mechanical branches, and kept, so far as possible, entirely removed from
the influence of their parents. This, I am fully satisfied, is the only possible and practicable plan that can be adopted for their future education.

The Indians of this reservation have much yet to learn, before they are capable of providing a comfortable subsistence for themselves, and habits of industry and economy must be acquired first. They must first be taught to give up the chase and their idle and vicious habits, and depend upon that greatest civilizer, the cultivation of the soil.

Many now begin to see that this is inevitably the case, and are willing and anxious to be instructed.

Much sickness and disease have heretofore prevailed among them, which is attributable to their manner of living, as well as a want of wholesome food. I have endeavored to induce them to introduce habits of cleanliness, which would be greatly conducive to their health; and it is my intention, so soon as the saw-mill gets in successful operation, to construct, as speedily as possible, comfortable houses for them, the scarcity of lumber having prevented it heretofore. Their general health at this time is better than at any time since I have had charge of the reservation. It is greatly to be regretted that the treaties with the coast tribes at this agency have not yet been ratified. This should be done at an early period, or a new treaty made. These Indians are becoming restless and impatient from having been held in this state of anxiety and doubt, and I fear will not quietly submit much longer. It is essentially necessary that something should be done in this matter, if peace and tranquillity are desired. With the exception of these tribes, the Indians under my charge appear perfectly contented and comparatively happy, and any one familiar with these tribes a few years since cannot fail to mark the improvement made in their condition, and their advancement towards a state of civilization. With the mills once completed, and the additional cultivation of a small quantity of farming land, this reservation will become a self-sustaining institution. For agricultural purposes, the quality of the land is excellent, fine timber conveniently situated exists in abundance. Its contiguity to the ocean, affording an abundant supply of fish, renders it an excellent location for a reservation.

This reservation is favorably situated to prevent communications with the whites, its isolated position preventing it. I have used my utmost endeavors to prevent any communication further than absolutely necessary, and the Indians under my charge have little opportunity for acquiring habits of dissipation, and other vices of the bad citizens of our community in this respect, as well as in maintaining friendly relations with these Indians. I have been greatly assisted by Captain Augur, the gentlemanly officer in command at Fort Hoskins.

The most serious difficulties in locating the Indians upon this reservation have been overcome, and the expenses hereafter in maintaining them will be greatly diminished. There will be a sufficiency of potatoes and breadstuffs raised this season to subsist them till they raise
another crop, and it is to be hoped they may not again be driven to 
the state of necessity and destitution that they were last winter. 
Very respectfully, your obedient servant, 

DANIEL NEWCOMB, 
Indian Agent. 

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq., 
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon. 

No. 87. 

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION, OREGON, 
August 15, 1860. 

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit the following as my report 
as teacher of the school under my charge at this agency. I commenced 
the school on the 1st of March last, and continued it to the 13th of 
August, when I thought it advisable to suspend until after the harvest. 
The attendance was very irregular, varying from ten to forty, the 
average attendance being about twenty. Those who have attended 
the school have shown no unwillingness to attend, but have been kept 
out by their parents to assist them in procuring food. This has been 
the greatest source of embarrassment to the school. 
Those who have attended the school seem to possess excellent minds, 
and exhibit an aptitude to learn not exceeded by white children of the 
same age. Quite all have learned the alphabet, ten spell quite readily 
in words of two syllables, and two are reading in easy readings. 
It seems to be of little use, however, to attempt to keep the school 
with any permanent benefit to the children, unless they could be 
taken from under the control of their parents and placed where they 
could be boarded and taken care of, and instructed in agricultural and 
mechanical pursuits. I think, by adopting the course I have indicated, 
that much good may be accomplished. 
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, 

E. B. BALL. 

DANIEL NEWCOMB, Esq., 
Indian Agent. 

No. 88. 

YAQUINA BAY, OREGON, 
July 12, 1860. 

Sir: In compliance with the regulations I have the honor to submit 
the following as my first annual report. 
The Indians under my charge embrace the Umpqua, Coos, Alcea, 
and Siuslaw Indians, numbering 460 souls, of which the Coose and 
Umpqua tribes, numbering 279, are living in the vicinity of fort Ump-
qua, the remainder being located upon the Coast reservation. In obe-
YACUNA BAY SUB-AGENCY.


dience to the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contained in his letter of the 3d September, 1859, I have taken preliminary steps for the removal of the Umpqua and Coose Indians to the place designed for their future home, and shall proceed to this work at once, hoping to be able to effect the desired object at an early day. These Indians should be removed as soon as possible, as it will be impracticable to do so late in the fall, and if it is done early it will afford them time to build houses for the coming winter.

In accordance with instructions received from your office, I commenced making improvements on a portion of the land selected by me for their future location, situated on the Coast reservation about six miles south of the Alcea river, and sixty miles north of Fort Umpqua, where I have caused to be erected two small agency buildings, and have had planted about twenty-five acres of potatoes and garden vegetables. I have employed Indian labor in making these improvements as far as practicable. It will be remembered that the Indians in my charge are not parties to any existing treaty with the United States, and of course are not beneficiaries under treaty stipulations. They are embraced in the treaty with the Coast tribes of Oregon negotiated by Superintendent Palmer during the months of August and September, 1855, but which treaty has not as yet been ratified by the United States Senate. Great dissatisfaction has long existed among these Indians on account of this matter. They are continually asking why it is that the great father (the President) does not send back their paper, i.e. treaty, as he promised, and pay them for their lands. They say they are tired of waiting for it, and complain bitterly that their land has been taken from them without their having received any compensation therefor. I would respectfully urge that either their treaty be ratified, a new one made, or some congressional action be taken in reference to these Indians by which they will be placed upon an equal footing with the other Indians on the Coast reservation who are provided for by treaty stipulations. None of the Indians in my charge have ever been engaged in hostilities against the whites. The Umpqua and Coose tribes are naturally industrious, but owing to the fact that they have had for a number of years free intercourse with the whites, they have acquired many vices, such as the use of liquor, &c. Notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts to the contrary they sometimes obtain liquor from unprincipled white men. After their removal to the Coast reservation, however, which I hope to effect at an early day, their intercourse with that class of men will be entirely cut off, and the nefarious traffic wholly suppressed. The Siuslaw tribe live upon the Siuslaw river, and are the most advanced and industrious of the tribes within my district. I have furnished them this spring with some agricultural implements and some seed, and they have without assistance cultivated small gardens, which bid fair to yield a good crop. The Alcea tribe are not so enterprising and industrious as the Siuslaws, but are inclined to be lazy and indolent. I have, however, induced a few of them to work on the farm, and I hope with proper encouragement to effect in a few years a salutary change in their disposition, and place them in a condition to support themselves. Since I took charge of these Indians, (on the 30th November, 1859,) there have been eleven
deaths and seven births. During the spring months there was considerable sickness, but those affected having received careful medical attendance it did not prove serious. The general health at present is quite good. Last fall, Major J. B. Scott, commanding Fort Umpqua, issued to these Indians a large amount of condemned clothing, which enabled them to pass the winter quite comfortably without assistance from the Indian department. Many of them now, however, are nearly destitute of clothing, and without a proper supply will be exposed to great suffering during the inclemency of the coming winter. I trust that proper steps will be taken at an early day for the establishment of a school at this point, as I am satisfied that the children, could they receive the benefit of instruction, would improve rapidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. SYKES,
Indian Sub-Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 89.

OFFICE GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to transmit my fourth annual report.

The Indians on this reservation are in better health, and appear to be better satisfied than they have been at any time since I took charge.

Our crops of grain this season are much larger than those of any previous year; and I think we will have sufficient breadstuffs to supply the wants of the Indians for the next year. We will also have a good crop of potatoes and peas, as well as an abundance of forage to supply all the stock on the reservation.

The assignment of a portion of the soil to each separate family has had a very salutary effect, nearly every head of a family having his house and land separate and apart. These they have all fenced in, and many of them cultivate their ground with a great deal of industry.

The following table will give a comparative statement of the expenses of this reservation from the time I took charge to the end of the last fiscal year:

During the quarter ending December 31, 1856, about $500 per day.

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During the quarter ending June 30, 1859, $230 per day.

Do do September 30, 1859, 110 "
Do do December 31, 1859, 155 "
Do do March 31, 1860, 60 "
Do do June 30, 1860, 73 "

By the above table will be seen the enormous reduction which has been made in the expenses of this agency in less than four years; and I think that in a very short time the expenses, outside of treaty stipulations, will be comparatively trifling, the whole of the arable portion of the reservation being well inclosed with good and substantial fences, and the subdivision of the fields almost completed.

In accordance with your instructions, I have expended a portion of the annuity funds on the mills. They are in good running order, though the flouring mill is far from complete.

After the spring crops were put in I gave permission to a portion of the Clackamas, Molalla, and Oregon City bands of Indians, who formerly resided in the vicinity of the salmon fisheries, to leave the reservation for the purpose of fishing; and they succeeded in obtaining a considerable supply; but all the other Indians, including the Rogue River, Umpqua, and Cow Creek tribes, are entirely destitute of meat of any kind, and it will be absolutely necessary to purchase a small supply of beef, especially during the fall and winter months, or great suffering will ensue.

Having in my former reports given my views in regard to the education of the Indian children, and the establishment of schools on the reservation, I will merely report that we have again tried the experiment, a teacher having been employed from the 1st of December, 1859, to the middle of February, 1860, with no better result than all former attempts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MILLER,
Indian Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 90.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENCY, DALLES, OREGON,
July 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for the last year. In accordance with instructions from your office, I relieved Agent A. P. Dennison in the charge of this district on the 30th of December last, and will confine my report to affairs connected with this agency, but will remark here, that the Indians in Klamath Lake district, formerly under my charge, continue on terms of friendship with the United States, no difficulties of importance between them and our citizens having occurred since my last report.
The number of Indians in this district will approximate to 5,000 souls, including the confederated tribes and bands of Middle Oregon, the confederated tribes of Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, the Mountain Snakes and Diggers, with a few scattering families of other bands. Of this number, only about 1,200 have as yet been collected on one, the Warm Springs, reservation; the others being scattered over a vast extent of country, from the Cascade mountains to the eastern boundary of the State. The Sho-sho-nees, or Snakes, and Diggers, have assumed an attitude of hostility to the United States and many of the friendly tribes. Their depredations on the Indians at Warm Springs reservation during the past eighteen months has been most annoying, as well as prejudicial to the success of that institution. Since I have had charge of that reserve they have driven off and killed about eighty head of horses and a few cattle, the property of the reserve Indians.

WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION.

This reserve was set apart for the confederated tribes and bands of Middle Oregon, by the treaty of June 25, 1855. The location of this reserve is unfortunate in some respects. It is from forty-five to seventy-five miles distant from the fisheries on the Columbia river and tributaries, the right to fish at which, in common with citizens of the United States, is guaranteed to this people by treaty. The distance makes it necessary for the Indians to remove to, and to reside at, the fisheries during the time that they are engaged putting up their annual supply of salmon, which is in the summer months, from the first of May until the middle of September; consequently, their crops are neglected, and the indolent, profligate, and debauched have a season in which to indulge these propensities in and near the white settlements, where the influence of the agent is partially counteracted by vicious and unprincipled white men. The amount of good tillable land on the reserve is scarcely sufficient for the number of Indians to be located there. There is abundance of good grazing lands, which is of great importance, and well adapted to the wants of the Indians. When I took charge of this reserve I found the Indians in great fear of their mortal enemies, the Snakes, and during the early spring they were greatly distressed by the depredatory incursions of those unconscionable thieves. It was necessary to herd all stock during the day and corral it at night, and to observe the greatest vigilance at all times. To leave a band of horses or single animal without being guarded for a few hours, was to insure its loss. It was with the greatest difficulty that I was enabled to keep the Indians on the reserve until their crops were planted. I used every means to get into communication with the Snakes, in vain; they kept away from me. I furnished the military authorities of the department of Oregon full information regarding the difficulties and precarious condition of the reserve, and applied for a small force to be stationed there temporarily; but, for causes unknown to me, which I presume appeared satisfactory to the commanding general, no step was taken for our protection. True, a detachment of twenty-five or thirty men, under
command of Lieutenant Johnson, were sent to the reserve to investigate the subject and “ascertain the truth or falsity of the report.” They encamped at the agency one night and started on their return to Fort Dalles the next day. In consequence of the partial destruction of the crops on the reserve last summer by the Snakes, our Indians were reduced to want for provisions, and it became necessary to furnish them with flour for a few weeks.

In the face of all these difficulties and embarrassments, I have the satisfaction to report about the same amount of land under cultivation this year as Agent Dennison reported for the last. The crops look promising, and I anticipate a good yield.

Many of the families work with a system that will compare favorably with our white farmers whom they emulate. I think it safe to estimate the yield of potatoes, which look very fine, at 10,000 bushels, corn about 500 bushels, turnips 500 bushels, oats 400 bushels, squashes 1,000 bushels, peas 200 bushels, and other vegetables in proportion. The Indians have put up a large amount of salmon, and the fruit of their labors will probably be sufficient for their subsistence the coming year. If these people could be protected on the reserve, they would, with the ample provision made by treaty, be enabled to live comfortably and in easy circumstances. They are probably the most industrious Indians in Oregon, have a large number of horses, and are making considerable progress in civilization. They are making some substantial improvements on the reserve, having built several comfortable log-houses within the last six months. The schools provided for by treaty are anxiously expected, and will doubtless be appreciated by the most progressive of them.

**UMATILLA RESERVATION.**

Up to the present time no improvements have been made on this reserve, and the Indians to be located there are scattered; but the time has arrived to extend to them the long looked for benefits of the treaty concluded five years ago. The Indians to be colonized on the Umatilla reserve are the confederated tribes of Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas. The two former tribes, once among the most powerful and important in Oregon, have, through the combined evil influences of war, pestilence, and intemperance, been reduced to a mere shadow of their former greatness. These people will, for the future, be under the fostering care of the government, and it is to be hoped that much may be done for their moral and intellectual improvement. There is but one mission for the Indians for this district—Roman Catholic—located near Dalles City. The good fathers are very zealous in their labors, and I am satisfied that they exercise a beneficial influence over the minds and morals of many of the Indians. There is no school for any Indians of this district; but doubtless those provided for by treaty will be put in operation the present year.

In conclusion, I would state that in view of the fact that I am only temporarily in charge of this district, I deem it inappropriate in me