FORT COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Colville, Wash., August 8, 1878.

SIR: In submitting my sixth annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, I have the honor to state that never have the Indians committed to my care been on more amicable terms with the whites than at present, and the gratifying evidence they give of a desire to continue that relation, and to improve their own condition by engaging in civilized pursuits, is highly encouraging. Although they feel that they have much to discourage them in the unsatisfactory result of the council at Spokan Falls, last summer, in the gradual failure of the salmon fisheries, upon which they rely so much for support, the greater scarcity of game, the low price of furs and peltries, the settling up of the country by the whites, and the uncertain tenure by which they retain their homes, together with the doubt they are in as regards the future action of the government toward them, they evince no hostile spirit, and while some of the tribes belonging to the neighboring reservations continue to menace the peace of the whole frontier, no crime has been laid to the charge of these Indians.

The progress they have made in agricultural pursuits exceeds that of any former year, and is the subject of general remark by all who know them. They seem, at last, to be impressed with the conviction that the surest way of retaining their country is to live in it and cultivate the land, finding that by so doing they can have their homes and a better living than in any other way. The number of farms taken, houses built, and acres brought under cultivation are more than doubled since my last annual report, and from the present advanced state of their crops, it is safe to estimate their wheat at 12,000 bushels; oats, at 3,500 bushels; corn, at 300 bushels; vegetables, at 2,000 bushels; all of this has been attained mainly through their individual efforts. The distribution of the limited amount of seeds and agricultural implements purchased with what remained of the $500 allowed for the relief of the destitute Indians of the agency, while contributing but little to the general result, did much to encourage them.

It is not only in laboring for themselves that their industry and application is noticeable, but also in the increased demand for their services by farmers and others. So necessary have they become to the settlers that it is a matter of common remark, "If the Indians leave the valley, we will have to leave, as we cannot get along without their labor." They are found behind nearly every plow, and in every harvest-field, and it would seem impossible to put in or take off a crop without their assistance. During the year the amount of cord-wood cut by them will not fall short of a thousand cords. In point of civilization, with all that the term implies, these Indians will compare favorably with any of the tribes in the Northwest. So self-reliant are they, that could they once feel secure in their homes, and the same assistance in establishing themselves be extended to them that is afforded to the surrounding agencies, their welfare would be greatly promoted, and a permanent peace assured.

As many of the Indians belonging to this agency have improved farms outside of the reservation limits, and do not, as yet, seem prepared to avail themselves of the privileges of citizenship, it would seem desirable that some law should be enacted by which they can retain their places without being subject to formalities of law, other than continued possession and cultivation for a limited time, say five years, when they would probably see the advantages of becoming citizens or removing to the reservation. Until some such provision is made, a fruitful source of trouble will continue to exist.

The Cœur d'Aléne Indians belonging to this agency, numbering 450, deserve more than a passing notice. They have a reservation of their own, upon which they are all living, and are working with earnestness to secure themselves permanent homes. They have over one hundred farms, not mere patches, but many of them fenced and cultivated in a manner that would be creditable to any white settlement, and they produce more, in proportion to their numbers, than any tribe of the agency. They continue to evince the same good-will and friendliness to the whites that was shown by them last year, during the Indian hostilities, and are certainly entitled to some consideration at the hands of the government. They have built a school-house for themselves, and the $1,000 appropriated for the support of schools will aid them in obtaining teachers, but is scarcely sufficient to establish the school upon a proper basis. While they ask but little else of the government than to be made secure in the possession of their lands, justice seems to require that the same assistance should be given them in the way of shops, mills, and schools, as is allowed upon other reservations.

The Jesuit Fathers, who have been resident missionaries among them for more than thirty years, laboring indefatigably for their spiritual welfare, accompanied them upon their removal, and have rendered them efficient aid in establishing themselves upon their present reservation. The boarding-school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity during the past year, under contract between the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, has been carried on with great regularity, and with satisfactory results. The advantages conferred upon the Indians by the school are

continually manifest, and are particularly noticeable in the conduct and bearing of those who have been educated there, as compared with the many who could not avail themselves of it. The habits of application acquired, and the careful moral training that they have received, enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of civilized life both creditably and profitably. Were the capacity of the school enlarged or others established, there would be no lack of scholars, so impressed are the Indians with the benefits their children derive from the tuition they receive.

The missionary services rendered to the Indians of this agency by the Jesuit Fathers, whose head mission is near this place, are attended by the most encouraging results, as is evidenced by the devout bearing of their large congregations, and the fidelity with which their teachings are adhered to. The Rev. H. T. Cowley is also laboring with zeal for the spiritual welfare of the Protestant Spokans, and is meeting with much success in inducing that people to embrace a Christian life. The excellent supply of medicines received last fall has been of incalculable benefit, and the recent increase of salary will now admit of a resident physician.

There being no flour-mill belonging to the agency, the miller was induced to do the work at his own mill for the salary allowed, and the amount of wheat ground for the Indians has been greatly in excess of what was anticipated on his first employment. The Indians, finding that they could get their wheat ground without paying for it, willingly worked for wheat when they could not obtain money. It has also been an incentive to many to engage in farming.

The blacksmith has been taxed to his utmost capacity, and the authority to employ an additional blacksmith, together with an agency farmer and clerk, will result in much good to the service.

In my previous annual reports and at other times I have frequently alluded to the want of buildings at this agency, and forwarded estimates for that purpose. Under date of September 26, 1877, I was informed that the sum of $8,800 for building purposes at this agency had been embraced in the regular annual estimate of the Indian Office, for funds for the Indian service, to be submitted for the action of Congress at its next session; if the sum estimated for has been allowed, I would earnestly recommend that it be made immediately available.

The statistical information in regard to the agency, called for in circular letter of July 1, 1878, is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY INDIAN AGENCY, WASH., *August* 5, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency:

The Indians under my charge are the *Makahs* and the *Quillehutes*, the first living on the latter just beyond the limits of the reservation. The whole of these Indians are fishermen, and I presume have ever been so; their wants are few and easily satisfied; their mode of living simple; fish, eaten raw, or prepared in the most crude manner, with whale-oil, being their chief food. There are, however, some few near the agency, disposed to so far adopt the habits of the whites as to make some show of cleanliness in the matter of cooking and eating, but with the majority, beyond at rare intervals a little hard bread or molasses, fish diet is the only one. They are naturally a dirty people, and constant supervision is required to induce them to make some show of cleanliness.

I am happy to state that a very friendly feeling exists between these Indians and the few white settlers of the vicinity, and this may in a great measure be attributable to the behavior of the whites. Their intimacy with the native women is not great, and fair dealing appears to have become an understood thing on both sides. There are, of course, isolated cases of differences between the two races, but such cases are neither very frequent nor very grievous, and have been easily adjusted. Further, these Indians are very temperate. We have no whisky element here, and I am of opinion that with this element among us, these people would not become very much addicted to the vice.

Polygamy is not permitted, but adultery is frequent, and the chief offenses are those arising from intercourse with women the property of other men. Wives are purchased, and, as is the case with most Indian tribes, they are the slaves of their lords. The men are moderately industrious, and are daring and fearless on the water. They are all thoroughly imbrued with superstition, believing in ghosts and gnomes, and their medicine-men have great control over them. To attempt civilization with the older members of the tribes would, I fancy, be useless. The old of the tribes have great influence over the minds of the younger. They are divided into factions, one faction

of the tribe being most ready at all times to complain of any shortcomings of another; hence, I take it, the absence of any of the higher crimes. They are not at all times strictly honest among themselves, but it is not often that theft is committed by them upon the whites. This, in a great measure, is the result of their not being able to trust each other. I may safely say, however, they are well disposed toward the whites, and if fairly dealt with I apprehend no trouble from them, even should tribes near them become hostile, for although wild and barbarous, they are shrewd enough to know that to become the enemy of the government would cost them, in all probability, their homes and remunerative fishing-grounds, which yield to them at any season of the year ample for their wants. Some few of them own two or three head of cattle, while a few of them have horses; but neither the one nor the other are of much service to them. No unfriendly feeling exists between these Indians and those of the neighboring tribes, beyond a certain degree of suspicion inherent in the Indian.

Whatever missionary labor may have been bestowed upon them has not met with much favor, and with the exception of those who have received the benefits of the school, they are ignorant and as uncivilized as ever.

I have made some little progress this year in inducing a few of them to fence and plant small patches, but the land is for the most part poor and sterile, and the results of their labor too slow in being realized. I have no doubt, however, that by furnishing a few seed (as I have this year done), and by other means of encouragement, some might be induced to try cultivation to a limited extent; but the demand for their fish, oil, and seal skins being immediate and sure, more so to-day than ever before, as canneries and fish-packing companies are starting up at no great distance, these Indians care for no part in anything that does not bring them in immediate returns.

The location of this reservation and its agency could not be better. Situated in latitude 48° 21′ 49″, longitude west from Greenwich 124° 37′ 12″, with a climate, although somewhat humid, nevertheless congenial; its streams abounding in fish, and with an inexhaustible wealth in the waters washing its shores, these Indians have, I am satisfied, as favorable a location as any tribe or tribes in the dominion. There has been no survey of the reservation, but its extent is said to be about 60 square miles.

The Quillehutes, who live off the limits of the reserve, are orderly, and are not only well disposed towards the whites, who are gradually settling up the land in their vicinity, but they are a benefit during the present early stage of civilization here, and I should suggest that they should be allowed to remain where they are. They, like the Makahs, are fishermen, and their present locality is remunerative to them, and in no way that I can see clashes with the interest of their white neighbors. I have had no complaint from that quarter against any of these Indians worthy of note. There are a class of men who will not tolerate an Indian simply because he is an Indian.

The health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good. Considerable sanitary improvements have been made since the advent of my predecessor, Capt. George D. Hill, late acting Indian agent, and I may add that in this matter, so essential with these people, no effort will be spared by me to further improve their condition.

The number of births and deaths during the past year I am unable to give. All I find recorded are as follows: Births, 8 males and 6 females; deaths, 6 males and 6 females. These numbers are, I am convinced, far below the facts.

The number of Indians of this agency, including the Quillehutes, is as follows: Males, 466; females, 556; total, 1,022. Of the above numbers, 309 are Quillehutes.

The annuity supplies issued to the Indians of this agency since my taking charge have been issued only when work adequate to the same has been performed (save in the case of the sick); the system, I find, works well, the Indians understand it, and they exhibit no discontent. This is an excellent method, in helping to make the Indian self-supporting, and in the economy of funds.

I have had erected a blacksmith's shop, the old shop being in a spare room in one of the employés' quarters, not at all adapted to the purpose, and a nuisance to the occupants. I have also done much in repairs to dwellings, fences, &c., and have now in course of erection two dwelling-houses for the employés, there not being sufficient accommodation heretofore.

The cattle, the property of the government, numbering 38 head, are for the most part small, but in good condition, the larger animals having been killed for consumption by the industrial school, until they are reduced mainly to two-year-olds, yearlings, and cows.

The returns from the agency farm this season will be moderate, rust having attacked the potato crop, and we are also experiencing some difficulty in securing the hay, through heavy rain-storms. We have still a quantity of hay uncured.

The industrial school at this agency, numbering at present 34 scholars, 15 males and 19 females, is situated at Ba-adah Point, at the head of Neah Bay, and distant about two miles from the Indian village; the school-house proper, however, a large, commodious building, is situated at the Indian village; it is the largest and most substantial

building in the agency, with walls of stone to the first floor, but, for some reason unknown to me, it has been allowed to go to decay, and is now so far out of repair that an outlay of probably $500 would be required to make it inhabitable. It is here the industrial school should be. The entire school of 34 children are boarders, and are living in the same house with the agent and his family, who also has his office there. The school is progressing very favorably; the scholars take an interest in their studies; many of them are remarkably good readers, and their writing and dictation is very satisfactory. Several of them are being taught arithmetic, and a knowledge of geography, particularly of the Continent of America, forms part of their studies. They take great delight in singing, and are carefully instructed in the same. All instruction is in the English language, and they are also taught the various industries most essential to them in the years to come.

It is with these children that the future of these people hinge. These Indians are certainly a wild race, the older members, as I have said, having great influence over the minds of the younger, but there is a great difference in the disposition of mind between the old and the young adults, nevertheless. Some of the latter of both sexes have been scholars here, and although the older ones have shown great antagonism to the school from time to time, yet these young are the wise among them, and their knowledge, when attained, secures to them a standing with their elders they would not otherwise have, and must help, not a little, in keeping down any seditious notions the older ones might venture to indulge in. The parents have become reconciled to their children being taught; whereas, but a short time ago, they would beat their offspring for speaking in any but their own tongue, and it was difficult to induce the scholars to answer in English out of the school limits. A great change for the better is slowly but surely making itself felt among these people, and it is the instruction the young receive at the industrial school that is working this change.

A good staff of white employés at an agency also add, much toward the advancement of the Indian. Such are our present employés. All are well qualified to fill the positions for which they are engaged, and all bear excellent characters. In addition to their duties, they are more or less in intercourse with the tribes and can influence them for good; and I regret exceedingly that Circular No. 22, with its accompanying list, has so far reduced the salaries of the employés of this agency that it is the signal for the resignation of some of them, and I am convinced the salaries fixed will not secure to the government as efficient a staff of employés.

In submitting the above, I would respectfully state that the industrial school is the main feature; that to educate the children of these Indians is the best and surest way to civilization; and in order to do this, none other than a boarding-school (such as at present exists) will answer. The children must be kept entirely from the homes of their savage parents. There are no better children anywhere than those at present dwelling under the same roof with myself and family. They are intelligent, well behaved, and much attached to their teacher and the other employés whose duty it is to watch over and instruct them.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent, Neah Bay Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT FOR THE
PUYALLUP, NISQUALLY, AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
Olympia, Wash., August 20, 1878.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report, being for the year 1878, as the United States Indian agent for the 1,731 Indians belonging to this agency.

AS TO NUMBER OF INDIANS BELONGING TO AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency belong to five reservations and eight scattered bands not belonging to reservations. In obedience to your Circular No. 6, of January 23, 1878, as explained by your letter of March 14, 1878, I forwarded to you, under date of 7th of June last, a carefully ascertained census of the Indians belonging to said five reservations and to seven of said bands. The census of one of said eight bands, viz, the Louis River band, was not ascertained for reasons stated; nor have I yet been able to ascertain with the desired certainty the names of each head of family and numbers in all families, as this band is widely scattered upon the different forks and confluents of Louis River. But, as near as I can ascertain, this band numbers 104. This will make the whole number belonging to said eight bands 598. The whole number belonging to said five reservations is 1,133, bringing the whole number belonging to this agency up to 1,731.

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

By direction of your circular of instructions of July 10, 1877 (which is the same this year), my annual report for last year contained "such general information as in itself afforded to any one who inquired for the first time respecting my Indians a fair and truthful picture of their condition." That condition has been so little changed during the year that has passed that any person desirous of knowing the present condition of the Indians belonging to this agency is, for all practical purposes, referred to my annual report for 1877, which I think it unnecessary to repeat.

PEACEABLE DISPOSITION OF INDIANS TOWARD WHITES.

The Indians belonging to this agency are very peaceable and well disposed towards the whites. Notwithstanding some of them are badly treated at times by evil-disposed white men, they never undertake to redress such wrongs, but either tamely submit or complain to me. I invariably examine and redress their wrongs and see that justice is done them as far as possible.

INDIAN LABOR FOR WHITES.

Since the termination of annuities in this agency in 1875, the greater part of the Indians belonging to it depend almost wholly upon obtaining means for the purchase of their clothing, bedding, mechanical and farming implements, and most of their subsistence, by labor for the whites in slashing and clearing up land (at least two-thirds of the timber lands west of the Cascades that have been cleared have been cleared by Indian labor), harvesting, hop-picking, logging, working at saw-mills, gathering oysters, fish, &c. Very few of them depend wholly upon the product of their farms for procuring all the necessaries of life; but this few is gradually increasing on the Puyallup Reservation.

STATISTICS, PROGRESS, RETROGRESSION.

The statistics herewith inclosed are of the Puyallup Indians and reservation only, as I had no blank for the other four reservations. But the Puyallup statistics are the only ones worth forwarding, as they alone show encouraging progress and improvement over last year. The Nisqually and Shoalwater Bay Indians are just about where they were last year as to progress. There has been decided retrogression with Chehalis and Squaxin Indians.

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HOW DESTRUCTIVE VICES MAY BE ARRESTED AND EXTINCTION STAYED.

The habits, barbaric ideas, and vices of the adult savage are to a great extent fixed and unchangeable, and, like the gnarls, crooks, and imperfections in a grown-up tree, cannot be much changed by culture. But as the fruitage of a grown-up tree may be greatly increased and improved by pruning, fertilizing, &c., so the adult savage may, by the all-transforming power of Christianity, be made a new creature by its benign influence, and be thereby purified and shielded from the deadly vices of the white man and the superstitions of his own race, his conscience awakened, and his perceptions opened to his responsibilities to God and his fellow-beings.

FRUITS OF CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE PUYALLUP INDIANS.

The salutary influence of Christianity and constant presence of efficient Christian teachers is signally illustrated at the Puyallup Reservation of this agency. At the beginning of 1876, the Rev. M. G. Mann came to the Puyallup Reservation as a missionary from the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, and has been constantly there, either in that capacity or as teacher of the industrial boarding-school, up to the present time, and has preached to the Indians and had a Sunday school regularly every Sunday, visited their sick, and buried their dead with Christian funeral service. He has been efficiently assisted in his Christian labors among these Indians by Mr. John Fleet, a consistent Christian, who has been a government employé on that reservation and resided there with his estimable wife and family over ten years. The result of these labors has been the establishment of an Indian church of over one hundred and sixty consistent members, a full Sabbath-school, Christian marriage of nearly all adults, and the strict observance of the marital ties; discontinuance of gambling, drunkenness, buying and selling women for wives, incontinence, superstitious rites and incantations, called *temanimus*, over the sick; settlement of personal disputes and difficulties among themselves by arbitration or by the council, &c.; decrease of idleness, increase of industry; more at home, less gadding about, &c. Please see annual report of teacher, herewith inclosed.

NO CHRISTIAN TEACHERS INSURES INERTIA AND DECADENCE.

Children can only be improved in correct knowledge and habits by the constant presence, instructions, and example of good parents or teachers, and when deprived of such parents and teachers, progress in everything good ceases, and the good they

may have learned is soon forgotten and supplanted by evil. Uncivilized Indians are eminently children, and after civilization and Christianity have been made to take root among them, these highest virtues can only be kept alive and in vigorous growth by the constant presence and culture of active, zealous, Christian teachers. This truth is strikingly illustrated by the past and present status of the Indians of the different reservations belonging to this agency. As has been shown, upon the Puyallup Reservation, where the Indians have for years had the constant presence and active efforts of zealous, Christian teachers, civilization and Christianity have taken root and have vigorous life and growth.

Upon the Chehalis Reservation, in 1872, after I took charge of the superintendency of Indian affairs of this Territory, I had good boarding-school buildings constructed and a good school under efficient teachers started, which with other employés was kept in operation there till June, 1875, when for want of funds the school and all employés there were discontinued. During that time, civilization and Christianity commenced taking root among the Indians of that reservation. They commenced cultivating larger patches of ground and to discard their vices and heathenish rites. A Methodist church of over 40 Indian members was organized, and a Sunday-school, and for a time there was considerable manifestation of Christian life and zeal among them. But active decadence in civilization and Christianity commenced with the discontinuance of the school and employés. Agricultural products of the reservation rapidly diminished, gambling, superstitions, and other vices revived; the Christian seed sown proved to have fallen by the wayside and on stony ground, and all traces of the church organization soon disappeared, "and their last state is worse than the first."

As there never have been any employés on either the Nisqually, Squaxin, or Shoalwater Bay Reservations since I took charge, there has been no change among the Indians belonging to these reservations from their native barbarism, except that they all wear clothing like the whites; some of them cultivate patches of land and have a few cattle, and many indulge in the white man's vice of gambling, drinking, use of tobacco, and incontinence in other matters. Either inertia or decay in morals and numbers is with the Indians belonging to all of said four reservations; and such is the case with the Indians of every reservation on this coast where there are no missionaries or government employés. All experience demonstrates the fact that it is just as impossible for Indians to civilize themselves without teachers as it is for white children to culture themselves in Christianity and knowledge without parents or teachers.

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EDUCATION—THE LACK, ETC.

The only Indian school within the limits of this agency is the industrial boarding-school at the Puyallup Reservation. By the direction of the department last year this school was limited to 25 boarding pupils. This was unfortunate, as 50 boarding pupils could be accommodated in the school buildings there. This last-mentioned number is only about half the Indian children of school age belonging to the Puyallup Reservation, all of whom ought to be passing through the civilizing mill, the industrial boarding-school. Within the limits of this agency there are fully 200 Indian children of school age, seven-eighths of whom are growing up in the ignorance and barbarism of their parents. Who is responsible for this? Surely not these children, or their poor, ignorant parents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. That ample provision be made for the compulsory education of all Indian children within the limits of this agency, at one or more industrial boarding-schools. This provision might be made at the Puyallup Reservation by additions to the boarding-school buildings there, so as to accommodate, say, 150 pupils; and by fitting up the boarding-school buildings at the Chehalis Reservation to accommodate 50 pupils. The buildings at the last-named reservation are sufficient in capacity to accommodate 50 pupils if properly fitted up.

2d. If no school is to be allowed at either the Chehalis, Nisqually, Squaxin, or Shoalwater Bay Reservation, I would recommend the discontinuance of said four reservations, after giving titles to all Indians on said reservations for the lands upon which they have made permanent homes and improvements and substantially complied with the homestead laws; and that the residue of the lands of said reservation remaining after the granting of said titles be appraised at their fair value and sold to the highest bidders, at not less than their appraised value, on ten years' credit, one-tenth payable in hand and the balance payable in nine annual payments, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. on deferred payments. The money thus obtained to constitute a school fund for the support of the one or more industrial boarding-schools. All Indians not owning lands on or off the reservations to be moved to some reservation where their children could have the benefit of a school, and adult Indians the benefit of Christian instruction in morals and direction in their industries.

3d. That titles of such a character as may be thought best be speedily given to al Indians who have taken claims on reservations and made permanent homes and im

provements thereon. This is a matter I have urged so often in annual and monthly reports, and in letters, and the department must be so well informed as to my views thereon as to render it superfluous to say more on this subject at present. (See Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1877, pp. 190, 191, and 193; for 1876, pp. 137, and 138, and for 1872, pp. 329 and 330.)

4th. That the criminal laws of this Territory be extended over all reservations and Indians the same as over the whites. Also the civil laws, except as to taxation.

5th. I again call attention to "the blunder in the Medicine Creek treaty" mentioned in my two last annual reports, and ask that in some way it be rectified. (See Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1877, p. 194, and for 1876, p. 138.)

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

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF M. G. MANN, TEACHER ON PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.,
August 10, 1878.

SIR: The industrial boarding-school has been maintained on this reservation since July 1, 1877, at which about 30 scholars were in attendance. It is but justice to them to say that they learn well, and that they have made commendable progress in writing, reading, and arithmetic, and they have demonstrated the fact that Indian children have capacities very little inferior to white children. The great drawback to their more rapid advancement, and, indeed, to that of the whole Indian race, is their addictedness to use their native language. The teacher has lately made such rules and inaugurated such measures as will tend to entirely exclude their language in social intercourse. The school and the church have been the centers of civilization, progress, and light, radiating throughout, and extending to the most distant and darkest corners of the reservation.

The Indians have made an advance all along the line this year. They are materially more prosperous than they have ever been before in houses, cattle raised and bought, in lands cleared and cultivated, and their efforts during the past year give proof that they intend to derive their subsistence chiefly from the products of the soil.

Of their own accord they have done away with all manner of gambling, and they have condemned and abolished the practice of making *tamanamous* or incantations and other heathen rites heretofore used in cases of sickness. They now entirely depend upon the limited supply of medicines dispensed to them from the dispensary at the school.

At this time while the country is troubled and startled on account of the atrocities committed by hostile Indians east of the Cascade Range of mountains, our Indians are plying their peaceful vocations, or rather are making war on their forests, clearing their lands and cutting their hay.

The Puyallup tribe is decid-dly on the increase, due to immigrations from affiliated tribes and to the increased number of births in excess of deaths during the past year.

The Indians care very little now for their tribal relation, and are independent of each other, each family living by themselves upon their allotments of 40 acres, which they all cultivate to some extent.

A *bona-fide* title to their lands cultivated by them as their homesteads, and they themselves citizenized, would at once transform them from being aliens and from the danger of being enemies into sure friends of our government.

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

M. G. MANN,
Teacher.

General R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY,
Washington Territory, August 5, 1878.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I very respectfully transmit the following report for the agency for the year ending June 30, 1878. Having taken charge of the agency on the 1st of April, I can only report from that date.

The agency is located at the mouth of the Quinaielt River, 30 miles north of Gray's Harbor, and is probably the most inaccessible and isolated agency under the govern-

ment. I presume the agency would have been located farther up the coast had not an impassable mountain prevented the locating party from going farther by land, and they were too timid to venture on the ocean.

There are about 12 acres of land partly cleared here, and on this are the agency and school building, boarding-house, and stables, and the larger part of the Indian homes. All of the land suitable for cultivation is used for gardens and raising vegetables; the balance is meadow and pasture. Two and a half miles up the river are a few acres partly cleared that are used for meadow and pasture. There is so much felled timber, stumps, and brush on this land that it is impossible to use it for other purposes, except two acres that we have managed to plow and plant vegetables. All of the hay is carried on poles to the river, loaded into a scow and boated to the agency. I have made no effort to raise any grain, nor do I think it can be raised in paying quantities so near the coast. The vegetables indicate a better growth than I anticipated. I estimate the harvest at 900 bushels, divided as follows: Raised by the government 250 bushels, raised by the Indians 400 bushels, raised by the school 250 bushels. The work done by the school is all under the supervision of the teacher, to whom the credit is given.

The Indians are not disposed to labor, not even for themselves, at any useful employment unless they are paid for it. To induce them to clear some land suitable for cultivation, I had to pay them $20 per acre and give them the land to cultivate when cleared. I have by this arrangement got the timber cut on 12 acres, which will be cleared as soon as it dies enough to burn well.

I have visited the *Queets* Indians, located 20 miles north of the agency, and have induced them to clear 6 acres on the terms given the Indians here. The *Hohs* are still farther up the coast. I have not had time to visit them. They are raising some vegetables on Destruction Island. The Quillehetes insist on being returned to this agency. They are frequently here and cannot be made to understand why they were transferred to Neah Bay. There is tillable land enough along the rivers on this reservation to give a small farm to every male Indian belonging to this agency and if the Hohs and Quillehutes could be induced to come on to the reservation they could be well provided for.

But very little has been accomplished in educating and civilizing these Indians. They adhere to their superstitions and traditions with the greatest tenacity. The adults will not give them up, and the education of the children is the only way to eradicate the evil.

I have given the school some attention and have added 16 scholars that attend regularly, making a total of 30 now in the school. More could be added if they could be cared for, but with our present help no others need apply. The assistant teacher performs the duties of matron and cook and makes all the clothing for the girls and a part for the boys. The salary is $200 per annum, nearly enough to pay her board. I have asked to have it increased to $400, but as the reduction of salaries is now the order of the day there seems little prospect of a fair compensation being allowed the assistant teacher. If she should resign the school would close, as no other assistant could be induced to take the place at the present salary.

There is but a limited amount of supplies for the school now on hand. The order of June 14, directing me to purchase $765.75 in supplies, reached me on the 3d of July. As the funds were only available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, I could not make the purchases as directed, and I deposited the funds to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the First National Bank, Portland, Oreg. It is important that supplies be furnished as soon as possible, for when the winter storms commence on this coast there is great danger in shipping supplies across Gray's Harbor, and great difficulty in hauling from the harbor to the agency.

This agency is assigned to the care of the Methodist Church, and I had supposed the church would aid as far as possible in civilizing and educating the Indians, but I find that collecting assessments from the employés (who have been so fortunate as to get places here) to aid in sustaining a church at Montisano (70 miles from here) has been of greater interest to those in charge than the welfare of the Indians. This has been a reversal of the object intended by the government, and the Indians have aided the church instead of the church aiding the Indians.

None of the Indians here have any knowledge of mechanism, except in making bows and arrows, and digging out canoes. I have no permanent mechanic except the carpenter to instruct them, and he has very little to do in the shop or in building. His work is generally repairing houses and fences, and assisting in the farm work, and showing the Indians how to cultivate their lands. An apprentice would learn but little while working with him. If building material could be furnished to build houses for the Indians, then apprentices would have an opportunity to learn something, but as there is no lumber to be had except what is gathered on the beach, the chances for building are very limited.

There have not been any indications of trouble since Congress adjourned. The Indians are satisfied that no effort will be made at present to consolidate or transfer

them to the War Department, and there will be no trouble with them so long as the subject is not agitated in Congress, and all treaty obligations are observed by the government. They had sense enough to make a treaty, and they have sense enough to know when the treaty is violated. They have great love and veneration for their homes, and the graves of their kindred and friends; any attempt to move them forcibly would cause trouble. This reservation is worthless for white settlements, but a paradise for these Indians. Fish and game are abundant, and while they last the Indians will be happy and contented.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD.
Special United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY,
Washington Territory, August 20, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my eighth annual report of the affairs under my charge belonging to this agency.

By the favor of the Allwise Ruler we have had a year of quiet and prosperity. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been reasonably good; the schools have been successful and encouraging, and although the financial distress which has swept over the country has affected them to some extent, yet they have not suffered for want of food or clothes in consequence. It may seem strange to speak of the Indians as at all affected by the financial condition of the country, but it is a fact that they are so far advanced in the arts of civilized life that they earn their living as whites do by their labor, and when that is scarce or wages are low, their condition is affected as really as any other class of people.

Their condition might have been less affected by the ebullitions of trade had they more land cleared so as to gain more of their living from their farms; but the want of individual titles and their liability to be moved from their present homes to some other reservation has had such a discouraging effect upon them that they could not be induced to clear any more land than white men would have done under the same circumstances, and so they have to depend as yet largely upon outside work for means to procure the necessaries of civilized life.

Early last fall they had reason to believe that patents would soon be given them, and for a time were greatly elated, but soon after their hopes were again cast down by the news that a different policy had been recommended by the department. Some at that time abandoned their lands, the improvements upon which were worth hundreds of dollars, and went out on to the public domain and took up new lands away from their relatives and friends, and commenced anew to hew out homes for themselves which will not be subject to the changes incident to reservation life; but the greater part of them still hold on to their homes, hoping yet to be recognized and protected in the benefits and enjoyment of them.

Morally they are improving from year to year. There is less drinking and more industry. The stringency in the money market has cut off part of the supply of small change which the worst of them have, so that they have not had the means to gratify their appetites which they have sometimes had, and these circumstances, taken in connection with their growing appreciation of the evils of intemperance, have caused a considerable advance to be made by them in this respect during the past year.

In the matter of schools, there has been evident progress during the year. The one at the agency has been quite interesting. The teacher reports an attendance of 40 different scholars, with an average of 26 for the year. During the winter months these scholars are in school six hours a day, but during the spring and summer months they work one half of the day and study the other half. The past spring and summer they have, under the direction of the teacher, done the greater part of the farm-work at the agency, which has been raising about 6 acres of potatoes, turnips, and other garden vegetables, 3 acres of oats, and the cutting and housing of 60 tons of hay. By this arrangement the farmer has been released so as to devote much of his time to instructing the Indians in farm-work on their places.

Besides this one, in April last there was established a day-school at an Indian village 100 miles distant, which has surpassed my most sanguine expectations. At that place the Indians have secured by purchase a tract of 200 acres of land, divided it up and allotted it to the individuals who furnished the purchase money, have built comfortable lumber houses thereon, and live there, to the number of about 100. Of their own motion they have put up a small building, 16 by 26 feet, for a church and school-house; and a teacher having been furnished them, they have sent 31 scholars regularly to school, and the advancement made by their children in the acquirement of the rudiments of an education has been surprising. No community of white people could have

been more earnest and zealous in requiring the regular attendance of their children, neatly clad, and inciting them to study earnestly in order to get an education.

While, in some parts of this Territory, and more in the adjoining State of Oregon, many Indians have been engaged in hostilities, those belonging to this treaty have been ever and steadfastly peaceable and friendly in all their intercourse with their white neighbors, among whom they live upon the best of terms.

A building 24 by 50 feet has been put up at the agency, to be used for hospital purposes.

About 30 Indians have put into their houses this year planed floors and planed ceiling, and some half a dozen or more have papered their houses. These Indians now are a quiet, inoffensive, industrious, and, to a great extent, sober people. Their children, many of them, have the rudiments of an education, and, when grown up, would be as capable and deserving of the rights and privileges of citizenship as one-half that now enjoy the exercise of those franchises.

Among the freaks which some of them have taken the past year, has been their effort to become citizens under the naturalization laws, quite a number having taken out their first papers, under the impression that by so doing they would be secured against removal to some other reservation. However, the idea of becoming citizens is a subject in which they are becoming more and more interested; and the fact is that those who can read and write, who own land and other property, pay taxes, and live in comfortable homes as whites do, can have no good reason urged against their being so recognized.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP SPECIAL AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August 23, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of this agency. Upon my arrival here on the 6th of December, 1877, I relieved my predecessor, Mr. Edmond Mallet, and since have devoted my whole time to the affairs of the agency. The fact that I have been so short a time in charge must be my excuse for not presenting as full a report as might be desired.

I found the agent's house, as well as the houses of the Indians, in a dilapidated condition, and in fact wholly unfit for the purposes for which they are designed; repaired as they are now and inclosed by substantial picket fences, they present a neat and attractive appearance. The actual aspect of the agency, in approaching it from the bay, presents a scene of neatness and thrift which receives the commendations of the traveling public. The influence of these improvements upon the Indians themselves is very noticeable, and many of them have made considerable additions to their houses, and keep them in a neat condition.

Last year but little of any farming was done; this year we cultivated all that could possibly be plowed, and though considering the extreme dryness of the weather, we anticipate a satisfactory result.

The carpenter and blacksmith shops have been kept in operation, and have been of great service to the agency. From the want of an appropriation for the board and wages of Indian apprentices, none have been taught, but since the 1st of July of this year funds have been provided, and I shall now be successful in inducing the young men to learn those trades.

The saw-mill has been repaired and put in good running order; an addition has been completed for a planing-machine, which is now successfully used, and proves to be one of the greatest acquisitions to this agency, as it enables us to manufacture all the lumber needed.

A new wharf has been erected, but not completed as it should be, for want of lumber. It will be planked when there will be sufficient water to run the saw-mill.

The boarding-schools pertaining to this agency have been remarkably successful during the past year, and the daily average attendance has been 56. The influence exerted on the Indian people by the schools is marked and incalculably great. After the church the school is the great civilizing element here. Those who have been brought up in the school now form a considerable element of the population, and as they have abandoned all the Indian habits and customs, in a greater or lesser degree, they form a separate class from the old Indians. Their houses are neater, their parents and children better dressed, their gardens better cultivated, they work more steadily; in short, they are a better class of the Indian community, nor are their examples entirely lost on the old Indians.

The schools are now under the supervision of the Sisters of Providence, and too much

praise cannot be given for the manner in which they have managed them; the success they have obtained speaks enough in their favor. It is to be regretted that the appropriation should be so inadequate to the wants of these schools.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has improved during the past year; there is greater attention paid to cleanliness in their persons and appearance in dress. There has been but little sickness aside from constitutional diseases, such as scrofula, which seems quite prevalent. The extreme difficulty of a single physician visiting the several reservations so widely separated, and the infrequency of the trips made by the steamers, render it impossible that proper attention be paid to these sufferers. If there was a steam-launch placed at the disposal of the agency, it could be utilized for all purposes connected with the management of the several reservations, and would be a great saving of expense in transportation to the government.

There have been several changes in the employés since the department has reduced the salaries. I find considerable difficulty in procuring suitable men at the salaries allowed at present.

In distributing annuity goods I have strictly adhered to the letter of the law; no goods have been issued without obtaining labor for their value, except from old and infirm persons. The fact of requiring labor from the Indians in payment of their annuities has caused, for the time being, a great deal of hard feeling against the agent, because they have never been required heretofore to perform any labor in compensation for the goods received. Notwithstanding all their complaints in the matter, I have adhered to the instructions of the department, and now I have the satisfaction to see that the industrious Indians appreciate my efforts in enforcing these regulations.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ALFRED N. MARION,
Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 9, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my thirteenth annual report of the *Yakama* Indian Agency, Washington Territory.

I was appointed to said agency as superintendent of teaching September 1, 1860, and in June, 1864, agent. Immediately on going to the agency, in the fall of 1860, I began to prepare places for opening a boarding-school for the children of the agency. There was no provision for the subsistence of the children. I pledged the department, if they would feed the children for a time, until the wild steers could be made oxen and the Indian children could be tamed to drive them, and seed planted and sowed, and time given for it to come to maturity, the school would raise enough for its own subsistence.

Provision was made to subsist the children of the school for eight months. I immediately gathered in the larger boys for school, and commenced my instruction in yoking the cattle, hitching them to the plow, and with my wild team and wild boys began making crooked furrows on the land chosen for a school farm. In starting out with unbroken team and uneducated drivers, I needed and had a boy or two for every ox in the team, and then it was difficult to keep them on an area of 80 acres. Patience and perseverance in the work soon tamed the cattle and instructed the boys in driving. So good work was done in opening a school-farm. We plowed in the fall about 20 acres, and sowed wheat; and in the spring plowed 10 acres more; that was planted in corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. We fenced 80 acres. When the crops were matured, we had 300 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels of corn, with pease, turnips, and garden vegetables sufficient for the subsistence of the school, and seed in the spring to assist the parents of the children in beginning the work of farming. This work was done wholly by the boys of the school and the superintendent of teaching.

The instruction in the school-house began in November with 25 children. The children were taken from the camps of their parents in great destitution, not having clothes enough to cover their nakedness. Mrs. Wilbur instructed the girls to sew, spin, knit, to cut and make dresses, and clothing for the boys. This work in part was done in a room adjoining the school-room. Mrs. Wright, matron, instructed the girls in cooking, washing dishes, washing their clothes, and keeping their beds and rooms in order. From the oldest to the youngest of the boys and girls, all were required, out of and in school, to do what they could to help and keep up their department. Mr. Wright was the teacher for the school-room. He was the right man in the right place; a Christian man, with great practical ability.

The school-farm thus opened, and the children thus cared for at the boarding-house

and school, operated like a mainspring to a watch to kindle a desire in the parents to have land and cultivate the soil. They asked for and received help in breaking new land, putting in seed, and instruction and assistance in fencing. The work thus begun in weakness has grown from year to year, until the Indians of the agency are well nigh self-supporting.

The boys of the school after being in school for a year or two were put into the different shops at the agency, where they were instructed in useful trades—blacksmithing, carpenter work, plow and wagon work, harness-making, saddle work, boot and shoe making, and painting; indeed, all the work in the shops, on the farms and mills, that is necessary in carrying on the work of the agency independent of white instructors. I am happy to say, with the instruction thus given, and the improvement made, we now have mechanics in every department of business that have developed to be full-grown men in business capacity. Whereas once all the teaming was done by white men, now it is done by the Indians of the agency. My head blacksmith is a native, good workman; has had charge of the shop more than four years. The Dan. Boone of the agency is a practical harness-maker. Smith, the saddler, has the reputation of being the best saddle-maker in the country. Charley Olney is a practical carpenter; Tecumseh has been educated in the plow and wagon shop, and George Waters is our painter.

Our farming and stock-growing has taken the lead in business enterprise. We have now under good fence at least 15,000 acres of land, and 5,000 in cultivation. This fencing has been done by the Indians; in some instances a white man has been delegated to superintend. Within four years we have made, with Indian labor, 30 miles of post-and-board fence, as good as any farmer in all the country has about his farm.

The Indians have at least 3,500 head of cattle of their own, and about 16,000 head of horses. Very many of them are living in good houses, painted outside and in, with furniture, chairs, tables, bedsteads, cook-stoves, mirrors, clocks, watches, crockery, the newspaper, and the Bible. They have barns, wagons, harness, plows, and the improved machinery for farming. The women have sewing-machines. For several years past we have not been issuing rations to any of the Indians except to the sick. To them we do not give more than 2,000 pounds of beef and the same number of pounds of flour in a year. When the able-bodied Indians want food, if they work they are fed; if they won't work, they go hungry. If they want clothing they are required to work. If in chopping, sawing, hoeing, plowing, mowing, or whatever work they may be put to do, there is not immediate profit to the department, there is profit to the Indian, in contracting the habit of work, the manner of doing it, and the pay he receives for it.

I have no affinity for the custom and practice now pursued in many of the agencies of this nation—feeding the Indians in idleness, and preparing them, when their treaties run out, to fight the whites, and get a new treaty, and thus from year to year and generation to generation be a tax upon the industry of the whites. What we want in the Indian service is not more money, but a consolidation of the agencies on good reservations, where the land if properly cultivated will be remunerative; where white men could live and prosper; where the Indians are remote from the pestiferous influence of degraded whites; remote from towns, cities, and the great thoroughfares of the country. They want and must have men of God, full of business enterprise, capable of managing their own business and making it thrifty; men who are awake to the interests of this and the world to come; instructors, to educate them by precept and example. Give the Indian agencies through the nation such men as agents, and the muscle and heart of the Indian would be educated, not for the use of the bow and arrow, not for the war-dance and scalping-knife, but for the plow, for the habits and practices of civilized life, for mental, moral, and physical culture, for the knowledge of the Bible, of God, and heaven. With such men upon the reservations, instructing and governing them, there *can be no failure.* They would soon have farms, houses, and all the comforts of civilization, and even many of the luxuries of life. Their home fixtures and comforts would put an end to their wanderings and wars, and would give greater security for future and continued peace with the whites, than regiments of soldiers stationed around them. They must have *practical business men,* who can instruct them how to live by the cultivation of the soil, and the teachings of God's Word; any and everything else connected with the service is a failure. I repeat, the great want of the Indian service to-day is practical Christian men that stoop down to help the fallen, and are ready to make sacrifices for the good of humanity; men that will go to their lonely camps and tell them of a better way of living and a better country on the other side of the river of death, and by this kind and wholesome instruction lead them out of the darkness of sin, from the bondage of Satan's power, to light and life, such as the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ can give. These are the men the Indian service demands, and which instrumentality will give the Indian a good moral character and physical culture. Then, the Indian has no need of the gifts of the government. He then, like all other good men, is prepared to take care of himself.

It may be said the Indians of the Yakama Agency have a better reservation than

others. This is doubtless true; the reservation is well located for the peace, purity and general prosperity of the Indians. It is a healthy climate, fine grazing, a good outlet to the mountains for hunting purposes, remote from town and whisky influences, containing a sufficiency of good land for farming purposes, fine streams of water, abounding with the best salmon in the world, and excellent timber; but what avails all these good things if men, white or red, do not work? Eden itself would be a blight to its inmates without industry and correct action. So of any reservation. The Indians of the Yakama Agency were as low at our beginning with them as humanity gets without getting into the pit that is bottomless. They were taken from the war-path, gathered upon the reserve, and fed at great expense by the government, clothed with annuity blankets and goods, living in idleness, using the goods furnished as a gambling-fund, drinking whisky, running horses on the Sabbath, stealing each other's wives, and carrying out the practices of the low, degraded white men to great perfection. The Bible and the plow (which must never be divorced) have brought them up from the horrible pit, and put a new song into their mouths, and new hopes into their hearts. They are washed and clothed and in their right minds. Between five and six hundred are accepted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There can be no lasting good accomplished with the children in school, without taking them to a boarding-school, where they are taught to talk, read, and write the English language. We have in the school, shops, mills, at the farms and station the past year more than 100 receiving instruction.

The sanitary condition of the Indians as a whole, is improving from year to year. The Indians are said to be fast running out, and will soon pass away; the Indians of this agency are increasing from year to year. Dr. KeyKendall, our agency physician, is very attentive to his profession and practice, and gives general satisfaction to the Indians of the agency. Depending as we did upon the department at Washington to supply the agency with medicines, and being destitute of them for more than one year after they were promised and expected, subjected us to great inconvenience, and caused us to send a man, at different times, sixty-five miles to obtain what was needed for a particular case. This occasioned restlessness with some of the employés, and dissatisfaction and complaint among the Indians.

Our mills are in good running order except the water saw-mill, which needs repairs. The grist-mill, under the wise and prudent management of G. C. Roe, does all the work of the agency, in the best possible manner. The steam saw-mill and fixtures, planes, shingle-machine, and turning lathe give employment to a large number of Indian men when the mill is running. The mill cuts in twelve hours from 10,000 to 12,000 feet of lumber; the planer will dress from 8,000 to 10,000; the shingle-machine will make 15,000 shingles in twelve hours. The cutting and hauling the logs to the mill, tending the screws, bearing off the lumber, sticking it up, attending the planer and shingle-machine, cutting up the slabs and attending the engine is all done with Indians, except two white men to take the oversight; one stands at the lever to direct how the lumber is to be sawed, and to keep the saws in order, and the other to take a wider range in the business—seeing that the lumber is properly sorted and stuck up, looking after the running of the shingle-machine and planer, taking in his oversight as wide a range as the men and teams are working. The mill and the machinery attached, with men and teams to stock and run it, at a cost of $50 a day, will make and dress lumber and manufacture shingles that are worth at least $200.

The department did not appropriate one dollar for the purchase of the machinery, and building the mill; the mill and fixtures are worth $15,000. The agent grazed cattle on the agency for stock-growers around the agency, and obtained money to purchase the machinery, and the Indian men with their teams, under the supervision of the agent, transported the engine and machinery to the place of its erection. The agent went into the timber with the Indians and camped, working with them six weeks in the erection of the mill, and adjusting the machinery.

My settled plan and practice has been, is, and should be while I continue in charge of the agency, to have no employé but those who are strictly and constantly moral and well qualified to fill the place, and do the work for which they were employed.

The bell at the station rings at five o'clock in the morning, breakfast at half-past six. The bell for work rings at seven, when all employés are expected and required to be at their post of duty. The superintendent of teaching takes the boys to the garden (if in the warm season) to work, and if in the winter, to sawing and splitting wood about the station. The teacher, Mrs. Headley, has at the same time the girls doing up the work of the dining room and kitchen, and those not needed in that department are put to mending and making their dresses and the clothing for the boys of the school. At half-past eight o'clock the bell rings, the children put up their tools and work, wash and get ready for school, so as to be in their seats at the ringing of the bell at nine. The sessions are from nine to twelve, and from one to four. The children have lunch immediately after the school is dismissed at twelve and dinner when the bell rings at six to stop work in the evening. The superintendent of teaching gathers the boys at the school-room at seven in the evening and spends one hour

with their singing, reading and praying with them, and at eight they all go to bed, the superintendent seeing that every boy is in his place, and the teacher, Mrs. Headley, taking the same course with the girls.

My residence upon the Pacific coast for more than thirty-one years, during all the wars between the whites and Indians, and my living among them for eighteen years and having charge of them as agent fourteen years, and learning their language, customs and superstitions, I hold I know more what the Indians are, and what the Indians need, and how the Indians must be managed to have peace on our borders and prosperity in the Indian service, than those who have gained all their knowledge of Indians in reading the reports in the newspapers and from irresponsible men who claim and say "the Indian has no rights that the white man is bound to respect."

In conclusion, I repeat, give the Indian good land, practical business and Christian men for their agents, and moral men, without an exception, for employés who will educate them to work; then let the government appropriate money to help them to seed, tools, and teams until they can be educated to cultivate the s l, and the expense of taking care of the Indians in five years will diminish half, the Indian will be elevated, and wars with the whites will cease to the end of time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 20, 1878.

SIR: In keeping with the requirements of circular of July 1, herewith please find my fourth annual report of affairs of this agency:

With much pleasure and pride I was enabled last year to speak of a marked increase in the spirit of thrift as shown in efforts put forth by the

ONEIDAS

in enlarged farms and more careful attention to their crops than in previous years. This year the increase is still more noticeable, and their improvement in this respect is worthy of much commendation and great cause of rejoicing among the friends of the Indians; and while they keenly feel the injustice done them by the inaction of the government in not providing for the allotments of their lands, and granting them citizenship which they have often and loudly called for, they have industriously sown their seed, and are now reaping a bountiful harvest as a result of their labor. The statistics of their crops will show at least a third more than was gathered last year, and nearly double of any harvest they have made in the history of the nation since they came to Wisconsin.

While they profess to much interest in

Education,

the great mass of them are indifferent to this important matter. The school-rolls show but a fair average attendance, and the most trival excuse is given for days and weeks of absence by the scholar. I am proposing some radical changes for this tribe in their schools, which, if sustained by the Indian Bureau, must be productive of much good, and without question of much benefit to the rising generation.

I regret that I am unable to speak encouragingly of a decrease in

Crime and drunkenness.

The withdrawing by government of the reward formerly offered for evidence convicting a person selling liquor to Indians, and the seeming apathy of the commissioner before whom these cases are tried, and the nominal fine and imprisonment in case of conviction, emboldens the vender to carry on his traffic with a high hand, and only occasionally can evidence be procured to warrant arrest. Much

Religious

interest has been awakened in the Methodist Mission, many additions to the church made, and two or three have been licensed to preach the Gospel by the conference having the church in charge.

The Episcopal church, much the larger of the two missions, is well sustained, and their Sunday congregations would do credit to many of our city gatherings, both in numbers and devotion.

What can be said of the little handful of

STOCKBRIDGES,

the honor and glory of whom, as Indians, has long since departed? Only 122 souls all told, each speaking English, as capable as any village of so many citizens to care for