regardless of the future, and live only for the present moment. These would sell their lands at the earliest possible moment, would soon squander the proceeds, and would then become a burden upon the charities of their more thrifty neighbors, or upon the poor authorities of the State. In my opinion action upon this subject should not be had without great care.

As regards the Senecas of the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, there is another consideration of great importance. The title to these lands is in a very peculiar and unsatisfactory condition. In 1786 the States of New York and Massachusetts, both claiming these lands, included in a large body of land in Western New York, subject to the Indian right of occupancy, entered into a convention whereby New York granted to Massachusetts all her right, title, and interest in these lands, saving only the right of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction. Massachusetts subsequently granted her title to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, who, failing to pay in full, surrendered a portion of their purchase to Massachusetts, which then granted the same to Robert Morris. He sold to a company of Dutch merchants, known as the "Holland Land Company." The Indian title was extinguished to all the lands except certain reservations which were in 1810 sold, subject to the Indian title, to David A. Ogden, acting for an association known as the "Ogden Land Company." The Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations are the only lands occupied by Indians, so far as I can learn, to which this company now makes any claim of title. This claim is a source of great uneasiness to the Indians, and every attempt made, either by the State or the United States, to make them citizens, or to change the manner of holding their lands, excites in them the gravest apprehensions lest they lose their lands altogether. They have frequently been put to great expense and inconvenience in sending delegations to Washington and Albany to oppose legislation affecting their title to their lands in the most serious manner. I would most respectfully recommend that the Senecas be requested by the department to instruct their attorney, appointed by the State, who has given this subject much consideration, to prepare a case, giving a full statement and history of their title to these reservations, and the department lay this statement, with such additions as may be thought advisable, before the Attorney-General, who shall be requested to give his opinion upon the following questions:

1st. What is the nature and extent of the Indian title to these reservations?

2d. What effect would be produced upon this title by making the Indians citizens?

3d. What effect would be produced upon their title by allotting the lands in severalty, and would the allottees hold their allotments in fee-simple absolute?

4th. What measures, if any, are necessary to be taken to enable the United States to allot these lands to the Indians in fee?

5th. What power, if any, has the State of New York in the matter?

In view of the bills introduced on this subject last winter at both Washington and Albany, and the probable renewed attempts which will be made the coming winter, I regard this as of great importance, in order that no action may be taken in the matter without a full knowledge of its effects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN G. CASLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
Oregon, October 14, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my eleventh annual report of affairs at this agency.

The Indians of this agency for the past year have been peaceable, quiet, and as a rule, industrious, cultivating their small farms, and fencing and clearing their lands. They are now living in small houses upon their separate tracts of land, each family having a tract of land fenced in, a barn and other buildings, and each cultivating more or less land, and the able-bodied Indians of this agency are almost wholly making their own and their families' support without other assistance from the government than that afforded by the saw and grist-mill privileges, and the repairs of their agricultural implements in the department blacksmith and carpenter-shops. There has been nothing of any importance, excepting seed grain, purchased for issuing to these Indians for several years; and they are, without any aid of this kind, improving and living every year among the most advanced of any Indians on this coast. This agency has adequate mills, and some good harvesting machinery, and a carpenter and blacksmith shop for the repair of their agricultural implements. When these advantages can be secured for them, and they can be furnished with clean seed grain, the purchase of clothing, blankets, and food for able-bodied Indians is to that extent an

invitation for them to remain idle; and as a rule the Indians are as much inclined to accept such an invitation as are white persons. The only successful method of inducing Indians to work, in my experience, is to make them understand its necessity.

The principal object in the way of the complete self-support of the Indians of this agency is their love for strong drink and their facilities for obtaining liquor. There are always in the vicinity of agencies persons who for gain will sell the Indians liquor, and the great majority of the Indians will drink when they can obtain it. I have assisted the officers of the government in arresting and prosecuting a great number of white persons for violating the law in this respect, yet arrests are still being made almost every week. In my opinion, the fine imposed for this offense is too light to deter persons from trafficking with Indians in liquor.

At the majority of the agencies I notice that Indian police are kept on duty, and I am convinced that at this agency they would be a detriment, as they would only promote discord and contention and strife, and awaken feelings of jealousy. The Indians of this agency for orderly behavior will compare favorably with any in the State, yet at no time has there been any police force employed.

The yield of grain during the past year was not as good as I have had reason to expect. Owing to a great portion of the grain being sown in the spring, and the season being unusually dry, the grain filled but poorly, and very many of their fields have become foul with wild oats, and their farms being small, many of them are not able to summer fallow to any great extent, and it is very difficult to induce them to work their ground for a season without any return. For a more extended report of the farming operations, please find a statistical report herewith submitted.

The school for the past year has not been so successful as it should have been under ordinary circumstances, owing to the fact that on or about the 1st of January last the contractor for conducting the school abandoned the same and removed the teachers, and several months elapsed before I could again get the school into operation, and this being the second time, the teachers were withdrawn and the school closed. The Indians had become indifferent, and it has been a laborious task to get the Indian pupils returned to the school, and some time will yet probably be required before a full school of steady attendance can be secured, although the present corps of teachers are using every endeavor to make the school attractive and instructive.

With regard to the appropriations for this agency, I would respectfully submit that the same be made separate and apart from the appropriation for the Siletz Agency, as this agency has no connection with the Siletz, and the manner of conducting the same is very dissimilar, as I am informed rations and supplies are issued at that agency, while at this agency there are no rations or supplies issued, the policy being here to purchase agricultural implements and seed, &c.; and while about $25,000 was appropriated last year for the two agencies, the amount allowed to this agency was about $6,000, and the present year this agency will be allowed but about one-third of the $24,000 appropriated for the two agencies.

The saw and grist mills are in working order, and the carpenter and blacksmith shops each have a mechanic daily employed in working for the Indians, in repairing and manufacturing wagons, harrows, plows, &c., &c.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not materially changed from former years. There is always some sickness among them, mostly of scrofulous and chronic character. There is no agency physician employed or allowed at the agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON,
July 27, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report of affairs at Klamath Agency, Oregon.

In my last report I gave a somewhat full statement concerning the location, soil, and natural products of this reservation, and also stated that on account of the frostiness and dryness of our summers the raising of grain and vegetables could never be made a success.

The number of Indians under my charge remain as heretofore at about 1,000. They are still industrious, energetic, peaceable, and very temperate in their habits of life. I have never yet seen one of them under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The commanding officer at Fort Klamath made a similar remark to me a few days since concerning his own observations. The fact is easily discernible that they are each year improving mentally, morally, and socially. This progress is noted and commended by all persons visiting this reservation. They are a law-abiding people.

They have kept the treaty with scrupulous exactness. There are very few cases where they leave the reservation without proper authority. I have never yet known a person passing through the reservation to be mistreated or assaulted. Their civility to strangers has often been the subject of remark by the whites. Petty quarrels and difficulties among themselves are becoming yearly less frequent.

STOCK-RAISING.

On account of the abundance of nutritious grasses and good water, as well as on account of its good winter ranges, this country is well adapted to stock-raising. There are now about 800 head of cattle owned by the Indians, but they are in the hands of a comparatively few persons, who had an early start in this direction and who seemed to be prospered above those around them. If the government, through the recommendations of your office, could be induced to expend about $10,000 in the purchase of stock cattle and about $5,000 in the purchase of additional wagons, harness, mowing-machines, sulky-rakes, and steel plows for the use of these Indians, I am satisfied that they would become self-supporting and on the road to prosperity within the period of five years. This country furnishes as fine beef cattle as can be found anywhere. The market for such cattle in this vicinity is and always will be good.

There is no difficulty in the way of these Indians living upon the natural products of the country, but such a life does not tend to their civilization. Their money resources are now drawn largely from work done for outside parties. With this money they purchase subsistence and clothing for themselves and families. For this purpose they make one or two trips a year to Ashland and other localities.

There is another method which, in my judgment, is a preferable one, whereby they might be supplied with the needed stock cattle and farm machinery. That method is to treat with them and induce them to accept as an equivalent for the large portion of their lands covered by the treaty, but now occupied by white settlers, stock cattle, farm machinery, and employés' labor. I believe this can be easily done, and that it is the best solution of the difficulty connected with the disputed boundary question reported upon by me some time since.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

During the last fiscal year from six to eight Indian apprentices were in constant and successful training by the employés having charge of the saw-mill and of the shops. They were making good progress, and were anxious to continue another year. I deeply regret their discontinuance, and sincerely hope that it may be but temporary.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school has been held for a period of ten months, and has had an average attendance of about 50 pupils. Over 60 different Indian children have been in attendance. They have made good progress in their studies and in industrial pursuits. They are, as a class, well-behaved and industrious, and are cleanly in their persons, being accustomed to take their weekly baths. The improvement in house-keeping in those families whose girls are attending the agency boarding school is very marked, and is commended by all persons visiting them. With our enlarged and new school buildings, now in process of construction, we shall be able, if furnished the teaching force and the supplies needed, to care for from 100 to 125 pupils.

With the purchase of the agricultural and the mechanical tools estimated for, and with the construction and the fitting up of a large workshop for the boys, much more attention will be paid to teaching industrial pursuits than in the past. In our new buildings there will be a room fitted up and set apart for the purpose of teaching the girls regularly and daily such industrial work as will best fit them for active duties in life.

In connection with our boarding-school there have been regularly held during the year an interesting Sunday-school and other religious services. The school children have manifested much interest in these services and have evidently been much benefited by them, not only in the learning of Scripture truth and history, but also in gaining a better knowledge of the English language, which I believe to be the most important part of their mental training.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Nearly all the agency buildings have been repaired and much improved during the

past year. This is especially true of our saw-mill, which is now in good condition and is doing good service in making lumber for our new school buildings as well as for the use of the Indians. Out of the 500 saw-logs which have been cut in the woods since the opening of spring over 300 have been drawn to the mill, and over 200 have been sawed into lumber, making over 100,000 feet. A large portion of this amount has been dressed by the saw-mill planer, or worked into rustic flooring, ceiling, doors, sash, &c., to be used in constructing our new school buildings.

AGENCY STOCK.

All the animals belonging to the department have been cared for during the year, and all except the horses engaged in hauling logs to the saw-mill are in good condition. These having been worked unusually hard during the spring and summer have not, for want of suitable feed, improved in their physical condition. The government oxen for the same reason have been also overworked and worn down, but are now being allowed a few days' rest.

The black leg, a cattle plague, which has prevailed among young cattle outside the reservation during the last fiscal year, has recently begun its ravages among our agency and Indian cattle. I have just learned from Yaniax that a large per cent. of this year's increase, both of the department and Indian cattle, have died. It seldom attacks cattle over one year old, but generally proves fatal with those of that age and under. All that can be done to avert its progress will be done, but I fear this will be but little.

AGENCY AND INDIAN FARM MACHINERY.

The wagons, mowers, and sulky rakes have all been carefully and thoroughly repaired by our mechanics, and are now doing good service in the hay-field. This haying season will last about six weeks, and as the grass this year is abundant, it is expected that more than the usual amount of hay will be secured by all parties for winter's use in keeping horses and cattle for the agency and the Indians.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The police, under the able management of Dr. William B. Royal, have done very effective service during the entire year. They have been diligent in watching all evil-doers, and in promptly reporting all cases of wrong-doing. Great credit is especially due to Henry Blowe, captain and headchief, and to David Hill, lieutenant and first chief, for their loyalty to the government, their promptness in executing all orders from their superiors, and the deep interest which they have taken in the welfare and good behavior of the people. The entire police force has been particularly watchful and diligent in preventing the introduction of spirituous liquors upon the reservation, and in reporting any case of supposed violation of the statutes upon this subject.

THE EMPLOYÉS.

The relation between the agent and the employés has been confiding and friendly They have all performed their duties faithfully, and have labored for the best interests of the government and of the Indians, and did not leave their positions when their compensation was cut off during the last month of the quarter.

The past year has been one of peace and progress on the part of the Indians. No unpleasant events have occurred to mar the good feeling that has hitherto existed among them and between the white settlers around them. Wherever they have labored for the whites they have been commended for their industry and for their faithfulness in the performance of their duties. Neither have I learned of any attempt on the part of their employers to defraud them out of their just dues. Their earnings have uniformly been carefully treasured up by them, and afterward wisely expended for articles of food and clothing needed for themselves and their families. It is very seldom that any of them make a foolish bargain or a useless purchase. They are allowed by all parties to be unusually sharp in commercial transactions. In these respects I consider them to be far in advance of what might be expected of them, considering that they have been but a few years under treaty stipulations and civilizing influences.

They state that Fremont was the first white man that ever came among them and that most of them had at that time seen. Fremont mentions the fact that when he had reached the borders of this people one of the chiefs, the father of David Hill, one of the present chiefs, came out to meet him accompanied by his wife, the first case of

the kind that had occurred during his travels among the Indians. This leads me to say that, though like all people emerging from savage life, they have not a high appreciation of the rights of women, and their social habits are very defective as a people, yet I can discern a yearly improvement in this regard. The chiefs and leading men of the nation have taken a high stand in these matters, and are really an example to their people. They are still waiting for and expecting an adjustment of their boundary difficulties, believing that this government cannot consent to do them an injustice in regard to their lands, and to break the treaty which they themselves have so faithfully kept. I sincerely hope that the agent will in the next annual report be able to record the fact of the settlement of this "much vexed question."

The Indians have not done as much this year by way of improving their homes as heretofore on account of the great demand made upon them to aid in constructing the new school buildings at Yainax and at the agency. The demands made upon them at Yainax have been unprecedented. The demands have been cheerfully and promptly met. These Indians do not number over 400 in all, and have a constant struggle to obtain subsistence supplies, even when they have command of all their time. In carrying forward this building project they have cut down and sawed into logs over 100 large trees, and hauled the logs over three miles to the saw-mill. They have also furnished for the last two months from 3 to 5 men weekly to aid in taking care of the lumber sawed. They have also furnished men and teams to haul over 50,000 feet of lumber (about 60 4-horse loads) a distance of over 40 miles, over a muddy and rocky road. In order to cross a river without a bridge and too deep to ford they were obliged to unload their lumber, raft it across the river upon a small raft, swim their horses over, raft over their wagons or take them to pieces and take them over in canoes, reload their lumber, take it to the place of destination, and properly pile it for seasoning and to keep it from warping. They have been doing this about two months, and there is yet from 25,000 to 30,000 feet to haul. Some 12,000 feet of this lumber was hauled over 70 miles. Owing to our very late spring and the unusually frequent rains of summer, the roads have remained very muddy, and it has taken about 10 days to make the round trip. The sacrifices and struggles of these Indians to secure a school for their children is worthy of all commendation, and gives assurance that the school will be well patronized when completed.

The school buildings to be constructed at the agency are also well under way. All the material to be purchased has been procured and considerable of the lumber sawed. But little more can be done upon these buildings until all the lumber needed for the Yainax school has been procured and all needed labor expended.

There has been regular Sunday services held at the Indian church at Williamson River, seven miles from the agency. These services have been held in part by the agent and the employés and in part by David Hill, a chief of the Klamaths, and a local preacher of the M. E. Church. They have uniformly been largely attended by a well-dressed, well-behaved, and interested congregation. They all feel proud of their church building, and have its fine-toned bell rung every Sabbath morning to call the people to church service. I would not be understood as saying that all these Indians are becoming Christians. A few of them are, I have no doubt, really so. Quite a number of others are gradually shaking off their superstitious shackles and are coming to the light. Many of them are still in gross darkness and ignorance. It would be an easy matter to induce the most of them to become church members, but I can see no good from such a course, but rather evil. There is but little hope that even Christianity can do much for them until it has educated and civilized them. I do believe, however, that as a people they are moving forward in the right direction, and that very many obstacles in the way of their progress are being yearly removed.

I will here say, in conclusion, in regard to these Indians, that their active temperament, their fair mental abilities, their regard for law, their loyalty to the general government, their habits of industry and of temperance, the readiness with which they accept the teachings of the Bible and adopt the customs and modes of living of civilized people, and their anxiety to have their children educated not only in book knowledge but also in industrial pursuits, commend them to the care and confidence of the government, and give promise that at no distant day their posterity will take rank among civilized people as loyal, intelligent, and industrious citizens.

In regard to the sanitary condition of these Indians I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of our agency physician, William B. Royal.

For statistical information see accompanying blanks.

Yours, respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, TOLEDO, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON,
August 28, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency.

AGRICULTURE.

As a result of the liberality of the department in furnishing our Indians with such implements as are requisite to a successful tilling of the soil, they have continued to come in from far and near, taking lands, building houses, so far as materials were furnished them, and otherwise showing a desire to abandon a life of roving and indolence and establish for themselves permanent homes, thus giving evidence of their advancement in the line of civilization. The crop of hay has been gathered in good condition, and is largely in excess over that of last year. Our grain harvest is now going on, and the quality and quantity is such as to encourage the toilers, as well as those who wish well toward our red men in the use of the lands set apart for them. It will be seen by the figures below, as compared with those of previous years, that a good work has been done. It is true that more might, and I may say ought, to have been accomplished, but the same may justly be said of the white farmers in this portion of country. It is evident the raising of other grains than wheat, and especially spring wheat, will give a better return in this region, situated so near the ocean, where strong winds prevail a portion of the time and heavy fogs are frequent, rendering a cool atmosphere prevalent a good part of the time, causing more or less uncertainty in the maturing of spring wheat as well as to its yield. Number of acres under fence, 2,405; under cultivation, 1,490; acres new land broken, 171; rods of new fence made, 1,583.

The amount of grain harvested, and now being harvested, is by careful estimate as follows: The quantity given will overrun, rather than fall short. Wheat, 2,490 bushels; oats, 24,750; of vegetables, potatoes, 23,520; turnips, 900; carrots, 800; parsnips, 750; tons of hay, 849; together with large quantities of other kinds of vegetables. There is a garden of some two or more acres for the use of our boarding-house children, worked by the larger boys, superintended by our farmer.

TRANSPORTATION.

The supplies transported to this agency within the year will reach about 100 tons, ranging in distances from 8 to 60 miles. A large portion of them were drawn late in the fall, after the rains had set in, rendering the roads dangerous in travel and the streams next to impassable. The teaming was done by Indians, and with their own teams, and greatly to their credit, for no accident occurred of a serious character, neither was there any damage to property. I am sure no better results would have followed had the work been done by white men who do teaming as a business, if indeed as well.

I would again urge upon those who forward our supplies to do so, if possible, at an earlier period of the year, to the end that they reach here in summer or early fall, so that they arrive at the agency ere the rains begin. This will enable us to avoid the dangers incident thereto and save a large sum in their removal.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force of twelve men was continued through the year, rendering good service for the remuneration received. The amount is so small as not to prove an incentive to efficiency, nor lead them to exercise a feeling of pride in their official calling. These men are scattered all over the various portions of the reservation, indeed none at the agency where most wanted, for such as would serve us well will not do duty at the salaries allowed, and those who would are not of the class likely to be selected. And for these reasons I have asked that three men be allowed in place of the twelve, with such pay as would enable them to reside at the agency, devoting their entire time to the service.

In the removal of Joseph Howard, a quarter breed, and his wife, an Indian woman, as per instructions from your office, I may say that Howard left the reserve when ordered; his wife refusing to go, was taken off by the police. The cause of removal of Howard was his persistency in gambling and drinking when outside.

SANITARY.

The Indians upon this reservation have long been afflicted with venereal diseases to

a fearful extent. Were it not for these, there can be no question but that they would be as healthy, if indeed not healthier, than the average of white people. But diseases of the kind mentioned seems to have permeated the entire race, the aged, middle-aged, and the young. I fear the frequent changes in physicians—three in a trifle more than a year—has not resulted favorably to our Indians. Referring to the births and deaths, as reported in the monthly statements, I find total births for the year 10, and of deaths 24. The latter is no doubt correct, as the coffins are made at the agency. The former is incorrect, as is proven in the number of children of whom no record has been taken. This deficiency of known births is owing to two causes: 1st. The non-attention paid by one of our physicians to looking about to find the young. 2d. The habit of Indian women in concealing their young ones from their best friends. In my judgment the births within the year fully equal the deaths, if indeed they do not exceed them. This lack on the part of the physician was often reproved, but was unheeded, but in the year just beginning will be faithfully looked after by our new comer.

FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

The flouring mill did good service quite through the year, turning out flour and feed from grains raised by the Indians, a thing they highly appreciate, as there is no mill other than this within forty miles or more. Our saw-mill has not been used as much in the year past as heretofore, for lack of funds, a matter of much regret to a large number, many of whom have lately been induced to come in and take lands, but were unable to erect houses for want of lumber, thus checking the establishing of homes to such as have become weary of a life of wandering.

The labor in the mills is all performed by Indians with a single exception. I am pleased to say that a number of Indians, so far as I know for the first time, cut their timber, drew their logs, and sawed their own lumber without the aid of government, thus proving themselves on the road to self-support and independence, a thing of which they feel a pride.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians here I find are not very unlike white people; some are willing to labor for what they have and others think they ought to be supported in their idleness. It has been my aim from the first to put a premium on industry, and condemn indolence in any and all. I find the complaining and fault-finding usually belong to this class. The Indians here as a rule learn the trades easily, perhaps more readily even than farming. There are goodly numbers who can perform service in the shops or mills, and show evidence of rapid advancement in mechanism.

EMPLOYÉS.

There are of white employés now here, a clerk to the agent, a farmer, physician, teacher, miller, and engineer, matron and cook. Of Indians, an interpreter, assistant farmer, teamster, two carpenters, blacksmith, ferryman, mail carrier, janitor, assistant engineer, seamstress, assistant teacher, and laundress. Of Indian police, there is a captain, sergeant, and ten privates.

EDUCATION.

The day-school commenced the early part of September last, continuing until about the middle of July, when it was dismissed for a vacation of some six or seven weeks, a thing so necessary to all, but especially to Indian children. Many, indeed nearly all, have heretofore been free from confinement, going and coming at will, with no restraints either at home or when visiting the houses of those who give them a welcome. It is no wonder they long for their former freedom, and release from a school room, and the discipline put upon them requisite to good order and a well-regulated school. Our school was taught by our pastor, and for the first few months by his sister, as assistant, who it was said was an educated young lady. She left, however, and her place was filled by an Indian girl, eighteen years old, who had no home, going from family to family as they could agree, with now and then a day in school, until, the boarding-house was established, when she became an inmate, having received the advantages afforded there, and regularly an attendant of the day-school for eighteen months, making such progress in her studies and general deportment as to warrant a trial in the position assigned her. She taught some seven months previous to vacation, and is worthy of being continued. I may say the opinion of many, who are deemed competent judges, is that the school has not suffered by the change.

The largest attendance at school runs up to about 70, and are made up of some 50 from the boarding-house, the remainder from families who live at or adjacent to the agency. It is but justice to say that these children take to their studies as quick and pursue them as diligently as an equal number of white children in any of the schools in these parts, and persons outside who have visited ours have expressed great surprise at their advancement and readiness in answering questions found in their books of a character which was thought to be beyond their comprehension, notwithstanding the fact of their well known timidity before those of their white brethren.

CHRISTMAS.

The usual Christmas dinner was given our Indians within the year, a thing looked forward to with much of interest. Several hundred availed themselves of the good things furnished at the boarding-house, men, women, and children coming from far and near, the rich and poor, sick and infirm, aged, middle-aged, and young, all joining in making it a day of merriment and good feeling, and though represented by eighteen different tribes a stranger would have supposed them all belonging to one. These gatherings are a source of much good in cementing the bonds of friendship as between them and their pale-faced brethren, as well as with each other. The bread, meats, cakes, and other articles, including tea and coffee, was prepared and served by the girls in the boarding-house, clad in neat calico dresses, with pink aprons on. For four hours they came, ate, and went, retiring with expressions of good-will in their faces for the time being, having forgotten their ills, wants, and sorrows, meeting with long-separated ones who were dear to them, and friends and neighbors, with whom they frequently exchanged greetings. Thus they spent the day together, after which they said "Good-bye," starting for their homes, some in wagons, some on horseback, and others on foot; and so ended the day.

In consequence of the entertainment to others, that of the children was deferred until New Year's eve, at which time a tree was placed in position, loaded with presents for the young. I may say the school-house was appropriately trimmed with evergreens, mottoes, &c., and the tree was lighted, presenting an appearance attractive to the children and worthy of those who arranged it. The exercises consisted of a salutatory by the school, "Glory to God in the Highest;" recitation of the 23d psalm by little girls; calisthenics by boys to measure of music; address by one of the boys, subject, "Farmer Boy;" "broom-brigade drill" by large girls. This last one, I see by Eastern papers, has since been performed there, thus showing their appreciation of the "original" as performed by our Indian girls in Oregon. The distribution of presents caused much of merriment to Indians, as well as pleasure to their children as recipients. The exercises of the evening were interspersed with music, in which our new organ was used to advantage. These annual reunions are of good results in a double sense. They tend to wear off the prejudices existing in the minds of the adult Indians in the innocent pleasure it gives them. 2d. They interest the children in making the school more attractive by the part they are allowed to take, thus leading them away from the life of their fathers, and adopting a newer and higher life.

CHRISTAIN WORK.

Our public services have continued about the same as last year: Preaching on Sabbath mornings by the pastor; in the evening, sometimes a sermon by the pastor and occasionally an exhortation by one of our Indian brethren; at other times the meeting took the form of a prayer and praise meeting. The social meetings have latterly been held as follows: Class meeting on Sunday evening of each week previous to the public service, and prayer meeting on Thursday evenings. The attendance at church was good at the beginning of the conference year, but soon began to dwindle, and so continued to the end. I regret the present state of things, being to me exceedingly unsatisfactory, and as there is to be a change of ministers soon, we shall hope and labor for a better attendance and a deeper work of grace in the hearts of the members.

Of the older children in the boarding-school, I may say a good work has been done. The matron and others under her charge have labored faithfully to bring the children to seek their Saviour, and in this their efforts have been rewarded, several giving evidence of a change of heart and a desire to live a Christain life. The Sunday-school has partaken somewhat of the church; the numbers have decreased since the year began, and a lack of interest followed, but we shall labor with greater zeal the year to come, and look and hope and pray for a season of prosperity, such as has been ours in times past.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

The reception of orphan and other Indian children at the children's boarding-house began in October, 1880, with five little waifs, but soon increased to more than 50, being the full capacity of the building. There are candidates for admission who ought to be enjoying the privileges afforded here. Those engaged in this house consist of a matron, seamstress, cook, and laundress. The teaching and discipline practiced here entitles it to the name of training-school as well. The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, dress-making, clothing for boys, and other kinds of industry, using sewing machines, which the older girls took up readily, showing skill and judgment in large measure for girls of their years The boys cut and carry in the wood and assist in such other work about the buildings as are proper. They are also taught to labor in the fields and in the government garden under the instruction of the farmer, and in the shops and mills under the eyes of our carpenter and sawyer.

The children read the Scriptures morning and night, and the lessons are commented upon by the matron, giving them light and knowledge as contained in the Word of God, thus instilling into their young minds the seeking early to live a life of usefulness. A half hour's presence by any one at one of these sessions is well spent time. The questions asked of the children and answered by them prove how well they are already versed in the things which pertain to their everlasting peace. Their exercises are interspersed with singing, in which all join. As the result of these social morning and evening greetings, in my judgment, was the bringing into the church a dozen or more of these children of the forest within the year just closed. The well-being of the race is, in my opinion, centered in the young, for the old are wedded to the ways of their fathers, and seemingly cannot rid themselves of their superstitions in which they have so long indulged and which have become so dear.

CONCLUSION.

The agency trader, who left here about the middle of July, going outside the lines some three miles, establishing business where he is free to put such prices on his goods as he sees fit, did so, because of some differences existing between us. He, from lack of capital of his own, made purchases from second hands, costing from 10 to 15 per cent. above value. I could not permit his charging full profits additional, as that would carry the cost too high to our Indians. He broke faith in this, that he did not confine his stock to such articles as were of a practicable character, running them into worthless jewelry, fancy articles, &c., seeking rather to please the eye of these red men than to give them an equivalent in the way of necessities for their hard-earned money. He did not unite with me in forcing his customers from the store when purchases were completed, thus encouraging a spirit of idleness and lounging about his premises. In this he would be the gainer, for they would be sure to look about and see imaginary wants, until they were rendered penniless. However, another and more considerate man, I trust, is seeking to occupy his place here.

The 67 Alsea Indians, removed to this reservation some more than a year ago, were located along our river 6 miles below here, where lands were assigned them and the erection of 15 houses began, several of which are completed, and the remainder under way, in charge of our Indian carpenter, who designs to have them ready for occupancy before the fall rains set in.

There are already evidences of the wisdom exercised by the department in the purchase and distribution of 80 cows to Indian families, for butter is being made by Indian women of such quality as suits the taste of the wives of our white employés, who are evidently good judges of that commodity, being first-class housekeepers. The agency trader was more than supplied, and some was taken outside and sold, bringing equal prices with that made in California and Oregon.

No innovations of a serious character have been made on the reservation within the year; some few whites have been driven off for minor offenses.

I would urge that money be given for the sawing of lumber to build new houses for incoming Indians, as well as to those who require it for outhouses in the preservation of crops. There is need of more oxen, wagons, and farming implements for the year to come, to the end that additional acreage may be brought into use. At the present writing our harvesting of grains is going on; weather good, and quantity and quality encouraging.

I have the honor to report an unexpended balance on hand at the end of the present fiscal year of $1,644.78.

Very respectfully,

E. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
August 14, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the current year accompanied by the statistical information required.

The number of Indians on this agency is 879, classified as follows: Walla-Wallas 473; Cayuses, 348; Umatillas, 158; total, males, 386; females, 493; 128 mixed bloods, members of the Walla-Walla tribes, located here during the year under the rulings of your office as defined by letter of July 25, 1881. They are quite an acquisition to the agency, as they are intelligent, having mixed with the whites a great deal, and many of them are educated. These Indians have inclosed twenty-five farms during the year. I am unable to give the exact number of acres fenced, as many are still engaged hauling rails and enlarging their farms which are scattered over the reservation, in most cases 10 and 15 miles from the agency. The inclosed farms vary in size from 8 or 10 acres to half sections of land. Some are attached to old farms that have been enlarged and located as nearly in accordance with legal subdivisions as they can judge from the official survey of the reservation made eleven years ago. The greater portion of the land inclosed this year was broken last spring, and as the season has been exceedingly dry and hot throughout this section of country, the spring crops are light and in many cases are hardly worth the trouble of harvesting. The accompanying statistics show the amount raised as near as can be estimated at present. They have built eleven houses during the year, five of boards and six of logs, besides a number of barns and outhouses, making in all twenty houses now occupied by these Indians.

The right of way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company across the reservation, a distance of 22 miles, was cleared by these Indians at the rate of $20 per acre. While the length of time occupied in completing this work was longer than would be required by the same number of white men, the "aboriginal contractors," as they were styled by the railroad company, were complimented for fulfilling their contract in a satisfactory manner. They also assisted the three agency teams in hauling 90,000 feet of lumber from the saw-mill to the school site, a distance of 18 miles. Thirty Indian teams were engaged in this work free of charge, and their alacrity and willingness in rendering this assistance is an evidence of their appreciation of the effort made by the government to furnish liberal educational facilities for their children and shows also a friendly feeling existing among them toward the school.

The police force, consisting of one captain and ten privates, have done efficient service during the year and have surmounted to a great extent the opposition existing on the part of a number of Indians against them. At present they are recognized by all the Indians with the exception of a few worthless fellows who have been arrested and fined repeatedly for drunkenness and quarreling. They have made fifty-four arrests during the year, and have made complaints against seven white men for selling liquor to Indians which led to their arrest and conviction for this offense.

The inauguration of the police force involved the necessity of establishing a code of laws for the government of the tribes. This led to much of the opposition before mentioned, as the chiefs looked upon it as an infringement of their authority. In order to obtain their support, I proposed that they enact such laws as they considered necessary to preserve order among their people, and appoint a judge to enforce them, which they finally agreed to. A judge was appointed, and a code of laws passed similar to those mentioned in the regulations governing the police force issued by your office. Their action in this matter has met with the approval of the Indians, and the rulings of the judge have been approved during the year. One hundred and nine dollars have been paid as fines during the year, and two horses, valued at $45. This money is in the hands of the judge, and is to be used to pay the board of prisoners and the traveling expenses of the police when in the performance of duty off the reservation.

Considerable hard feeling has been occasioned during the year on account of encroachments made by whites on the reservation in the vicinity of McKay Creek. The boundary of this portion of the reservation is in dispute, the Indians claiming that the divide between McKay and Birch Creeks is the boundary, while the whites claim to have found the line on the reservation side of the divide, and plats of this land, which has always been considered as portion of the reservation heretofore, are on file in the office of parties engaged in the land business in Pendleton, and three locations have been made on it. The boundary-line surveyed eleven years ago is either obliterated, or does not follow the divide between McKay and Birch Creeks, and after diligent search I am unable to find it. The treaty designates the divide between the above-mentioned creeks as the boundary, and as this is also pointed out as the line by the Indians, they are undoubtedly right in claiming the land in question. I would respectfully recommend a resurvey of the entire boundary-line of the reservation, to designate plainly the limits of the reservation, and to set at rest the numerous complaints made of encroachments. Until this is done the encroachments will undoubtedly continue.

A large number of houses are built on the reservation, adjacent to the town of Pen-

dleton, to which the Indians raise no serious objection, as they are aware that a bill to throw open a section of the reservation adjoining the town is before Congress. The Indians will no doubt consent to the sale of this land, as it is of no particular use to them either for grazing or agricultural purposes.

The employés have been principally engaged during the year in cutting, planing, and hauling lumber for the school, and in constructing the building. Ninety thousand feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles have been hauled to the school site; 20,000 feet of this lumber was cut this spring, and 35,000 feet of it planed. The erection of the building was commenced last May, and it will probably be completed by the middle of September. It is 40 by 70 feet, two stories high, and will accommodate 100 scholars.

The employés have also been engaged in repairing wagons and farming implements for the Indians. The miller ground 4,000 bushels of wheat, barley, and corn during the year.

The self-binding reaper purchased for these Indians last year out of the miscellaneous fund is giving good satisfaction. During the past three weeks one of the employés cut 100 acres of grain with it for the Indians and 12 acres of barley for the agency.

The education of these Indians has been neglected heretofore, the only facility afforded them being a day school, which was discontinued the last of June, 1881. The majority of the Indians resided so far from the school, which was located at the agency, that the children of many who were in favor of educating them could not attend. They understand the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the English language and a training in the different trades represented by the employés of the agency, and in agriculture, all of which can be readily taught them when the school is in operation. It is of vital importance to these Indians that their children be educated and trained in civilized pursuits, as this reservation is surrounded by white settlements, and the time is not far off when they will have to rely exclusively on agriculture and other civilized pursuits for a living. The game and fish which heretofore constituted a large portion of their subsistence is fast disappearing, and the range for the large bands of horses and cattle for which they were noted is now confined to the reservation, which is pretty well eaten off, compelling them to reduce their herds and put up hay for the winter. That many of them realize the necessity of adapting themselves to the new order of things surrounding them is proven by the increased activity shown in fencing land and making permanent improvements during the past year.

Ten children of this reservation are attending the Forest Grove training school since last October, with what results I am unable to state, as I have not heard from them since their departure.

The health of the reservation has been good during the year, and the progress made by these Indians is satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. FAY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 24, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1882:

NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.

During the past year the work of enumeration in connection with the Census Bureau has been completed. There are five different tribes upon this reservation. Their names and numbers are as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warm Springs	195	235	430
Wascoes	128	126	254
Teninoes	36	41	77
John Day's	26	23	49
Piutes	20	5	25

Among these are five mixed bloods, making a total of 835, or 290 more Indians than I reported last year. This is principally owing to a large gain among the Warm Springs Indians, from those belonging to that tribe who were not upon this reservation when the last previous census was taken; in fact, some have never made this reservation their home until within the past two years.

Of the 405 males there are 202 Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits, and 131 families are engaged in cultivating small patches of ground or farms, and 76 families, or individual Indians, are engaged in the following occupations: Millers 3, blacksmiths 3, carpenters 3, harness-makers 1, cook 1, laborers 59, herders 9.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, ETC.

There are 150 school children between the ages of seven and sixteen. On the school rolls all over four years are counted, so that there are 230 children on the reservation or adjacent to the schools between the two latter ages. Of this number about 100 have attended school more or less.

The English is the only language taught. There are 17 adults and 53 youths or children who can read more or less correctly. Many who can read quite well will not speak English if they can help it. It is much easier for them to use the Chinook jargon, as this language seems to have originated mainly among the Wascoes; for some jargon words are pure Wasco. The use of jargon has been a great obstacle in the way of learning to speak English; an obstacle beyond my power to remove. The tribes more remote from the Columbia River, or the sea-coast north of California, as the Nez Percés, Klamaths, and others, are more proficient in the use of English than on this and other reservations similarly situated. I can count only 40 that use or will use English enough for ordinary conversation.

APPRENTICES.

I have had but four during the year; two blacksmiths, one sawyer, and one miller apprentice. They often have had to run the mills or work in the shops without any one to oversee them, as my white employés often were detailed for other work than their regular work on the mills and shops.

THE PHYSICIAN'S REPORTS

show 758 cases or persons treated. The number of births reported was 13; deaths, 15. There no doubt have been more births, but, occurring when the Indians were off the reservation, were not always reported. For once in a number of years the deaths exceed the births. During the early spring months there was an unusual mortality, which, as far as I have learned, extended to other reservations. It just happened that a number of chronic cases terminated fatally at that time, and, I regret to say, produced an unfavorable impression upon the minds of the Indians regarding our modes of treatment and the abilities of my physician. The confidence of many was shaken, and some resorted to their medicine-men, and it will take some time to regain the ground lost.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There have been no missionaries here during the year. Our Sabbath services have, however, been regularly kept up, conducted by myself or employés. Services have also been held among the Warm Springs at the Sin-e-ma-sha Valley. During the first week in January a good many here professed Christianity, but there has been no ordained minister here to admit them to church membership.

NUMBER WEARING CITIZEN'S DRESS.

Fully 700 Indians wear citizen's dress and 135 in part. Only the wilder Indians are seen with blankets on or dressed in some part of Indian garb. It is a standing remark with us when an Indian submits to having his hair cut short "that he is becoming civilized." I can call to mind quite a number, some of them head-men, who have thus conformed to civilization during the past year. Probably other reservations have had the same progress, but of all the Indians visiting this agency the Klamaths appear the most civilized. It may be that the most civilized of other reservations have not been here, but I am giving facts as I have seen them.

CRIMES COMMITTED.

There have been none of the higher degrees of crime committed upon this reserva-

tion. Only five Indians have been punished to my knowledge, and they by the civil authorities for being drunk or disorderly in The Dalles. In two cases upon the reservation Indians took it into their own hands to mete out what they considered deserved punishment, and 10 persons have been punished by the Indian councils for getting drunk off the reservation, taking horses not their own, and branding or selling them; or taking other men's wives, the latter crime being the most frequent. It is not infrequent among the whites. Nearly all the Indians have given up the custom of plurality of wives, and bigamy is punished as a crime.

WHISKY SELLING.

There has been a great deal of drunkenness among Indians visiting The Dalles and the Columbia River fisheries, yet I have been unable to find out and have arrested a single liquor seller. Persons in The Dalles say they could inform on parties furnishing liquor to Indians, but it will not pay them to do so. They say by the time they have paid their expenses to Portland and back as witnesses they are out least $10 more than they have received. Often, for the first offense, the United States district judge imposes only $10 fine and one night's imprisonment; particularly where the parties plead guilty. The fine should be at least enough to reimburse the government, except it be in cases where there are clearly extenuating circumstances; and also there ought to be some inducements offered to inform on persons furnishing liquor to Indians, with some safeguards to prevent the abuse of such inducements.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL, CROPS, ETC.

The Indians have cultivated 1,826 acres during the past season. Of this about 100 acres was new ground. There are about 80 miles of fencing upon this reservation, inclosing at least 10,000 acres, most of which is still uncultivated. Rods of fencing made during the year is estimated at 2,500, principally rail worm fence. The principal crop raised has been wheat. This I estimate at 3,000 bushels, not half as much as was raised last year, in fact is the poorest crop for a number of years. The summer has been unusually hot and dry, with the mercury often over 100° for several days at a time, and only occasional showers, thus nearly burning up the grain crops in many places; so much so that but a small part paid to harvest. Added to this the crickets and grasshoppers entirely destroyed some fields, and their owners have had to seek other modes of securing subsistence for the winter season. Where irrigation was practicable gardens look uncommonly fine, but taken altogether the entire field and garden product will fall much below that of last year.

ALLOTMENTS IN SEVERALTY.

No allotments have as yet been made. Many of the Indians have small farms, with boundaries or lines established by common consent, but not conforming to the surveys made some eleven years ago. Many of the corners then established cannot now be identified. The land ought to be resurveyed and allotments made as soon as possible, as the longer it is put off the more difficult it will be to conform to established lines.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

Horses are the principal stock owned by Indians, of which they have nearly 6,000; cattle, nearly 700; sheep, 135; swine, 58. I have urged the Indians to sell their ponies and buy sheep. This section of country is better adapted to sheep husbandry than any other kind of stock. The winters are usually not severe, with a light fall of snow, and stock rarely have to be fed. The broken character of the greater part of the reservation gives a great many hillsides, with a southern exposure, on which the snow seldom lies more than a few days at a time, and though in most places quite rocky, still affords luxuriant bunch-grass.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.

The saw-mill has cut 183,000 feet of lumber during the year, principally for the Indians, many of whom now have lumber with which to build houses. The amount of wheat ground cannot be determined. Most of the time the grist-mill has been run by Indians, who could not well keep an accurate account of the number of bushels brought in to be ground, for the grain usually comes in in small grists, and sometimes many of them in one day, making it difficult to keep a weigher's account.

HOUSES OF INDIANS.

There are 90 dwelling-houses, 68 frame and 22 log, and 7 log and 3 frame barns or stables occupied by or belonging to the Indians. During the year only 5 houses were built, 2 frame and 3 log, and by the Indians, with no expense to the government, except the sawing of the lumber used, the nails, locks, &c. None of the houses are costly, but many are neat and comfortable, and in some cases well kept.

AGENCY BUILDINGS, OLD AND NEW.

Most of the buildings at this agency have stood upwards of twenty years. To most of them very little repairing has been done, owing principally to the uncertainty there has been for a number of years as to what the policy would be with regard to this reservation after the treaty stipulations expired. More than once the proposition has been made to consolidate with the Yakama Reservation, a proposition always bitterly opposed by these Indians, but one that might be insisted upon for all that; hence I did not feel like spending the government funds in building up what might in a short time have to be abandoned. Another reason, while it is pleasant and desirable to have fine buildings and pleasant surroundings, it is the too common practice to be extravagant just because it is government funds, and I have tried to correct the public mind in this respect, and if I erred, to let it be on the side of economy rather than have it said I was spending too much money, or, as many would say, "throwing it away in adorning an Indian agency."

During the past year an effort has been made to build up an industrial school for the Warm Springs, at a point nearly 20 miles northwest of this agency. A dwelling-house and school-house were erected last fall, and this summer a boarding-house large enough to accommodate 30 children has been erected, and will soon be ready to occupy. Nearly all the lumber for these buildings and lumber for some shops was hauled by the Warm Spring Indians from the saw-mill, nearly 15 miles, to the Sin-e-mas-ha Valley, and without expense to the government. They also cut and hauled in most of the saw-logs to the mill.

The Wascoes have done equally as well, having cut the saw-logs, hauled them to the mill, and taken away and hauled nearly 20,000 feet of lumber to this agency, 15 miles, for a church building, and I am now superintending the erection of the same. It has long been my wish to have such a building for religious purposes, and no act of mine, during the nearly eighteen years I have been in commission here, will give me more satisfaction in after years, should my life be spared, and especially should my services terminate during the present fiscal year, than the fact, that I have thus made provision for the maintenance of religious services, and also in the almost certain hope of having a missionary permanently located here, due largely to my efforts to awaken an interest among our churches while visiting the Eastern States this summer.

The year's work has been progressive, and gives great encouragement for the future. The Indian can be civilized.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Annual report of the Tonkawa special agency, Fort Griffin, Texas.

The tribe of Tonkawa Indians and a few Lipans are located in the vicinity of the old post of Fort Griffin, Texas, and in their habits they are partly civilized. They have no reservation, and hence are dependent to a great extent upon the whims of the land-owners of the surrounding country. They have no stock at all, with the exception of a few ponies. For several years past an appropriation has been made by Congress for their support, but the amount has been insufficient, and the citizens have had to assist in their support. They live in brush-houses and tepees, constructed according to Indian fashion. They are well contented here, and apparently have a horror of the idea of being removed to the Indian Territory. They have always been friends to the white man, and have frequently assisted the whites in their wars against the Comanche and Kiowa Indians before the latter were removed to the Indian Territory.

The appropriation this year for the support of the Tonkawas is only $3,000, which is a little less than $28 per capita.

There are at present 102 Indians here, and there are six Indian men who were en-