

during the hunting season last fall a large number of deerskins were taken, and the total sales were upwards of \$1,000. Unlike many of the white hunters, the Indians save all they can of the deer they kill. No doubt sometimes they kill deer too poor to save; but as long as dried venison, &c., is a necessary article of diet, they are not, as a usual thing, going to wantonly destroy game, simply for their hides or skins.

HOUSES OF INDIANS.

There are 75 frame houses occupied by Indians and 22 log houses. Seven frame houses were built during the year, all by the Indians themselves. None of them are very costly, but are good, comfortable buildings.

INDIAN FREIGHTERS.

The Indians have hauled with their own teams upwards of 40,000 pounds of freight, mostly Indian supplies, from The Dalles. For their work they have received near \$400 in cash.

SUBSISTENCE OF INDIANS.

Fully nine-sixteenths of this is obtained by the labor of the Indians, for themselves or others, in civilized pursuits, and seven-sixteenths by fishing, hunting, root gathering, &c. There is an increasing demand for Indians as sheep herders, stock herders, assisting in gathering up and branding stock, especially cattle. Quite a number of men devote nearly the entire working season to gathering up stock and helping drive them to the various markets, especially Portland, Ore.

EMPLOYÉS.

My present force of white employés consists of one physician, one clerk, two teachers, and one assistant teacher. All the rest of the employés are Indians. While we miss the society of those of our own race, it seems best for the future of these Indians to throw them upon their own resources as rapidly as possible. Knowing that this is the wish of the Government, I have bent all my energies in this direction, and expect that success will crown my efforts. The year has been one of progress. The seed sown will yield an increase some time in the future years. I cannot hope to see the full fruition. Others will reap the richer harvest from these years of toil, but to me there is joy in knowing that my own hands have gathered in some of the ripening grain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TONKAWA SPECIAL AGENCY,
Fort Griffin, Texas, August 10, 1883.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

Since making my last annual report there have been no important changes at this agency. The tribe of Tonkawas is in camp a few miles above the town of Fort Griffin, and they depend partly on the rations which are issued them by the Government and partly on hunting and fishing for their subsistence. The game is very scarce in this vicinity, and in consequence they often suffer for want of food. The amount appropriated by Congress for their support during the year 1883 was only \$3,000, and the same amount was appropriated for their support the present year. They are on no reservation and own no lands of their own, so they can do very little towards supporting themselves. The soil and climate are not suitable for agricultural purposes, and the only way in which they could be made self-supporting here would be to supply them with cattle until they could get a start. The lands in this vicinity are being fenced, and it will be only a short time before this tribe will be compelled to leave here, if not removed by the Indian Department.

These Indians claim this country as their original home, and manifest a dislike to leave it; but if they could be furnished a good reservation in the Indian Territory, remote from that of the Comanches, their mortal enemies, there would be no trouble in securing their removal. I have several times called the attention of the Department to the condition of these Indians, but no action has been taken toward their removal.

The Government owns no buildings here, and the office, storehouse, &c., are rented from private parties.

There have been no cases of crimes being committed by Indians against Indians, Indians against whites, or whites against Indians.

There have been four cases of whites selling liquor to Indians, and all have been or are being prosecuted. One was convicted, and the other three are to be tried in a few days. This is the principal source of annoyance at this agency, and I find it almost impossible to keep the Indians from getting liquor in some way. A few more convictions, however, will have a good effect on the liquor-sellers.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is not good, and the number of deaths is largely in excess of the number of births, the former being eleven and the latter only four. Our reason for this is that there is no physician here authorized to care for them, and treat them when sick, and they are not able to pay for such medical services themselves. At the present rate it is a question of only a few years when they will become entirely extinct. There are no schools nor churches here, and as a consequence they have made no progress during the year in the direction of education and Christianity.

These Indians are perfectly peaceable and law-abiding, and no trouble has ever occurred between these Indians and the white settlers. The Tonkawas have ever been the friend of the white man, and they have many times suffered at the hands of their neighbors, the Comanches and Kiowas, on account of that friendship; yet, notwithstanding all this, they are more poorly provided for by the Government than any other tribe of Indians in the country. Their lands have all been taken from them, and none have been given them in return.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that some steps be taken for the removal of these Indians, after the present year, to some suitable place in the Indian Territory, when, with a little assistance for a few years, they can become self-supporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS CHANDLER,

Second Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH,
August 13, 1883.

SIR: In accordance with your letter of instruction, dated July 31, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

During the last year I have ridden over most of the reservation, and find after careful observation that the bottom lying along Green and White Rivers contains all of the farming lands within the lines of the reservation. There is not a stream outside of the two mentioned that has running water in it two months during the year; the fact of the matter is, it is nothing but a desert, and it is just an utter impossibility for an agent to keep the Indians inside the lines of this reservation, as on three sides it is bounded by mountains where there is plenty of water, grass, and game.

DISPOSITION AND CONDUCT OF INDIANS.

The Tabeguache band of Utes as a class are a well-disposed people, who express a desire to please Washington in every way except in going to work and having their children sent away to school. They are as fat as pigs, and most of them are the personification of laziness. They spend three-fourths of their time in lying down or sitting flat upon the ground. When awake they spend their time gambling, horse-racing, and hunting. There are some exceptions to this general rule, as I have some Indians that are good workers. As a class, they are good-natured and friendly to the whites and Mormons. They do not class the Mormons as white men; they know too much about them.

DRUNKENNESS.

I have never seen but one Indian under the influence of liquor at this agency, but I am reliably informed that some of my Indians get drunk at Uintah. It is no trouble for them to get all the alcohol they want from the Mormon settlers through the country.

EDUCATION.

In regard to education and schools, I am sorry to say there has nothing been done whatever. I have used all the arguments and inducements at my command to get some of my Indians to send some of their children to some Eastern or Western indus-