HABITS AND CONDITION.

These Indians cannot be classed with the so-called civilized tribes. For the most part they live in "wickeups." Several houses have been built for them, but they are soon abandoned and used only as granaries or storehouses. Most of them dress in blankets and leggins. Their children are brought up in squalor and filth; very little attention being paid to the boys, none to the girls. Whenever dirt and rubbish accumulates in such quantities as to make ingress and egress difficult, they seek other places to pitch their tents. The above is true of the majority of these Indians, though it cannot be said of all. They are honest and virtuous in their social relations. There are not over half a dozen mixed bloods in the tribe. They are fond of gambling and horse-racing. It is always possible to find some gambling whenever there is any money among them.

MISSIONARY WORK AND RELIGION.

No missionary work has been done during the year. We have no churches, no preachers, and no Sabbath-schools. The only training of this kind the Indians have is what they get in the school.

Most of these Indians are Mormons. Nothing else could be expected, surrounded as they are on all sides by the "latter-day saints." I am told they find hearty sympathizers in the Mormons in all their little troubles with Gentiles. The Indians apparently accept the Mormon religion, not because they have any profound religious convictions, but because the polygamy of the Mormons suits their tastes. I will say this, that the influence of the Mormons in encouraging the Indians in agriculture has always been good.

"Medicine men" still retain a strong hold upon most of the Indians, though it is evident that their power is waning. A few years ago no white man was permitted to attend the burial of an Indian; they are now frequently invited to be present at the funeral. The practice still obtains among them of killing ponies, burying blankets, robes, and presents with their dead. They used to destroy all the property of the deceased; much of it is preserved now. Our only hope is in educating the young; the old men will never outgrow these superstitions.

SANITARY.

These Indians are strong and healthy. Little or no constitutional disease exists among them. They are learning to have great confidence in white men's medicine, and patronize the agency physician more than ever.

In conclusion, the chiefs of these two tribes, having confidence in the Department, have worked in harmony with the agent to carry out your instructions. The Indians must depend upon the courtesy of the Government for several years to come, but they are on the right road to become independent. The reservation is ample for all their present needs; it affords abundant facilities for farming, grazing, hunting, and fishing. The Indians only require encouragement to develop its resources.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Indian Agent.
Per FRANK PIERCE,
Clerk in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 12, 1884.

RESPECTED SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report on the condition of the Indians intrusted to my care. There are three reservations, the Colville, addition to the Colville (Spokan), and Cœur d'Aléne, on which and the adjacent country are located the Colvilles, Lakes, Okanagans, Methows, Nespilums, San Puells, Spokans, Calispels, and Cœur d'Alénes, in all making nearly 4,000 Indians.

I assumed charge of affairs October 23, 1883, relieving John A. Simms, a faithful officer who has done much for these Indians. I found the employé force so much reduced in numbers as to render the service nearly ineffective, no interpreter even being allowed, and how an agent could get along here without one is more than I could conceive. But, thanks to the Department, an interpreter was allowed in March, for with the continued press of land business nothing could be done without one.

In December I had the pleasure of a visit from United States Indian Inspector Henry Ward and Special Indian Agent Cyrus Beede, gentlemen who have the good of the Indian at heart, I believe. They visited our schools and gave the teachers some valuable advice.

CONDITION.

I write of the Spokan Indians first, who are living in the vicinity of Spokan Falls. A lamentable condition of affairs exists among them. They were living in peace along the banks of the Little Spokan River, cultivating small patches of land sufficient for their needs, until the whites came in and gradually took their lands from them (they failing to enter their homesteads), until now some 50 families are wandering here and there. Unwilling to go to the reserve, they prefer to hang around the town of Spokan Falls and be supported in their miserable laziness by the drudgery and prostitution of their wives and daughters. Disreputable whites who sell them whisky are easily found by them, and until of late intoxication has been very frequent. An estimate of the cost of removing them to the Cœur d'Aléne Reserve (where they could soon become prosperous and thrifty) was submitted in due time at the first session of the present Congress, but for some reason failed. They should be removed at once to some reserve without any sentiment in the matter, as the life they are now living can end only in death and misery to them.

The Okanagans depend more on the raising of stock than on the products of the soil for support, and are in the main doing well.

The Colvilles, Lakes, and the Spokans of Whistlepoosum's band are making an earnest effort to support themselves, and by so doing have received much encouragement from me during the past year.

The Calispels still retain many of their wild ways, and are cultivating the soil only in a small way. A few of them in the vicinity of the agency are making some progress, and are not opposed to accepting a knowledge of the "white man's" way.

Of the Methows, San Puells, and Nespilums but little can be said. They are peacefully living on and cultivating the soil in a small way where they have been located so many years.

The last tribe to come under this notice is the Cœur d'Aléne, who, by the testimony of the Jesuit Fathers, were accounted the most cruel and barbarous of the tribes of the great Northwest are now the most civilized, receiving nothing from the Government, only the support of their schools. They are, step by step, taking the lead over even their white neighbors. Their farming implements are of the latest and most approved kinds, and the instructions from the lips of their resident farmer, James O'Neill, have been well received and carefully carried out. I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of the resident farmer, showing them to have raised 45,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels oats, 10,000 bushels potatoes, &c. Owning over 6,000 head of horses, 2,500 cattle, 4,900 swine, in the enjoyment of two excellent schools, they may be classed as among the fortunate ones of earth. For this happy state of things the Government can thank the missionaries who have faithfully labored among them, and their able instructor, Resident Farmer James O'Neill; and in this connection I would respectfully recommend that a comfortable dwelling and stable be erected on the reserve for him during this year.

TRESPASSERS.

The mining excitement in the Cœur d'Aléne Mountains attracted many people to the vicinity of the Cœur d'Aléne Reserve, and as a consequence the attention of the agent has been called many times to that reserve to stop the cutting of trees for lumber and other purposes. The people passing over the reserve have not interfered with the Indians. For the benefit of the Government and the adjacent settlers living near the reserve there is great need of placing monuments in reasonable proximity to each other defining the lines of survey of this reserve, so that settlers will not encroach thereon and cause trouble among the Indians.

CRIME.

I found on my arrival that several murders had been committed on and off the reserve, and the murderers still in the country. I sought at once to correct this evil, and instructed the chiefs to arrest and punish the guilty. As a result of my endeavors they arrested Theodore, who murdered Francois, and as a result of the trial before his chief and headmen he was found guilty and executed. Previous to his death, in a speech to the assembled Indians of his tribe, he warned them of the direful effects of whisky, pointing to his death as a dreadful warning to them to shun forever the drunkard's way. Through the able co-operation of Lieutenant-Colonel Merriam, commandant at Fort Spokan, who caused the arrest of Michel, who murdered Shafer,

Smoolmool, who murdered a squaw on the Columbia, and some horse-thieves (all awaiting trial), the reserve is comparatively free of cut-throats. The chiefs have one other case on trial a Lake, who murdered an Okanagan Indian, and if satisfactory evidence of his guilt exists he will be hung. The last week in July, at the fishery on the Spokan, an Indian was stabbed by a drunken Indian, who in turn was killed by the brother of him who was stabbed. The affair was settled by payment of nine head of horses.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is a vice much indulged in by some of the Indians of this agency. I have had a conference with Tonasket, Seltice, Victor, Ka-to-lo, Or-a-pac-kan, and Whistlepoosum, principal chiefs, and they have each promised to try to reform their people in this respect. On one of my visits to the Cœur d' Aléne Reserve I had occasion to send from that reserve some 70 white men who came to participate with the Indians in gambling and horse-racing. Seltice informed me that every year bands of renegade Palouse, Cayuse and Nez Percé Indians came on his reserve for the purpose of gambling, &c., saying white men who came with them furnished them liquor, setting his people a bad example. I finally sent the renegades, some 350, off the reserve, ordering them to mend their ways before paying a visit to Cœur d' Aléne again. No matter how vigilant an agent may be, bands will stray away from the reservation. These two evils, gambling and drinking, have existed since man was first created, and never can be eradicated from among the Indians until the whites cease to encourage them in their pernicious practices.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians is good, no very serious illness being reported by the agency physician. During last winter the measles made sad havoc among the children, and many, from the want of proper care and attention, died. At one time, at the Colville girls' school, 27 were sick; but owing to that loving care and devotion of the Sisters not a case was lost. The medicine men are seldom consulted by the Indians.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

It has been my pleasure to enter, under the act of March 3, 1884, several homesteads outside the reservation limits, and in my efforts to locate the Indians on these claims I have been ably seconded by your office and the local land office at Spokan Falls. The place of birth is as dear and cherished a spot to him as is the home of the white man, and an Indian should be protected in his rights to that home. All honor to the authors and promoters of the amendment to the Indian appropriation bill giving the Indian a chance to secure his 160 acres of land without the payment of fees or commissons.

EDUCATION.

There are four schools connected with this agency, two located at the Colville Catholic mission and two on the Cœur d' Aléne Reservation. They are supported by the Government under contract with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian missions. These schools are industrial boarding schools, the only schools which can be a success among the Indians, I believe. During the months from November to April a day school was maintained at the Mission, near Spokan Falls (average 20 Indian pupils) under care of Father Cataldo. I have seen the schools increase at Cœur d' Aléne from 65 to 104, and I hope before the fiscal year expires to see them numbering 120. I believe Cœur d' Aléne to be the model Indian school of the Pacific coast. The schools at Colville were retarded somewhat during the winter by sickness, but through the efforts of the Sisters they are now in a prosperous condition. The annual exhibitions were attended by many whites and Indians and much praise can be awarded the Sisters and teachers for the pains taking care that has brought these schools up to the high degree of excellence they have attained. A new school building has been erected and another is in course of erection at Cœur d' Aléne for the schools. Much hard work has been undergone and money spent by the Jesuit Fathers to erect these buildings for school purposes, and they ought to be (partly at least) reimbursed by the Government. I am a Protestant, but I must testify to the unswerving love and devotion that the Jesuits have for these schools. How much labor is expended by them in rescuing these children from the vices and miseries of the camp will perhaps never be known, but in the end they will receive the mandate "come up higher."

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious instruction these Indians receive is from the lips of the Jesuit Fathers, who for the past forty years have been performing their labor of love—they call it

their simple duty—among the Indians of the great Northwest, aiding the Government much in preserving peaceful relations towards the whites, restraining the natural vindictiveness of the savage, teaching them that the only "trail" to follow, to meet with success in this life, is the white man's path. Their untiring devotion and earnest zeal for the elevation and welfare of the Indian is great, and is seen at every step the agent takes in his visits among the tribes of this agency. Their work exhibits a thoroughness plainly perceptible.

CIVILIZATION.

In the ratification of the agreement between the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Moses, Tonasket, and others, providing for the erection of mills, school buildings, and the furnishing of agricultural implements, I see only the hand of justice. Money spent for the education and civilization of Indians is well spent, no matter if in the eyes of some it may appear to be extravagance. We who are toilers in the field know that it is spent in a noble cause.

The Indians of this agency have nearly all adopted the dress of the whites, with the exception of those who lead a nomadic life. I have felt it to be the agent's duty to go among the Indians of his agency and familiarize himself with their manners and customs, and in doing this it has been a labor of love. I have tried in my feeble way to teach them that the only source of contentment and happiness lay in leaving off their bad habits of gambling and drinking, and to take up the plow-handles and go to work, to be men, to educate their children in our industrial schools, preparing them for the battle of life. As it is hard to break from habits, so is it hard for an Indian to quit his nomadic way of living. Civilization has been cruel to the Indian in some respects. It has brought in its onward march that terrible curse to the red men, whisky, and its blight is always upon us.

My greatest trouble and anxiety has been with the Indians of the vicinity of Spokan Falls. Five prosecutions of liquor sellers have been successfully undertaken, and in all cases a heavy fine was imposed. One of the parties is serving his sentence in the penitentiary.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would urge the recommendation made so often by my predecessor, the urgent necessity of agency buildings being erected at some locality convenient to the Indians on the Colville Reserve. Much need exists for a farmer to help these Indians, and encouragement is of much account to the Indian. Give the Indian his land in severalty, extend the United States laws over him, compel him to send his children to school, and we shall be far on the road toward solving this Indian problem. The report of Resident Farmer O'Neill and the statistics required are herewith appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY D. WATERS,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
July 26, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to hand you the report of the farming operations of the Coeur d'Aléne Indians. The rapid progress they are making, and the great interest manifested by them in their farm work, in their fences, cultivation, in improving the breed of their horses and cattle, and in fact in all things to make their farming a success, is commendable. It was feared in the early spring that the great rush to the Cœur d'Aléne gold mines would cause considerable tresspassing upon their reserve, but happily so many other routes were opened to them that there were but few crossing the reserve, and now it has nearly ceased.

In anticipation of the great demand for their farm products, large quantities of wheat and oats were sown last spring and more potatoes than usual planted. Upon the reserve there are about eighty-four inclosures; some of them including the smaller farms of a few. These inclosures will average more than 200 acres each. Some of the leading farmers, however, have larger bodies of land inclosed. Regis and his brother have about 2 miles square; Aeneas, between 400 and 500 acres; Leo, 250 acres; Peter and Sebastian and Charles Louis have each about 1½ miles square. All of these farms are well cultivated, fences well built, some few with post and board fences. During the plowing season, Saltise, head chief, had two whites with sulky plows working for him, as did also Regis Basil, Bartelmy and Marcella; Alexi and Louis

had each one white man with sulky plow. Saltise, Pat, Basil, and two others have each self-binders machines. Regis, Aeneas, Bartelmy, Alexi, Louis, Camille, and Augustine have each combined reapers and mowers. Most of them have sulky horse-rakes. Saltise, Stallam, Aeneas, Fidele, Pierre, Peter, and one other have each spring wagons for from four to six persons, costing them an average of $130 each.

Their crops this season bid fair to be large, say nearly or quite 45,000 bushels of wheat and 35,000 bushels of oats, and 10,000 bushels of potatoes.

There is still some dissatisfaction in regard to the boundary line surveyed by the deputy United States surveyor last fall; the monuments and marks along the line not being as definitely defined as they ought to be, both whites and Indians locating the line as occasion requires to suit themselves. Many of the white settlers living at a distance of 40 to 60 miles have to depend upon the borders of the reservation for their necessary fuel and fencing material.

Much praise is due the Fathers of the De Smet Mission for the valuable advice and assistance they have given these Indians since they began their systematic course of farming in 1875 and 1876.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEIL,
Resident Farmer, Cœur d'Aléne Reserve.

Hon. SIDNEY D. WATERS,
United States Indian Agent.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 11, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. Since my last annual report there have been no important changes in the condition of these Indians, nor can it truthfully be said that they are rapidly attaining a high standard in morals and civilization. There is, however, a gradual improvement among all that are susceptible of improvement, but, in my opinion, years of care, toil, and instruction will be required to bring them to a full and complete knowledge of civilization and qualify them to participate in such business transactions as are necessary to be self-supporting in civilized habits and pursuits. The idea expressed by some members of Congress during the last session that there was no perceptible improvement in the status of the Indians is not borne out by facts that are easily seen by any one familar with the Indian service, and the honorable gentlemen in making such expressions were evidently ignorant of the subject or governed by the opinion, often expressed by worthless, idle, dissolute, or mercenary people, that the only good Indians were dead ones. There are a few old Indians of both sexes that adhere with the greatest tenacity to their ancient heathenish rites and superstitions, and all efforts to induce them to adopt and practice civilized habits have failed. But there is a gradual improvement among the younger adults, and the improvement among those who have attended school is very marked. There are no skilled mechanics at this agency to instruct the boys, and to employ apprentices without some one competent to instruct them would be a waste of time and money.

The teacher, in addition to his duties in the school, superintends the out-door work of the scholars, such as gardening, farm work, cutting wood, and any mechanical work they are capable of doing, and in this labor the boys are becoming quite proficient. In addition to their school lessons the girls are taught general housework, cutting and making garments for the scholars, and some of the older ones are a credit to their sex. Under the supervision of the matron and assistant teachers they have cultivated quite an extensive flower garden in which they take great delight. Strangers visiting it have expressed surprise and gratification to see such evidences of good taste and refinement as this floral display indicates. The full number of scholars borne on the school register at the Neah Bay industrial school is 59, and the largest monthly attendance is 57. The yearly average attendance is 52, and the full number of school age in the Makah tribe is 82. Fully one-third of these Indians live 11 and 15 miles from the agency, and I have not thought it advisable to take children under ten years of age from the distant villages. All living within a reasonable distance are in attendance, except four or five that are physically disqualified. The salaries of teachers and school employés was $2,520, and all other expense, including food, clothing, lights, fuel, and $500 expended in repairs on school buildings, was $2,711.75 making the total expenditure for school purposes $5,731.75. The school buildings as now arranged will accomodate 75 scholars very comfortably, and I am confident of having about that number in school if means are provided to feed, clothe, and care for them. Not being yet advised of the number of school employés and their compensation and the amount of funds for school purposes allowed this agency

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or the next fiscal year, I am not prepared to state how much of an increase there will be. Liberal compensation encourages employés to make the greatest possible progress, but a niggardly compensation corresponding with the salary of agents has a depressing influence.

Under instructions from the Indian Office I organized a day school at the Quillehute village, 35 miles south of the agency, on the 27th of November, 1883, and the result has more than justified my expectations. The total number of children of school age at that village is 54, and there has been an average attendance of 36, and the total number attending and borne on the school register is 40. This is all that can possibly be accommodated in the building. I have arranged to have the building enlarged this season so as to accommodate the full number of school age, the work to be done before the expiration of the first year's lease. It will be borne in mind that the Quillehute village is not on the reservation and the building occupied by the school is leased, at an annual rental of $50, and the rent has been paid up to and including November 26, 1884, from incidental funds, Class II. From that date the annual rental will be $75, if the building is completed by that time. The teacher's salary is $500 per annum, and he has been paid $291.66 from date of commencing service to June 30, 1884, and $85.91 has been paid for lumber and repairs on the buildings, and supplies for the school, making the total cost of the school for seven months $377.57. This school has made good progress. None of the children had ever been inside a school-room before, and now all know the alphabet. Others spell in words of one and two syllables, and some of the brighter ones read very well in words of two syllables, and have learned to sing several pieces quite creditably. The short history of this school completely refutes the statement made by honorable gentlemen in the last session of Congress, that it is a useless expenditure of money to attempt educating Indian children in a day school.

The census of the Indians belonging to this agency shows an increase of 17 in the past year, Makahs, 3; Quillehutes, 14. The increase is made by the return of three Makahs, who were absent when the last census was taken, and there were three families of Quillehutes, living up the river of that name, whose names I failed to get at the time the census was taken last year.

There is no increase in numbers by an excess of births over deaths, and my observation, in seven years that I have been among them, shows that there is a slight excess of deaths over births. The past year the births among these Indians were 14, and the deaths 15. This may not be exactly correct, but it is as near as can be ascertained by the agency physician, the Indian police, and myself, and we are particular to get all the information possible. The number of cases attended by the agency physician is the same as last year, but there are not so many deaths. This change for the better I attribute to improvement in their sanitary habits.

As stated in former reports, the lands occupied by these Indians are almost worthless for agriculture. Where susceptible of cultivation the soil is thin and sandy, and must be fertilized every year to produce a crop; consequently very little farming is done, as the statistics accompanying this report will show. There are a few hundred acres of tide lands that afford excellent grazing during the summer and the greater portion of the winter, and nearly all the hay for the agency and the Indians is grown on these lands, but oats, wheat, barley, and vegetables natural to this climate cannot be successfully raised. The ocean tides overflow nearly all of it in winter, and it is always very wet in summer.

These Indians, however, are not dependent on agriculture for subsistence. The sea is their great harvest field, and from it the industrious ones derive a fair income. During the past year they have realized fully $25,000 from the sale of seal skins, fish, and oils, and it is a rare thing to find a healthy Indian without a goodly supply of fish prepared for food. Those who do not raise vegetables enough for family use usually go up the sound during the hop-picking season, work for the hop raisers until the crop is gathered, then work for the farmers until the fall harvesting is done. From the proceeds of their labors they usually return home with their canoes laden with flour, sugar, potatoes, and other vegetables. It is a rare thing to find an Indian belonging to this agency who has not a reasonable supply of food on hand for his simple wants, unless it is a sick one or one too old to work, and these are furnished from the agency supplies.

During the past two years the Protestant Episcopal Church has taken some interest in the affairs of this agency. Mr. Bell, the former teacher, and Mr. Buckwood, the present one, are authorized missionaries of that church, and they have done what they could to teach and inculcate a reliance on that Higher Power that rules and governs all. Rt. Rev. Bishop Paddock, D. D., of this diocese, has visited us twice to give such counsel, aid, and encouragement as he deemed necessary, and has baptised twelve of the older scholars and confirmed five, and the Episcopal Church at Cleveland, Ohio, sent some substantial gifts that were distributed to the scholars on Christmas. Rev. Alfred M. Able, of Lebanon, Pa., has also sent a liberal supply of leaflets and mag-

azines for the Sabbath school. These attentions and efforts have materially aided in the advancement of these Indians, and they are fully appreciated.

The amount heretofore allowed for the payment of employés at this agency is too small to admit of employing other than Indians, and as they have but a limited knowledge of mechanism or farming the agent is compelled to supervise and assist in all the agency work, and this adds very materially to the labor and care of the agent, and he should be compensated accordingly. I am aware that the Indian Office made a vigorous effort to have the pay of agents increased to a reasonable amount, but the wisdom of the nation assembled in Congress assumed to know more of Indian affairs and the Indian service than those who have had years of experience; and being troubled with a disease that might be aptly termed spasmodic economy, they failed to see where any good would result in paying a reasonable salary for faithful service performed among the Indians, and indicated by their action that an Indian agent ought to deny himself and family all the comforts of civilized life, be clothed in a blanket, and conform to Indian habits and customs instead of trying to civilize and enlighten those placed in his charge. Their estimation of the services performed by agents is appreciated at its true value.

I transmit statistics for the agency, and regret that I cannot truthfully make a better showing, but the facts will not admit of it, and rose-colored statements are not wanted.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
July 26, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter, dated July 1, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency.

THE AGENCY.

This agency is situated 30 miles north of Grey's Harbor, and is only accessible by way of the ocean beach at low water. The Indians belonging to this agency are scattered over a large tract of country, and it is almost impossible to ascertain the number belonging thereto. At Quinaielt village there are 70 persons, old and young; while at two localities on the Quinaielt River, distant from Quinaielt village 2½ and 5 miles respectively, there are 36, making a total of 106 persons residing at the agency village and along the river. During the summer months none but the old people remain at the village. The younger portion of the tribe are then employed in various ways on the Chehalis and Columbia Rivers.

I arrived at Quinaielt village December 8. The unpainted, unwhitewashed, and dilapidated appearance of the buildings, surrounded as they were by old and weather-beaten fences, produced a most painful and disheartening impression. The small area of land under cultivation was occupied to a great extent by stumps. The gale that inundated the village soon after my arrival, washing in a large deposit of pebbles from the sea-shore upon the inclosures of the Indians, covering their fences and sweeping away a large part of the natural breakwater formed by logs that had hitherto remained undisturbed for many years, filled us with reasonable apprehensions concerning our safety during the winter to come. As soon after my arrival as the weather would permit, I began removing the stumps from the inclosures to afford a larger extent of ground for crops.

Of the buildings at this agency nothing can be favorably reported. They are emphatically a disgrace to the service, and are no credit to my predecessor, who was for six years in charge. The two new dwellings erected in 1882 are mere barns, affording very imperfect protection from the storms of winter, and are unworthy the names of dwellings. I sincerely hope that the Department will authorize the erection of new school and agency buildings at the Anderson House. This will remove the school from the heart of an Indian camp, whose near neighborhood is a drawback to its progress in many ways. The construction of the school and agency buildings is such that entirely new constructions from the ground up are required, and they can be erected at the Anderson House at a less cost than at the present location, also saving the annual expense of keeping the mountain road open during the winter months.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The school has thus far been well attended. The teacher, L. Lefévre, has labored faithfully to advance his pupils in their studies. Some of the older ones have under

his instruction given proofs of very marked progress, while the younger scholars are constantly adding to their knowledge of English. The school buildings are ill adapted to their uses, and a boarding-school discipline has not been previously maintained with regard to keeping the children as much as possible from the Indian ranches. Five school children have died since the 1st of December, all from inherited and incurable diseases.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have been attentive in their various departments, some accustoming the boys of the school to the use of agricultural inplements as far as possible, while the matron and cook have instructed the girls in their household duties.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PURSUITS.

The area of ground cultivated by the Indians on the river bottoms has not been affected by the dry season, and the yield will be as great as in former years, while those living at the agency village and planting on higher ground will not realize sufficient to carry them through the winter. The boys of the school, assisted by the teamster, have broken 2½ acres of river bottom land, and planted it in potatoes. I estimate that the yield will not be far from 500 bushels. Their turnip and carrot patches, as well as the hay fields, will not yield as much as usual, on account of having been overflowed by salt water during the winter months, and the dryness of the summer weather.

In May last I visited the Shoalwater Bay Indians. Their reserve is worthless for agricultural purposes. It is, in fact, nothing but a sand-flat, almost destitute of vegetation. These Indians seem quite industrious and earn their livelihood by oystering and fishing, and working in logging camps and saw-mills. This band of Indians is very anxious to have a school established in their village.

AGENCY SCHOOL HERD.

In May last, acting by authority, I purchased 11 head of stock cattle, to be known as the agency school herd. They arrived at the agency June 3, in fine condition, thus supplying a long-felt necessity.

POLICE.

The force consists of four members; one sergeant and three privates. They have rendered good service, and have been the means of counteracting the gambling and drinking propensities of their brethren, by reporting at once any case of the kind coming to their knowledge. I have solicited from the Department an increase of the force, and rations for the whole force, as their present pay is inadequate to the service rendered. While on duty they miss many a chance of earning a few dollars, and their pay should be greater in consideration of the extent of country over which they have to travel constantly in the discharge of their duties.

TRADER.

There is at present no trader at this agency. Isolated as it is, this is a great inconvenience to the Indians, while, at the same time, the amount of ready money in circulation among them, and their own exorbitant demands while trading, furnish little inducement to new comers. All arrangements had been made by the former trader, Mr. J. W. Hume, for starting a cannery here, but the price demanded by the Indians for their salmon was too great to leave any margin for profit, and the enterprise was abandoned. The trader removed his goods, as the store alone was not profitable.

CIVILIZATION.

It cannot be said that these Indians have made any very marked progress during the past few years. The older ones, and many of the younger, retain their old superstitions, especially with regard to the power of their medicine man. They believe that he has absolute control of their diseases and can cure any sickness that any Indian may have. Professing this belief, they fail to explain why the medicine man is not always successful. He is also believed to have the power of casting an evil spell upon those who do not obey his wishes, causing them to waste away and die.

As a tribe, these Indians are peaceable and easily governed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No missionary is stationed here. The Episcopal service is read and the school children are instructed in the catechism. A box of Christmas gifts for the school children of this agency was kindly sent them last December by the Episcopal Sunday-school class of Miss Grebe, from Los Angeles, Cal.

STATISTICS.

I have been unable in many instances to furnish the Department with exact statistics. Some of them are taken from the report of 1882.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY,
New Tacoma, Wash., August 21, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourteenth annual report, giving an account of the progress made and the present condition of affairs at this agency.

About the middle of last year I moved the headquarters from Tulalip to the Puyallup Reservation. During the month of September is the usual annual vacation for all of my schools, and also the great hop-picking season for this section of the country. Large numbers of Indians from all parts of the surrounding country, aggregating several thousand, assembled in the Puyallup Valley and vicinity to pick hops, trade horses, contract marriages, collect debts, and enjoy a general recreation as well as engage in a profitable employment. The gathering together of such a large concourse of Indians entails many heavy duties on the Indian police, as the temptation to drink and practice other vices is great. Owing to the vigilance of the police and the general good disposition of the Indians but comparatively few excesses occurred, and these generally of misdemeanors rather than crimes.

Early in October my several schools reconvened, the total attendance numbering about 135, which has been increased during the year to upwards of 175.

During the month of November I had the Nisqually Reservation reallotted and the descriptions of the several claims forwarded to the Department for patents, the claims taken on this reservation numbering thirty. This reservation is about 20 miles distant from headquarters, and has no white employé residing on it. It has all been fenced by the Indians, and is a valuable range for stock, of which they have considerable. The only Government employé here is an Indian police private, who not only looks after the police regulations of the reservation, but on the Sabbath conducts religious services in the little chapel built by the Indians with the aid and under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. The children of this reservation attend the Puyallup and Chehalis boarding schools.

During the month of December I visited the Squakson Reservation, which is situated on and comprises a small island about 5 miles from headquarters. Here I also reallotted the lands to actual residents, and forwarded the descriptions to the Department for patents. Twenty-three heads of families took claims. The land here is mostly poor and covered with a heavy growth of timber, making it very difficult for them to do much in the way of farming. Their children of school age are divided between the Chehalis and S'Kokomish schools.

In January I had the S'Kokomish Reservation reallotted and the descriptions forwarded to the number of 50. The boarding school at this reservation has for the past year numbered about 40 scholars most of the time, and has increased in attendance about 20 per cent. in the last twelve months.

In February and March the land on the Puyallup Reservation was reallotted to the Puyallup Indians. One hundred and sixty-seven took claims, and have made sufficient improvements to entitle them to patents. This is much the finest and most valuable reservation attached to the agency, and correspondingly excites the cupidity of the average white man. The Indians, however, are entitled to great praise for their enterprise and industry. Their advancement and the development of their land has kept pace with the onward rush of improvement made by their white neighbors, and have merited and received the commendation of strangers from the East who have visited the reserve. The boarding school here is well attended, and numbers 75 scholars. The general good order, discipline, system, and thorough training of the scholars of this school has placed it in a high rank even when compared with the white schools. The credit of this is mainly due to the fidelity and ability of the head

teacher, Mr. G. W. Bell, who, with his estimable wife, has spent nearly five years of continuous service in the Indian schools of this agency, and who will soon terminate his connection with the service, much to the regret of his associates and scholars. The school buildings here were much improved during the winter, and are now a credit to the Department.

Chehalis Reservation is about 60 miles distant from the agency headquarters. Not being a treaty reservation, there is no authority of law for granting these Indians patents for their allotments. Consequently, nothing has been done in this way for them during the past year. There is a good boarding school here with an average attendance for the past year of 40 scholars. The location is very eligible and healthy. The premises have been kept very neat and tidy, and the order and system in the management of the school have been excellent.

Early in January I succeeded in organizing the day school at Jamestown. The attendance has been fair and the progress good. These Indians are all tax-payers, and own land purchased with their own earnings from white settlers. They compare very favorably with their white neighbors in industry and morality.

The health of the Indians has been fair, and although many have died, and in some localities their number is decreasing, they do not diminish as rapidly as is generally supposed.

Both of the physicians employed at this agency belong to the homeopathic school. It has been an experiment whether that practice was adapted to the Indians, but the success of these two gentlemen during the past year would indicate that it does well for them.

Three missionaries—two white and one Indian—have labored for the spiritual welfare of the Indians at this agency with fair success. They belong to the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. The good order and morality prevalent among the Indians is largely due to their efforts.

As has been seen, there are five reservations connected with this agency. On these are kept up three boarding schools and one day school, with an average attendance of 175 scholars. Beside this there are perhaps 50 more children who have been sent to the Indian training school at Forest Grove, Oreg. Twenty-five left here a few days ago. Efforts made in this way for the benefit of the Indians will surely accomplish much good in the hereafter, if not immediately. With the Indians well settled on their homes, having good titles thereto, and their children well trained in good schools, the best results are to be expected, and the Indian problem soon to become a thing of the past.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by my superiors and the faithfulness and industry of my employés.

Above all, our thanks are due to the Giver of all good for the gratifying condition in which the affairs of this agency are at the present time.

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

EDWIN EELLS,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 1, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as principal of the Puyallup industrial school, detailing its operations and facts of importance therewith connected, for the year ending at this date.

As you are aware, the school buildings are conveniently located on the agency farm, and within sight of, being less than 3 miles distant from, the Northern Pacific Railroad headquarters, in the city of Tacoma. Though neither expensive nor extensive, they form quite an attractive feature of the scenery hereabouts to eastern visitors philanthropically inclined, and interested, as all good citizens should be, in a wise and Christian solution of the Indian problem. Numbers of such persons have visited our school. All have seemed to be well pleased, and many have so expressed themselves. But of these facts and many others you are so well aware that I need not waste time in detailing them.

SCHOOL.

I reported last year 65 pupils in actual attendance. Eighteen of those have graduated, or have been excused from the school for various good and sufficient reasons. Their places have been more than supplied by 28 others, who have entered in their stead. The total number of pupils now under my supervision is 75, and these exhaust the capacity of our buildings. Of the pupils 61 are full-blooded Indians, to wit, 39 boys and 24 girls. The remaining 12, viz., 5 boys and 7 girls, are half-cast children.

GRADED.

The school is graded into two departments, each under care of a teacher, and having separate rooms. All the pupils are required to be in their respective school-rooms four hours every forenoon, viz, from 8 until 12 o'clock. The smaller children spend two hours each afternoon in the school-room under care of the assistant teacher.

All pupils spend one hour each evening in study, namely, from 6.30 to 7.30 o'clock, the girls in their own study-room and the boys in one of the school-rooms. At half past 7 they are summoned to the large school-room, and half an hour is spent in singing, which many of the children enjoy very much. At the close of this exercise a portion of scripture is read and prayer offered, which ends the duties of the day, and the pupils retire for the night.

On Saturdays the smaller boys are divided into two divisions, each in charge of one of the larger boys, and detailed to scrub school-rooms, boys' dormitory, and clean the yard. They work from 8 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., allowing one hour at noon. Afterward they bathe and change their clothing.

On Sundays the pupils are required to attend services in the Presbyterian mission church, to which most of the tribe belong. This building is situated only about 100 yards from the school-house. Dinner is served at 1.30 p. m., and at 3 o'clock the children repair to the school room and an hour is spent in Sunday-school exercises. An hour every Sunday evening is also spent in singing, scripture reading, and prayer.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

During the afternoons the larger boys are under the supervision of the industrial instructor, whose duty it is to initate them into the secrets of manual labor, practical farming, &c. The girls are at the same time under care of the matron, who pays attention to their physical and moral development. She also arranges the details of the several departments of industry connected with the boarding house. Some are sent to the sewing-room, where they are instructed by the seamstress in the art of making and mending clothes for both sexes; several of the larger girls use the sewing machine with ease and skill. Others are sent to the kitchen and laundry, where they are taught the duties of those departments, by Mrs. C. M. Hannan, who will not allow the children under her care to put the meals on the tables half cooked or in any other way than in most perfect order. The ordinary bill of fare is according to the schedule prepared by the department, plus milk and vegetables raised on the school farm. The details are so arranged as to give every girl an opportunity to learn the different forms of household service.

FARM.

We have 20½ acres of land under the plow, besides a hay meadow, from which 60 tons of hay have been cut this season. We have 13 acres in oats, 4 acres of potatoes, and 4½ acres of carrots, cabbage, beets, and other vegetables.

ANIMALS.

We have 6 horses belonging to the Government on this reserve, 12 cows, 2 oxen, 1 bull, 7 yearlings, and 10 calves.

In concluding this report, which I expect shall be my last, as you have my resignation in hand, it will not be out of place for me to say that the progress of the older Indians of the Payallup tribe, during the past few years, has been almost as marked in their homes and throughout the whole reservation as has been that of the pupils in the industrial school.

The Indian problem is being rapidly solved among the Puyallups. Comfortable and tidy homes, substantial barns and fences, clearings so extensive as to show much labor, and hundreds of tons of hay, with large crops of grain and vegetables, plows, wagons, mowers, &c., all bought and paid for by the Indians, together with a church well filled with devout worshipers on the Holy Sabbath, give evidence of Christian civilization of a very gratifying character. Should this tribe progress in the future as during the past ten years it will not be long ere they can assume all the responsibilities of intelligent American citizens. Such a desirable consummation would be much hastened by the securing of regular titles in fee simple of the homesteads on which they reside. I sincerely hope that your laudable efforts towards this end may be speedly crowned with success.

With grateful memories of all your past kindness, and prayers for the continued progress of that good work in which we have been colaborers for so many years.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. BELL,
Teacher Puyallup Indian School.

EDWIN EELLS, Esq.,
United States Agent, Nisqually, S'Kokomish, and other Indian Tribes.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, TULALIP AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 1, 1884, I have the honor to forward this my second annual report.

This agency comprises five different reservations described as follows:

The Tulalip Reservation, which is the largest of the five, contains 22,490 square acres or about thirty-six sections on the northeastern shore of Port Gardner and north of the mouth of the Snohomish River. Including Tulalip Bay and Quiltsehda Creek, nine-tenths of the lands thus described are covered with a heavy growth of fir and cedar timber, except where it has been logged in former years. The remaining one-tenth is mostly under cultivation. The population are estimated at 500, and many of these are absent from the reservation the greater part of the year; a great many of the young men find remunerative employment in the saw-mills and logging camps. Those who remain continually on the reservation give their attention to farming, but it is not carried on very extensively. The leading industry is the cutting of cord-wood and 3,500 cords have been sold this year to the steamers at $2.50 per cord. With the money thus procured the Indians are enabled to purchase for themselves and families many of the necessaries of life. The majority of them dress well, and many, especially those who have been educated in the schools at Tulalip, keep their houses clean and have them neatly furnished. During the past year '94 allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians.

The Swinomish Reservation, situated about 25 miles north of Tulalip Reservation and occupying the peninsula on the northeast of Fidalgo Island, contains an area of 7,195 acres. This reservation is about two-thirds timber land; the remaining one-third is excellent farming land especially the tide land on Swinomish Slough; 300 acres of this is diked, but until the present year none of it has been cultivated owing to the difficulty of plowing it and turning the heavy sod with which it is covered. The Indians with the assistance of the farmer have this year plowed and sowed in oats 45 acres of this land; it is well attended to, and an abundant crop is anticipated. Besides this they have worked faithfully repairing the dike, ditching, building fences, and have realized quite a revenue from the sale of cord-wood to the steamers. The Swinomish Indians number 175; about three-fourths of these earn a living by civilized pursuits, the remaining one-fourth by fishing and hunting; during the past year forty-five allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians.

The Lummi Reservation, situated 75 miles north of Tulalip, contains an area of 12,312 acres, three-fourths of which is excellent agricultural land. The Lummis number 275, are a proud people, being both industrious and intelligent; 75 of them have received their allotments in severalty. They are a home-loving people, and give their attention entirely to farming. Many of them have excellent farms, good dwelling houses and barns, and every family has cattle, horses, hogs and poultry. They raise large quantities of grain, hay, and all the garden vegetables, and during the last year have made 1,200 pounds of good butter.

The Madison Reservation, situated 50 miles south of Tulalip at Madison Head, contains an area of 7,284 acres, and this is covered with a heavy growth of fir and cedar timber, which makes it very difficult to clear for agricultural purposes; therefore very little farming is done on this reservation. The Madison Indians number 150, and support themselves by working in the mills and logging camps; also by fishing, hunting, and gathering berries, which they dry in large quantities for winter use.

The Muckleshoot Reservation is situated on White River, 70 miles south of Tulalip, and contains an area of 3,367 acres of very good farming and grazing land. No real division of land has been alloted to these Indians in severalty, but it is fenced into small tracts and each family has control of all within their respective inclosures; about 2,000 acres are thus inclosed and much of it is well tilled and promises an abundant yield. The Muckleshoot Indians number 85; they are well advanced in civilization and many speak English understandingly; they all wear citizen's dress, and several of them have good homes and plenty of stock.

AGENCY.

The Tulalip Agency, beautifully located on Tulalip Bay, is the headquarters of the agent and employés. The agency buildings comprise the agent's house, five houses for employés, the store-house, in which the goods and supplies for the Indians are kept, one store which is occupied by the trader, one store-house on wharf, one barn, and the saw-mill. They are all wooden frame buildings and all except the store are very old, therefore requiring a great deal of work to keep them in repair. The agency mill is run by water-power supplied by a creek which runs through the reservation, and has a sawing capacity of 1,000 feet of lumber per day; there is also a planer and matcher attached. At this mill is sawed, planed, and matched all the lumber made at the agency for building and repairs; also that used by the Indians for building their houses.

The agency wharf has been rebuilt during the last year. The piles were got out by the Indians and the lumber and sills were all sawed at the agency mill. One hundred and two piles were driven, capped, and planked for $4.50 each; therefore, by an expenditure of $459, we have an excellent wharf.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés allowed this agency are 5 in number, as follows: physician, clerk, millwright, sawyer, and farmer.

The millwright keeps the mill in order and does all the carpenter work, repairing, &c. The sawyer, who is a half-breed, runs the mill and does the blacksmith work.

POLICE.

The police force, consisting of 9 privates and 1 officer, have been very efficient in making arrests and prompt in reporting all cases of misdemeanor and other unusual occurences on the different reservations under their supervision.

SCHOOLS.

The agricultural and industrial boarding schools located at Tulalip Reservation, about 1 mile south of the Tulalip Agency, are composed of children from the five different reservations herein described. These schools are maintained by a Government contract under the management of the Sisters of Charity, who receive $25 per quarter for the boarding, clothing, and tuition of each child. The school buildings are 6 in number, 3 for the male and 3 for the female department. They are all wooden, frame, or box buildings; 4 of them are quite old, having been built since 1865, and are much in need of repair.

SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

The school employés are 8 in number, 2 male teachers and 6 Sisters of Charity; they are all competent and well qualified for their various duties, taking a great interest in their work and sparing neither pains nor trouble to advance the general welfare of the children under their care, and it can be truly said that a more zealous, energetic, and efficient force of teachers cannot be found.

MALE SCHOOL.

Fifty-five boys have been in attendance during the past year. The school hours are from 8 to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 to 3 p. m., and instructions are given by the industrial teacher from 3 to 5.30 p. m. each day. The school exercises consist of prayer, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, composition, history of the United States, book-keeping, and familiar science. The manual labor taught is type-setting, attending to live stock, procuring and chopping fuel, gardening, farming, and carpenter work. The system of teaching is the same as that adopted by the leading schools of the Territory and the progress made by the pupils is astonishingly great, comparing very favorably with that made by white children. I have taken great interest in these schools, and after careful examination I must report that they are in every way well conducted, the pupils making extraordinary progress, and the amount of good done them by the instructions they receive in these various branches of industry can scarcely be overrated.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Forty-five girls have been in attendance during the past year; the hours for school and the manner of instructing is the same as that of the boys. This school in its various departments is really a model for neatness and good order. The organization and discipline of the house are so complete and perfect that the pupils cannot help but learn well and profit by it. The industries taught are general housework, washing, ironing, mending clothes, cutting out and making garments, gardening, dairy work, crochet, braiding, embroidering, and different kinds of fancy work. The teachers are in every way competent, and the example and instructions of six intelligent zealous women cannot but produce a great impression on the minds of the children, to whom they devote their untiring attention. The girls' school at Tulalip is considered a model school throughout this part of the Territory, receiving the greatest praise from those who have had the pleasure of visiting it.

The good done the Indian people by this school is incalculably great.. With the church, the school is the great civilizing element and those who have been brought

up in both form the better class among our Indians. Their houses are neater and better furnished, their partners and children are better dressed, their gardens better cultivated; they attend church regularly and are industrious and well behaved.

RELIGION.

These Indians with a few exceptions belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are very sincere and devout in the performance of their religious duties. During the past year 141 of them were baptized, 52 confirmed, 38 received first communion, and 40 marriage ceremonies were performed. Their pastor, Rev. J. B. Boulet, works with untiring zeal and perseverance to advance their spiritual welfare. He visits from time to time the various reservations, upon each of which is a neat little church; his spare moments are devoted to the publication of a neat little monthly paper, dedicated to the advancement of the Indian youth; it contains much good advice and pleasant reading and is highly valued by the Indians. It has quite a large circulation, and as at least one Indian in each family can read, it accomplishes much good, and I find that education and Christianity promote the most healthy and permanent progress towards civilization.

Very respectfully,

PATRICK BUCKLEY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, FORT SIMCOE, WASH.,
August 15, 1884.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your circular letter of July 1, 1884, I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report as United States agent for the Indians of this agency.

YAKAMA RESERVATION.

This reservation is 60 by 40 miles in extent and contains over 800,000 acres of land, about one-third of which is arable, and a large part of this arable land is the richest in Washington Territory. All of the lands of this reservation not arable are mountainous and hilly and afford excellent pasturage, and most of the mountain lands are well timbered with pine and fir. The reservation is comparatively well watered. It is bounded on the northeast by the Yakama River, and on the north by the Ahtanum, a branch of the Yakama. The Satus, Topnish and Simcoe Creeks all head in the mountains on the west side of the reservation and run east through the reservation 50 miles or more, and empty into the Yakama. The Simcoe and Topnish unite about 20 miles before reaching the Yakama. The Satus, Topnish, and Simcoe have all rich valleys with low bench lands between, all timberless prairie lands. Much of the valley land is covered with rye grass and the bench lands with bunch grass and sage brush.

PRODUCTIONS.

Wheat, oats, barley and rye grow luxuriantly on the arable lands when properly put in and attended to. Also potatoes, turnips, beets, and other root crops produce abundantly when rightly cultivated. A corn crop cannot be depended on except for small table corn. Fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, and all small fruits, can be produced in abundance by proper attention. Wild hay, such as rye and prairie grass is so abundant that but little attention has been given to raising timothy hay, but it succeeds well where it has been tried. The seasons are usually so dry that irrigation is necessary to successful farming on this reservation, though not much attention as yet has been given by the Indians to irrigation. In the low valley lands the usual crops mature well without irrigation, but on the sage brush lands when reduced to cultivation irrigation is indispensable to successful farming.

CROPS, THIS SEASON,

have not been as good as usual on accountof the early and continuous dry weather. I have had cut and stacked for use of the Department stock 445 tons of hay. There have been harvested and thrashed for the Department 1,986 bushels of wheat, 588 bushels of oats, and 345 bushels of barley. None of the root crops have yet been gathered except for daily use; but from appearances the Department potato crop will

amount to about 1,500 bushels, besides turnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, squashes, &c., as per statistics herewith inclosed. The crops raised by the Indian farmers of this reservation are short for the reason stated, but will be sufficient for their subsistence, supplemented by many with wild roots, berries, fish, game, &c. As but a small portion of the grain raised by our Indian farmers has yet been thrashed, the amount of the same can only be estimated from observation as follows: Wheat, 15,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; barley, 3,500 bushels; hay, 3,000 tons; potatoes, 10,000 bushels; turnips, 6,000 bushels; carrots, 5,000 bushels; cabbages, 20,000 head; melons, 500 tons; squashes and pumpkins, 800 tons.

CONDITION, HABITS, AND DISPOSITON.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is various, the most advanced in civilization among them being about up to a level of the lower class of the civilized among the whites. This advanced class of the civilized among the Indians of this agency is not more than one-tenth of the whole. From this class they graduate down in civilization to the lowest barbarism, which lowest barbarian class embraces fully one-third or perhaps half of the Indians belonging to this agency. The greater part of this lower class are non-residents of the reservation and seldom even visit the reservation, and have no fixed homes, but like wild animals go wherever they can obtain a subsistence with the least exertion and most securely. They are lazy and indolent, have retained all the vices of their savage ancestors and absorbed largely the grosser vices of the whites. They mostly encamp in the vicinity of the Columbia River, whose abundant supply of salmon has always afforded them an unfailing source of subsistence. But this supply is being rapidly diminished by the avaricious hordes of white fishermen on the Lower Columbia with their improved methods of catching fish. The habits of the Indians of this agency, like their condition, are various. Industry is an acquired habit, not natural to any human being. Want is the parent of industry. Persons driven to industry to satisfy want of some kind for years, acquire the habit of industry, which in time becomes second nature. The wants of civilized man being animal, moral, and intellectual, are innumerable, and drive him to ceaseless industry to satisfy them. The lower order of Indians being on the animal plane, have only animal wants, which are few and easily satisfied, hence they are not driven thereby with sufficient continuity to create habits of industry. Civilization increases wants which drive to industry. The higher order of Indians having a taste of civilization, have more wants than the lower order and acquire habits of industry more or less, in efforts to satisfy their wants.

The disposition of these Indians is uniformly peaceable. Surrounded as they see themselves by white men with their railroads and telegraphs and rapidly increasing numbers, they will never again attempt war as they did twenty-nine years ago, in the infancy of the white settlements, and got badly whipped then, so they will never again go on the war-path against the white man.

PROGRESS MADE.

Civilization is a plant of very slow growth, especially during the struggling period while starting from barbarism. With the Indian it is very difficult to make the start and emerge from the barbarism of his ancestors deeply incrusted in the rude habits, superstitions, and veneration of many centuries. Therefore it requires microscopic powers of observation to detect the amount of progress made by any Indian tribe in one year. The Indians of this agency are not retrograding, that is certain, and as nothing in nature stands still, this is conclusive proof that some progress has been made during the year, especially among those who have heretofore broken loose from their primitive barbarism. Their wants are increasing and they are making efforts to satisfy these wants, and are becoming industrious in such efforts. They want more comfortable houses and outbuildings. They want wagons, hacks, buggies, threshing, mowing, and reaping machines, and better farming implements, &c. But the sure approach of civilization can only come to Indians by the rising generation through

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There is but one on this reservation, though the fifth article of the treaty by these Indians with the Government, ratified over twenty-five years ago, stipulated that they should have established within one year after the ratification of the treaty two schools, &c. But this is but one of the hundreds of broken promises by our Government to Indians. The one industrial boarding school which I found here has been improved considerably in many respects, both by additions to the number of Indian pupils, which have been increased to over 150, and by a commodious addition to the boarding house building, by which the dining room, kitchen, and laundry accommo-

dations have been adequately enlarged. The additional buildings to the boarding house and school buildings authorized by the Department have not yet been completed, but are in forward process of construction. If all Indian children of school age belonging to this agency on and off the reservation were gathered up there would be in the neighborhood of 500 of them. It is my desire to make provision for and gather these children into the school here as fast as means will permit, as properly conducted schools are the only hope and the only avenues through which our Indians can pass from barbarism to our degree of civilization. Our Government has greatly erred in not providing ample means and power for running all Indian children through civilizing mills—Indian boarding schools.

A MISTAKEN AND PERNICIOUS POLICY.

Congress, at its last session, made provision for giving Indians homesteads free of any charge, and inalienable for twenty-five years. In other words the Government, after purchasing and paying the Indians for the public lands, now donates back to them all of these lands they choose to take. This policy is most pernicious to the Indians of this agency and unjust to the whites in the surrounding country. Nearly all Indians of this agency who have made a start from barbarism reside on this reservation, and are making efforts, more or less successful, to support themselves by agriculture and stock-raising. The lazy, indolent, vicious, anti-civilization portion of the Indians of this agency—the largest half—live off the reservation, with no fixed homes, subsist mostly on fish supplemented by wild roots and berries, steal from the whites and prostitute their women for gain, and many of them are addicted to drunkenness and gambling. An Army officer, a Major MacMurray, has been going around among this outside vicious class of Indians for some weeks recently, armed with plats and maps from different United States land offices of the districts embracing lands along the Columbia River, and showing these Indians the vacant United States lands, and advising them of their rights to take said lands gratis; that, upon taking or accepting a homestead, they would be released from the control of the agent and from surveillance of the Indian police, and could not be forced to go on the reservation or required to send their children to school; and upon accepting a hometead it could not be taken from them by debt, taxes, or otherwise for twenty-five years.

This premium of privileges and immunities held out to this wild, lawless class to accept 160-acre homesteads has and is proving so tempting to these wild outside as well as inside Indians that they are rapidly condescending to accept homesteads under the fostering care and direction of said major. But no improvements will ever be made upon more than one in fifty of such homesteads beyond occasional pitching a tent thereon, and in some cases a little patch fenced by brush or poles cultivated in vegetables by the women. Said policy of inducing Indians to accept homesteads on the public lands is grossly unjust to the whites for the following reasons: When these Indians made their treaty in 1855 they reserved over 800,000 acres in this reservation for themselves. About one-third of this reservation is splendid agricultural land. Not more than one-tenth of the agricultural land has been settled and occupied by the Indians, so that this fine body of land which is free to all Indians and always has been, and is held exclusively for their use, and no white man dare take or can acquire a foot of it without the consent of the Indians and of the Government, is left mostly unoccupied by the Indians of this agency; and the Government, instead of requiring them to come on this reservation and take homesteads that belong to them only, and where they are protected from the rapacity and vices of the white man, and their children schooled, clothed, and boarded gratis, is now giving them homesteads outside of lands they had sold to the white men and been paid for, and thus depriving the increasing tide of white immigrants of their right to take homesteads where they have a right to, and on lands that, in nine cases out of ten, are greatly inferior in quality to the unoccupied arable lands on this reservation, all of which white men would gobble up by homesteads in one month if permitted to do so.

As before remarked, the greater portion of the Indians belonging to this agency who are non-residents of this reservation are wild anti-civilization Indians. They nearly all are known as drummers, dreamers, or pumpummers who have a wild superstitious belief, in which they are very fanatical, that renders them unalterably opposed to the white man's ways. They believe that if they will continue faithful to the old habits and beliefs of their ancestors, that the Great Spirit will in the near future suddenly bring to life all Indians who have died for the last thousand years or more, and will enable the Indians to at once expel or exterminate all the whites and have the whole country to themselves the same as before the white man came. They have rude drums and meet in crowds on Sundays and indulge in drumming and wild, fanatical dances, and the old men make speeches to them, telling them of the good old times of long ago, and of the good time coming if they will continue faithful to the ways of their ancestors, &c. They are therefore strongly opposed to letting their children come to school and do all they can to counteract in their minds the teachings of the

school, of the employés and of Christianity. I have therefore frequently had to use the Indian police in bringing their children to school. This is the class of Indians among whom Major MacMurray has been making a pilgrimage in a four-mule ambulance, driver, interpreter, and a young engineer. I am informed that these Indians regard the major as a deliverer. They easily arrange to get squaw-men or other vicious whites to enable them to obtain from the United States land offices the desired homestead papers, which papers have a much greater value with the holders than the lands therein named, as said papers constitute charters to freedom from agency control and constraint.

These Indians are thus obtaining homesteads, or rather occasional stopping places, among the white settlers, to whom they become nuisances and constant sources of annoyance. As every Indian man and woman have more or less ponies which subsist as they can by pasturage, summer and winter, and often break fences to get feed, and every Indian family has a lot of dogs which often subsist at the expense of neighboring sheep, pigs, and chickens, and as these people move about on horseback much of their time, they are opposed to having their way obstructed or to being turned aside by the white man's fences, and will take the trouble to throw down but never to put up fences in their way. I frequently get letters from white settlers complaining of Indian trespassers and asking me to have them removed to their reservation, where there are hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest pasture and arable lands unoccupied. But, of course, under the policy of the Government I can do nothing for such complaints, the just grounds for which will be greatly increased by gratis homesteads to Indians. The fact that there is an ample sufficiency of rich, arable lands in the reservation to afford homesteads for three times as many Indians as belong to this agency, including Moses's band, which belongs here by treaty, and that whites are excluded from these lands, most of which are not and never will be used by Indians, and the fact that hundreds of Indians of this agency are being induced to accept homesteads outside among the whites, which few of them will ever cultivate and which will be withheld from white men for twenty-five years, is an unjust and a dog-in-the-manger policy that is and will prove a prolific source of trouble.

CONFLICT OF DEPARTMENTS.

I have understood that the Indians of this agency were wholly under my charge as officer of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, and that all complaints by Indians of this agency to the Government must pass through me as such officer, and that in my official acts I am amenable only to officers of the Interior Department, and that no officer of the War Department has any legal right to hear complaints of Indians of this agency, or to examine into such complaints, or into my official conduct or that of any employé of this agency. But either I have been mistaken in my understanding of these matters, or an officer of the War Department has usurped authority wholly outside of that Department. On the 23d of July, Major MacMurray arrived here with his retinue, after visiting camps of non-resident Indians of this agency on the Columbia River and appointing a council to be held on this reservation 24 miles from the agency on the Yakama River with the outside bands of anti-civilization Indians and those who stop on the reservation that are opposed to progress. The fact that he had appointed said council on the reservation was carefully concealed from my knowledge while he was here. And in order to disarm suspicion in my mind he stated in my presence through his interpreter to the Wild Dreamer Indian, at whose camp he had appointed his council, that he would stop at his camp on his way to Yakima City and look at his farm. I knew nothing of his council of some days with Indians of this agency till it was over. He had a newspaper reporter with him from Yakima City, and I see by his principal speech as published in one of the Yakima City papers that he expressed himself much pleased to meet Smoholly, the great chief and high priest of the Dreamers, with so many of his people who had not been on the reservation before for years; that General Miles had heard many complaints from Indians belonging to this agency of wrongs by white people, both off and on the reservation, and had sent him (Major MacMurray) to investigate these matters, although he did not show me any authority from either General Miles or the War Department. He further said that General Miles sent him to tell the Indians about their rights to take homesteads on Government lands without the payment of any fees, &c.; that General Miles advised that old Indians take homsteads on reservations where they can be helped and protected, but that young men should take homsteads among the whites so as to learn white man's ways and to hasten to take homesteads before the land is all gone, &c. The anti-civilization Indians of this agency are thus taught and encouraged to look to officers of the War instead of the Interior Department for advice, protection, and direction, and to refuse to obey or respect the authority of the agent. The Government should place the Indians wholly under the authority of the War or under that of the Interior Department. This mixing of the authorities of two Departments over them is unwise and pernicious.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police of this agency continue to prove very useful and efficient. They are prompt in their obedience of all orders given, and in the performance of all duties assigned them. From my observation of Indian police, I feel very sure that if better paid and more efficient laws and regulations were enacted defining their powers and duties both on and off their respective reservations, that they could be everywhere safely relied on to preserve order and peace among their people.

The pay allowed is too small to always obtain voluntarily the best and most energetic men among them, and there is no law or authoritative regulation giving or recognizing their official power outside of their respective reservations. This is unjust to agents and a gross neglect. Of necessity agents have to assume the responsibility of ordering their police to pursue and arrest lawless and refractory Indians outside reservations. Should agents fail to assume this responsibility, and each recognize the boundary of his reservation as the limit of his authority over his Indians, it would be disastrous to his control and to good order. I speak from experience; hardly a week passes that I do not have to send some of my police beyond the boundary of this reservation frequently many miles, and sometimes across the Columbia River into Oregon. When I send them outside the reservation I always give them a written order naming the Indian to be arrested, the offense committed, &c., and requesting the civil authorities of the county to assist the police when necessary. The authority of my police to make such arrests has never been successfully resisted, but has been several times questioned, and I of course have been unable to refer to any law or order giving me this assumed authority. But, as before stated, it was and is a choice between assuming said authority or abandoning the control of the lawless and refractory Indians of this agency, who by simply crossing the line of the reservation could defy my authority.

PIUTES.

According to the report of my predecessor, Rev. J. H. Wilbur, for 1879 (see report of Commissioner Indian Affairs, p. 158), the Piutes, to the number of 543, were brought to this agency as prisoners by the military on the 2d of February of that year. But they have never been contented here, and commenced stealing away soon after they were brought here. By the census of 1880, they only numbered 472. From the time of their arrival they continued to draw rations weekly. Their language and that of the Indians of this agency are totally dissimilar, and there has never been any fraternization or good feeling between them and the native Indians of this agency; and I have been unable to induce any of them to take homes in severalty. About 300 of them left last summer, leaving only two bands, that of Paddy Cap and Oitz. Paddy, with his band of about 50, left in the forepart of June last for the Duck Valley Reservation on the line between Idaho and Nevada, and Oitz's band of about 70 left on the 15th instant for the Warm Spring Reservation in Oregon, except about 20, who are to remain till after hop-picking. This disposes of the Piute element of this gency. I had over 20 of their children in school here, but let them go with their parents.

FISHERIES.

Fish has in time past been the main item of subsistence of the Indians of this region, and in their treaty they were careful to reserve the exclusive right to all fisheries on and adjoining their reservation, and the right of free access to all their other accustomed fisheries in common with the whites. The last-named right was invaded by a white man on the Columbia River above the Dalles a few miles, in this Territory, who fenced up and excluded the Indians from access to two of their oldest and most important fisheries. After trying in vain by reason to obtain for the Indians free access to said fisheries, I had to resort to law, and applied through the United States attorney for this Territory to the judge of the courts for this district for, and obtained, a temporary injunction till the next term of court, when it will be tried and the injunction made permanent if the treaty is regarded as the highest law of the land.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

That separate and permanent family homes with sure titles to homesteads is one among the most important factors in progressive civilization, is so self-evident to thinking minds that it needs no argument. My views on this point were fully expressed in my annual report for 1872. (See Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, pages 329 and 330.) But I am unable to assign and designate homesteads on this reservation to Indians for the reason that the imperfectly marked lines and corners of land surveys on this reservation have become entirely obliterated. The arable lands of this reservation are all either prairie or sage brush lands, so that there are no

trees by which to mark lines or corners, and if corners were ever marked by the contract surveyors such marks have entirely disappeared. Frequent disputes about boundaries of farms and claims come to me for settlement, but for the reason that there are no visible lines or corners I have had to postpone the settlement of all such conflicting claims till a resurvey of these lands can be made and corners permanently established and marked. I trust that funds for obtaining such a resurvey will be speedily allowed as I have repeatedly requested.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary system and reservation autonomy established by me in the early part of last year, consisting of three reservation judges, a clerk of the court, and five justices of the peace for the judiciary, and three reservation commissioners, a reservation treasurer, and eight road supervisors in completion of the reservation autonomy as fully set forth in my last annual report (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1881, pages 153 and 154), continues to work satisfactorily and is improving in efficiency and in the esteem of all Indians who favor civilization. Elections were held in the five justice of the peace districts of this reservation on the first Monday of April last for the election of justices of the peace, and resulted in the re-election of three of the former justices of the peace and two new ones. Elections for justices of the peace are annual. I have heretofore appointed the three judges of the reservation court and the clerk of the court, the three reservation commissioners and reservation treasurer, and the commissioners appointed the road supervisors at their spring term. I have informed the Indians that at the time of the general Territorial election next fall they are also to hold an election for three judges, a clerk of the court, three commissioners, a treasurer, and a prosecuting attorney for the reservation. This election will be on the 10th of November next. The reservation commissioners hold four sessions each year, and the reservation court two terms each year. The Territorial code is taken as the guide as near as possible in the duties of the court, clerk, justices of the peace, commissioners, treasurer and prosecuting attorney. Policemen perform the duties of sheriff and constable for the court and justices of the peace.

MILLS.

The agency grist-mill 7 miles north of the agency is old and badly worn out. The dam, too, has become rotten, and requires much patching to hold water. The mill is at one side of the valley and out of the settled part. The Indians are anxious to have this mill moved, or rather a new mill built about 15 miles southeast of the present mill in a much more central part of the reservation where a stronger and more durable water-power can be had from the Topnish Creek, and they consented to the continuance of pasturage of stock by white men on the reservation on condition that the proceeds of such pasturage be applied to building a mill at this central site. The water-power at the old mill on the upper Simcoe Creek becomes very weak in dry seasons, only sufficient to grind a few hours each day, and if it continued there the building and dam will have to be entirely renewed soon. The agency steam saw-mill 14 mils south of the agency is also old and nearly worn out, and needs a new building, and mostly new machinery. The timber, too, for saw logs in the vicinity of the mill has been cut off for miles away. This mill, too, should be moved to a site more convenient to timber and more accessible to settlements on the reservation.

NEEDED LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Our national laws in relation to Indians is a hotch-potch of incongruous acts by nearly every Congress since the organization of our Government, and much needs revision, or rather the enactment of a new code defining the powers and duties of inspectors, of agents, and of the Indian police; creating an Indian judiciary system, and defining the powers and duties of its officers; fixing a practical and common-sense business system of settling accounts between agents and the Government. But above all the enactment of a law by which an Indian can become a citizen of the United States. We have naturalization laws by which a foreigner, however ignorant, can acquire all the rights and privileges of a citizen in a few years after his arrival in the United States, but there is no law by which a full-blooded Indian, though born and raised in the United States, can acquire the full rights of a citizen. The privilege of taking homesteads on public lands has been extended to Indians, but this does not confer the right to vote, hold office, or to purchase any alcoholic beverage—a right so highly prized by many of our citizens both native and foreign born. By the code of this Territory it is made a criminal offense, punishable by fine not to exceed $500 and imprisonment not to exceed three months, to induce or offer to induce an Indian to vote. (See Code Washington Territory for 1881, page 178, sec. 910.) By the same code it is a

criminal offense, punishable by a fine of not less than $25, "to sell, barter, give, or in any manner dispose of any wines, spirituous liquors, ale, beer, porter, cider, or any other intoxicating beverage to any Indian or Indians," &c. (See Code Washington Territory for 1881, page 183, sec. 942.) If the provisions of this section were extended to all persons without regard "to race, color," &c., it would be much more just and beneficial.

The wholesale provision in the Indian appropriation act approved July 4, 1884, giving homesteads on public lands to all Indians gratis who will accept them without regard to whether any such Indians have free access to homesteads on Indian reservations containing arable lands as good or better than they can obtain on the public lands, is the offspring of more sentimentalism than good sense, and for reasons stated is unjust to whites, and, in most cases, of no benefit to Indians. Said provision should be amended by a proviso that no Indian be permitted to take a homestead on public lands while there are arable lands equally as good on the reservation of his tribe unoccupied and free to him.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency. The Oneida, Stockbridge, and Menomonee tribes comprise the Indians under the supervision of this agency.

THE ONEIDAS.

The Oneidas reside upon their reserve near Green Bay, in Brown County, Wisconsin. They are comparatively self-sustaining, and receive only $1,000 per annum from the Government under treaty stipulations besides being furnished six day-school teachers without cost to the tribe. Referring to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1865, it will be seen that the Oneidas then numbered by the then last census 1,064, while in December last the annuity pay-roll shows that the tribe numbers 1,628, an increase of 564, or nearly one-third of the present number of the tribe. Farming is the principal avocation of these people and the present season they are blessed with a bountiful harvest.

Laws.—The most intelligent class of these Indians realize the need of the enactment of a simple code of laws for their government, to be well executed, for they now live virtually without laws of their own; and owing to this fact the domestic relations of many of the members of the tribe are considerably mixed. There being no tribunal authorized to dissolve the marriage relations in proper cases, or which in fact does exercise that power, the practice is that when the bonds of matrimony become intolerable to either party the aggrieved party deserts the other, and in many cases takes to himself or herself another mate at one clear jump without the usual steps of divorce and a second marriage ceremony, and in the relation so constituted rear families.

Some of the members of this tribe the last year have been clamorous for an allotment of their lands in severalty, but thus far the efforts made in that direction have been unsuccessful from the fact that the members have been unable to agree upon a division. Now the lands are held in common and each member of the tribe selects such an amount of the public domain not already appropriated as he or she can cultivate or improve and holds the same as long as desirable. The improvements made upon the lands so held are sold and transferred among all the members of the tribe the same as personal estate.

Schools.—Six day schools are now carried on to accommodate the children of this tribe at their reservation, besides accommodations for about 50 pupils at the Menomonee industrial boarding school, but all these accommodations are insufficient to provide for the children of this tribe, owing to the fact that the parents and guardians of these children are scattered over a reserve of nearly three townships of land in extent, and in many cases are too far situate from the school-house to attend, and in other cases the children are provided with an insufficient amount of clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Knowing that only a limited number of Oneida children could be accommodated at the Menomonee industrial boarding school, I gave a preference first to the orphans, and second to those children without a father or without a mother, and it was found that a larger number of these classes existed than could be accommodated who were willing and desirous of attending the school and presented themselves at the opening of schools for admission. A full quota