ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
FOR
THE YEAR 1875.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1875.
cultural interests of white men, have an important bearing upon the question of compensation which shall be allowed for their lands; for it must be borne in mind that unless the Sioux Nation becomes extinct, of which there is no probability, the time is close upon them when they must have just such an opportunity for self-support as that which is now known to be offered in the Black Hills; and if, for the want of another such country, they are obliged to begin civilization under increased disabilities, humanity as well as equity demands that such disability shall be compensated by increased aid from the Government; and to avoid the perils of future legislation, or want of legislation, the compensation should be provided for and fixed at the time when we are taking away their valuable lands.

The fact that these Indians are making but little if any use of the Black Hills has no bearing upon the question of what is a fair equivalent for the surrender of these rare facilities for farming and grazing. They are children, utterly unable to comprehend their own great necessities just ahead; they cannot, therefore, see that the country which now only furnishes them lodge-poles and a few antelope has abundant resources for their future wants, when they shall cease to be barbarous pensioners upon the Government and begin to provide for their own living. Their ignorance of themselves and of true values makes the stronger appeal to our sense of what is right and fair.

The true equivalent to be offered the Sioux, as helpless wards of the Government, for the Black Hills will be found by estimating what eight hundred square miles of gold-fields are worth to us, and what three thousand square miles of timber, agricultural, and grazing lands are worth to them.

**THE MISSION INDIANS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.**

These Indians have heretofore been the subject of much inquiry and effort for relief by the Department. In 1873 Special Commissioner Rev. John G. Ames made thorough inquiry into their condition and necessities, and made full report of the same. The measures suggested in that report and recommended to Congress for adoption not meeting with approval, Commissioner O. A. Wetmore, of California, made further inquiries as to the feasibility of a different plan for relieving their disabilities, and submitted his report in December, 1874. These reports furnished valuable information to the Office, from which, together with previous reports of superintendents and agents, the following facts respecting these Indians are compiled.

They have received the name of Mission Indians from their relation to the early Catholic missions on the Pacific coast, the first of which was established at San Diego in 1769, others following until 1804, at which time there were nine missions at different points lying along the coast between San Diego and San Francisco. The missionaries having a semi-religious and semi-political recognition by the authority of Spain and Mexico, assumed control of the entire coast, and by degrees brought the Indians under subjection and gathered them in settlements around their missions, where they were instructed in agriculture and a low form of civilized life, and put to labor in cultivating large tracts of fertile lands, which they were allowed to occupy in common, under the direction and control of the padres. The original idea on which these missions were maintained seems to have been that so soon as these Indians should be brought, as converts of the church, into a condition for self-support, the lands which they were occupying and cultivating should be
allotted as their own. But the profitableness of the peonage and the docility of the Indians made any haste in the direction of individual rights unnecessary if not undesirable on the part of the missionaries. They were therefore continued in peonage and without recognition of their individual rights up to the date of the secularization act of 1833. At this time the Indian missions were the centers of industry and of wealth and of social attraction for the Pacific coast country. In 1830, they were reported at twenty-one missions as numbering 25,000, and possessed of 365,000 head of cattle, sheep, and horses, and harvesting 75,000 bushels of grain. The “law of secularization” passed in the Mexican Congress treated all these Mexican lands, with their improvements, flocks, and herds, as the property of the church, and divided them up among a few Spanish and Mexican families. The Indians were scattered over the country, principally along the coast, upon the fertile, watered, and then unoccupied tracts, and procured their living by herding wild cattle and horses, cultivating small patches of ground, and receiving employment from the surrounding whites, whom they accepted virtually as their masters.

In this way they gradually came into possession, and some have continued to occupy the best portions of the country without inquiry as to whether their homes were embraced in the boundary-lines of a Mexican grant or liable at any moment to be entered at the land-office in the name of some settler.

When the tide of trade and the gold emigration swept over the State of California, these Indians were found practically without protection by law in their rights to the land on which they were living, and by suits of ejectment and cost of contingent fees it was comparatively easy for the incoming American to dispossess all the Indians of Northern and Middle California. Thus made homeless wanderers, the process of vice and destitution by which they were carried away is fitly described as extermination. For the 4,000 or 5,000 who remained in the southern portion of Lower California, this doom seems to have been postponed by the delay in the settlement of the country. Gradually, however, for the past eight years, Southern California has been filling up by emigration; Spanish and Mexican grants have been “determined” in such a way as to cover choice tracts wherever found; large ranches have been cut up and the desirable portions of public domain pre-empted; and thus all available agricultural lands have been seized or occupied by individual owners, who, in conformity to law, have become possessed of the lands on which the remnants of a few thousand Mission Indians are making their homes in San Diego and San Bernardino Counties. So long as the pre-emptors and purchasers did not require their lands for use or sale, the Indians were allowed to remain undisturbed and in blissful ignorance of the fact that the place they called home had by law passed to the ownership of another. Of late, under the increasing demands for these lands, writs of ejectment are being procured by which the Indians are forcibly dispossessed and turned adrift in poverty and wretchedness.

The Indians living on the tract of land known as Temecula, in the county of San Diego, have within the past two months been thus dispossessed. The Temecula Ranch was confirmed by the district court of the United States for the southern district of California to Louis Vignes in 1855. No steps were taken to disturb the Indians until 1873, when a judgment was recovered in the city of San Francisco against these Indians, who were at that time living 500 miles away, all unconscious that any person was seeking their possessions; and on the 17th
of August last the owners, under Vilches, procured a writ from the court in San Francisco for ejectment of Indians and for the satisfaction of the costs by the personal property of the Indians. The execution of this writ has not only deprived the Indians of their homes and of their crops just maturing for harvest, but has taken their little personal property in satisfaction of cost of judgment. It is easy to understand the exasperation and despair produced among the Indians by such an order enforced by the authority of the State. Their remonstrance and threats under the provocation were interpreted to mean violence, and the aid of the United States military was evoked against them. Their forbearance and peaceful disposition were, however, soon manifest, and the fears of white citizens allayed. The agent has been instructed to procure, if possible, a suitable ranch which may be leased temporarily, with privilege of purchase; but the embarrassments under which the Department has labored for the past two years in its efforts to rescue these Indians from their present condition still continue. There are no adequate funds for their relief, either in purchasing small tracts of country, or leasing ranches, or for furnishing rations in adequate amount.

In 1870, on the representation of the agent, Lieut. A. P. Greene, United States Army, indorsed by the superintendent, B. C. Whiting, six towns- ships were set apart for the permanent homes of these Indians, and the lands, by Executive order, were withdrawn from public sale. At that time a few settlers had made improvements of comparatively small value within these six townships. This tract of country, known as the Pala and San Pasqual reservations, was adapted to the Indians' wants, and contained lands sufficient to furnish homes for all the Indians in California who were liable to be dispossessed of the homes they were occupying. But the setting apart of these reservations received the most strenuous, united, and persistent opposition of the citizens and press of California. The proceeding was represented as an enormous swindle upon the Government and a hardship and outrage upon the Indians, and numerous petitions and remonstrances, signed by leading citizens, were forwarded to the President. And the Indians themselves, for whose benefit alone the reservations had been created, were induced to ask not to be sent thither, but to be "let alone" upon the lands they were then occupying, and which they were left to believe would remain permanently their homes.

In accordance with this demand of public opinion in California, Commissioner Parker suggested to the Department the propriety of restoring the Pala and San Pasqual reservations to the public domain, which was accordingly done by Executive order of February 17, 1871, and this last opportunity of furnishing these Indians with homes by substituting public lands in California for those in the title to which the Government had failed to protect them was lost. A resistance to the public demand in strict conformity with justice to the Indians would have enabled the Government then at slight cost to have made ample provision for the Mission Indians. Thus matters remained until in 1873 the Department, anticipating for all the Mission Indians what has lately happened to the Temecula band, called the attention of Congress most earnestly to the subject. The necessary appropriation asked for this purpose not being granted, attention was again called during the last session of Congress to the same subject, and an appropriation of $100,000 asked for the Indian service in California, by which great relief would have been brought to these Indians; but that estimate was reduced in the bill to the usual amount granted for the other Indians of that State, leaving but a small amount which could in any case be used for the Mission Indians.
In my judgment, the best method of meeting the necessities of these Indians will be to secure to them by withdrawal from sale all the public lands upon which they are now living. Under directions from the Office, the agent has employed a surveyor to indicate such boundaries as will enable the President to issue an Executive order making the proper withdrawal. This course, however, will provide for but very few of the Indians, from the fact that nearly all of the arable lands in that section of the country have been sought for and are covered by Mexican land grants or entries in the United States Land Office. For the remainder, it will be necessary to purchase small tracts of land at different points upon which the Indians may locate permanent homes, and where they will be in the vicinity of the planters and ranch-men, who will give them profitable employment as laborers. For the purchase of these tracts and of the improvements which may be found within other tracts desirable for small reservations, an appropriation of not less than $150,000 will be required, and I respectfully suggest that the attention of Congress be again called to the importance of this subject.

INDIAN CAPTIVES.

Congress at its last session appropriated funds for an experiment of enforced civilization among the captives of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Cheyenne tribes of the Indian Territory. It was proposed to move a large number of these hostsile—from three to four thousand—away from their present surroundings, and from the buffalo range and easy opportunity for raiding in Texas, to a portion of the Indian Territory where they could be disarmed, dismounted, and prevented from returning to their old haunts, and compelled to undertake day-labor in return for the food and clothing furnished them by the Government.

In pursuance of this plan, a tract of country containing 40,000 acres was procured from the Quapaws, who have a reservation lying in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory. Such preparation as the season allowed has been made for the reception of these captive hostsiles, in the breaking of ground and erection of buildings; but owing to objections raised by military officers, the execution of the plan is still in abeyance, and the Indians, with the exception of seventy, are at their former agencies. These seventy were selected by the military officers, as ringleaders in murder and guilty of other enormities, for punishment, and were taken by the War Department to Fort Marion, on the coast of Florida, where they are still held as prisoners. The effect of this treatment is most happy upon others of the tribe. It is the first wholesome lesson which these Indians have ever had in a settled purpose of the Government to compel them to cease from murder and marauding. I deem the delay in the proposed experiment of enforcing civilization by removing a portion of these Indians to Quapaw reservation as unfortunate; and it will still be more unfortunate if it finally be decided to abandon the plan, and thus surrender this most favorable opportunity of compelling Indians hitherto wild and idle, and often insolent in their demands for rations, to come to daily toll or suffer hunger.

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INDIAN LABOR.

No Indians, except policemen and those assisting in the construction of agency buildings, receive any pay, nor are any extra rations issued for work on irrigating ditches, &c.

All the work on the new ditches and in repairing the old ones, clearing land, building fences, farming, &c., is performed without any compensation whatever.

ANNUITIES.

It is my opinion that the issue of presents to Indians is usually detrimental to the tribes so issued to. It makes them less independent, and induces them to rely more on the gifts of the Government than their own efforts for their support. I adopted the following plan in the issue of such goods as were furnished for these Indians last fall, and the same plan is being followed at present for the issue of the goods now on route for these Indians:

I had checks printed of three denominations—50 cents, 25 cents, and 12½ cents, respectively. These are redeemable at the agency in goods, and so long as the goods last the Indians are allowed 50 cents per day for all extra labor, such as making adobes, working on the buildings and about the agency, digging ditches, &c. This teaches them that they must earn their own support and makes them feel that they are capable of so doing. Only to the old and feeble are blankets and necessaries presented.

STOCK.

In accordance with verbal instructions from the Honorable Commissioner, I advertised for 4,200 sheep, 200 cows, 200 goats, and 200 burros, and the contracts for the same have been forwarded to him for approval. I advertised for 4,200 sheep, as that will give a sheep to each Indian and so make an easy and satisfactory distribution. I trust there will be no delay in furnishing this stock, as the Indians are very anxious to receive it, and it will so increase their employment and home interest that they will abandon every thought or desire of ever engaging in hostilities.

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The time has passed requiring the enlistment of Indians as soldiers, and I enter my protest strongly against those regulations which allow it. My police are sufficient for the usual scouting duty required on the reservation, and whenever a larger force is needed I can raise it at short notice. Furthermore, when the Indian scouts are taken from the reservation and kept from their people five months doing nothing, (as is the case with those scouts now absent from this reserve and stationed at Camp Verde,) it causes much trouble and dissatisfaction among their people and families, and results in no good.

In conclusion, allow me to mention, as a slight tribute, the valuable services of Mr. M. A. Sweeney, who has been in my employ as clerk since my arrival. His duties have not been confined to mere office-writing, but he has manifested a hearty interest in all affairs connected with the agency. He is faithful and energetic in the discharge of all his duties, and fearless and yet just in his dealing with the Indians. During my absence to Washington he managed the business of the agency with ability and discretion, and has justly earned the hearty confidence and good-will I bear him. And now, assuring your Department of my most faithful efforts, I beg your constant and substantial support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. Clum.
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
September 1, 1875.

Sir: In accordance with the requirement of the Department, I have the honor to make this my first annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

This reservation is located in what was formerly Klamath County. By an act of the legislature of this State, Klamath County was abolished, and the territory divided between Siskiyou and Humboldt Counties, Hoopa Valley falling within the boundaries of Humboldt County. The reservation is twelve miles wide from east to west, and about eleven and a half miles long from north to south. The Trinity River, running in a northerly direction, passes through the center of it. The valley from which the reservation takes its name is a small narrow valley, through which the Trinity River runs, and contains, perhaps, 2,500 acres of level land, of which about 1,000 is fit for cultivation, and a goodly portion of that 1,000 acres is of a very poor quality, the soil being very sandy and lying on a bed of gravel, through which the water will waste away, leaving the crops to parch and burn up for the want of moisture. The Bald Hills, lying north of the valley, comprising perhaps one-fifth of the reservation, afford some very fine pastureage for stock; the other four-fifths, leaving out the valley, is composed of very rugged and precipitous mountains, almost entirely worthless, as the report of Capt. G. T. Bissell, United States deputy surveyor, who is now engaged sur-
voicing the reservation, will show. When I arrived here in January, I was led to believe that the soil was of the finest quality. There is some good land, but experience has demonstrated that there is only a very small proportion of it that can be considered as of that description.

I have never been able to get an exact census, since I came, but, from the most accurate count I have been enabled to make, I find the following within the bounds of the reservation:

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The Indians, as a general rule, are living in the same kind of houses which they have been occupying, in all probability, for generations past. These Indian houses are low, flat buildings, with side walls only 3 or 4 feet high. There is a round or square hole in one side of the house, which answers for a door, just about large enough for a good-sized man to creep through. In the center of the house a hole is dug in the ground some 4 feet deep and from 10 to 15 feet in diameter, walled up with wood or stones. Down in this hole the family live. A hole in the roof permits the light to come in and the smoke to go out. These houses are warm if not very comfortable, and many of the Indians prefer this kind of a house, from the fact that they are so poorly supplied with blankets. Some few are living in what they call "white man's house," and it is the intention to build a number for them this fall if we can get a supply of nails and windows. Some of the more intelligent are desirous to have houses of this description.

HABITS AND CONDITION.

Some few of the Indians are inclined to be industrious, but the great majority of them are idle, listless, careless, and improvident. They seem to take no thought about provision for the future, and many of them would not work at all if they were not compelled to do so. They would rather live upon the roots and acorns gathered by their women than to work for flour and beef. A rigid discipline has to be exercised and obedience required, otherwise the tendency would be to demoralize those who are inclined to work. No one likes to be compelled to work in order to support his lazy neighbor.

In physical appearance these Indians will compare favorably with a like number of persons almost anywhere. The diseases with which they are much affected are those of a syphilitic character; and with diseases of this character quite a number are seriously affected. No physician, I care not how skilful he may be, can successfully treat the Indians on this reservation, affected and situated as they are. They must be placed in such situation that they can be seen by the doctor and attended to more than once a day. In order to obviate this difficulty as much as possible, I had one of our employé houses, a pretty large building, converted into a hospital. Though not near large enough, we found it a very great convenience. I fitted it up with some cheap furniture, among which was a lot of twelve iron bedsteads that I bought at public auction at Camp Gaston, for which I paid $17.60. We very much need a good hospital-building, well fitted up with furniture, bedding, and hospital-supplies, and then, under the supervision of an efficient steward, it would prove to be of inestimable value to these Indians. I would earnestly call the attention of the next Congress to this matter, and urge the necessity of an appropriation for a building and supplies so much needed.

Morally, these Indians are very much degraded. Chastity seems to be an almost unknown virtue among them. The men are fearfully addicted to gambling, for which they seem to have an uncontrollable passion. They will often gamble off their blankets and the last article of clothing they possess. They have some three or four different kinds of dances, in which they annually engage, and which have a very demoralizing effect upon them. Their white deer-skin dance came off in August, and lasted eight days. They are very superstitious, and firmly believe that unless they engage in these dances some terrible disaster will befall them. They also seem to have almost implicit faith in their Indian doctors, and they further think that one person may destroy another by the use of snuff or devil-poison, a kind of subtle, impalpable, imperceptible something, which no one has ever seen or ever can see. Should one be taken and die suddenly, or have any disease which is new to them, or be affected in any manner they cannot comprehend, the idea at once obtains, "He has been poisoned." To overcome these vices and superstitions will be a rather difficult task, and can only be accomplished by the most persistent and unflagging efforts.
EDUCATIONAL.

We have a very good school-house, comfortably provided with desks, and pretty well supplied with books, &c. School opened the 1st of April, and was kept in operation for four months. It was then closed, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was clearly demonstrated in some things Indian children are as quick to learn as any other class of children, while in others they are perfect dullards. They are remarkably fond of music, and learn to sing readily; but they seem to have but little idea of arithmetic, and I am fearful they will never learn to spell. Orthograph and arithmetic are perfect mysteries to them. They have but little disposition to attend school, and there is no authority exercised at home to compel them to go; consequently they go when they please and stay at home when they please.

The hope for the future of the Indians on this reservation is in the children. What we need in this connection is a good boarding and lodging house for the children, and two efficient teachers, a man and a woman. In connection with the day-school we need manuals, where the boys may be instructed in gardening, farming, &c., and the girls receive lessons in sewing and house-work. The children must be brought out from under the degrading and debasing influences of their home-life if they are ever to be elevated. It is an impossibility to make them attend, situated as we are at present. Build the house, provide the food, furnish the bedding and clothing, and then it will not be a hard matter to compel them to attend. In the case of these children I am in favor of compulsory education. To do all this, however, will require an expenditure of more money than we have at present, and the question "Will it pay?" naturally arises in the mind of the economist. The answer is, "Vice is far more expensive than virtue, and only an enlightened people will really be self-sustaining and virtuous."

RELIGIOUS.

We have Sabbath-school and other religious services every Sabbath, also prayer-meetings Thursday evenings. Our meetings have been quite well attended, several of the Indians seemingly taking an active interest in the exercises. Fifty-three Indians joined the church on probation, some of whom give evidence of sound conversion. The last conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent a preacher here as a missionary, a very good man, no doubt, but he was not one adapted to a work of this description. This is a peculiar people, the work is a very peculiar one, and therefore we need a man of peculiar gifts to meet the exigencies of the situation. Our preacher left us the 1st of July, since which time we have been without a missionary. My impression is that an appropriation of, say, $1,000 per year for missionary and school purposes would be a wise provision on the part of the Government.

I have referred to the quality of our land. Permit me to say a word in relation to our farming implements. We have some twelve or fifteen pretty good plows, which, with proper care, will run another season, or perhaps two; quite a number of garden and planters' hoes, three mowers and reapers that are nearly worn out, and which we have not been able to keep in running order until we could get our grain cut. We need a small header, and I propose to build one for ourselves during the coming winter. Our threshing-machine has been in use several years, and is very much the worse for wear. With some repairs and careful handling it may do for a year or two longer. Some of the Indians seem to think that if they had some land set apart for their own use they could do very well farming for themselves. I have not much faith in their management of affairs. I do not know but what it would be the best thing we could do for them. Every one undertaking this would have to be supplied with harness, a plow, and some other farming implements; seed would also have to be furnished, and then the idea strongly impressed upon their minds that they must work and raise their own crops or else do without.

Our grist-mill is not in the right place; it should be close to the agency. The mill was built a number of years ago. The frame is getting rotten, and some of the old floor has to be taken out and new put in. The main driving-belt is just about in the same condition, and will have to be replaced by a new one. With these repairs, I think we can get along for another year. I am satisfied now, however, that we shall be compelled to build a new mill next season. We have a very good saw-mill. I do not know that it needs any repairs.

The Indians have a very wholesome fear of the military and dread the guard-house. They also have great respect for anything emanating from Washington in the form of law. They often do things for which they ought to be punished, and yet the offense does not seem to be of sufficient magnitude to warrant me in calling on the military. If you were to authorize the building of a small room for a guard-house, and let it be known that the agent and his employes were empowered to arrest and imprison an Indian for disobedience, I have no doubt it would have a very salutary effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. BROADDUS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.
Holliston, Cal., June 30, 1875.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I entered upon the duties of my agency on the 26th of May, 1875. In accordance with instructions received from you, I went to my field of operations, arriving at Los Angeles June 6, and remained there two or three days; conferred with Ex-Agent Stanley, and Tansey and other citizens; arrived at San Bernardino June 9; remained in the town and vicinity about one week. I found there several hundred Indians, men and women, of the Cahuilla tribe. Some of the men are engaged in work for the farmers; the women in washing and menial service in the town; but all are being sadly demoralized through drunkenness and prostitution in their contact with the lower and degraded class of white men. Their condition is sad, indeed. At San Bernardinio I secured the services of Mr. George H. Crafts as Interpreter, and the use of his wagon and team. We visited the principal Indian villages and settlements, from the borders of the desert in the eastern part of San Bernardino County to San Diego. I held conferences with the leading chiefs and captains of Morongo, Potrero, San Gorgono, Temecula, Pala, Rincon, San Pasqual, Santa Isabel, &c. Concerning the history of these interesting people, I need add nothing more to the report of Hon. Commissioner Wetmore, and as to the manner of their different tribes, their location, and other particulars, I need add nothing to the very thorough and accurate report, of Rev. J. G. Ames, a former commissioner. I shall confine myself to the present urgent wants of this people and to recommendations as to the best means of meeting these wants.

I may first remark, in general, that I find them a much more numerous, civilized, and industrious people than I had supposed; properly provided for, their future is hopeful. Their relation to the Government, and the white population now pressing in upon them, is a sad commentary upon the Christian civilization of the age in its modes of dealing with the weak and defenseless. If citizens, their rights as such have been entirely overlooked and trampled upon; if wards of the Government, they have been most sadly neglected, left at the mercy and in the power of the citizens who are settling around and among them. While some treat them humanely, yet the too prevailing sentiment is that they have no rights which a white man is bound to respect, while the general testimony is that they are singularly loyal to the Government, honest, peaceable, inoffensive, and patient under wrongs. Among all the dependent wards of the Government there are none so much needing or deserving her speedy and fostering care; and to relieve them from their present deplorable condition will be a truly humane and Christian work.

To properly accomplish the work of this agency three important questions must be considered: First, the physical, moral, and home interest of about five thousand Indians, the dependent and hitherto neglected wards of the Government; second, the land interests of grantholders, upon whose lands many of the Indians are located—the interests of settlers who are locating upon public lands long time held in possession by these Indians and claimed by them as their own. These interests are all-important, and, unfortunately, at present in serious conflict. The Indians, by virtue of long possession inherited from their ancestors, very naturally feel that their rights are being invaded and their lands wrested from them. Grantholders regard the Indians as troublesome incumbences upon their lands, and are anxious to have them removed, while the settlers are crowding in to make homes upon the lands to which they consider the Indians have no title, notwithstanding they are in actual possession. The adjustment of these interests has been too long neglected, but cannot be much longer without very serious consequences, and any adjustment left to the parties interested must result in disadvantage and disaster to the Indians, the weakest party. The one pressing want of these people now is land, on which they can cultivate their gardens, herd their stock, and feel secure in the possession of their homes. At every place I have visited, their homes are being invaded by settlers with their stock. In one settlement, Morongo, in San Bernardino County, the people have all been driven off at the point of the revolver. Everywhere the sad complaint is that their gardens are being invaded and their pastures consumed by the stock of settlers; the water turned away from their ditches to irrigate the gardens of those trespassing upon their lands; and they have no redress. And I know from observation that their complaints are but too true. This state of things cannot continue much longer without disastrous consequences. Either these helpless, non-resisting people will be driven from their lands as homeless wanderers, or will be exaggerated to violent deeds of self-defense. Then we know what will follow. I cannot exaggerate the urgency of this case. Something must be done soon, or at least reliable assurances must be given that the Government will adjust difficulties. What can be done? In my judgment, it is no use to spend any more money or time in sending commissioners or agents to talk; Indians and settlers alike say they have had enough of this, and I feel I do not want to go again among that people without authority to do, or at least propose, something in the way of a speedy and safe settlement of these grave difficulties.

First may be considered the plan of a general reservation as a home for all the people. But, from all the facts in the case, in my judgment this is wholly impracticable. There is no body of lands in South California suitable for such reservation which could now be secured without great expense to the Government. The valleys of San Pasqual and Pala, in San Diego County, which were once set apart for a reservation would afford good homes for a large part of the people, and ought to be restored to them. The abolition of this reservation four
years ago was secured by interested parties, through a shameful perversion and falsification of the real facts of the case at that time, and the Indians yet remaining in these valleys are being shamefully imposed upon by the settlers; but these lands would not be sufficient. But the chief difficulty in the way of a general preservation is that the Indians themselves are universally opposed to such a disposition. I could get but one expression from them on this point—most decided opposition. They are made up of the remnants of different tribes, speaking different languages, and do not want to live together. They are very strong in their claim and their attachment to their old homes. They could be put on a reservation only by force. Their universal plea is, "All we ask of the Government is sincerity and protection for our lands and homes, and we will take care of ourselves."

I feel encouraged that the first step has been taken already in the practical settlement of this difficult matter. In an interview with Mr. Wheeler, the surveyor of San Diego County, I learned that the order and instructions for the survey of these Indian occupations have been received from the Department, and that he was to enter at once upon the work. I trust a similar order has reached the surveyor of San Bernardino County. This is the first step in the right direction. I venture to recommend, as soon as these surveys are completed, certain townships, including the principal Indian settlements, be selected and set apart for exclusive Indian occupation; the Government to hold the lands, the Indians simply to occupy and be protected in their homes and all their rights as wards of the Government. There are so many of these settlements or occupations scattered all over these counties, that it would not be at all practicable to put them in possession of all the lands which they actually hold. Besides being thus left scattered about, their condition would be in no way bettered, nor could anything be done for their future improvement. But by giving possession on lands, including the larger and principal populations, these more scattered and straggling bands, left to the tender mercies of settlers and grant-holders, would soon be compelled to come within their own proper bounds in order to find homes at all. In selecting these lands, if you are willing to trust to my judgment, I will take the responsibility of recommending that a commission be appointed of two or three reliable citizens of each county, including the county surveyor, to assist me in that work. This would give better satisfaction to all concerned. But in my judgment the vital point in this whole matter is to secure the exclusive Indian occupation of these lands: hence I earnestly recommend a modification of the plan proposed by Commissioner E. C. Wetmore, viz., "to let the pre-emption of the whites go on." If white settlers are permitted to remain on these lands set apart for Indian occupation, I cannot see that anything whatever can be gained in the settlement of these difficulties. If these pre-emption laws are allowed to go on, most surely all these conflicts and difficulties will go on. What these people want, and what they ought to have, is just enough tillable land for their gardens and range for their stock. The Government should own and hold the lands, protecting them in all their rights of exclusive possession, so long as they occupy. To secure this, I recommend that the same commission appointed to select these lands be authorized to carefully estimate the value of all improvements of settlers and lands of grant-holders falling within these townships or sections selected for Indian occupation. Let them be paid a just remuneration for such lands and improvements, and vacate the lands selected. This can be done at no great expense to the Government, to the satisfaction of all, and all these conflicts ended forever. The action of this commission, of course, to be submitted to you and subject to your approval. I am sure this is the most practicable and efficient way of satisfactorily settling this complicated question. Its advantages are manifold.

1st. It will involve less expense to the Government than any other plan. Most of these larger Indian settlements are on public lands. The permanent improvements of settlers are of a cheap kind, which will cost but little.

2d. It will meet all just claims of grant-holders and settlers, so they need have no cause of complaint.

3d. It will meet the present and future wants of these Indians, by giving them exclusive and free possession of these lands. The Government still holding the title, they will feel secure in their homes, and can neither barter away their lands, nor be cheated out of them. They will be encouraged to build comfortable houses, improve their acres, and surround themselves with home comforts. The scattered and straggling bands will be compelled to come onto their own lands. The sale of intoxicating liquors can be prohibited within the limits of the occupations, thus saving them largely from this terrible scourge, to which they are now everywhere exposed. Schools can be established in which, for which they are very anxious. Vigorous police regulations can be enforced in all the surrounding towns and cities, thus breaking up the vagrancy into which they have been led by degraded white men in all these towns. Their women could be taken from the streets and compelled to remain at their own homes, thus saving them from the vile prostitution into which they have been led by degraded white men in all these towns. Their men, who engage in labor to earn wages can continue to do so, and farmers who depend upon such labor need not be deprived of it; only some means should be used to secure just payment of wages, out of which they are too often wronged. I am well satisfied that with these arrangements these people can in good time be made comfortable and happy, and will take care of themselves with comparatively little expense to the Government. They will need occasional help in the way of cheap agricultural
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

 Implements, seed, &c., and occasional distributions of blankets and warm clothing during the winter, especially for the old people.

Such are some of the desirable results I hope to see realized from the simple plan I venture to recommend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Waiting your further instructions, I remain your respectful and obedient servant,

D. A. DRYDEN,
United States Special Agent.

HON. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

Under a later date, Agent Dryden reports as follows:

In my communication of about one month ago I informed you of threatening difficulties with the Temecula Indians in San Diego County, in consequence of an effort of the owners of the Temecula rancho to eject them from lands which they have long occupied. On arriving here, on the 24th instant, I learned that the owners of said land had purchased from the fifteenth judicial district court of California a writ of ejectment empowering the sheriff of San Diego County to remove these Indians from off said rancho, and that he had commenced ejecting them on the 20th instant. Accordingly, I now find some three hundred of these Indians thrust out of their homes, and in a destitute and deplorable condition; also much exasperated and threatening hostilities.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Round Valley Reservation, Mendocino County, California,
September 1, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report as agent of this reservation. From a very carefully taken census, we have, as near as we can possibly ascertain the number of Indians by tribes, now on this reservation 1,244, divided as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Male under 5</th>
<th>Male 5-20</th>
<th>Male 21-30</th>
<th>Male 31-50</th>
<th>Male 51-70</th>
<th>Male 71-85</th>
<th>Male 85+</th>
<th>Female under 5</th>
<th>Female 5-15</th>
<th>Female 16-30</th>
<th>Female 31-50</th>
<th>Female 51-70</th>
<th>Female 71-85</th>
<th>Female 85+</th>
<th>Female 90+</th>
<th>Grand total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potter Valley Indians</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukiah Indians</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pit River Indians</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Wood Indians</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyndale Indians</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coconino</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Lake</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>142</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are quite a number working on farms and engaged as herdsmen in this valley, also in the mountains near by, making in this vicinity not less than 1,200 Indians depending more or less on this reservation. The people of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, and vicinity sent to me, and through me, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a very urgent petition requesting the removal of the Indians of that section to this reservation, but I have not as yet received any official orders concerning them. They should certainly be brought here as soon as possible.

The people of Lake County, including many of the most prominent men, petitioned to have the Indians there removed to this reservation, and I was officially authorized to remove them: but before I could possibly carry the order into effect it was revoked, greatly to the regret of the people of Lake County. The Indians near Ukiah, Mendocino County, and on Stoney Creek, Colusa County, have the same claims to the protection, care, education, homes, and training for usefulness and preparation for self-support as do any others. Indians who are running at large are becoming more and more degraded and depraved, and are rapidly passing away without a home on earth or hope of heaven. In their case it seems literally true—"no man cares for my soul."

FARMING.

The estimated productions of the farm and garden are as follows: Wheat, 8,500 bushels; barley, 1,400 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; carrots, 400 bushels; corn,
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800 bushels; beets, 170 bushels; onions, 25 bushels; apples, 150 bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels; squashes, 40,000 pounds; cabbage, 6,000 pounds; tomatoes, 1,000 pounds; cucumbers, 5 barrels; hay, 450 tons; watermelons, 5,000 in number; muskmelons, 2,000.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have had about 1,200 acres of land under cultivation. Fifty-three acres have been grubbed and put into cultivation, and the Indians have about 100 acres of land planted in vegetables for their own present use. We have made and hung eight fruit-gates and five fruit-gates; opened two miles of new road; made 6,500 oak rails; graded one-half mile of road; 23 rods of board fencing put up; one four-horse wagon made worth $250; one corral made; a double window put into one house; one coal-house built, 12 by 16 feet; one wood-house, 12 by 12 feet, for benefit of school-house; one saddler’s shop, 12 by 12 feet; a belfry built on school-house, bell hung in it; five new houses built for Indians, of good lumber, with doors and windows; two brick-kilns are being burned, from which we expect to realize at least 100,000 good bricks without any other cost than Indian labor and wood, a skilled white man superintending the work, receiving a share of the brick for the labor he bestows. One dwelling-house has been built, 24 by 24 feet, one and one-half stories high, with five rooms on the ground floor and one good brick chimney; this house was built for the blacksmith. Many other improvements of a minor character have been made during the year.

MILLS.

A new mill-race has been dug and a patent American turbine water-wheel put in, with all the necessary machinery, costing the transportation over $3,000. The mill does excellent work and gives universal satisfaction. We are now using the steam-engine purchased from Mr. W. H. Van Nader, in threshing our grain. We have threshed a considerable amount of grain for citizens in this valley which will bring us quite a revenue. As soon as threshing is over, we will attach this engine to our grist-mill and do custom-grinding until we can use water-power. As indicated in my last year’s report, we now “control the lumber trade and custom-grinding of this valley and vicinity.” A saw-mill has been built, 90 by 22 feet, 12 feet high, sheds put up 12 feet wide on a portion of the building; a carriage and frame for edger 50 feet long for a split saw; table and gauge, also table and frame, 12 feet long, for a cross-cut saw; together with all other needed machinery for a completely finished saw-mill, which, with the new boiler, engine, &c., purchased for this mill in San Francisco, cost nearly $1,000. It is capable of cutting 6,000 feet of lumber per day.

EDUCATIONAL.

Up to last March we had two schools, regularly taught with good results; but, for want of money to pay salaries, I felt compelled in March to dispense with the teachers and discontinue one of the schools. I had the good fortune to secure the services of Rev. F. Y. Kellogg, a Christian gentleman of culture and in the vigor or early manhood, who was preparing for the regular pastorate, and because of the missionary feature of this work he was induced to teach one of the schools. He graduated at the Illinois College, and is also a graduate of the Illinois Business College. He took charge of both schools. In the month of August there were 76 scholars enrolled, with an average attendance of 63. There are in the First Reader, 8; in Second Reader, 20; in Third Reader, 12; in Fourth Reader, 5; in penmanship, 40. In the months previous a larger attendance was reported. You will perceive, however, that even 63 are more pupils than one teacher can do justice to, and more than one person should be required to teach. I take great pleasure in informing you that the attendance at school is larger and more uniform than at any previous time. Better order is apparent, and the pupils have made greater progress in their studies, manifesting a clearer knowledge of what they study than at any previous date.

SANITARY CONDITION.

In order to furnish you with reliable information on this subject, I present the following copied statement from Dr. E. B. Bateeman, our reservation physician:

“J. L. Burchard,

United States Indian Agent:

SIR: In coming here November, 1873, I found, as you are aware, very many sick. Death was abroad in all the camps to an alarming extent; constitutional disease everywhere prevailed, and had well-nigh tainted the whole mass; births were unfrequent, and the enfeebled children, many of them, were short-lived, not able to survive the teething period. Considerable numbers of all ages swelled the mortality list. For the eight months ending June 30, 1874, there were 46 deaths and 28 births. For the year ending June 30, 1873, 44 were born and 30 died. The encouraging rate of improvement here shown, which is especially marked in the various forms and complications of venereal disease, hitherto so universally prevalent, is mainly due to the great moral, social, and religious reform wrought among them under your management. As a body, they evince fidelity to their Christian and marital obligations, convinced that physical and moral renovation and reformation are
the essential and only means of self-preservation. Much yet remains to be done and many things to be added ere the work is completed, the most important of which is the providing of a suitable hospital. Scattered over an area of many miles, without steward, matron, or any assistant, it is impossible to administer medicine or be at the bedside of the sick as regularly and as often as needed, in consequence of which many perish almost every month who might have been saved. As a whole, the desire of these Indians to occupy higher and better sanitary and moral grounds is in advance of the provision made or means employed for these purposes."

I most respectfully approve and indorse this statement from Dr. Baleman, and especially call your attention to the necessity of a hospital being erected and fitted up at as early a date as possible.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We have two Sabbath-schools, one in each school-house, with an average attendance of 150 in each school; public preaching, also, in each school-house every Sabbath; prayer and social meetings twice a week; leaders' meeting once a month. The American Bible Society very generously donated 100 Testaments, and we receive and distribute to the Indians 200 Sabbath-school papers each month. We have 200 volumes of excellent books in our Sabbath-school library. Our papers are paid for with money raised by voluntary contribution by employes and Indians. We record, with inexpressible gratitude to God for his abounding goodness, that 635 Indians have abandoned their superstitious habits and degraded, sinful, ways, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing Christianity in earnest. A more thoroughly reformed, changed people, I have never known. With but very few exceptions, they are maintaining a consistent, Christian life. Five earnest Christian Indians have been licensed to preach, and several are licensed exhorters. Thirty-eight couples have been married in accordance with the laws of the State. We now have a church membership in respect to numbers and consistent paly by few churches of our land; and, for the first time within the knowledge of the white man, the increase of the Indians here exceeds the decrease.

GOVERNMENT DISCIPLINE.

Camp Wright was abandoned in the month of June last, and the soldiers were removed. I am pleased to say that we have experienced no disadvantage from the absence of the military. The Indians are orderly, peaceable, and well-disposed, and if they are let alone by bad white men they will never give us trouble.

BOUNDARY-LINES.—NEW RESERVATION.

Notwithstanding that Congress passed an act March 3, 1873, extending this reservation north, taking in land and range in lieu of lands segregated from this reservation on the south, and by said act established three of the boundary-lines, and provided for the establishing of the northern line by commissioners, and that there were three gentlemen—Cowen, Shanks, and Mahan—appointed, who did, in June, 1873, establish the line before mentioned, and appraised the improvements of citizens living within said lines, yet to-day we are not in possession of any portion of the new reservation outside our inclosures. I am pleased to say, however, that payment has been made in accordance with official instructions to a few of the said citizens. Three have refused to receive the value of their improvements, intending to hold possession of their improvements and stock-range within our lines in defiance of the Government, thinking, perhaps, by law and delay to ultimately gain their case. I understand that three men who have received their money for their improvements and receipts for the same bought, several years ago, the State title to some land in this valley as "swamp and overflowed land." They now say we can take the improvements off of their land; as we paid for nothing but improvements, they will hold their land. They have employed counsel in order to maintain their claimed rights at the law. I trust the Government will see that this matter is all settled at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are in great need of more work-animals to properly cultivate our land; also, many farming implements are necessary in order to successfully carry on the farming interests of this reservation. I again respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the fact that some congressional legislation is needed, especially for California, for our protection, or an act passed by Congress making the laws made for the "Indian country" apply to California. All of which I most respectfully submit.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.
Office of Tule River Agency.
Porterville, Cal., September 4, 1876.

SIR: Compliance with directions embraced in your circular letter under date July 8, 1876, I have the honor to present this my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1875.

It has been a year of some embarrassment to the service here, and one of disappointment also—one in which, we regret to say, no very decided advancement can be noted. Why such has been the case can easily be inferred, we trust, from what follows. Honest and faithful efforts, from hands and heart of all employed here, have been put forth to promote the welfare of those under my charge, and, yet, with the many unfavorable circumstances against which it has been our lot to contend, the efforts have proved unavailing.

INDIANS—THEIR NUMBERS, HABITS, ETC.

The tribes that for the most part compose this agency are the Tules and Tejons, who have become so intermingled as to lose almost entirely their tribal distinction. From 307, their numbers during the year have been reduced to 276. There have been 10 births and 13 deaths. Some have removed to live among Indians located at other points not far distant. A few of them also have died, as we have been informed. All the Indians in the jurisdiction of this agency, not living on the reservation, will probably not reach 1,000. The points where these are located are along King’s River, Kern River, and the Kaweah, also on Rice’s farm near Visalia, and at Fort Tejon. From what little I have been able to learn regarding them, though they do not accumulate any property of consequence, they are mostly sufficiently industrious to gain a comfortable living. I have heard no complaints against them during the year. The Indians in this part of the State wear citizen’s dress. Few of them can speak the English language. Most all the younger class prefer the use of the Spanish to that of our language.

Morally and intellectually they occupy a position very low down in the scale of humanity. They seem ready to speak that which seemingly will turn to their advantage, whether true or false. While their minds are capable of improvement, there seems a limit close at hand beyond which they cannot or have no desire to pass. They live to enjoy “to-day,” and they are evidently willing to take their chances for the future. With great propriety they have been told to possess an “ever-present appetite.” “What shall we eat and what shall we drink?” are questions that absorb almost their entire attention. For a long time they have been brought more or less into contact with the arts and tastes of civilized life, still they hold tenaciously to their old primitive character of “Digging.” While they are fond of the white man’s food, they also from choice, when not a necessity, eagerly devour all kinds of food which they were accustomed to use in their entirely wild state. Their ancient superstitions are likewise maintained without abatement. They make much ado over their dead, dancing and mourning around them in the wildest manner; and, after burial, they burn all that remains of the possessions of the deceased, not infrequently even the house in which he had lived. They also observe their customary feasts, their annual continuing sometimes two or three weeks. Of those immediately under my observation, I can say that they are prodigal to a great extent, and that they have little concern for family ties. Men and women alike are shamelessly given to the immoderate use of intoxicating drink, and though when sober perfectly inoffensive and kind toward each other, when drunken they become wild and reckless—ready for any deed of violence.

SANITARY CONDITION.

In some respects, there has been a good degree of improvement. Throughout the entire year there has been manifest an increasing confidence in the medical treatment offered by the agency physician. The Indians, as a general thing, have been careful to follow the directions given when receiving medicines. Very many have applied to the physician, at his office, for remedies; and the number who have entirely refused treatment from him have been few. While, on these accounts, diseases have been much more easily controlled than formerly, much unfavorable to continuous improvement arises from their being universally contaminated with congenial or constitutional syphilis; also from their intemperate habits and careless exposure. Intermittent and typhoid fevers have been quite prevalent throughout the year.

SCHOOL.

A day-school has been taught seven months of the year, during which period there has been an average of 27 pupils enrolled, and a daily average attendance of 10. It has been made up of children between the ages of six and fifteen years. It is scarcely possible to keep any in school beyond the age of fifteen; for as they get old enough to work and earn wages they lose all desire for obtaining a knowledge of those things which promise future usefulness, and, true to their native disposition, they are all eagerness to gratify present desires. Eight of the number of pupils in attendance the past year were in reading, half way through the Second Reader, and they have gained a fair understanding of the first rules of arithmetic. Ten have learned to read during the year, and when school closed were in the First Reader. Nearly all manifest more interest, care, and patience in writing than in any other branch of instruction.
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

A boarding and manual-labor school should be established as soon as circumstances will admit of it; for, without subjecting the young to a continuous course of instruction and training, apart from the older ones of the tribe, no great degree of advancement can be attained beyond that already reached.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

This agency is under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, though no missionary has been provided, the agent, with the assistance of the employees, has imparted religious instruction regularly on Sundays, morning and evening, and also on Thursday evenings. A few of the younger Indians have attended, who have been taught as plainly as possible the fundamental truths of Christianity. Traces of old Roman Catholic teachings are apparent in some of their ceremonies, and I doubt not many of the middle aged and old, on account of such teachings, are prejudiced against the Protestant religion.

FARMING.

The Indians were ready, with scarcely an exception, to assist in all the farm-work, a great deal of which has been expended in the preparation of lands and in seeding, mostly on the Madden farm and land adjoining. Some three-fourths of a mile of fences has been constructed; 250 acres of land were plowed and sown in wheat and barley, on Government account, and 100 acres of that amount were broken up for the first time. The wheat raised at the agency the previous year had become so foul it was unfit for seed, and new seed was obtained of the varieties most likely to insure a crop in this locality. About 600 acres were cultivated by the Indians on their own account. Though the soil was thoroughly prepared, and the seeding was done earlier in the season than usual, and though in mid-winter the prospect was fair for a good yield, a drought prevailed in this section of the State late in the winter and throughout the entire spring, which blighted all our expectations; as a consequence of which drought no grain was produced on any lands about here which were not irrigated. About 50 tons of hay were realized from the general crop at the agency, but no grain. The Indians' crops, part of which have been irrigated, amount to some 150 bushels of grain, 20 tons of hay, and several wagon-loads of squashes and melons.

REMOVAL.

This subject has had the consideration of all concerned in the agency for the past three or four years. The locating of the Indians upon some suitable tract of agricultural land has been a thing earnestly desired, not only for the amelioration of those already connected with the agency, but also for the benefit of the other Indians scattered around among white settlements, and whom the citizens have petitioned at sundry times to have removed to the reservation. Through the recommendation of some parties having this special business in charge, some three years ago, a tract was set apart by executive order January 9, 1873. It has not been deemed suitable to the purpose, however, by any official who has been upon it during the last twenty months. No more means were, therefore, expended in improving it; and, while there have been no further steps taken looking toward occupying it, no other place has been decided upon as a substitute therefor.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year I recommended the removal of the Indians from the "Madden Farm," where they had been living since the year 1867, to some other place, suggesting that the tract above referred to (though mountainous and containing scarcely 250 acres of indifferent arable land) would be preferable for occupancy to the present location, with its high rental of $1,920 per annum. If the Indians could be removed early in the year, the money which would otherwise of necessity go for rent could be used toward their subsistence. Another reason for desiring this was that there were little grounds to hope that the productions of the "Madden Farm" would be commensurate to the amount of rent paid; also, that the present location of the Indians was extremely unfavorable to their progress in civilized pursuits. My recommendation for removal was approved, provided the expense thereof could be met from the amount of funds appropriated for the service here the present fiscal year. The amount appropriated is not deemed sufficient to justify such expenditure. Before a removal can be effected, there must be built at least twenty-five more houses for Indian families, one or two more for agent and employees, one for a store-room, and one for school purposes. This work would require no little expense, and I hereby recommend that Congress at its next session set apart a special appropriation of at least $5,000 for building purposes, so as to enable the agent to execute such plans as are the judgment of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be deemed expedient.

OUTSIDE LABOR OF INDIANS.

The Indians can, and do, when disposed, render efficient service to the citizens of the vicinity as herders and shepherds of sheep, as vaqueros, and also as day-laborers. They receive from $3.00 to $5.50 per month as herders and vaqueros, from $1 to $1.50 per day for day-labor, and double the above amounts for time employed in shearing. It will be readily seen from the above that, with proper industry and economy, they might almost support themselves. Unfortunately, however, they will not profit by the advice and example given them by those who sincerely desire their good.
CONDUCT AND CRIMES.

We regret to say that, on many occasions during the year, the conduct of the Indians toward one another has been of the worst kind; also that at times it has been bad toward citizens, though not often seriously so. With the increase of drunkenness there has been a corresponding increase of crime. There have been six homicides this year, while during the year previous there were none. One was that of a Mexican, and the remainder were of Indians, all of which were directly traceable to the use of whisky. In every instance there was no evidence other than Indian, and though every proper means was employed to convict the murderers and the whisky-vendors through the courts, the evidence, being contradictory or insufficient, has defeated the object.

CIVILIZATION—OBSTACLES THERETO.

The nature and habits of the Indians here are such as to render the act of civilizing them a very slow and feeble work under the most favorable circumstances. With the present surroundings, advancement, even if at all practicable, will be attended with the utmost difficulty. The mind of the Indian is susceptible of moral impressions, and not infrequently he becomes convinced of his errors, manifests regret for the wrongs he has done, and sincere desire to pursue a better course in the future; but he is soon carried away by the temptation to strong drink. He is brought almost daily in contact with unprincipled white men, who are ready to tear from his breast any good impression he may have received, and to vitiate and inflame his whole being, and who, before all others, must be held morally responsible for the crimes committed by the Indians, and for their continuance in so low and degraded condition. Remove the Indians to permanent and suitable homes, where they may find profitable employment on their own lands, and under the constant watch-care of those whom you may appoint over them, and you will, at the same time, remove many obstacles to their civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. VOSBURGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN COLORADO.

SIR: This agency being off the reservation, and having been established mainly for the purpose of caring for such Ute Indians belonging to the confederated tribes as are allowed to visit Denver and the "buffalo range," it will not, of course, be expected that this report shall treat of agricultural, educational, or missionary work.

In my intercourse with the Indians coming directly under my charge, and especially as relates to the "Pi-ah," or Middle Park band, I have always set forth the great advantages of their reservation in strong, if not eloquent, language, and have urged them to lose no time in accepting and profiting by the great privileges offered them by a beneficent Government; but the attraction afforded them here in the way of bargains for their furs and skins, the glorious annual buffalo-hunt, the "ne plus ultra" of excitement and profit to all semi-civilized Indians, and the attention paid to them while here by tourists, have been hard to overcome. I have, however, by persistent effort, succeeded in inducing Pi-ah and a large portion of his band to remain at the Southern agency during the greater part of the past summer, and I have just received word from him that he is well satisfied. At the same time he states that he was about going to the White River agency to visit some relations, and will not stay till the middle of October, when he expects to return to the Southern reservation.