XLVIII REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

its maintenance, or provision should be made to give the Indians and in severalty with permanent title, inalienable for a term of years.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The condition of these Indians as regards their lands still remains in an unsatisfactory condition. Suits in ejectment have been brought by owners of private grants against Indians who have been in occupation and possession for many years, even for generations. Attorneys were employed to defend these suits, but payment of expenses incurred by them having been refused by the Treasury Department, they have virtually abandoned the cases. I hope hereafter to be able to intrust the interests of the Mission Indians to parties who will use more care for their welfare.

The reservations set apart for the Indians in many cases do not include their villages, and in others cover lands claimed, in some cases no doubt justly, by settlers. Unless something is speedily done for their relief, nothing but starvation and extermination await these people, who, by the treaty with Mexico, were received on an equal footing with other citizens of that republic.

The bill for their relief which was submitted to the Department January 10, 1884, and which passed the Senate July 3, 1884, appears to afford the most feasible and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. This bill will again be prepared and submitted to the Department for transmission to Congress at the coming session.

I give no details as to the wrongs and sufferings of these Indians, because they have been fully set forth in the report on their condition made by Mrs. Helen Jackson and Mr. Abbot Kinney, which was published a year ago, and also in the report of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs (Report No. 1522, Forty-eighth Congress, second session).

THE KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The reservation Indians.—The errors in the public surveys within the Klamath River Reservation not having been corrected, the work of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians, as directed in Department letter of March 20, 1883, which was suspended on account of the discovery of these errors, has not been resumed.

No less than three bills were introduced in the last Congress "to restore the reservation to the public domain," in each of which provision was made for allotting lands in severalty to the Indians (S. 813 and H. R. 112 and 7605). Neither of said bills was enacted, for the reason, it is presumed, that they were not reached in the regular course of business before adjournment. It is my intention to ask at an early day for legislation suitable to the wants of these Indians. They do not need all the lands at present reserved for their use, but they should be permanently settled, either individually or in small communities, and

their lands secured is restored.

The non-reservation the north and the villages of Klamath are their land, labor on the property, and long been in locality offered with due respect to the Indians, and in their interest.

Early in the trouble between the white and Indian occupants it became clear that it was necessary to report the trouble if possible, that of his victory there is no appeal, the Indians, and a project in view.

The special ar.

This reservation was described according to the entire Report of March 3, 1883, and the act of Congress, leaving the tract of grant to Wright, added to 10221 acres.

The act of Congress directed the persons not established by the legislation to be established by the improvements to be so

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their lands secured to them by patent before any portion of their reservation is restored to the public domain.

The non-reservation Indians.—Scattered along the banks of the Klamath River on both sides between the Klamath River Reservation on the north and the Hoopa Valley Reservation on the south, are fourteen villages of Klamath Indians, having a total population of two hundred and seventeen, men, women, and children. The river affords them a partial food supply, and, with hunting, stock-raising, truck farming, and day labor among the whites, they are entirely self-supporting. The fisheries are their chief dependence, however, and their villages are situated with especial reference to convenience in their use. They have long been in possession of the lands occupied by them, and as their locality offered no special attractions to the whites, they have been left quite undisturbed until recently, both in the occupation of their lands and in their fishing privileges.

Early in the present year reports reached this office of apprehended trouble between these Indians and the whites, growing out of the gradual occupation of their lands by the latter. So serious did these complaints become, that I dispatched a special agent to the scene of the reported troubles, with full instructions to investigate the matter, and, if possible, devise some plan for the protection of the Indians. As the result of his visit quiet has been restored, a better feeling exists, and there is no apprehension of serious trouble between the parties. However, the Indians are sadly in need of protection in respect of their lands, and I propose to make suitable recommendation having that object in view. This I shall do in a special report to the Department. The special agent's report will be found herewith, page 264.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

This reservation was first selected for Indian purposes in 1856, and according to the survey made in 1869, comprised 25,030.8 acres (being the entire Round Valley), of fertile and productive land. Under the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat., 633), the boundaries of the reservation were changed, and the southern portion of the valley thrown open to settlement, leaving between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of it within the reservation. On the north the boundaries were extended, thus adding a large tract of grazing country to the reservation, which, including Camp Wright, added by Executive order of July 26, 1870, increased its area to 102,115 acres.

The act of 1873 provided for the appointment of three commissioners, directed them to make an appraisement of all improvements of white persons north of the southern boundary of the reservation as established by the act, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to pay for these improvements out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands authorized to be sold. Appraisement was made, a portion of the claims paid
as appraised, and tender made to other claimants who refused to accept the payments.

By a decree of the United States courts, certain parties who had been paid for their improvements obtained title to 1080 acres of land within the reservation as "swamp and overflowed lands," notwithstanding the fact that the State of California, by act of May 14, 1862, granted to the United States all lands belonging to the State and within an Indian reservation, and that the certificates of purchase were issued subsequent to the date of this act. Complaints have been made for years that persons having pretended rights on the reservation were holding large herds of cattle there, to the great detriment of the United States and the Indians.

The proceeds from the sales of lands proving insufficient to pay the appraised value of the improvements of settlers, an appropriation was asked of the Forty-seventh Congress to pay the balance, and the request renewed during the Forty-eighth Congress, but without avail.

During the summer of 1884 a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, consisting of Senators Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Morgan, visited the reservation and investigated its condition. From the report of the committee (Senate Report, No. 1522, Forty-eighth Congress, second session) it appears that nine individuals and firms, owning under the decree of the Supreme Court 1,080 acres of land, occupy with 44,000 sheep 97,500 acres of the 102,118 acres included within the reservation. The committee did not present their report until the last week of the session. They are of the opinion that the earliest measures should be taken to reduce the boundaries of the reservation, allotting the valley lands in severalty, with a sufficient quantity of grazing lands, the balance to be sold and invested for the benefit of the Indians.

The legal rights of some of these intruders are so intermingled with pretended rights and lawless trespass as to render any action of the Department looking to their removal impracticable. But, as remarked by the committee, "the present condition of things ought not longer to continue." Some action should be promptly taken by Congress to establish a reservation of suitable size for the requirements of the Indians, to rid such reservation of all intruders, and to pay whatever may be due on valid claims. The matter will be properly presented to you for submission to Congress at the beginning of the next session.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

The commission, composed of Messrs. Newton Edmunds, Peter O. Shannon, and James II. Teller, appointed in 1882, "to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and..."
did support a hundred and fifty, but to-day there are not half a dozen within its boundaries. Until within the last year the Papago Reservation near Tucson has never been free from intruders. The Indians have been harassed, cheated, bulldozed, by lawless whites and Mexicans. Troubles about land and water have continually called for the interference of the agent. The Intruders have finally been ejected and temporary quietness prevails. But the temper of the ejected people and that of their friends is such, that whenever opportunity occurs to create a disturbance they will not hesitate to embrace it.

The lands used by the Indians at Gila Bend have been continually encroached upon by the whites. Water has been appropriated, stock molested, and personal violence threatened, until the Indians have been compelled to seek subsistence elsewhere, and are scattered throughout the Papago country. The matter has been fully reported to the Department, and the removal of the intruders has been repeatedly urged. The reason given for not acting in the matter is a dislike on the part of the authorities to stir up strife between the Indians and the whites. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the white settlers on this reservation have no hesitancy in stirring up strife with the Indians whenever opportunity offers.

The total number of Papagos is estimated to be 7,300. They are scattered over a territory extending from the Mexican boundary line north about 100 miles and from the California line east perhaps 200 miles. They occupy and gain a livelihood in a country where Americans would perish without outside aid. They are strong, intelligent, industrious, and, as far as their knowledge goes, law-abiding. They raise small crops when the rainfall is sufficient; keep cattle, horses, and mules; gather the natural products of the soil; wear citizens' clothing; and摩托 no one. The land occupied by them is useful to whites only for mining and grazing purposes, and until recently the Papagos off the reservation have had no trouble with the whites. Until within the last year or two they have held undisputed possession of the desirable portions of land contained in the territory above described. Since mining operations have commenced the value of these desirable locations for stock-raising has been discovered by the whites. Papagos have been driven away from their homes, and considerable trouble and ill-feeling have already been produced. Unless efficient measures are soon taken the Indians will be obliged to depend upon the Government for support. Prompt action in settling them permanently upon their present locations would avoid much hardship and injustice. The Papagos need assistance, and are in every way worthy of it. Thus far I have been unable to visit their country generally, but my intention is to do so at once and gain accurate information in regard to their situation and necessities.

Very respectfully,

ROSSELL WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Hoopa Valley Agency, California, August 1, 1885.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency. In addition to having charge of the Hoopa Indians and their reservation, this agency has of late years been intrusted with the control and supervision of the Klamath River Indian Reservation and the Indians resident thereon, and also with the affairs of the non-reservation Klamath Indians residing along the banks of the Klamath River between the boundaries of the reservations before mentioned.

The Hoopa Indians have during the year past been peaceful and well-behaved. No violent quarrels have occurred among themselves, and their relations with the whites have been generally satisfactory. The habits and morals of these Indians remain unchanged. It is, however, becoming more and more difficult to get able-bodied male Indians to work for the reservation. They think they ought to be paid for all such work at the rates prevailing for similar work in the surrounding country, and they contend that the amounts of rations and clothing issued to them are but a very inadequate compensation for such labor as they do from time to time perform for the reservation. A good deal of this increasing dissatisfaction to work for the reservation is doubtless due to these causes, but in my opinion it is even more largely due to the counsel and advice of evil-disposed parties, who have told the Indians that they are entitled to be paid for their labor, that they are not receiving all the Government provides for them, and that this reservation was established and supported for the benefit of the Indian residents, who were not required or expected to render any equivalent but peaceful conduct. On general principles it would certainly be preferable, in the present stage of civilization of these Indians, if they could be attached to the system of agriculture and other productive and peaceful pursuits. They have as yet hardly penetrated into the domain of organized life, and are only a small step removed from their original state.

The agency of the Indian is often was not service is often cruel to those Indians who are not sufficiently civilized, but at the same time they are no more cruelly treated than amputated. The apparent

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Indians, if they were paid a direct equivalent for their labor. At the same time I have observed that whatever money a majority of these Indians earn by labor is too often wasted in dissipation or in useless extravagances, and that in place of being of service it is too often the source of unmitigated evil. Moreover, those Indians who are constitutionally lazy, indolent, and worthless—a very large majority, by the way—are generally the greatest growlers and the most persistent complainers against the existing system. The less they work the less they receive from the reservation, the less they are prepared to work; and the less they contribute to the support of themselves or their families, the more exposed are they to the deprivations of others from working under the present system. But the greatest grievance of this class of Indians is that the flour and other products of the reservation are not issued with sufficient liberality and indulgence to suit their ideas and to support them in a condition of chronic dependence and mendicancy. For this class there is no cure or relief except throwing them altogether upon their own resources. But for the better class of energetic and industrious Hooopa I think that a good deal could be accomplished in the way of removing whatever disinclination they entertain to working for the reservation under the present system.

The system should be changed. By some legislative modifications of existing laws the agent should be authorized to sell surplus products of the reservation and to devote the proceeds to the immediate, exclusive, and personal benefit of such Indians as help to raise such products. By “surplus products” I mean such quantities of grain, hay, flour, &c., as could be raised on this reservation in excess of what would be required for agency use. I have no doubt that enough money could be raised in this manner not only to pay the Indians who work a decent equivalent for their labor, but probably after some time to defray also some of the expenses for various purposes now defrayed exclusively from annual appropriations. In other words, an effort should be made to make the reservation self-sustaining. Both the Government and the Indians would be benefited by the effort. But under the existing system the proceeds of sales of “surplus products” have to be covered into the Treasury, and consequently the Indians would receive no benefit whatever therefrom, whilst the agent has no encouragement in raising more products than are necessary for the agency. I am very far from saying that the proposed change would, if carried out, put a stop to all growlings and discontent or that it would give even general satisfaction. But it is a step in the right direction. Moreover, another step in the right direction would be for the Government to raise its own beef on this reservation. In fact, the advantages of the latter step are so manifold and obvious, that I cannot understand why it has not been done long ago. The grazing range is more than ample for all the cattle the agency would require for beef.

The whisky traffic continues, although cases of intoxication among the Indians are apparently less numerous than they were formerly. This is possibly due more to fear of punishment on the part of the Indians than to any cessation of the nefarious traffic. No great change for the better need be expected in that respect until the laws in regard to selling whisky to Indians are more rigidly enforced and respected, and until public sentiment in the community is sufficiently enlightened to denounce and suppress all violations of the laws.

The practical results of the education of Indians at this agency continue to be unsatisfactory. Pupils can be found and kept at school only by issuing them rations and clothing. Any suspension of these issues is immediately followed by a corresponding falling off in the number of pupils.

At various times during the year efforts were made to secure pupils—volunteers—for the industrial training school for Indians which has been established at Middle-town, in Lake County, in this State. The result has not been encouraging as tending to show any great desire for improving their condition on the part of the Indians. In June last Mr. Read, the principal of the said school, succeeded in securing five boys for the school and getting them to their destination. These boys volunteered to go, but it needed the exercise of considerable influence to prevent their parents and relatives from restraining or preventing their departure. Since there does not seem to be any great ardor to go to industrial schools on the part of the Indian youths themselves, and since their parents and others having influence are almost invariably opposed to the plan, I think it would be proper to select from time to time promising youths of both sexes and send them to industrial schools, peaceably, if possible, forcibly, if necessary.

Should this plan not suit the ideas of the Department I would offer the suggestion that, instead of a day-school, as at present conducted at this agency, a boarding-school be established—that a certain portion of the reservation be set apart for its use, and that an efficient staff of qualified teachers be furnished for the special purpose of instructing the pupils in such matters, industries, trades, or occupations as may seem best adapted to their abilities and prospective positions in life. The pupils for the boarding-schools should be selected from the day-school scholars and should be kept strictly removed from all tribal or family associations, for without the enforcement
of such removal but little permanent mental or moral improvement need be anticipated. Personally I would for all reasons prefer the removal of the pupils to a much greater distance from their present associations, where their seclusion from such associations could be more rigidly and efficiently enforced, and where they would have much better opportunities of observing and profiting by the usages and industrial lessons of civilization. The establishment of a boarding-school at the agency I regard merely as a measure of experiment and in the nature of a compromise.

The acreage of land cultivated by Indians for themselves, has not been increased to the extent desired or expected. Advice, encouragement, and assistance have been freely tendered to all Indians who would give any evidence of being willing and anxious by the cultivation of lands to contribute to the support of themselves and their families. Endeavors have also been made to persuade them to dispose of their horses and mules and to invest the proceeds in sheep and cattle. The possession of horses is beyond any question an evil to the Indians, since it encourages them in their vagabondage. The horses are very seldom used for any useful purposes. In fact Indians will not use their own horses to plough their own fields until they find that agency animals will not be furnished for that purpose. For these reasons the possession of horses has been in every possible way discouraged. Hogs in large numbers are possessed by these Indians. This preference for hogs is doubtless owing to the fact that these animals increase and multiply enormously without requiring any care or attention on the part of the proprietors. To such an extent have these hogs multiplied that they have become a perfect nuisance upon the reservation. Yet even those Indians who own large numbers of hogs are as importunate and insistent beggars for food, &c., as are others who have no such resource against hunger and want.

The agency farm has been only moderately successful this season. Long continued and unusual dry weather in the months of April and March very seriously injured the wheat crop; so much so, in fact, that the greater part of it was fit only for hay, and that the yield of wheat from the balance will not nearly equal the average yield of previous years. The oat crop was also considerably, though not equally, damaged by the same cause. Will mustard and what are called “Canada thistles” have made their appearance all over the reservation to the great injury of the grain fields and grazing lands. With a view to the extirpation of these growths in the grain fields it will be necessary to “summer fallow” the fields now being cultivated, and this again will necessitate the breaking and fencing in of lands for a long time unused. This can be done with comparatively little difficulty, were it not for fencing. In so far as I can learn there is no way of extirpating the “Canada” thistles on the grazing ranges.

During the year a new storehouse, a new barn and stables, and a new cook-house have been built. Old buildings have also been renovated and repaired as much as practicable. Several bridges have been built and repaired, several hundred yards of old fences have been replaced, and several new roads for logging purposes have been constructed. Logs are on the ground ready to be sawed into lumber for the construction of other much-needed buildings and repairs. But the water supply gave out exceptionally early this season; so, for three or four months past, it has been impossible to run the saw or grist mill. In consequence further construction and repairs had to be postponed through want of lumber. A new dam for supplying water at the mill is partially completed. When finished it is hoped that a larger and longer continued supply of water will be thereby made available.

After three years of experience here as agent I have no hesitation in declaring that it would be a benefit not only to the Government but to the Hoopa Indians, if this reservation were abandoned, and the lands thereof homesteaded to the Indians with the usual proviso against alienation. I consider as absolutely wasted the money which is being expended by the Government for the support of the reservation and for the supposed benefit of the Indians. The reservation may at one time have served some useful purpose or have been a necessity, but its day of usefulness and the necessity for it have passed. It must be apparent to every one that the Hoopa Indians have not derived any benefit from the expenditures so liberally made for and upon their reservation. Their condition is not in any respect superior to that of the neighboring tribes who receive no aid or assistance of any character from the United States. In fact, in all the manner and better elements of character, such as self-reliance, self-support, thrift, honesty, and truthfulness, the Hoopas are sadly inferior to the neighboring Indians. Moreover, the Hoopas are not to-day any more enlightened, advanced, progressive, industrious, or better off in any way than they were when the reservation was established about twenty years ago. This lamentable unprogressiveness, this stolid apathy and self-complacency, this tendency to mendicancy and untruthfulness, and this absence of thrift, industry, and independence, are, in my opinion, attributable solely and directly to their being reservation Indians supported in great measure by the Government. Moreover, it is only natural that, so long as they believe or imagine that they need not work, and that the Government must support them or at least keep them from starvation, just so long will they spend in idleness.
and extravagances all the money they earn, and live at other times in idleness, sloth, and poverty, and upon the charity of the Government. It certainly cannot be the policy of the Government to encourage or even ignore such a condition of affairs. To improve or abolish it the Hoopa Indians should be thrown exclusively upon their own resources, and for that reason alone the reservation should be abandoned. The Government certainly owes these Hoopa Indians nothing but to secure them possession of their homes. I see no reason why inviolable comparisons between their treatment and that of the Klamath for instance should be any longer possible. The history of the two tribes shows that the Hoopas were the most dangerous, unruly, and troublesome to the whites. For that reason I presume they have received greater care and consideration, and are still receiving more than they are entitled to or have earned. But with the notorious usages in such cases the comparatively inoffensive Indians were ignored or left to shift for themselves, whilst the more troublesome and unruly Indians were bribed and cajoled into good behavior. It is scarcely, therefore, to be wondered at if the Hoopas should regard the charities and assistance they have received from the United States as their rights, or as concessions unwillingly extorted through the Government's apprehensions.

Nothing has been done since the date of my last report towards completing the work commenced in 1883, of allotting lands in severalty to Indians on the Klamath River Indian reservation. This was due to the inaccurate or fraudulent surveys of the reservation and adjoining townships having rendered impracticable a prosecution of the work. The Indians, in so far as I have learned, have been peaceful and well behaved. Persistent efforts are from time to time made by the squatter element in the community to obtain a foothold on this reservation. In some cases of this character summary measures were required and employed to suppress this trespassing and illegal intrusion. These trespasses will without doubt continue to occur at intervals, as the efforts to obtain a foothold on the reservation are favorably viewed by certain portions of the community, and as the present penalties of the law have no terrors for the squatter element.

The non-reservation Klamath Indians, residing along the Klamath River between the boundaries of the Hoopa and lower Klamath reservations, have on various occasions during the past year manifested much uneasiness, apprehension, and disturbance over the gradual occupation by white men of the lands adjoining Indian villages. At one time it looked as if a collision were imminent. An investigation of the condition, complaints, and wants of these Indians was made last June by a special agent of the Indian Bureau, with whom I co-operated. His report has doubtless been received at your office. The condition of the Indians as I saw them does not differ materially from that described in my reports of August 1, 1884. Their complaints were merely such as might reasonably have been expected from the changed condition of affairs, and such as have arisen and will hereafter arise under similar circumstances. Having been assured that the Government would make some provision for their future and would secure them in possession of their homes and improvements, the Indians have become quieted and their feelings of apprehension have been lulled to rest. The white men, having become satisfied with the Government's sincerity, earnestness, and ability to make provision for these Indians, seem disposed to adopt a more conciliatory and amicable policy. Both parties agreed to refer all their mutual difficulties and disputes to this agency for arbitration and settlement. Unless some totally unexpected trouble should arise I see no cause for further apprehensions. In the meantime it would be advisable for the Government to have as soon as possible new surveys of the lands made, so that homesteads may be patented to all the Indians who are entitled to and want them. It would be extremely inexpedient to procrastinate the business. It would be much easier to shake the Indian's present faith in our sincerity than to restore it after it had once been disturbed.

On the 24th of June of this year an Indian named "Yactah Billy" killed another Indian named "Ike" at Pectah, an Indian village within the limits of this reservation, and of which both the parties, though Klamaths, were at the time residents. Special reports of the murder were at the time and subsequently made to your office. Finding the State authorities had no jurisdiction under section 9, Indian Department, appropriation bill, act approved March 3, 1885, to arrest or try the murderer, the facts were reported on July 7, 1885, to the United States district attorney for such action as was necessary in the premises. At his request a list of the eye-witnesses of the crime has been furnished him with a view to having the matter presented to the United States grand jury.

Very respectfully, CHARLES PORTER, Captain, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mission Agency,
San Bernardino, Cal., September 30, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. The annual statistics are inclosed herewith.

In view of the numerous reserves of this agency, and their distances from this office, the time of forwarding this report was extended by your letter dated the 27th ultimo, to this date, to prepare as full a census as was practicable under the circumstances. With the limited number of employes, but since the 27th ultimo, with some aid from the new employe (the additional farmer), an actual enumeration, including names, ages, and relationship, was made of the larger villages, including the eight villages where the agency day-schools are established, the remainder being necessarily estimated. The result is as follows: Whole number, 3,070; males over 18 years of age, 870; females over 14 years of age, 1,050; school children between 0 and 16 years of age, 770. The whole number divided into tribes thus: Serranos, 390; Coahuilcas, 793; San Luis Reys, 1,142; Dieguenos, 745.

THEIR LOCATION.

Much the larger number (over two-thirds) live in the very large area comprising the county of San Diego, most of the remainder in the still larger county of San Bernardino, and a few in the county of Los Angeles. They generally live in villages and settlements, of which they have thirty-two, counting from the largest, having a population of 236 and the smallest 18. There are living in this county (San Bernardino) over 100 Chinehuevoes and other Indians who do not live under any agency.

The actual enumeration made this year would indicate a total increase of the Mission Indians of about 200 since 1850, yet their comparatively small number of children indicates a very decided decrease. It seems probable that the enumeration made for 1880 did not include all the adult Indians in the larger villages who were enumerated this year. Besides, those included in this enumeration by name, age, &c., 97 Mission Indians, living in and near the City of San Diego, who it appears were not enumerated before, on the supposition that they did not belong to this agency, as nearly all of them are born in Mexico (in Lower California). But as I found upon careful inquiry that the older ones were living in California at the time and since the treaty of 1848, that they were Mission Indians of the tribe called "Diegueno," that their children were born in California, and that they claimed to be Indians of this agency, they were enumerated accordingly.

EDUCATION.

Of all the Mission Indians, about 250 can read English, of which 100 learned in the last year, yet, owing to their great timidity in practicing the speaking of English, there are scarcely 100 of the total number who can or do speak English enough for ordinary intercourse, yet a much greater number understand the English they hear spoken by others. Very few of them speak only Indian, and nearly all speak Spanish. Two additional schools were commenced at the beginning of the calendar year. Eight day-schools have since then been in operation, at which there was good average attendance.

One contract boarding-school was begun during the year (at Anaheim), and, with small attendance—five to six, all girls; no provision having been made there for boys.

As directed, in answer to my correspondence, I furnished estimates and plans for an Indian boarding-school proposed to be erected near Banning, on the Potoo reserve, but as authority has not yet been granted, as requested, it was not built. The failure of the contract boarding-school at Anaheim, following the failure of a similar school at San Diego the preceding year, justifies the renewal of the recommendation, that the boarding-schools, as well as the day-schools, so far as the Mission Indians are concerned (however it may be elsewhere), should be conducted on or near their reserves, where the Indian children will feel to be at home, although not lodging and boarding with their parents. If they left the school situation on the reserve they could be promptly returned. Otherwise they should be sent to those training-schools so distant that they would not likely attempt to run away unless their parents freely consented.

The school statistics (herewith) show the average attendance at the eight day-schools to be very good, ranging from 16 to 49 for the year and an average attendance for all of 234.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There has been nothing in this respect aside from what has been done by the eight teachers and occasional religious services by the Catholic church, with which many of these Indians are connected.
SANITARY.

There has been no epidemic among these Indians for several years, and their health generally seems to improve. Nearly one per cent. of those living are centenarians. Their principal chief—Cabazon—who died about two years since, lived to be certainly over 120 years of age, but was reported as having attained 140 years.

RESERVATIONS.

The Mission Indians have twenty-one reserves. On one of these there are no Indians, and on some others not one Indian on an average to 1,000 acres. The total of all the reserves is about 200,000 acres. It cannot be stated more definitely, on account of the exceptions in the numerous executive orders making such reserves. Besides several of their larger villages are on Mexican grants now patented to whites, containing no exceptions in favor of the Indians. The Government employed special counsel to defend the Indians in such cases. In one of these suits was commenced about one year since. It has not yet been brought to trial. In some of the others not commenced the bar of the statute of limitations will not doubt be set up, if necessary, as one defense for the Indians.

SURVEYING.

The survey of certain reserves has been progressing for several months, and will perhaps require two weeks longer to complete them. This work has accomplished much good already in settling boundary lines in dispute between whites and Indians.

A few of these Indians occupy public lands outside of the reserves. Every opportunity has been taken to inform them generally of their rights under the act of 1834 to obtain title under the general homestead law, and of the necessity of doing so in some cases to protect their rights by obtaining such title, yet but one such application has been made since the act of 1834 was enacted. As a result of this indifference, in two instances white persons have filed applications for lands in the possession of Indians, and unless the Indians should be represented in the United States Land Office on the hearing, the white claimants will likely succeed in obtaining patents. All such cases have been referred to the special counsel before referred to. The Indians never apply to the Land Office to get title, and seldom apply to the agent or to counsel, unless their improvements (which are usually very small) are disturbed.

As it is impossible for an agent to be informed of all such cases over a territory requiring many hundreds of miles of travel and attend to general office business, it is apparent that what is most needed to secure title for Indians in several in this agency is a locating agent. But something could be done hereafter in that respect with the aid of the new employe, the "additional farmer" recently appointed, whose time should be spent on and near the reservations where the Indians live. This office is 30 miles from the nearest and about 120 miles from the farthest of the Mission Indian reserves.

AGRICULTURE.

About 10 tons of seed wheat and nearly 20 tons of seed barley were issued to the Mission Indians last January. With but few exceptions all of them who were engaged in agriculture were supplied, and they all promised to plant the seed so issued. Most of it was planted accordingly. Some of it I am informed was consumed by the Indians and some of it was fed to their stock on the more distant reserves. The seed that was planted produced fair average crops, and has had the effect of stimulating those who planted the seed to plant more this year. This experiment (the first I believe in this agency of the kind) worked well. It was not deemed best, however, to request a similar authority for the next crop, as the Indians should have seed enough now of their own, nor does it seem necessary. These Indians were also supplied during the year with a larger amount of agricultural implements than they ever received before in one year, which also had a good effect. And, as they are now reasonably well supplied with such implements, no further supplies in that respect were requested. The Government has done very well for the Mission Indians in the last year.

No estimate was made for annual supplies for this year. The only supplies needed are for subsistence for the old, infirm, and destitute. These do not cost over about $80, per quarter, and should be estimated only quarterly, as necessity requires.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Five frame school-houses for day-schools were built during the year; two of them in place of two old ones which were built of adobe. These had been built about three years since, but fell into ruins during the heavy rains of February, 1881. The Government now has six school-houses and rents two, making a total of eight. The ninth school-house, authorized, remains to be built at Santa Ysabel.
Except for a day-school at Santa Isabell, any additional expense in building for educational purposes should be applied first hereafter to Indian training-schools, of which there is not one for any of the "Mission Indians." They need to be taught farming, gardening, and mechanical trades, and generally such useful occupations as will enable them to provide for themselves. And the girls should be taught such useful occupations as is suited to their sex and capacity, and, above all, both sexes need to be taught the necessity and value of industry in the pursuits of civilization.

INDUSTRY.

There has been good demand for Indian labor during the year and at remunerative wages. Many of the young men availed themselves of such demand. Many of them are among the best laborers in this country. Others have refused remunerative work at the same wages that were paid to white men. Yet upon the whole there is an improvement, although too many of them have been misled to believe that they are not bound to the same conditions of necessity which govern all other classes under similar conditions. In many other respects there are no better people than the Mission Indians.

CIVILIZATION.

The Mission Indians were in a condition of civilization at the date of our treaty with Mexico in 1848, and their condition has been much improved since. They are not and never were since that date "agency" or "reservation" Indians in the sense in which those terms are understood in most of the agencies. No agent has ever had control of their actions or movements as in case of agency Indians elsewhere. These Indians have always made their own contracts for their labor and for the sale of their own products, which are respected in the courts, the agent advising them only when necessary, so that they would not be defrauded.

FURNISHING LIQUORS TO INDIANS.

The offense of furnishing liquor to Indians is still repeated, and of course will be, while the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall continue. Yet there are few Indian drunkards, compared with an equal population of whites, with this difference, however, that one Indian drunk makes more noise than ten white men in the same condition. But Indian drunkenness is steadily, though slowly, decreasing, and if an Indian police force can be organized here at the low compensation allowed by law there will likely be more prosecutions hereafter and less drunkenness.

CITIZENSHIP.

The Mission Indians generally are not recognized by our State authorities as citizens; yet they were citizens of Mexico when the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was made in 1848, and by the terms of that treaty are now citizens of our country, for the laws of Mexico made no distinction among races as to citizenship. Those laws, however, made a distinction between "wild Indians" and those living, as were the Mission Indians, in a condition of civilization. As I have learned, they did not then exercise the rights of citizenship under the Mexican Government, but they had those rights, and certainly the failure to exercise them did not take them away. This question has not been tested in the courts. When a test case shall be made, as it should be, and without unnecessary delay, their citizenship will perhaps not be longer denied. When it shall be recognized by this State, there will be neither law nor reason for an agency for the Mission Indians. It will then be the duty of the boards of supervisors of the counties where the Indians live to provide for the law and destitute among them as of all other citizens alike, and the supervisors will better know their needs, in the counties where these Indians live, than an agent possibly can. Their children will be entitled to a just portion of the State and county school funds, and they will have all the rights and duties of citizenship.

My resignation, tendered on the 22d ultimo, having been formally accepted on the 8th instant, and as this will be my last annual report, it seems proper to state that, during the past two years, and especially in the last year, the Mission Indians have received more aid from the Government than in any like period of the past.

The day schools were increased from five to eight, with the ninth day school authorized, and the average attendance has been nearly doubled. The Indians received an unusually liberal allowance of agricultural implements, also seven additional wagons, and a good supply of seed-grain.

All the employees performed their duties faithfully, except one, and in that case a change was made. The employees now in the service have had the benefit of the experience of years.
From a state of great dissatisfaction, a few years since, between the whites and Indians, and with officials, general harmony prevails; and during the seven years' existence of this agency these Indians have made so much advance in education, industry, and civilization generally that it seems now safe to recognize them as citizens, with all the rights, although only the rights, of other citizens in like circumstances.

Very respectfully,

J. G. McCallum,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Coleto, Cal., August 19, 1883.

Still I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, as directed per your circular letter of July 1.

On assuming charge of this agency the 1st day of last September, I found the entire property, including buildings, fences, agricultural implements, &c., in a shamefully dilapidated, tumbled-down condition, and with the very limited force of employees at command it has been utterly impossible to do anything in the way of repairs to buildings, their entire time being consumed in attending to the agricultural interests of the reservation, building and repairing fences, and keeping the working-tools in "usable" condition.

POPULATION.

According to the census just completed there are 600 Indians residing on the reservation at this time, while there are fully as many more belonging to this reservation scattered throughout the surrounding mountains, north, south, east, and west, small parties of whom are continually visiting their friends here, and who ought to be included in this census roll; but not having either the force or funds, I am unable to enumerate them.

AGRICULTURE.

As has been previously reported, our lands are so largely occupied by trespassers, we have but comparatively little for agricultural purposes, yet many are furnished with sufficient land for gardens, and are required to raise their own vegetables, &c., and some have fields of wheat, barley, oats, corn, &c. The great bulk of grain, however, is raised on the reservation farm, where all able-bodied Indians are required to work when not otherwise employed, for which services they draw their rations of beef, flour, &c.

PRODUCTIONS.

The estimated productions for the year are as follows: For general supply, 1,500 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of oats, and 450 tons of hay. By the Indians for themselves, 300 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of oats, and 100 tons of hay. Five lots of hops are being cultivated by the Indians, the product of which is estimated at 15,000 pounds of dry hops, while the reservation field will probably produce about 25,000 pounds. The Indians have also raised about 100 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of beans, 2,000 melons, and 2,000 pumpkins. The orchards are producing nothing this year, in consequence of late heavy frosts. The grain crops in the valley are less than a third this year, an account of an unprecedented drought, surpassing anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, in consequence of which it will be necessary for the Department to purchase about 100,000 pounds of flour for this agency, and which must be purchased immediately in order that it may be freighted in here before the rainy season begins, as it is impossible to get anything in here subsequent to that time.

STOCK.

There are 68 horses and mares, of which many are unserviceable on account of age and hard service. We are badly in need of a good jack, mules being the only "horse" capable of "stabling" off an "Injun's" hard knocks. Of cattle we have 423, mostly cows and young stock, 8 yoke of oxen, used at the saw-mill and on the ranch, and 349 hogs, old and young. The increase has been 8 horses and mule colts, 60 calves, and 150 pigs.

If the Department would only rid this reservation of the unscrupulous trespassers we could raise sufficient stock to not only supply all our own wants, but could sell a large quantity every year. It is hoped this matter will receive some attention by the Department this coming winter.
MILLS.

The grist-mill has ground 150,750 pounds of grain for the agency and 171,639 pounds for citizens. The saw-mill cut 574,392 feet of lumber last fall. None has been cut this year, owing to the fact that we were obliged to bring the engine down to the grist-mill, the water-supply having failed in consequence of this unusually dry season.

APPRENTICES.

Indian apprentices have worked at the various trades—carpentering, blacksmithing, milling, herding, &c.—and have made some little progress.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the last fiscal year two day schools have been kept in operation with an average attendance of about 69 scholars. The want of a boarding-school is seriously felt here. It is simply impossible to protect the young and half-grown girls from the insults of the young "bucks" while they are allowed to live in the camps.

MISSIONARY.

No missionary has been sent to this agency for several years past. I have applied to several church organizations for a missionary, but up to this time none has been sent. It seems to me the Department ought to provide each agency with a missionary minister. A regular Sabbath school has been maintained during the year with a very large attendance.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians of this reservation have all adopted the white man's dress, and are what would be called civilized Indians, nearly all speaking the English language sufficiently well for all practical purposes, and would be good, sober, industrious, tractable people were it not for the low class of whites and "rum-sellers" who infest the borders of this reservation. It seems impossible to convict any of these "rum-sellers," as the Indians will not testify against them, and it is entirely out of the question to get a white man to do so.

Very respectfully,

THEO. F. WILLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 20, 1856.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit my tenth annual report for this agency. Although there are 600 or 700 Indians within the bounds of the four adjoining counties, I report only 135 who are actually living on this reservation and cultivating small farms or patches of ground for a livelihood. The census, as called for by section 9, act of Congress approved July 4, 1834, is as follows: Number of males above 18 years of age, 43; number of females above 14 years of age, 26; number of school children between the ages of 5 and 16, 15; number of school-houses, 1; number of schools in operation (7 months), 1; average attendance, 11. Name of teacher, M. J. Beldamp; salary, $420. There are nearly 60,000 acres within the bounds of this reservation, yet 220 acres embrace about all the arable land within its limits. This amount has been in cultivation for a number of years, and furnishes but a meager subsistence for these Indians. Still if they were temperate and frugal they could, with the facilities for remunerative labor in the adjoining settlements, make a fair living.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests have not been satisfactory. In fact, this part of California is not very inviting to the farmer unless good land and irrigating facilities are combined. Our grain land is not very good, and but little of it can be flooded with water. Hence in a dry season like the past crops must necessarily be light. The yield will be about as follows: 150 bushels wheat, 150 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 40 bushels beans, other vegetables 30 bushels, and 30 tons hay. Besides these there will be perhaps 1,000 each of pumpkins and melons.
A day-school during the last fiscal year was in operation seven months. The average daily attendance during that time was a fraction over 11. The largest attendance was during the months of November and January, averaging 15. No part of the service in connection with this agency has been so difficult as the educational. I had hoped, by engaging the services of Mrs. M. J. Belknap, an experienced and successful teacher from the East, to make the agency school here a success. No pains were spared, either by the teacher or agent, to begot an interest and enthusiasm the children with the idea of advantages to them in a common-school education. A few evidenced a good degree of interest, and made commendable advancement. It was impossible, however, to secure a regular creditable attendance, and so the school, on the 31st of March last, was closed. It is simply impossible to conduct either a day or boarding school at this agency without the power to enforce attendance. So many of the children are diseased, and the number of pupils so small, that enough healthy ones cannot be selected and placed in a boarding-school to warrant the expense. And as the Indians are living some of them over five miles from the school-house, and nearly all of the parents are indifferent, if not averse to the question of education, a day-school has proved a failure. I would therefore recommend the selection of a half dozen healthy bright children of this agency, and of placing them in the training-school at Middletown, of this State, and discontinue all further efforts to conduct a school on this reservation.

MISSIONARY.

No missionary work has ever been done for the Indians, only by their agents and employees, except an occasional visit of a Catholic priest. They have, however, been under Catholic influence ever since coming in contact with Mexican population. As a result they have all imbued that form of Christianity. Moral advancement and rectitude of character with them is on a very low plane. I can see but little change for the better in that regard during the last ten years.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

In industry they have made commendable advancement. Their little farms give evidence of a good deal of thrift and enterprise. Quite a number have peaches, grapes, and figs sufficient for family use and some to sell.

The stock which was issued to them two years ago has not been of so much advantage as I anticipated. A few have taken care of and increased the cattle, but the majority have secretly disposed of them. The most of the younger men now have wagons and teams of their own, and are more interested in their care than ever before. Four wagons have been issued to them by the Government during the past year, and they have purchased four for themselves. Harness and plows have also been issued to them, so that they are pretty well supplied with facilities to procure their own living. If I should remain agent another year I would make no requisition for either blankets or provisions. They can support themselves if they are temperate, with a little assistance in the way of farming implements, and in two or three years at the farthest should have no more assistance whatever.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has not been quite so good the year past as the one previous. Their drinking habits, connected with more or less venereal taint, make and havoc at times with them. Sometimes for a year or two they seem comparatively free from disease, and then it will appear among them like an epidemic. The past has been one of those peculiar seasons. It is difficult to induce them to take medicine sufficiently long to eliminate the virus from the system. Feeding comparatively well, with no acute symptoms, they refuse longer to take the proper remedies, leaving the virus at work until its cumulative effects undermine the health and render cure hopeless. Two men who died recently might have been cured had they made known their condition, but, ashamed of the character of the disease that was preying upon them, kept their trouble to themselves until it was impossible for any earthly help to save them. Both were a mass of putrescence more horrid and disgusting than subjects of confluent small-pox.

CIVILIZATION.

There has never been but one obstacle in the way of civilizing these Indians. However high in the scale of civilization drunken whites may appear, an Indian imbued by rum is little less than a devil incarnate. If the guilty only were the victims of it
malignant spirit there would not be so much ground for complaint. But, as with
the whites, so with the Indians, the temperate, industrious man is often the greatest
sufferer.

On the morning of the 25th of September last one of my best Indians was shot
dead by an Indian from an adjoining county while under the influence of whisky.
The reservation Indian had taken a contract to gather a crop of corn in the neighbor-
hood of Porterville. The evening after the corn was gathered two or three of the
Indians who had been employed in the work went to Porterville and procured enough
whisky to make them all drunk. Returning to the Indian camp early the next morn-
ing in a frenzied condition, this visiting Indian, who had been employed as teamster
in securing the crop of corn, demanded of his employer a horse to ride up to the
agency. Being assured that he could ride up in the wagon after breakfast, and that
he was then too much intoxicated to be intrusted with a horse, without further provo-
cation caught up his employer's Henry rifle and shot him through the neck, killing him
instantly. The murdered man's wife was present, and of course was greatly excited,
and being in a delicate condition, premature labor was superinduced, resulting in a
few days in the death of both mother and infant. The only surviving member of the
family, a bright little boy of two years of age, was taken sick about the same time,
and, from want of proper attention, just as he was passing the crisis from an attack
of fever, also died. All four of these deaths were unquestionably caused by the sale
of about two dollars' worth of whisky, and that by a white man, who knows very
well that the life of the innocent is always imperiled when an Indian is made crazy
by drink. Civilization, indeed! Under such circumstances it is almost a wonder
that my Indians have made any progress whatever. Rum-imbruted convicts of San
Quintan and Sing Sing are poor specimens of American civilization. Whisky with
Indians has the same debasing effects.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO, August 18, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the af-
fairs pertaining to this agency. I assumed charge on the 15th day of February, 1883,
relieving my predecessor, William M. Clark, and have since that time endeavored to
perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability and in accordance with in-
structions.

This reservation is located in Southwestern Colorado, bordering on New Mexico, and
consists of a strip of land 15 miles in width and about 110 miles in length. It is es-
pecially adapted for grazing purposes, being well watered by numerous streams.
There is also a considerable amount of arable land, capable of producing good crops
when properly irrigated and tilled. The game, which in former years was abundant
on the reserve, has almost entirely disappeared, having been driven away by the
numerous herds of cattle belonging to neighboring settlers.

The Southern Ute Indians number 933 souls. They are divided into three bands,
the Muachees, Captotes, and Weememuchees. The Muachee band, originally at home on
the Cimarron River, in New Mexico, have been in contact with whites and Mexicans
since 1850.
REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT ON CONDITION AND NEEDS OF NON-RESERVATION KLAMATH INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 25, 1855.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your telegram of 23d and letter of 29th ultimo, I have the honor to make the following report:

The distance from the line of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, at the junction of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers, to the Klamath River Reservation, upper line, by way of the river, is some 18 miles, and it is within these limits that the non-reservation Klamath Indians are located.

Nature seems to have done her best here to fashion a perfect paradise for these Indians, and to repel the approach of the white man. She filled the mouth of the Klamath River with a sand-bar and huge rocks, rendering ordinary navigation impossible, and pitched the mountains on either side into such steeps and amazing confusion that the river has a hard struggle to drive its way through the wonderful gorges; it turns and twists and tumbles along the rocks and glitches in an incessant mad rush to the ocean, without one moment's rest and without touching the borders of an acre of meadow land. The banks and hills shoot up abruptly from the river in jaynty irregularity, as if formed solely for the capricious life and limited aspirations of the Indian. Tremenous bowlders and craggy points jut into the river and change its course, forming innumerable eddies and back currents, where salmon seek rest, to be taken in large numbers by means of Indian nets. No level land in any considerable size is to be found here. I presume if the most level spot along the river was cleared of trees and scrub-growth it would scarcely measure 5 acres.

This, then, is where these Indians dwell in their grotesque villages. They form a very respectable peasantry, supporting themselves without aid from the Government, by fishing, hunting, raising a little stock, cultivating patches of soil, and by day's labor at the Arcata lumber-mills. There is a crude thrift among them; one cannot help admiring. Their little villages are perched on the mountain-sides, with most picturesque attractiveness; their houses are all made of lumber, and look as if they had been tossed upon the hillsides and allowed to stand wherever they gained a foothold. The beauty of irregularity could have no finer effect with studied art or the taste of cultivated refinement. Often a lattice porch, a curtained window, or a high roof with overhanging eaves displays an attempt at civilization, crude as it may be. Many of the houses have board floors and open fireplaces. It is not uncommon for them to have beds raised from the floor, sheets, tables, and dishes. They generally wear hats, shirts, pants, and shoes or boots. I did not see one "blanket" Indian. Women wear the ordinary American-cut dress, and straw hats made by themselves. They wear their hair parted and brought off the forehead; males' hair is generally cut short. Nearly all the men and most of the women speak the English language very well; I could understand all the young and middle-aged of both sexes. They are comparatively well dressed and look very well.

The old men keep the nets in order and fish steadily; the women dress and dry fish, gather acorns for meal, and fetch wood and water; middle-aged men go off to work awhile, look after the hogs and horses, and make gardens, with their wives to help them. It is common to find little gardens of potatoes, beans, and corn among them, fenced in, just out of town. I searched in vain for war-prints and the formation of lines on the war-path; heard no mutterings of revenge, no "blood sign on the moon," no indication of disturbance or attempts to settle difficulties by their own hands; no withdrawal from their peaceful pursuits or neglect of their meager crops and resources to gather in bands or agitate their grievances. In short, sir, I have never been more pleased with any Indian community. Thus I have endeavored to convey to you, regretting that I have not a more powerful pen, my impression of the quiet, peaceful disposition of these Indians and their inclination not to go abroad to molest others, but to remain unmolested within themselves, where they have done their best towards permanent settlement.

I do not deny a limit to this quiet state of affairs. The Indians, like our English cousins, do not wish foreign feet stepping on their territorial toes; nor are they very much farther advanced in practical Christianity, for while the latter rush to arms and powder first and arbitration afterward, I promise you that these Indians will not remove the rust from their rifles unless they are in some way imposed upon and the hand of their guardian is tardy or withdrawn from their help and protection.

That the white man should seek such out-of-the-way places for a lodging seems strange when looked at abstractly, but an examination of facts explains it. Occasionally a man is found whose intentions and expectations get the better of his judgment. He goes out expecting to find a wealth of resources, early development, rapid settlement, and lands thrown up; get there; stock on the level of the land with squaws, way to all, out for ever; Indians, men; eyes on it, going to a certain degree less than.

This is the way the Indians a fall from true love condition generally pleased told me.

White Indian a the year free with anythin' antious and life. that regard salivated position.

The is generally an and in being Indian Albebs called other being maps door e

Is divided where and in to the other purpose should these poses. Not
thrown open to white possession, a speculation in the rising value of real estate. Some get there by buying out "improvements" of some squatter, and they range a little stock on the public lands. Many take up with Indian women, and soon drop to the level of the most ordinary Indian life, waiting for something to turn up. By consorting with squaws they have assumed "acquired rights" among the Indians, and allow their way to all the privileges of the Indians, and at the same time they are on the sharp lookout for every advantage a white man can grab. In city life they would be called Bohemians; more vulgarly bummers or leeches. Two white men told me they had their eyes on certain "locations," and they were just waiting to see what the Government is going to do. The white men here have certain legal rights, and they are entitled to a certain degree of respect and consideration. There is no danger, however, that they will get less than they have a right to or deserve.

This is the way the whites and Indians are dovetailed together upon this land. Close and careful observation leads me to the belief that the best interests of these Indians are perverted by a show of community of interests or rights mixed with those of white men. Neither Indians nor white men will respect each other as a class as they respect themselves; they never do. Peace and order are not promoted by such contact; Indians are never elevated by such association. The white men, with rare exceptions, fall from a former estate; they drop down to a level below themselves, or rather find their true level; and they are never engaged in advancing the Indians as a race in any manner or condition whatsoever. Indians derive their benefits from other sources. They are not generally pleased with the immediate proximity of white settlers; almost invariably they have told me they do not want these white men about them.

White men take advantage of Indians in all sorts of mean, petty, small ways, and the Indian always looks at a slight offense as a great wrong. Sometimes what a white man tries to make a joke of is a pretty serious matter; but it is concealed, as it cannot be charged to an Indian. For instance, Joe Garret, a miserable specimen of a white man—one of the "settlers"—went into an Indian's house with some others, and white man in the Indian family took out his six-shooter and shot towards a cot, to see how near he could come without hitting it. What would have been said and thought, sir, if Garret had been an Indian? Another of these white "settlers" told an Indian who was trying to make a place of his own that he must give it up and go into a village to live—that was what the Government wanted all Indians to do. He pretended to charge $1 each per month for three horses happening to get on "his range," when he himself had sheep scattered everywhere. And so on. I took special pains to see every one of these white men in the presence of Indians, and so set such matters straight, which I did without gloves. I was careful also to instruct Indians not to interfere with whites; to go directly to the agent with all their troubles or for explanation of anything they did not fully understand. I repeat that the two races or classes are so antagonistic to each other at the point where they meet in the struggle for subsistence and life that their interests can never become common; nor will the races or classes in that relative situation ever respect each other. The seed of trouble and disturbance, ending in bloodshed, is sown in just such soil, where two divided interests are being cultivated together, one always choking the growth of the other. There is no doubt of this position.

The Indian is commonly called the ward of the nation; the United States Government is guardian of the Indian. This is the true station or rank of the Indian. He is generally and publicly so referred to and so regarded. A guardian always acts for his ward and in his stead; the ward has no motive power of action vested in himself; he has legal being only through his guardian. This should be the legal constitutional status of the Indian; but the law now says the ward may himself act as guardian while still a ward. Although in all respects a ward, he may manage his own property. He is expected and called upon to manage his own affairs, although a mere ward—incapacitated, in fact. In other words, the Indian ward is offered the opportunity of homesteading land, which, being a ward, he is utterly unable to do. He has no experience or comprehension of maps and diagrams, townships, sections, and locations. He could hardly find the front door of the land office; even if there, he could not intelligently communicate his business. The Indian is a thorough ward; he is a most helpless, dependent being—most diffident in action, without the slightest self-reliance or sufficient self assertion to act where his interests and welfare require it. Plainly the guardian should always act for him in the stead of such a ward. And I submit, sir, with the utmost respect, that the acts of Congress are defective and inadequate in relation to this matter. That is, for the purpose of having the benefits intended accrue to the Indian in this case, certain lands should be set aside in whole and then parcelled out for settlement as appears best for these particular Indians, in this particular locality, the Government acting at and disposing of every point.

Now, sir, if these petitions are clear, and there is no virtue in the propositions con-
tained in them, the question before you resolves itself to very narrow limits. Shall these Indians be allowed to remain here or be removed? The law contemplates apparently, from the 31st of May, 1834, inclusion by you, the possession of land by Indians where improvements have been made "of any value whatever." Fisheries, singing for the fishermen and their nets, are dotted along the river. Indians have had general and actual, though unrecorded, possession and occupation of the whole river line here for years and years. Their dwellings are scattered and permanent. They wish to remain here; here they are self-supporting—actually self-sustaining. This is their old home, and home is very dear to them—treasured above everything else. No place can be found so well adapted to these Indians, and to which they themselves are so well adapted, as this very spot. No possessions of the Government can be better appraised to them. No territory offers more to these Indians and very little territory offers less to the white man. The issue of their removal seems to disappear. How, then, can they finally be provided for, for their best good and secure protection, without detriment to the State of California, or the rights of any class of her citizens, however humble (or low), and with the least expense, anxiety, or care to the Government?

Within the lines on the river already defined there are fourteen villages, averaging about one and a half miles apart. The names of the villages are as follows, commencing with the Hoopa Valley Reservation, going downstream; "right" and "left" signify side of river, and the number of male inhabitants twenty years old and over is given opposite the name of each village:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Side of river</th>
<th>No. of adult males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Witch-beek</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wah-suck</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kay-neek</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kay-neekle-ko</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cappel</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Moor-ruck</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hayk-neek</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nats-koo</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Side of river</th>
<th>No. of adult males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Met-tah</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shrey-ron</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sock-ter</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Peek-ram</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Culp-lep</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Waik-tok</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This census is taken from the memory of two intelligent Indians, who brought up in mind every man individually by name, counting the villages separately. The agent estimated "about two hundred" before these figures were made known to him; several other persons have estimated about the same number. I hold it as correct, and it is intended to embrace some who are off at work, who claim residence and allegiance here.

Now if a strip of land is taken 2 miles wide from one point to the other, embracing the river, there would be required about thirty-six sections or less, and if this were divided among these, say, two hundred and twenty Indians, always excluding the white man, it would give to each about 100 acres of land, much less than the offered homestead right. The Government has at no time contemplated doing less than this, so far as number of acres goes, and if I have fairly discussed the question, there is but one conclusion and no consideration of any doubt as to the step to take. I consequently have the honor to recommend that a body of land, a parallelogram 2 miles wide, taking in the Klamath River from Hoopa Valley Reservation to Klamath River Reservation, be set aside and appropriated to the sole use and possession of the Klamath non-reservation Indians; that squatters be immediately removed, and that any homesteads entered upon or taken within these lines be yielded up under the prior right and possession of the Indians, all improvements where entries have been made being paid for by the Government.

Directly associated with this recommendation is the matter of the specific allotment of individual parcels of land to individual Indians, and what is termed the "village system." This "village system" must not be confounded in any manner with Indian "tribal relations." While these Indians still have a sort of tribal code, they are rapidly becoming individualized and segregated in individual interests. They have hogs in separate small herds or bands, horses also; they have little garden spots already referred to—lots marked off and fenced, say of an acre, more or less; places to go and get wood; particular grounds for gathering acorns. In fact they have the model idea of American life—the gregarious plan of farming out, but "living in town." They are moving away from the community of property interests. Those Indians who work out, pick up "white" ideas and ways of living very fast. They are gradually but surely applying them. They are gradually of themselves breaking up the objectionable features of the "village system." And as their interests become more generally taken up in cultivating the soil, their homes will gradually become more scattered. You will observe
that their population and their little villages are well dispersed over their possessions even now. New ranches or villages are continually being settled, but as it happens with more interest to their convenience and comfort, nearness to wood, water, and best-landings, and the necessities of their habits of life than they have given to corners of quarter-sections.

I have the honor to respectfully submit that this settlement of Indians should be treated like a corporation; it should have such consideration as is given to an incorporated body. Laws in relation to these Indians should be special and particular. This body of Indians (each and every other separate body of Indians, if I may suggest it) should have passed for it such laws as its separate case merits and requires. This is the application of law given to all societies, organizations, companies, and collective bodies of every description, and this body requires as well the enactment of such specific laws as will promote its best government, alike for the best interests of the Indians and the United States. Indian laws have been too general. I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that the strip of land referred to be set aside and given in trust to these Indians; that it be surveyed and staked off in 160-acre lots, apart from certain thorough-fares; that these lots be subject to the occupation and final possession of Indians, upon certain improvements being made, under such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by the Interior Department; that land may be reserved and used in common upon which there are villages; when abandoned to revert to the United States.

I have the honor to recommend, also, that when any law is considered pertaining to these Indians that provision be made to try and punish the murder of one Indian by another by civil process; that all cases of theft may be tried and punished by imprisonment; that Indians must send their children to school for three years, unless physically unable to attend school, before they can have clear title to any parcel of land.

I have the honor to further recommend that these same provisions be extended to the Indians on the Klamath River Reservation immediately adjoining the land here considered, and that the lower and remaining portion of that reservation be thrown again with the public lands, providing security and protection to the fisheries of the Indians above the mouth of the Klamath River.

To secure order along the Klamath River, and to bring before the Indians the responsibilities of citizenship, or even residence under the protection of the United States, there should be some show of discipline and authority ever present. No less expensive an organization could be effected than the present occupation of a squad of soldiers near or upon the territory. The three soldiers at hand really act as sheriff and police force under civil authority, and the line of Indian towns should be under frequent patrol, and frequently be visited by the agent, who should be a civilian, for reasons which will be considered in a separate report.

In respect to preserving order, I am thoroughly convinced that if I was present when disputes or disturbances were entered upon by any parties I could avert a serious issue. I have the honor, then, to urgently recommend that the agent be directed to visit this locality personally once every month; that he be charged to make personal friends of the Indians, to listen patiently and respectfully to all their statements and stories, however trilling they may appear to himself, and to especially engender forbearance and conciliation. This is particularly applicable to the new agent about or soon to take charge at Hoopa Valley. Indians are naturally moody, and brood over sometimes imagined wrongs; if they can have a good big talk and talk it out, they are fully satisfied and relieved.

Referring, in conclusion, to the communication of General Pope, quoted in your letter, I have the honor to state that the situation on the Klamath River is just so serious that a broil between the whites and Indians, once started from dispute and brought to violence, would end in a bitter conflict and great bloodshed on both sides. These Indians have been terrible in their feuds with white men and among themselves, like other men all over the world, where arrayed in so-called "oppressed" classes, mobs, strikes; and once frenzied, there are no bounds to passion. The Indian is brutal when aroused; the white man is brutal when aroused. Neither are at first conciliatory. The history of these Indians shows that they have been engaged in some bloody work. There is no absolute guarantee of peace. No, sir; not after the most beneficent laws are passed. So much the more should General Pope's words be heeded. And yet, in the face of these facts and the complaints made by General Pope, I would rather take my chances of life on the Klamath River than in the high courts of England or Russia. And I must nevertheless claim that these Indians are most tractable, and they promise much more in the advance of civilization than most of the Indians I have seen. Their increasing domestic pursuits, their increasing contact with outside "white" life, their increasing adaption to "white" manners and dress, their increasing respect for law and order and horror of murder, all speak well for these Indians.

There is no sign of trouble at the present time. I saw the inhabitants of every village,
and have the satisfaction of saying to you that I settled all their little troubles. I warned, urged, and counseled them to avoid dispute; to at once go to the agent with every difficulty, should any again arise; and I left them perfectly quiet, and with the pleasantest, most gratifying impressions of my visit among them. I saw all the white men I could, especially Mr. Laam, with whom I got along very well; went over the whole ground with him, and he made me promises with regard to his future conduct which I have no reason to discredit. I promised him that the Government would respect his rights. I told the Indians you were specially interested in their welfare, and promised them that you would consider them and their affairs just as soon as it could possibly be done, which I have the honor to urge.

Respectfully submitted,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PARIS H. FOLSOM, Special Agent.