

The agency farm was planted to turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and a larger amount of ground planted by the Indians than the year previous, but, owing to the extreme drought and early frost, the crops are a failure. This I regret, as it not only deprives us in a great measure of supporting the school and Indians, but it is calculated to discourage the efforts at farming in the future. I am convinced, after repeated trials, that the soil of this reservation is of such an inferior quality that farming cannot be successfully carried on, and that the Indians must depend chiefly upon the salmon and other fish which they have in great abundance most of the year.

I am unable to report much improvement in the school; the attendance is small, and the opposition difficult to overcome. The Indians look upon the efforts to educate their children with suspicion. Those children who attend have been well provided with comfortable clothing and plenty of wholesome food. I have also given presents in the shape of food and clothing to other children not in regular attendance at the school.

We have also a Sunday-school established, which is tolerably well attended, though but very few of the Indians take an interest in religious matters.

There is a class of unprincipled men living near the reserve who use every means in their power to make trouble between the Indians and employes through misrepresentations of every kind.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is much improved compared with former years, the physician being a man who is well qualified to treat the complaints incident to this climate. He is a faithful employe, who is doing much good in his department. For further information I respectfully refer you to his report. Medicine has been furnished to a large number of Indians not belonging to this reserve, but who live near and come here for medical aid.

This reservation is so situated that it is with difficulty that supplies can be brought in. When the winter rains set in the road over Point Granville becomes impassable. Last winter the road from the ocean beach, where it ascends Point Granville Mountain, was entirely washed away by the heavy storms and action of the sea. Repairs are useless during the winter, as the road will not stand, but must be left until the storms and high tides of winter are over. This is a constant source of expense which cannot be avoided; for these reasons it is necessary to have supplies for the winter and spring laid in by the last of October.

The annuity goods have been purchased, and I am making preparation for their distribution as soon as the Indians can be collected.

The agency buildings are being repaired, and I have purchased some lumber suitable for that purpose; also a house to be occupied by the doctor will be finished this fall, as the one now occupied by him is unfit.

The oxen belonging to the agency are in good condition, and a sufficient amount of hay has been secured for winter use.

The Indians have been peaceable and well disposed during the year; no trouble of a serious nature having occurred.

When the isolated condition of this agency and the many obstacles to be overcome, such as bad influences exerted by designing men, and the natural superstitions of the Indians are taken into consideration, I am of the opinion that full as much progress has been made toward civilization as can reasonably be expected.

The employes are kind to the Indians, and I am satisfied they will do all in their power to promote their general welfare.

I herewith transmit the annual reports of employes, statistical returns of education and farming.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENRY,
Sub-Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 70.

YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, August 15, 1872.

SIR: The termination of another fiscal year brings me to the duty of another annual report.

In recalling the history of the year just closed, I find abundant room for congratulation in the memory of the health, peace, material prosperity, and the moral progress of the Indians under my jurisdiction.

The Indians that have been induced to accept the industries of civilization, and have

improved plantations for agriculture in their own right and interest, are all doing well. They have comfortable tenements, in which are found many of the comforts and some of the luxuries of civilization. They have horses and cattle, which enables them to provide against want; they have growing crops of wheat, corn, and vegetables adequate to the use of their families, and in some instances they produce considerable for the market.

The Indians that are most thrifty are those who profess to have been converted and are members of the church. These are very constant in attending upon the regular means of grace as instituted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Usually their churches are crowded with sincere and earnest worshipers, who are led in their devotions by the agent, or one of the native preachers. The experience of twelve years in this service has confirmed me more and more in the faith with which I entered upon the work, viz: That Christian truth brought to bear practically upon the character of a savage people is the only means by which such a people can be reclaimed; that the bestowments of material gifts, in the absence of that renovation of character that comes only through Bible truth, accompanied by the influence of the Divine Spirit, is an evil, and not a blessing. Such bestowments never satisfy them, and always tend to corrupt and demoralize them; they engender laziness, and form a kind of gambling stock, that is fruitful of no good. The first condition of improvement in the outside manner of life with any people is the improvement of the heart; here is the place to begin the work of reform among the Indians. If I fail to give moral character to an Indian, I can give him nothing that will do him real and permanent good. If I can succeed in giving him moral character, so that he is no more a liar, a thief, a drunkard, a profane person, a polygamist, or a gambler, but a man of integrity, industry, sobriety, and purity, then he no longer needs the gifts of the Government or the charities of anybody. He then becomes a man like other good men, and can take care of himself. This conclusion throws me back upon the work of moral reform, as my only hope of success.

Schools.—This work needs begin with the young children, gathering them into the industrial schools of the reservation, where they can be taught lessons of cleanliness, good behavior in the school, in the family, on the play-ground, and everywhere. Here they are taught to speak and read the English language. Here they obtain information and useful knowledge, which they bear to their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and become so many teachers to their people. It is a matter inspiring stronger hope, and making broader the platform of usefulness among the Indians, that the Government has appropriated \$1,000 to the school-fund over former years. This will enable us to enlarge our work in this department. Our school for the past year has averaged something over forty children, who have been boarded, clothed, and have made commendable improvement, both in books and work.

The farming interest among the Indians is steadily increasing.

The gambling propensity is diminishing. During the year I have taken rigid measures to break up this practice among them, and have been to quite an extent successful. They are giving up their plurality of wives, and adopting Christian marriage more universally through the nation.

The reservation mills are in good running order. Great inconvenience is suffered in having to haul the logs to the saw-mill so far—from three to six miles. A steam saw-mill at another point on the reservation, but little further from the station, costing not more than \$4,000, would pay for itself in two seasons. I respectfully request that we be permitted to build such a mill, from the funds saved from the repair of mills, and from "beneficial objects" arising from grazing cattle upon the reservation.

It will be seen by reference to my cash-accounts that between two and three thousand dollars have been received for grazing stock the past year. In addition to the above amount, the Indians have received for herding cattle over \$1,000. If allowed to build said mill, it would enable us to build houses, fence farms, and make other improvements, as can never be done with the old mill.

The Indians would be pleased and greatly profited by the above arrangement, without any additional appropriation from Government. The houses built, and farms opened and improved, provides comfort and subsistence for them, and takes them up from the condition of paupers, and makes them self-supporting, releasing the Government from her large and annual appropriation to sustain them. It does more. It gives an undoubted guarantee of future peace. When they have comfortable houses and fruitful fields, with cattle and horses, wagons, plows, and harness, with household goods, they have much to sacrifice if they go to war. These permanent fixtures do more to secure peace with a nation of Indians than regiments of soldiers.

It will be seen by the report of the miller and sawyer that during the year near 100,000 feet of lumber have been sawed for the Indians. These logs were cut and hauled by them, without any expense to the Department. The lumber made was worth \$2,000. This lumber has been used in improving their farms, building houses, barns, and a portion has been by them sold to the white settlers around the reservation. My policy is, and has been, to use as little white labor as possible, and supply its place

with Indian labor. I have a twofold object in this: first, it gives employment and pay to those who are most needy; and secondly, it holds the young men of the nation, who have set out to be something above wild savages, to habits of industry and useful labor, which is indispensable to the moral well-being of all men of all races.

I remember the fact that the treaty with the Yakama Indians will in a few years expire, when it will be expected of them that they will be capable of taking care of themselves. I hold the same thought in mind in the direction given to the mechanical labor. We are educating young men in our shops to make harness, build houses, work in the mills and on the farms, so as to make them capable in every department of business of taking care of themselves. We have already young men that are capable of building houses, making boots and shoes, making harness, doing good work in the blacksmith-shop, and are good helpers about the mills.

If the remaining installments of money that will be due this nation under the treaty could be invested in cattle, a herd could in a short time accumulate upon the reservation that would yield an annual revenue, greater by far than all that is paid them by the Government. The grasses are spontaneous and very abundant, producing the finest beef on the coast. Cattle generally live and remain fat through the winter by grazing; so the cost of raising a cow or a steer three years old in the range is not as much as to feed the domestic fowls about our doors. These need to be fed, while the cattle feed themselves. The investment of the remaining appropriation due them in cattle, with judicious management on the part of the officers in charge, could not fail to make the whole nation financially independent in a few years.

I have consulted the head-men of the nation, and they are agreed that the annuities as now given by the Government do them very little good, while an investment in cattle would do them and their children good in all time to come.

Suppose \$3,000 was invested in young cows, at \$30 per head, this would buy 100 head; these, with their increase, in two years would be worth \$6,000, in four years they would be worth \$12,000, and in six years \$24,000. In the light of this calculation it is easy to see that all the annuity-money that will be due them for the remaining time of the treaty could be made to accumulate into vast proportions, making them capable of taking care of themselves; while under the present system of payment the poverty of the Indian is not relieved to any perceptible extent, and no provision is made against future want. In view of the fine facilities for stock-raising that the Indians have, and in view of the profitable employment this investment would give them, I consider it of great importance that this change be made in the use of their money appropriated for beneficial objects, and that it be done immediately. I earnestly recommend that their land be surveyed.

In conclusion, I call the attention of the Department to the money that was due this agency from the late Superintendent W. H. Waterman, (deceased,) who owed this agency December 31, 1866, \$7,250, and professed to pay said amount in drafts, which were protested when presented to the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, California. A particular account of said transaction was given the Department by me in my "account-current," and statement therewith, for the month of July, 1867. This \$7,250 embraced the salary of the agent for the quarter ending December 31, 1866. No part of the above money has been received.

For further particulars of information relating to the interest and wealth of this nation, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying blanks, which have been filled, and are herewith sent forward.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILBUR,

United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

T. J. McKENNY, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 71.

FORT COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Indians under my charge in Northeastern Washington Territory have made, during the past year considerable progress in farming and in the arts of civilized life.

Since having the supervision of these people it has been my constant endeavor to promote harmony and industry amongst them, to assist them in cultivating old and opening up new farms, and to make them generally independent and self-sustaining. They were informed that it was the wish of the President that they should make permanent homes for themselves, and derive their subsistence from cultivating the land