

Messages from the President..Abridgement--1888

(P 372)..

Indians-Department of the Columbia (Secretary of War)

Indians in this department have been generally quiet. Chief Joseph and his band upon the Colville Reservation have been secured in their rights but the sending of a force by the department commander was necessary to overawe the Indian malcontents who opposed them. This had the desired effect...(no further explanation, should be in Commissioner reports for same year)

Indian Fishing Privileges (P -618) Report Secretary of Interior

In nine or more treaties made in 1855-56 with the various tribes in the extreme northwestern part of the country it is provided that "the right of ~~taki~~ taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and the stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing .")12 Stat, 927-975)

Many and serious complaints have come to the Department that the right of taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and stations along the Columbia River is denied to the Indians. Investigation has disclosed the fact that settlers have entered and possessed the tracts comprising the usual fishing grounds and stations under the land laws of the United States, and refuse to allow the Indians to come upon them in the pursuit of their means of support. In behalf of the Yakima Indians resort was had to the supreme court of Washington Territory in case of United States and others v Taylor, wherein the court, indecision rendered on January 25, 1887, held that the ~~law~~ land laws of the United States "simply authorize the appropriation by the settler of unappropriated lands, and only authorize the extinguishment of the title which the Government holds at the time of the appropriation. (Comment: Does this apply in the reservation boundary, Adams?)

and if the land selected by the settler has at such time any servitude or easement impressed upon it, he takes subject thereto."

The wholesome decision so eminently just ought to go far in rendering the cause of many complaints from the Yakima Indians who are mainly self supporting. If they can ~~be~~ not be secured in the enjoyment of their treaty rights and privileges in this respect in any other way, it perhaps would be well for the Government to repossess itself of the portion of land upon which the servitude or easement is impressed....

(P 619) . The situation in this respect of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians of Middle Oregon at the Warm Springs Agency is attended with more embarrassing difficulties. They were among those ~~in~~ to whom were reserved and secured by treaty in 1855 the fishery rights and privilege ~~of~~ but a subsequent treaty made with them in 1865 contains a clause relinquishing them for a consideration of \$3,500. The Indians claim that it was never intended by them to part wholly with such valuable rights and privilege for such an inadequate sum, but that the enjoyment thereof should be regulated by permits or passes to be issued by their agent, to prevent them from being taken for hostiles when off of their reservation. In support of their claim they point to the third article of the treaty which provides for such passes in cases when it is necessary for them to go without the reservation.

General Gibbon, commanding department of the Columbia has given this matter some consideration and thinks that the view given by the Indians is correct; he also reports that in being debarred from procuring their usual supply of salmon, and with short crops this year, there will be suffering among them unless they are furnished with supplies by the Department; and he suggests as a remedy that Congress be asked to appropriate a yearly sum for a term of years to be expended in the purchase of cured salmon for issue to these Indians as an indemnity for the supply unjustly cut off from them..

(P 621) Umatilla, Walla Walla and Cayuse Indians

The Commission appointed under the act of March 3, 1885, for the

purposes therein required, has made its report, showing that the Umatilla, Walla Walla and Cayuse Indians of Oregon have consented to the provisions of the law for diminishing the area of their reservation, taking lands in severalty, and for sale of their surplus lands for their benefit. It took a census of the Indians reporting the whole number to be 2 986 of whom 845 were entitled to allotments, the remaining ~~11~~ 141 being the wives of Indians, heads of families, and not entitled to allotments. They determined to set apart a diminished reservation embracing an area of 119,864 acres for agricultural, pasture, timber and school-farm lands for the Indians.

The surveys necessary to be made for the purpose of making the allotments and for sale of the surplus lands are now in progress.

(P-669 (highways)

.For necessary surveys or resurveys of reservations \$100,000 is appropriated to be repaid to the United States Treasury from proceeds of sales of such lands as may be acquired from Indians under the provisions of this act..

...The power of Congress to grant right of way to railroads, other highways or telegraph lines through Indian reservations is not impaired by this act...

(P 669)...(Allotments) the President has wisely ordered that allotments be made only on reservations where the Indians are known to be generally favorable to the idea, and the following have thus far been selected: (various tribes, including the Nez Perce, Modoc, Grand Ronde, etc. BUT NOT YAKIMA)

Commissioner of Indian Affairs--1889

Fifty-Eighth annual report

18(P)

Lands for non-reservation Indians

During the year numerous cases have been reported where white men have forcibly dispossessed non-reservation Indians of land long in their possession and upon which they had made valuable improvements, cultivating the soil and supporting themselves without aid from the Government. In a recent report (April 30, 1889) United States Indian Agent Dwydir of the Colville Agency said

"The whites are swarming into the Territory--Washington--and every piece of good land is being taken and the Indians are being driven off and gotten rid of by fair or foul means, for in many instances the whites have taken forcible possession, driving the Indians whenever the poor Indian refused to be persuaded to leave the home where his forefathers have dwelt for generations..."

He cited the case of one Indian, Pa-ock-a-tin or Pierre who with his family had resided upon a certain tract of land for seventy-seven years, upon which a white man appeared, and upon application was allowed to enter the same under the homestead laws...

Colville Agency--first annual report of Hal J. Cole, U.S. Indian Agent.. nothing of consequence on tribes and bands...

Crimes---...the United States commissioner at Spokane Falls refused to issue warrants for the arrest of these murders and said the cases properly belonged to the Territory. The prosecuting attorney for this district said he did not care to have anything to do with these cases and as long as it was an Indian who had murdered another Indian that it was of little consequence, and did not wish to put the tax payers to any extra expenses...

Report of the Yakama Agency (P-290-295) Thomas Priestley
Fort Simcoe, Wash. August 10, 1889...

... (Boundary)

Notwithstanding the survey of the south and east boundary of this reservation was made by direction of the General Land Office in 1886; and the line plainly marked at each mile, it is a singular fact that no such marks are now to be found for long distances on the line. In consequence disputes between white settlers on the south border and the Indians are frequent, sometimes aggravated, and liable to become serious unless steps are soon taken to unmistakably distinguish the boundary line. The rapid settlement of the lands bordering on the reservation and the natural tendency of stock to seek out the best pasturage bring this question of boundary into greater prominence each year...

(Railroad material in this report)

Recommendations: (Cover marriage of white men to Indian women for purpose of locating on the Yakima reservation)

(P 295) Tumwater Fisheries

I transmit herewith a report of Thomas S. Lang, deputy special Indian agent at The Dalles, Oregon, concerning difficulties of securing and maintaining treaty rights of Indians at the Tumwater fisheries on the Columbia River, and I respectfully ask that it be made a part of my report.

Annual statistics are inclosed herewith ... Thomas Priestley.

... The Dalles, Oregon, August 15, 1889

Sir: It is a cause of regret that I am not able to report to you greater success in securing the fishery rights of the Indians the past year, ending June 30, 1889, at Tumwater fisheries.

O.D. Taylor, the land broker who has caused the Indian interests so much trouble who resides in this city, seems to have adopted every plan that he could to obstruct the approach of the Indians to the fishing berths during the fishing season. Said Taylor has not hesitated personally and by his confidential agents and partner, N. Wheelden, to deny the Indians any right to cross lands which said Taylor and Wheelden had fraudulently taken

possession of, and thus wrongfully, and without a shadow of right, close up the only practicable trail or highway for the confederate tribes to get to and from the fisheries at Tumwater (P 296)

I refer to the old Tumwater fisheries and the trail or highway as the old Columbia Washington trail leading thereto which was guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1859 and confirmed by the decree of court October 21, 1887, in the cause of United States of America, plaintiff vs Frank Taylor, defendant, 253.

In accordance with instructions I have the past year made a thorough examination of this route named in the treaty of the Government with the Yakama nation of Indians and confirmed by a decree of the court above referred to taking in company and for assistance Justice Gilmore of Klickitat County, Wash. and ten of the principal Indians of the confederate tribes all of whom have been personally acquainted with the trail and fishing berths at Tumwater fisheries, and walking over the ground fully identified the route. I visited all of the houses now standing, about forty seven in number and the site of the ten houses and ten dry houses which were torn down, and the material of which they were built used in fencing up the highway and land and sold by O.D. Taylor and his agent and partner Wheelden. I found evidence of this wanton destruction of property of the Indians and assumption of control of this ancient village site.

I herewith add the names of the Indians who occupied these houses when they were torn down viz Capt. Tom Simpson, Louis Simpson, Little Sam, Stick Joe, Sam Schallie, Mamonschet, Paulina Tahallie, Joseph Tahallie, George Smithson, Charlie Salmon and Wasnam (woman)

The material of which these houses were built was hauled upon and by ponies from the mountains, a long, wearisome route.

I conducted the United States attorney, Judge White, in June, 1889, and he removed the wire obstructions upon the trail between the Indian village and the fishing berths, cutting the wire in two places between the houses and the water.

But O.D. Taylor's men replaced them all the next day threatening to injure the Indians and take life if they were caught inside or going on the routes to the fishing berths.

Once since then Captain Marchant, special agent Department of Justice has cut the wire obstructions entirely from the route, from the county road leading from Dalles City to Fort Simcoe down to the edge of the water of the Columbia River at the Tumwater fisheries. But Mr Taylor took Captain Marchant the next day over the same route. He allowed Mr. Taylor to replace all the wires changing the Columbia-Washington trail on to new locations in many places.

The claim made by N. Wheelden as agent for O.D. Taylor and his attempt to eject John Selotski (Indian) from his homestead claim upon which he has lived and has improved for eleven years, proved unsuccessful, as the court, after finding that Selotski had plowed and planted, keeping his own team upon this land, decided that Wheelden or Taylor had no right whatever. Wheelden told me he intends to appeal to a higher court.

There is no doubt that these land-jobbers intend to weary the Indians out of all rights they have in the fisheries, and to my certain knowledge have annoyed and molested their free enjoyment of their treaty rights under the decree of the court of Washington Territory in their favor, and intend to drive them off from the enjoyment of this great privilege.

There are about 480 Indians at the fishing villages today, and they get a few fish by creeping under the wires and catching here and there one by stealth.

I can but urge that O.D. Taylor and his employed men be dealt ~~with~~ firmly with for contempt.

Thos. S. Lang

Deputy Special Indian Agent.

Capt. Thomas Priestley

(In Relander archives are copies of Lang's various letters during his investigation, which can be added later as necessary to complete picture)

(P481-82)

General Allotment Act Opinion of Assistant Attorney General on
Certain Questions Arising Under the Operation of the General Allotment
Act ...(historical background of act herein included)

(P 479) remainder of Malheur Indian Reservation (Camp Harney)
restored to public domain by executive order.

(PPs 468--795 statistics, covering many subjects.)

Commissioner of Indian Affairs--1890

III--Duties of Commissioner outlined. Urgency of additional clerical help ~~xx~~ needed. Here, implied "shortcomings" of such records as are now being sought.

(PVI--)The Development of "industries," here noted, for the first time, "industries" but it is used in connection with training of youths in blacksmithing, broom making, carpentering, dairying, stock raising, wagon making, housekeeping, etc.

XIX-(P)-Holidays...(here origin of some of Yakima "celebrations," beginning in the boarding school days:...As a part of their education and a means of preparation and training for civilized home life and American citizenship, it is important that the pupils in these schools should understand the significance of national holidays and be permitted to enjoy them. To this end general instructions have been issued for appropriate celebration of New Year's Day, Franchise Day (February 8); Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas, as well as Arbor Day. In regard to these holidays special circulars were sent to agents or superintendents (See Appendix PP CLCVII- CLXIX).

(P XXII) -The Indian Title, citations in law.either the United States or the several States had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty with Great Britain, or within the limits of the Louisiana purchase, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right was vested in that government which might constitutionally exercise it. (underlines, mine).

Comments: To my knowledge, one of the few historical documents relating to ~~Ex~~act D is found in the Senate Document: Railway Surveys, which I have in my archives. I believe this deals with much or at least some of the territory involved in the 21,009 acres. Also the above statement re: occupancy was then and apparently has been a key through the years.

PPS XXIII through XLI Deal with legal citations, land titles, cessions

under colonial and federal governments, in various states; Indian lands retained in the thirteen original states, recognition of Indian title by United States government; title to existing Indian reservations:

by executive order, 56 reservations; by executive order under authority of Congress, 6; by act of congress, 28; by treaty with boundaries defined or enlarged by executive order, 15, by treaty or agreement and act of congress 5; by unratified treaty, 1, by treaty or agreement, 51, total, 162
 ..(tribes and reservations listed, on scanning, Yakima appears to be in the list of 51 reservations, Reservations Established by Treaty or Agreement...

Rights of Indians on reservations as to railroads, leases, etc, discussed and cases cited...Reservations Patented to Indian Tribes; Lands Occupied by Religious and Other Societies upon Indian Reservations; Reduction of Reservations...entire section devoted to land matters.

(~~PLX~~ LVII) Wild West Shows and Similiar Exhibitions

(PLXVIII) Status and rights of Indian Tribes of mixed bloods and persons adopted...(4 pps devoted to this)

...T.J.Morgan Commissioner (to the secretary of the Interior)

(Many pages of appendix deal with circulars covering education, regulations; patriotic celebrations, wild west shows, etc.)

(P 216) Colville Indian Agency, August 11, 1890

There are nine different tribes residing on the Colville...

Census of 1890 (This leads into the point when, and by what authority were the other "tribes" included on the Colville Reservation? WHY?

Remembering that among the nine were the Coeur d'Alene, Lower Spokane, Calispe and Upper Spokane. (was it an expediency to take in other Indians?

Perhaps subsequent reports will show, if not, BIA records should)

Census

Name of bands	Males over 18	Females Over 14	Children between 6 and sixteen	Persons not Otherwise Enrolled	total
Coeur d'Alene	131	153	54	84	422
Lower Spokane	133	156	66	62	417
Lake	93	89 87	71	50	303
Colville	92	74	44	37	247
Okanogan	119	131	69	55	374
Moses' and Colum- bias	176	152	66	49	443
Joseph's Nez P	50	67	11	20	118
Nez Pilems	20	19	16	12	67
San Puell*	135	165	--	--	300
Calispel*	80	120	--	---	200
Upper Spokane*	75	95	--	---	170
*estimated	1,104	1,221	397	369	3,000

..The Coeur d'Alene Reservation consists of 598,600 acres of land...
(General locations of tribes and activities discussed or reported on)...

Squaw Men(P219) White men who come on the reservation to live and who have Indian women for wives are, as a rule, of the lower class. Nine out of every ten are addicted to whisky drinking or else have some other pernicious habit and their presence on the reservation does the Indians harm instead of good. I would recommend that steps be taken by the Department prohibiting any more white men or Squaw men, as they are commonly known, to settle on this reservation and those who are on the reservation should be supplanted at once

(TO) Commissioner of Indian Affairs

...Hal J. Cole

U.S. Indian Agent

(P-231)--

Fort Simcoe, Yakima Agency (Note, spelled Yakima this time)

Washington, Sept. 18, 1890

..I herewith submit my first annual report...The charge of this agency devolved upon me on the 13th day of May, 1890. My predecessor, Thomas Priestley, after several weeks time consumed in the invoicing of property, on that date retired, unhappily in failing health, and within a few weeks died of cancer of the stomach at his old home, Mineral Point, Wis.

... (P232-233--Reservation courts discussed, long list of court cases, names and disposition of cases with penalties, etc. (enlightening)

(P 233)

Surveyor Swartz of the surveyor general's office of the State is now in the field surveying the boundary of this reservation, a work very much needed on account of the constant disputes arising between stockmen of Klickitat County and my Indians as to the boundary lines, a portion of which has never been surveyed and many of the landmarks of the surveyed part have been obliterated...

Webster L. Stabler

United States Agent

Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs--- 1891

(p-3) A Settled Indian Policy. (through p.8. Defined.

...the great forces now at work, land in severalty with its accompanying dissolution of the tribal relations and breaking up of the reservatio ; the destruction of the agency system; citizenship and all that belong thereto...

(P-9)the political status of the Indians...more legal citations, Spain and England and their recognition...subjects but not citizens..

(P-17) United States Court established in Indian territory...

(P-25)...A Precarious Situation

...the government now has full care of the estates of the Indian tribes as represented by their lands and by their trust funds...

This paternal care and control of their affairs was assumed by the United States by virtue of the necessities of the situation and not by virtue of any power granted the nation in the Constitution...when the Indians shall have become citizens of the United States this paternal control will cease...

(P-26-27) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo--reproduced..

PPs 36 through 48, interesting policy regarding government and Indian relations

(P-48) Puyallup Commission...bearing upon lands of the Puyallup Reservation...

(PP 123-137) historical..

The "Messiah Craze", Troubles Among the Sioux, Death of Sitting Bull, Fight at Wounded Knee , End of Disturbances, etc...

(P-440)--

Report of Colville Agency, Colville Indian Agency, Wash.,

August 15, 1891

...my third annual report...(P-441)

There are nine tribes of Indians residing on the Colville, Spokane and Coeur d'Alene reservations. There are two tribes, the Calispel and the Upper Spokane, who have no reservation...

Coeur d'Alene (sex etc. omitted)	431
Lower Spokane	412
Lake	348
Colville	303
Okonagan	437
Columbias	406
Joseph's band of Nez Perces	129
Nespelem	50
San Puell (estimated)	300
Calispel (estimated)	200
Upper Spokane (estimated)	170
total	3,195

(descriptions of habitat given in some instances)

(P 442)

Joseph's band of Nez Perces live near neighbors to Moses and his people ..Yellow Bull, a Nez Perce subchief and his family moved to the Nez Perce Reservation in Idaho during the month of last May. He went there to have lands allotted to him and make that his permanent home...I notified the other ~~members~~ members of that tribe that if they desired they could return to the Nez Perce Reservation and receive their allotments. I do not know how many will take advantage of the opportunity but feel that they would be benefited by the change as well as the Government...

(P443)

Colville Commission--On May 1, 1891 the commissioners...appointed to treat with the Indians residing on the Colville Reservation visited the Colville Agency, and a few days later met a number of the Indians in council at Nespilem, and presented to them some proposals for purchasing a portion of their reservation.....the commissioners closed their labors on May 29, 1891, opposite Marcus on the reservation where the Colville ~~Lakext~~ and Lake tribes signed the treaty...

By the terms of the treaty the Indians agree to sell 1,500,000 acres, or about half of the Colville Reservation, and the Government agrees to pay the sum of \$1,500,000 for that portion of the reservation ceded, in five annual installments of \$300,000 each....Those Indians living on the ceded portion can keep their homes if they so desire, or they can go on the diminished reservation, which is of ample extent and resource to maintain them in comfort.

Report of Yakima Agency

Fort Simcoe, Wash. August 10, 1891

...The Indians complain very bitterly that they have been and are being treated unjustly by the Government in regard to their fishing grounds especially at Tumwater fishery. The Indians still claim this as their fishing ground under the treaty, but on account of the trails being fenced and fish wheels being placed in the Columbia River they are practically prevented from catching any fish. I quote the following from a report of Deputy Special Indian Agent Thomas S. Lang 1889, in which he says:

There is no doubt that these land-jobbers intend to worry the Indians out of all rights they have in the fisheries and to my certain knowledge have annoyed and molested their free enjoyment of their treaty rights under the decree of the court of Washington Territory in their favor, and intend to drive them off from the enjoyment of this great privilege.

What was predicted in that report has come to pass, and very bitter if

hostile feeling exists among all the Indians in regard to this matter.

Another cause of ill feeling is that the Ahtanum Creek, designated as a reservation boundary line for a considerable distance and in times past was an excellent stream for catching fish in, is now used by the whites for irrigating purposes ,so that there is not now water enough left in itx the creek for the use of the stock, even belonging to the Indians living on that portion of the reservation along the stream...

(survey)

A new survey was made last year of the western and a portion of the southern boundary lines of the reservation. The Indians are unwilling to recognize this new ~~h~~ line as the boundary line established by the treaty, and unless this matter is settled soon, I fear there will be serious trouble between the stockmen and the Indianx police. I am trying to gather the required evidence in regard to stock on the reservation and hope to be able to successfully prosecute a few cases...

Allotments - No allotments have been made, although there are about 30,000 acres under fence...

Jay Lynch

United States Indian Agent

Commissioner of Indian Affairs--1895

(P-86) Chelan Indians in Washington. .(difficulties with land occupation by A.W. LaChappelle . "It is trusted that successful proceedings will be had, so that justice may be done these Indians, long harassed and trespassed upon by Mr. LaChappelle...

(P 103)

Removal of Spokanes..In my report of last year I referred to the work of then progress of removing the Upper and Middle Bands of Spokane Indians to the respective reservations to which they were entitled to go, under the agreement concluded with them March 18, 1887, ratified by act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 120) That work has since been finished and in a manner very satisfactory to the office... They have been removed to and located upon the Spokane Reservation, Wash. 199 Spokanes, on (P 104) the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, 27; on the Flathead Reservation, Mont. 107 making a total of 433. Those removed to Spokane include the band of Enoch, 4 in number, and those to Coeur d'Alene, Louie's band, 37 in number, who were very reluctant to go

(P 108) Wisham Fisheries on the Columbia

From time immemorial the Indians have been accustomed to fish in the Columbia River, but inch by inch they have been forced back by the whites from the best fishing grounds and not allowed to fish with the whites in common as provided in the treaty concluded June 9, 1855 (12 Stats 951) They have borne this denial with patience, but urged that they be restored to their ancestral and treaty rights. Agents have twice been sent to investigate and ascertain the best method of settling the matter. Both agents reported that it was the duty of the Government to protect the Indians in their treaty rights to their valuable fisheries, and recommended that the attention of the United States district attorneys for Oregon and Washington be called to the existing state of affairs, in order that proceedings might be instituted in the Federal courts looking to the protection of the Indians.

and with a view of enjoining encroaching parties from further interference with them.

Accordingly this office laid all the facts in the case before the Department on February 23, 1895, cited the law bearing on the matter, and recommended that the Department of Justice be requested to take action to protect the Indians and restore to them their lost rights. The Department of Justice advised this Department May 1 last, that all the papers in the case had been forwarded to the United States attorney for the district of Washington for action. It is thought that the courts will give ample protection to these Indians when their complaints and rights are presented and fully investigated and understood.

(P 109)

Indian Agent Erwin of the Yakima Agency Wash., who recently visited the Tumwater and Wisham fisheries on the Columbia describes finding there the celebrated "Painted Rocks" which bear the faces and figures in unfading colors of a race of people long extinct. Though it is evident that this was a fishing ground before the confederated tribes of Yakima Indians existed, and that the ancestors of these tribes had been accustomed to fish there long before the white man appeared on the Columbia River, a part of the fishery is found enclosed with a fence of immense upright rocks, some of them weighing many tons, and how rocks of such great size were placed in their ~~present~~ present position is a matter of wonder. As to the known length of time these Indians have been accustomed to fish at Tumwater or Wisham, Agent Erwin quotes from Lewis and Clark's history, Vol 2, Page 32 which describes a period prior to the year 1810 as follows:

Here is the great fishing place of the Columbia. In the spring of the year, when the water is high the salmon ascend the river in incredible number. As they pass through this narrow strait the Indians, standing on the rocks or on the end of wooden stages projecting from the banks scoop them up with small nets distended on hoops and attached to long handles, and cast them on the shore.

They are then cured and packed in a peculiar manner. After having been opened and disembowled they are exposed to the sun on scaffolds erected on the river banks. When sufficiently dry they are pounded fine between two stones, pressed into the compass, and packed in baskets or bales of grass matting about two feet long and 1 foot in diameter, lined with the cured skin of the salmon. The top is likewise covered with fish skins, secured by cords passing through holes in the edge of the basket. Packages are then made, each containing twelve of these bales, seven at bottom, five at top, pressed close to each other, with the corded side upward, wrapped into mats and corded. These are placed in dry situations and again covered with matting. Each of these packages contains from 90 to 100 pounds of dried fish, which in this state will keep sound for several years.

He also quotes from Washington Irvin's Astoria (p.326) which speaks of a party that ascended the river in 1812, and describes this same fishery as follows:

We make especial mention of the village of Wisham, at the head of the Long Narrows, as being the solitary instance of an aboriginal trading mart or emporium. Here the salmon caught in the neighboring rapids were "warehoused" to await customers.

The Indians have used the fisheries in question as their chief means of subsistence from time immemorial. Should they be deprived of their rights their main source of support would be gone.

Very respt. etc. D.M. Browning, Commissioner
The Secretary of the Interior.

(P 312) Colville Agency, Miles, Wash. Aug. 16, 1895

...January 25, 1895 a report in detail was rendered to the Department describing the reservations of this agency and much data given of the tribes of Indians occupying them. I therefore omit from this report descriptions covered by this and those given in my first annual report. Those

interested in the country occupied by the various tribes of Indians, their progress and civilization, generally have access to all such reports, so it seems to be unnecessary for agents to go over much of the same ground year after year unless changes of note take place...

(P-320)- Report of Yakima Agency, Yakima Agency, Fort Simcoe, Wash. Aug. 21, 1895

(P-321) Ditches and dams ...

(P-322) Fisheries_ Suit has been instituted in the United States court against Wynan Bros. to restore to the Indians their right to take fish in all the accustomed fisheries along the Columbia River. This question has caused a great deal of trouble for more than ten years, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be settled and the rights of ~~the~~ all parties determined in November next.

Boundary line--the Indians continue to clamor for a resurvey of the southern boundary line of this reservation. The line has been surveyed twice and there is a great difference in the surveys. ~~Under~~ Under the last they lost about 200,000 acres of land. Of course they are not satisfied, and insist they were simply robbed. If a resurvey can be ~~made~~ had they are willing to abide by the result, and the troublesome matter may thus be permanently settled...

L.T. Erwin

"Typical" statistics, plus Indian Legislation:

Statistics generally, in each vol. cover

Trust funds and Trust Lands

Indian Reservations, Areas and How Established.

Reservation Lands Occupied by Religious Societies.

Statistics as to Indian Schools.

Employees in Indian School Service.

Employees in Indian Service.

Religious, Vital and Criminal Statistics.

Statistics of Indian Lands, Crops, Stock and Labor.

Addresses of Agencies and Schools

Addresses of Commissioners and others.

Disbursements for Indian Service.

Liabilities of the United States to Indian Tribes.

(This vol. does not include census report, included in many vols .)

Indexed.