

Umatilla.

Umatilla Indian Agency, Oregon, August 19, 1865.

As you are aware, the tribes under my charge are composed of the Cayuse, Walla Walla and Umatilla bands, confederated by the treaty of June 9, 1855 and numbering as per census taken by me on the 22d June last 759 souls classified as follows, viz:

Cayuse--¹in--¹in Met-Sic, chief, 89 males, 140 women, 67 boys, 74 girls, total 370.

Walla Walla, Homle chief. 48 men, 63 women, 23 boys, 26 girls, 160 total.

Umatilla--¹enap--¹noot, chief, 55 men, 93 women, 39 boys, 42 girls, total 229.

Grand total, 192 men, 296 women, 129 boys, 142 girls, 759 grand total.

...The privilege is granted to the Indians at certain seasons of the year to hunt and fish in the mountains bordering the reservation, as per first article of the treaty, but I only permit them to be absent for a limited period, and when they are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. Last spring while a party of Umatilla Indians were encamped on a tributary of John Day's river, distant about forty miles from the reserve, they were attacked by a party of hostile Snake Indians and all their horses fifty one head--stolen from them.

...It is currently believed that the commander of this military department has recently ordered the abandonment of Fort Walla Walla as a military post. The fort is distant from the agency about thirty miles and if the troops are withdrawn from it I earnestly request that a detachment of cavalry be stationed permanently on the reserve within a few miles of the agency for the purpose of protecting both whites and Indians. It is a well known fact that the reservation is

a thoroughfare to the agricultural districts of Grande
Ronde and Powder River valleys and the gold and silver mines of
Boise and Owyhee, being constantly traversed by thousands of white
people, it is difficult and at times almost impossible for the
agent, unaided to prevent serious disturbances between
travellers and Indians. If the reservation is left without
military protection nearer than one hundred and fifty miles as it would
be by the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Walla Walla trouble will
soon arise between the worst class of whites and the Indians
who have heretofore been kept in subjection by a wholesome fear of the
military. ...

Wm. H. Barnhart, U.S.

Indian agent. J.W. Perit Huntington, Esp. Supt. Indian Affairs
Salem, Oregon.

Umatilla

This agency is situated in the northeast corner of the state and is a fertile and valuable tract of land..

The superior quality of the land and its location on a great thoroughfare, conveniently to the gold mines of Powder river, Boise basin, Oughee and other points, of course make it attractive to the whites. There are constant attempts to encroach upon it, constant attempts, under various pretexts to locate upon it and occasional attempts to exasperate the Indians into the commission of some overt act which will justify, or at least palliate, retaliation and then give an excuse for plunging the country into another Indian war, the end of which they well know would be the expulsion of the Indians from the coveted tract.

...Population is rushing into Washington, Idaho and Montana at the rate of many thousands per month. The only parts now entirely unsettled are barren deserts, quite as incapable of supporting an Indian as a white population.

I estimate that the reservation could be sold for \$150,000 to \$200,000. Its perpetual possession has been guaranteed to the Indians by treaty and it would be the grossest of bad faith to take possession of it without their consent. That consent will be obtained with the greatest difficulty, if at all.

Two roads have been authorized by your office to be opened through the reservation within the past year, one for the use of Thomas & Rickle's stage firm and the other for the use of the citizens of Umatilla county, Oregon.

The treaty with these Indians reserved to them the same rights that were reserved to the Indians at Warm Springs by the treaty with them. I refer to the right to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries and pasture their stock on land outside the reservation. This privilege is simply equivalent to giving them permission to roam at

w ll over the country and is demoralizing to them and damaging to the whitesettlers. Their facilities for obtaining whiskey is almost unlimited . Instucting them in schools or teaching them the art of arming and its value are impossible and the Indians are impoverished, debauched and demoralized.

I.W.P. Huntington, Supt. of Indian affairs for Oregon to Hon
D.N. Cooley, commissioner of Indian affairs.

Report to Secretary of Interior, 2d session 39th congress,
1866-67.

Commissioner of Indian affairs, 1868-69. 3rd session, 40th congress.

Umatilla Indian Agency, Oregon, July 25, 1868.

Sir: I have the honor to present this, my seventh annual report, of the condition of Indian affairs at this agency.

Your circular dated the 6th instant requiring my annual report to reach your office by the 1st proximo has only just been received by me. This report, will, therefore be less complete in detail than I could wish in consequence of the hurried manner in which it is necessarily prepared.

The three main tribes under my charge, confederated by the treaty of 9th June 1855, consist of the Cayuses, Walla Wallas and Umatillas, numbering in the aggregate 847 souls, as per census taken by me on the 25th of March last and classified as follows:

Cayuses, chief, Howlish Wampo, 87 men, 155 women 78 boys, 61 girls total 381.

Walla Wallas-Homli-62 males, 86 women, 34 boys, 31 girls, 223 total.

Umatillas--Wenap-Snoot- 67 males, 111 women, 35 boys, 30 girls, 243 total. Grand totals:

216 men, 362 women, 147 boys, 122 girls, 847 grand total.

It will be observed that the last census shows a material increase in the number of Indians on the reservation.

These Indians were induced to come and live on the reservation by the example presented to them by members of their own tribes--Walla Walla, Umatillas, who cultivate the soil and by the moral suasion of the agent, who has never relaxed his efforts to bring here all Indians who were parties to the treaty.

There are yet several hundred Indians belonging to these tribes living on the Upper Columbia who never have partaken of the benefits of the treaty, and indeed, have never even visited the reserve. Being far

away from any thoroughfare of the whites, they have caused no trouble to the country and live on fish and roots in which that region abounds.

The past year has witnessed the usual prosperity of my Indians in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, together with other evidences of a permanent transition from barbarism to ~~civil~~ civilization.

The area of land in cultivation will exceed that of ~~last~~ last year and the growing crops promise an abundant harvest. The number of acres planted this spring may be estimated as follows: Five hundred acres of wheat, 100 ~~acres~~ acres of corn, 150 acres of oats and at least 400 acres in potatoes, peas, timothy, hay, melons, squashes, onions, parsnips and other kinds of vegetables.

I believe it is ~~clearly~~ demonstrated that all Indians who can be induced to cultivate the soil are improved in all respects and present a striking contrast in their surrounding friends and relatives who still adhere in a greater or less degree to their primeval customs.

Years of patient effort are required to thoroughly sever the untamed savage from the aboriginal habits of his fathers and the ~~thankless~~ ~~perpetual~~ task is not unfrequently repaid by a complete retrogression on the part of the ungrateful ward, who suddenly levants to the mountains to hunt and ~~and~~ fish at a time when his cereal harvest is bending its golden head for the sickle.

However it is gratifying to know that year by year the number who rely mainly on the products of the farm for their livelihood is increasing and it is not too much to expect that by the time the treaty expires all may subsist solely by the art of the husbandman.

The last winter was more than usually severe, yet the Indians lost but little of their stock; the greatest number however were short of seed in the spring, but sufficient for all their wants was furnished by ~~me~~ me.

At the present writing rumors are rife that Congress has recently enacted a law authorizing the superintendent of Indian affairs to purchase the reservation from the Indians and make a new treaty with them. Nothing relative to the matter is officially known by me as yet but the Indians are becoming quite uneasy in consequence of the distorted information constantly being vouchsafed them by white people.

As soon as the facts regarding this law, so vital to the Indians are known to you, I beg respectfully to be officially informed thereof that the minds of the Indians may be gradually prepared by me in an authoritative form for the contemplated negotiations.

My own opinion is that the Indians, by judicious action on the part of those having the management of the affair may be induced to sell their lands with the improvements thereon and remove

elsewhere if they can be assured of the perpetual possession of as good land, of less extent, somewhere removed and isolated from the proximity and cupidity of their civilized white brethren.

That the fact is patent to anybody that this tract of land lying as it does on the highway to Boise, Owyhee and Salt Lake with stage routes and roads traversing it is entirely unfit for an Indian reservation and the sooner it is purchased from the ~~Ogibi~~ Indians and settled by the whites the better it will be for both races.

A great portion of the land is valuable for agricultural and grazing purposes and if sold in small tracts of say 160 to 320 acres it

would not be long before there would be a wealthy and populous country where there is now only a few hundred Indians, who are being constantly annoyed, harassed and impoverished by their too close proximity to white people who want their land.

William H. Barnhart, U.S. Indian agent. TO J.W. Perit
Huntington esq. supt. of Indian affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 18. Umatilla Reservation, Oregon, July 24, 1868

Sir : In accordance with the rules of the department I have the honor to submit the following report:

The school, as in the two preceeding years, has been generally well attended; especially in winter, when all the Indians are at home, the average number of scholars at that time ranging from 20 to 26.

In the summer season, however, the attendance was not so large, many of them accompanying their parents into the mountains at this season of the year.

I believe the only plan to prevent the children from traveling around with their parents at this time to be the establishment of a regular boarding school...

With very few exceptions all the scholars are initiated into the elementary principals of arithmetic and many of them can read well in the 1st, 2d and 3d Saunders' Readers. They have also made satisfactory progress in writing. Accompanying this I enclose a few leaves from their copy books which, if you deem proper, you can forward to the department with my report.

It is my candid opinion if the children had received the benefit of a well trained boarding school and had been removed from their parents they would by this time be considerably advanced and would be able to speak our language pretty fluently.

..I again take the liberty to bring to your notice the condition of the school house. It is entirely too small and too low. It has no fire place and the roof is too unsound to keep out the rain, and it is really too hard to put these children, after having made their way through the mud, snow and cold, in a room without sufficient fire..... A. Vermeersch, teacher... to Hon William H. Barnhart, U.S. Indian agent.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Report 1870-71. 3rd session, 41st congress.

Umatilla, Indian agency, Ore. August 15, 1870.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at the Umatilla Indian reservation. In this ~~dedicated~~ report I will try to classify, as far as possible, each department under its appropriate head, viz:

Indians on the Reservation:

The three tribes of Indians under my charge, consisting of the Walla Walla, Cayuses and Umatillas, numbering in aggregate 837 souls as per census taken by me July 6, 1870 are classified as follows, viz:

Walla Walla, chief, Homli, 57 men, 87 women, 28 boys, 29 girls, total 201.

Cayuse, chief, Hawlish-Wampo, 95 men, 140 women, 57 boys, 42 girls, total 334.

Umatilla, Chief Wenap-Snoot, 92 men, 144 women, 41 boys, 25 girls, 302 total. Grand totals: 244 men, 371 women, 126 boys, 96 girls, a total of 837 in all.

Indians Off the Reservation:

There are Indians at present living on the Columbia River belonging to the tribes and other bands who were parties to the treaty of the 9th of June, 1855, numbering in aggregate, 785 souls, who never have partaken of the benefits of the treaty, classified as follows, viz:

Umatillas, chief Wenap-Snoot, 38 men, 48 women, 41 boys, 27 girls, total 154.

Walla Walla, Homli, chief, 138 men, 149 women, 57 boys, 60 girls, total 404.

Willow Creek-Boscup-pus, chief, 27 men, 35 women, 29 boys, 23 girls, total 114.

Columbia Rivers, chief Shu-pu-pu, 32 men, 41 women, 23 boys, 17 girls, total 113. Grand totals, 235 men, 273 women, 150 boys, 127 girls, total in all 785.

Since taking charge of this agency I never have relaxed my efforts to bring here all Indians who were parties to the treaty. During my visit to them, in company with the superintendent this spring and again this summer while enumerating them, I used all moral suasion at my command to have them remove to the reservation to take land and till it as the other Indians on the reserve are doing, but all I could say or do was of no avail; they are wedded to their mode of living and will not change unless removed by force, and indeed, I am positive it will be best to do so. Their remaining away induces others--bad Indians--to follow their example and banding themselves together, committing depredations on the white settlers about the country, which is charged to Indians on the reservation causing a great deal of trouble to the agents while the perpetrator levants back among those Indians and can never be brought to justice. I would most earnestly recommend that these bands be gathered together and removed to this or some other reservation.

Agriculture

On making my last report and before I had an opportunity of judging the amount of good land in this part of the state of Oregon--having but recently arrived from the east where all land is tillable--I was of the opinion that only a small portion of the reservation was fit for cultivation--in a manner, it is so; but when I compared it with the surrounding country, made up of sand and sage brush, I am convinced the Indians have the best land in Eastern Oregon.

We have under cultivation this year 900 acres, viz wheat 600 acres estimated yield 12,000 bushels; oats 100 acres, estimated yield 5,000 bushels; corn 50 acres, estimated yield 1,500 bushels; potatoes 75 acres, estimated yield 7,000 bushels; hay 50 acres, estimated

yield 50 tons; vegetables 25 acres, estimated yield 25 tons. I am confident this is a low estimate and is exclusive of the departmental farm, some 100 acres viz wheat 15 acres, estimated yield 400 bushels, oats 35 acres, estimated yield 900 bushels; hay 60 acres, estimated yield 75 ~~00000~~ tons; potatoes 3 acres estimated yield 450 bushels; vegetables 2 acres, estimated yield 3 tons. This will be an ample supply to meet the wants of the Indians during the year and plenty for seed in the spring. The last year's crop was almost a total failure on account of the great drought as stated in my last annual report. A great number of Indians were short of seed in the spring but sufficient for all their wants was supplied by me. It has been very gratifying to me to see that quite a number of the Indians remained on the reservation this year to attend to their farms and not went to the mountains to hunt and fish at the time when their farms needed their constant care. Several who have good farms have informed me that in future they shall rely mainly on the produce of the soil for a livelihood, give up the aboriginal habits of their fathers of subsisting on roots and fish and copy after the white man in the way of clothing and mode of living.

Stock

The wealth of these Indians consists chiefly in horses and cattle. It is almost impossible to obtain information as to the exact number but I should estimate the value as follows: Number horses 10,000, cash value \$150,000; cattle 1,500, cash value \$30,000; swine 150, cash value \$450; sheep 75, cash value \$225. The amount of grass on the reservation is without limit. The horses and cattle are always in splendid condition and scarcely need any care in winter, as grazing is good all the year, rendering it a very popular as well as profitable business to raise stock. The department stock turned over to me by my predecessor consisted of seven oxen, three mules and three horses, all old and superannuated animals.

One mule died of old age in the fall and one ox this spring. However I am pleased to report that the superintendent has furnished this agency with two good teams of horses--all that is required for use at present.

Agency buildings--If I may be allowed to call them such were erected with green cottonwood poles and daubed with mud. Decay has greatly depreciated their strength rendering them unsafe to live in. I would respectfully recommend new buildings and that they may be erected near the mill to enable the agent to superintend the mills daily. At present it is impossible for him to do so, located as they are a distance of seven miles from the agency.

I called attention to these facts in my last annual report but no response has been elicited. As we have a good saw mill on the reservation a very small sum of money would suffice to erect all the buildings required.

Improvements--during the past year a new blacksmith's shop has been erected, the old one having been destroyed by fire, rebuilt the mill dam, the fences about the department farm thoroughly repaired and thirty acres of grass land inclosed. So hereafter there will be no lack of hay for the department stock.

Educational--I regret to say that the Indian school does not promise as much success for the past year as I could wish. Father Vermeersch, principal teacher, has not faithfully performed the duty assigned him, but the system of education which is carried on at this agency--a day school--is not adapted to the wants of the Indians. A manual labor boarding school should be established, where the scholars could receive useful ~~instruct~~ instruction in the arts of husbandry, where the English language should be the only language used and spoken and clothing and food should be furnished so as to prevent them from returning to their former habits of living. I endorse the report of the principal teacher.

Health--The health of the Indians has been generally good. Among the

adults ~~few~~ deaths have occurred. A number of children, through the neglect of their parents to call the physician employed at the agency to administer to them, but relied on the skill of their own medicine men to perform wonderful cures, have consequently died.

Miscellaneous

During the last year with the exception of two cases, but few misdemeanors of crimes of a serious nature have occurred. About the 25th of March there was stolen from the Indians of this reservation a band of 30 head of horses. The fact was reported to me at once. I sent Indians in pursuit over all the principal roads throughout the country. The Indians who followed the road leading to Le Grande came upon the band in possession of three white men near Baker City and with the aid of the pass I gave them elicited the sympathies of the people, caused the arrest of the parties, who I caused to be prosecuted at the last term of the circuit court and convicting two who were sent to the state prison, and the other bound over for trial at the next term of court. Another case, where a white man sold liquor to an Indian, I caused his arrest and he is now awaiting trial at the next term of the U.S. district court at Portland.

At the present time rumor is current that Congress has recently enacted a law authorizing the President of the United States to treat with the Indians of this reservation for the purchase of their lands. It is my opinion, obtained by conversation with the principal men of the different tribes, that there will be strong opposition to any treaty that will remove them from their present homes. They are, at present in consequence of the oft-repeated theme that their farms will be taken from them and given to the white settlers, quite dispirited.

Land in this section is much sought after and the country being rapidly settled up, it is hardly to be expected that the Indian can retain this reservation much longer unless the strong arm of the government protects them. Daily am I called upon to notify the white settlers that they are encroaching upon the Indian lands; and although it would seem unchristianlike to take them from their homes where they have passed their childhood and the graves of their fathers whom they love to talk of and repeat the stories of their many brave deeds, yet knowing as I do that they must go sooner or later and the many disadvantages they will have to labor under if they remain, I would advise them to go, if a permanent reservation can be procured for them.

Allow me here to remark that the agency has been established for the space of ten years and I regret exceedingly to be compelled to state that I have been most completely disappointed with what I see about me--a group of old dilapidated log cabins where good buildings should have been built according to the treaty; no improvements of any great value are here ~~accounted~~ to account for the large amount of money that has been expended during these years.

I do not wish to speak disparagingly of any of the former agents but I am convinced that the whole system of dealing with the Indians as now practiced is wrong. The provisions of the treaty should have been carried out according to the promises, and the Indians should be made to respect their obligations under the treaty, which they do not and will not do unless compelled by force, and that should have been done long ago. The only consolation with me in regard to the matter is my own conviction of having done everything in my power to advance and instruct the Indians..your obedient servant. W.H. Boyle, first lieutenant, U.S. army, Indian agent. To Hon A.B. Meacham, supt of Indian affairs.

Umatilla Agency

Department of Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1870-71

(Lt. W.H. Boyle, U.S. army, acting agent.)

This agency has undergone no very material change during the present year. The Indians already located on the reservation have long since abandoned all idea of resistance or rebelling against authority.

They are composed of Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes jointly occupying a large tract of beautiful country of abundant resources; but unfortunately for the Indians the reservation is surrounded by white settlements and traversed by thoroughfares of commerce, thereby exposing them constantly to imposition by white men.

The subject of removal of these Indians has been often presented and thoroughly discussed in former reports. The last congress "authorized" the president to negotiate with these people for their lands. I would respectfully suggest that immediate action be taken in this matter; that a council be ordered and the proposition officially presented to the Indians at an early day and for the reason that, whatever may be the result of the first council further legislation may be necessary and by learning the "minds" of the Indians the present season, the whole thing may be consummated in time for their removal in early spring.

Having resided for seven years on the border of this reservation and subsequently as superintendent, I have intimate acquaintance with these people. I entertain some doubts about the success of the proposal to sell and remove, unless men are appointed to negotiate with them in whom they have perfect confidence from personal knowledge. But with this precaution I believe some arrangements may be made.

I have not felt authorized, in the councils I have had with them to discuss the subject; but from casual conversation I conclude that a division among them will arise. The best men will prefer remaining

taking land and becoming citizens. This will be practicable if lands are set apart in such a way that they cannot, without the consent of local or federal authority, sell or dispose of them and if it can be so done it will thus place them in every other respect on equal footing with other citizens.

"Another portion composed of 'Homle's band' of Walla-Wallas will consent to removal cheerfully to some new reservation, or what would suit them better to be 'turned loose' to look out for themselves. My opinion now is that choice should be offered them and for those who prefer removal a reservation be selected, or that they be allowed to select homes among friendly tribes already located on other reservations. I would oppose forcing them to go among other tribes against their own will. Experience teaches that semi-civilized Indians of different tribes who have ever been enemies, cannot be made prosperous and peaceable when compelled to live together.

Reference to Agent Boyle's census report shows the whole number of Indians belonging to the Umatilla reservation to be 1,622. Of this number only 837 are located there; the remainder, 785 are scattered along the Columbia river at various points. In the month of February last I made an official visit to these bands at which time a full report thereof was forwarded, asking instructions in the matter which I deemed necessary for the reason that they are mostly found our od Oregon and also because they denied belonging to the Umatilla treaty and refused to recognize my authority. I again respectfully ask instructions in regard to these people. The public welfare demands that something be done with them immediately.

They doubtless belong to Umatilla and I would respectfully suggest that the military commander of the district be instructed to remove them hence, that they may become parties to any treaty that may be hereafter made with the Umatilla Indians, thereby securing to themselves some of the benefits of such treaty. A. B. Meacham, supt. of Indian affairs in Oregon.

Umatilla agency. Commissioner of Indian affairs, 1873-74.

Sir: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report as agent of the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes of Indians.

The Indians once powerful and warlike tribes, inhabiting a large scope of country in Eastern Oregon and Washington have now dwindled down to a comparatively small remnant of their former strength.

I have endeavored several times since I took charge of this agency to get a correct census of them, but have as yet found it impracticable owing to the fact that, in accordance with their treaty-rights, there are always more or less of them absent from the reservation in the mountains and at the fisheries hunting, digging roots, gathering berries and fishing. I will endeavor again this winter when the snow in the mountains renders it impracticable for them to leave, to make an actual count. The census, taken nearly three years ago by my predecessor, I believe to be as correct as it could be taken at this time and which he reports as follows viz

Walla Walla, 57 men, 87 women, 28 boys, 29 girls, 201 total.
Homli, chief.

Cayuses: 95 men, 140 women, 57 boys, 42 girls, 334 boys
total; Howlish Wampo, chief.

Umatillas: 92 men, 144 women, 41 boys, 25 girls, 302 total. Wenap
Snoot, chief.

Grand totals, 244 men, 380 ^{women} 371 ~~girls~~, 126 boys, 96 girls, 837 total.

This number, I think, is now too high. One great difficulty in enumerating them exists in the fact that a portion of the Indians belonging to these tribes still remain on the Columbia river and some of these occasionally come on the reservation and profess to have come to remain; they will stay a short time and then leave again for the Columbia.

During the past year considerable improvements have been made by the Indians; better fences have been built, and some new farms opened though much more improvement would have been made if we had an adequate supply of lumber. As it is the saw mill erected by one of my predecessors is at such a distance from timber as to be almost useless. I called attention to this in my last annual report and in that report asked that permission be given to me to remove the mill to a point farther up the river, nearer the timber. And I also asked that an appropriation of \$1,000 be made for that purpose. I beg leave, respectfully, to again call your attention to this matter. Logs have now to be hauled a distance of from ten to twelve miles over a mountain road and as there is no team at the agency belonging to the department with which to haul logs and I have no funds whatever to purchase any, I have furnished my own team of oxen to haul what logs have been hauled during the past year and by this means I have been enabled to get a small amount of lumber. This I have done without making any charge to the government. Had I not done this I would not have had any lumber at all, even enough to make a coffin to give a decent burial to any of these poor people who died during the year.

I stated above that I had no funds whatever to purchase teams. Of the appropriation of \$4,000 per annum for beneficial objects not one single dollar of that fund has been turned over to me since September 1871 and of the appropriation for incidental expenses of \$40,000 per annum for the Indian service in this state only \$200 of that appropriation has been turned over to me during the same period of two years.

I would also beg leave to call your attention to that portion of my last annual report wherein I called the attention of the department

to the unfulfilled stipulation of the treaty of June 9, 1855 with these Indians and particular to the fourth article of said treaty which provide as follows:

Art 4: In addition to the consideration above specified the United States agree to erect ~~at~~ at suitable points on the reservation one saw mill and one flouring mill, a building suitable for a hospital, two school houses one blacksmith shop, one carpenter and joiner shop, one dwelling for each two millers, one farmer and one superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one blacksmith one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, to each of which the necessary outbuildings."

Of the stipulations provided in this article all that has ever been done by the government is the erection of the saw mill and flouring mills. The other buildings for the agent and employes were temporary cabins erected in 1890 made of cottonwood poles and altogether these have been temporarily repaired every year hoping that the government would make an appropriation to fulfill the solemn stipulations of the treaty, they are now almost completely rotten and are liable to fall down at any moment. I do not think that it is right or just to take the money belonging to the Indians and which is appropriated to carry out the other stipulations of the treaty, to do the work which the government agreed to do. I trust therefore that the appropriation which I asked for in my ~~and~~ last annual report, viz:

For necessary buildings for agent and employes and erecting a building for hospital \$8,000.

For manual labor school and furnishing same \$3,000.

For removal of sawmill \$1,000.

made by the next congress. This is a small amount but it would go a great way toward carrying out the beneficent purposes of the Government.

I have not received any instructions from Washington since the abolition of the superintendency but as soon as I was notified officially by the late superintendent W.R. Odneal, esq. that such was the fact, I deemed it my duty to forward a requisition to enable me to obtain such supplies as may be necessary

before winter sets in and navigation on the Columbia river closes down, which it usually does by the first week in December.

Although during the past year there has been great excitement all over the country in consequence of the difficulties with the Modocs and the white settlers in all portions of Eastern Oregon were forming military companies for their defense, these Indians were always peaceable and quite and carefully avoided by word or action giving any cause of offense. There was also great excitement existing among the settlers in this vicinity, particularly in La Grande during the summer, in consequence of the government giving the Wal-low-wa valley to the Indians. And as many of the Indians of the reservation go every year to hunt, fish and dig roots in that vicinity, I deemed it necessary to go with them, taking with me the interpreter and it was only with great effort that difficulty was avoided as many of the settlers were disposed to prevent the Indians from going there at all.

....

Columbias

I have several times reported to the Department the difficulties attending the proper control of the Indians of this reservation in consequence of the large number of vagabond Indians on the Columbia River and I am glad to find that Hon. E.C. Kemble United States inspector who visited this agency last month has

received instructions to make some arrangements with these Indians.

I understand that he has called them together to meet in council ~~und~~ about the middle of this month.