

Warm Springs Agency.

The Warm Springs Reservation is named from some large springs which throw out large quantities of water impregnated with sulphur and various salts at a temperature of about 215 fahrenheit , contains about 1024000 acres of which only 3000 or 4000 acres are susceptible ~~xx~~ of cultivation. The remainder is ~~xx~~ either rocky , barren or heavy timber but affords a fair supply of nutritious grass. The ~~clim~~ climate ~~is~~ in consequence of the great elevation is ~~added to the~~ more rigorous than at Umatilla but is like all the country east of the Cascade Mountains dry and healthful. Animals on ordinary seasons subsist all winter on the native grasses and in summer fatten rapidly. Mount Jefferson which is covered with perpetual snow is inclosed within its ~~boundaries~~ bounds and within twenty five miles of its summit are valleys whose climate is warm enough to raise watermelons, vegetables ~~additioned~~ of like character.

The tribes located here are the Wasco, DesChutes, Tygh and John Day, numbering 1126 (could be 1146 or 1136) The Indians are moderately industrious and prosperous and are improving rapidly. They yet depend very largely upon game and fish and roots for their subsistence but they increase each year the amount of their agricultural products.

A large number of the able bodied men about one hundred in all enlisted in the military service of the United States in the summer of 1866 and are still in the service. They have been employed against the hostile Snakes have proved very efficient warriors and doubtless render more actual service than the same number of white soldiers would have done. But whatever benefit to the white may be accrued it is unquestionable the effect upon these Indians is and will be deplorable.

It is difficult always to ... an Indian from his savage habits

There are two classes of Indians not located at Agencies, to wit: First--The Indians scattered along the Columbia River, those on the upper branches of north Umpqua, a small band on Clatsop plains and the Nestuccas Salmon River and Tillamooks numbering in all not far from 1200 souls. They are in immediate vicinity to white settlements in fact intermingled with them and most of them are as thoroughly debauched and degraded as they well can be.

They are not parties to any treaty and I do not think it necessary that any treaty should be made with them. Indideed they are scattered over so vast a country that it would be impossible to gather them together for a treaty. But measures ought to be taken to collect them upon some of the reservations. The Nestuccas, Salmon Rivers and Tillamooks, about 300 in all, ought especially to be taken under jurisdiction.

The country they inhabit is fertile, has a good harbor and is filling up with white settlers. They regard the Indians as nuisance and have more than once asked me to remove them. I have had neither funds nor authority to do so to do. I recommend an appropriation of \$2,000 for gathering together and establishing upon some reservation the Indians mentioned. The amount named would be sufficient not only to remove them but to p 213

afford them some assistance in opening farms, obtaining farming land tools etc.

Second The hostile tribes or Shoshoni. These are a numerous race divided into various sub tribes or bands and extending over large extent of country but their general characteristics are the same. Their language differs in its dialect but its ground work is the same. They are nomadic people camping from Nevada and Utah to Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Montana often under different names. When in Utah they often find it convenient to call themselves Pi-utes. In parts of Idaho they are Bannacks. They treat with Gov. Nye

in Nevada or fight with Gen. Crook in Oregon and Idaho. They are determinedly and persistently hostile treating for peace sometimes but never abiding by their agreements.

They were formerly friendly. The early emigrants to the coast travelled through their country with friendly intercourse but of late years their hand is raised against every man.

They were on friendly terms with the Wasco and DesChutes (Tenino Indians) until 1856. It was their custom to meet these tribes at the Tygh Valley 140 mile north of Warm Springs Reservation every summer and spend several weeks in a festival of horse racing and ~~gah~~ gambling returning to their own country in autumn. In 1855 two of the Tenino tribe with their families returned with the Snakes to the territory of the latter and were murdered for their plunder, their wives and children being ~~haki~~ sold to tribes further south as slaves. A retaliation of course occurred and since that time the conflicts between the Warm Springs Indians and the Snakes have been as frequent as their friendly gatherings formerly were. In my annual report for 1865 I submitted a compilation of the Depredations committed by the Snake Indians from 1862 to 1865. Accompanying this report is a paper (Marked B) which is similar compilation (sic) extending from the close of the last one to the date of the report. Much labor has been expended to make this compilation complete and much ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ care taken to have it accurate. I believe very few errors will be found in it.

It is a fearful record of loss of life and destruction of property. These Indians are now beyond the reach of the Indian Bureau and probably will never come under its control. The long continued hostility existing between them and the white has bitterly exasperated both and there is no likelihood(sic) that they can ever live in peace.

The military operations against them under Maj. Marshall and Gen. Crook in the field , Maj. Gen. Steel (?) commanding the district have been prosecuted for the last year with great vigor and with much more efficient force than heretofore and ~~thexx~~ their numbers much reduced. They have been so harrassed for a ~~xxx~~ year past that they ~~xxxxxx~~ can have laid up very little supply of food and doubtless many of them will perish the ensuing winter from starvation/

I said of them in 1866 "what disposition can ultimately be made of them I do not undertake to say. Now nothing is to be done but fight and exterminate them. Yet I am painfully conscious that extermination will cost the lives of ten whites for every Indian and besides cost many millions of money.

To attempt to treat with them now is simple folly, they cannot be
p. 214

even brought to a council much less to a treaty. ~~Their~~ ultimate disposition is a matter that must be left to time to determine and what I then said is most true now. It is utterly impossible to treat with them and it is painfully expensive (saying nothing of loss of life) to fight them. The government would probably have saved many dollars if it could have fifteen years ago taken every Snake Indian to a first class hotel and boarded them for life.

The Wall pah pi tribes of Snakes with whom I made a treaty in 1865 remained for a few months upon the Klamath reservation and then ~~eddd~~ rejoined the hostile tribes. It is reported on rather doubtful authority that ~~Rax~~ Pau-li-ne the most celebrated war chief of the Snakes was killed in one of their conflicts last year. If this is true, they have lost their most efficient leader.

Indians of Washington Territory

A considerable number of Indians of Washington Territory are frequently found in Oregon. The Klikatats before the Indian title was

extinguished were in the habit of paying annual visits to the Willamette and Umpqua Vallies for the purpose of trading with and stealing from the ~~kxihs~~ other tribes and the whites. This practice has been discontinued of late years but a few of them have remained in Willamette Valley who being quiet and peaceful were not complained of by settlers and for the last five years their number has been constantly increasing by accessions from Washington Territory. A part of them have ~~harbored~~ harbored in the coast mountains in Benton county hunting and during a sort of intermediate trade between the Indians at Siletz and the towns of Corvallis and Albany. Others have lived in Washington and Yamhill counties and others still are found at Oregon City and Portland living by a little work and much vice. Much complaint has been made of them lately and I have taken steps for their removal. Their number is ~~probably~~ probably one hundred or thereabouts.

There are also at Portland and other towns in that vicinity many Spokane, Flathead, Palouse and other Indians from the eastern portion of Washington Territory and a few from Idaho. They are of tribes not located on reservations are wanderers and vagabonds far from their own country and people. Their chief support is prostitution of their squaws and they are often a sort of go between from the white men who sells liquor to other Indians who want to buy it. A more ~~thoroughly~~ thoroughly corrupt and degraded set of beings never existed. They ought to be removed from the white settlements but it would be a calamity to any tribe to have them located among them...

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem Oregon June 6th, 1868

Sir:

The Indian known as Albert (Clickitat) has returned here with an escort of twenty-eight other Indians and a pass from you to remain in this state until Sept. 16th. The pass is dated April 16th 1868. These Indians belong in Washington Territory, they have always been interlopers here and their presence here has been matter of much complaint by persons upon whose lands they depredated. Last year at no small expense I gathered them together and returned them with all their property to your agency. I am now quite surprised that Albert came back with ~~them~~ this permission in writing from you and that such permission should be given to extend over a period of five (summer) months His presence is the more surprising ~~xxxxxxxx~~ because when I met you in Portland two weeks since I had a long conversation with you about these very Indians and you omitted to tell me that you had given this tribe a pass.

The presence of these Indians will doubtless be in future as it has been in the past a fruitful source of trouble and complaint. They can be viewed in no other light than as interlopers and trespassers in Oregon. They belong in Washington Territory. Many of them no doubt are well behaved and quiet but others of them have been guilty of crimes and misdemeanors. Two of the ~~two~~ ~~add~~ these men escaped conviction for murder last year by a legal technicality which Judge Skinson (?) ? /. I have notified them through Albert that they cannot remain here and I shall endeavor to enforce their removal. I trust when they are again sent back to your jurisdiction you will not send them here any more.

I transmit herewith a copy of ~~xxxxxx~~ the paper ~~xxxx~~ which I have given to Albert

Very respectfully etc.

J.W. Perit Huntington etc.

Hon J.H. Wilbur,

U.S. Indian Agent, Yakima.

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem Oregon, May 15, ~~1869~~ 1869

Sir:

I have to advise you that in compliance with instructions in your letter of 3rd ultimo that I have this day relieved Mr. J.W. Perit Huntington as Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon and assumed the duties of that office.

Mr. Huntington turned over no. public funds to me and only office furniture and stationary for which I gave him proper receipts, list of same will accompany my accounts for fractional part of 2nd quarter ending June 30th, 1869 .

I have appointed Mr. C.S. Woodworth, former clerk in this office as chief clerk. His knowledge of the business and efficiency as clerk renders his services desirable and is sufficient reason for continuing him in that capacity.

I have also continued as messenger Mr. James Brown who has acted in that capacity ~~sixteen~~ under my predecessor for many years.

Very Respectfully etc.

A.B. Mescham

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon ? G. Taylor,

Commissioner, Washington D.C.

Camp Harney

Oregon Oct. 29th, 1869

Sir: I arrived at this post 24th inst. for the purpose of removing the bands of Snakes and Piute Indians from this vicinity and part of southeastern Oregon to Klamath Reservation in pursuance of instructions received from Indian Department Washington.

I find here the chiefs "Innemucca, We-Ya-We Wa and Ochwoyo. Having informed them of my intentions they have had long debates and finally have come to the ~~con~~ conclusion not to move until ordered by the commander of this district asserting that Col "Otis" (sic) gave them permission to remain at Camps McDermitt, Harney and Warner and assuring them that they would be fed at these several points. I learn this fact from Chief Cho-toot, a Snake Indian who resides in Klamath Reservation and who spent last night in their council. My judgment sustained by opinion of Dr. McKay who accompanies me as adviser is that the presence of Col. Otis ~~command~~ commander of the district would be of great value and perhaps be indispensable to accomplish the object for which I am here.

Thankful for your assurance of assistance and cooperation I would respectfully ask that you furnish Col. Otis a copy of this letter or take such other steps as you may think necessary to secure his presence and cooperation on Monday the 5th at which time I expect to hold a council with the Indians at this post.

Maj. F. Dallas, Commdy Camp Harney

I am your obt. servt

A.B. Mescham

Supt. Indian Affairs

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem, Ogn. March 22, 1870

Sir:

Many Indians belonging to reservations in this superintendency have long eluded both supts. and agents by going into Washington Territory. I visited two bands this winter & last of February. One band under Smoke Heller ~~8000800000~~ { Too indistinct to be sure of spelling } the Dreamer at Priest Rapids on the Columbia River. This chief belongs by treaty to the Umatilla Agency but has never been upon the reservation and now repudiates the treaty. He has collected about him 300 Indians, some of them renegades from other tribes. I notified him that he must come in peaceably if he would but come he must. The people have divided and part of the band have decided to go onto the reservation. Another band of Walla Wallas under Mo Mis (or To Mis) at the mouth of Snake River have already come in.

My object in this communication is first to explain my reasons for going over into your superintendency. Secondly to endeavor to bring about some understanding whereby we may cooperate together and make a successful drive.

I propose during the coming season to gather my people all upon the several reservations and can only hope to make a clean sweep by moving in concert with yourself and agents.

I would be much gratified to visit you and arrange this matter. Will you drop me a line when you will visit Portland. I will try to meet you. I expect to be in Portland from about 3 (or 5th) to 8 proximo. The affairs in ~~my~~ my superintendency are in good condition.

Very respectfully,
E. B. Supt. Indian

affairs for Oregon To Col Saml. Rap (?)
Supt. Indian Affairs Olympia W.T.

(Very indistinct and too difficult to type in full.

p. 374

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem Oregon, March 22, 1870

Sir: I have the honor to report that I made an official visit to Umatilla Agency on the 16th ulto and herewith transmit the results of observations and Council talks....

p. 376

Expedition to Priest Rapids

There were various reasons for making this movement at this particular time. To begin with they were a party to treaty with Stephens and Palmer 1855 and subordinate to Pau Piu Mox Mox and by the terms of that treaty were to have been located upon Umatilla Reservation. From some cause they have been neglected they occupying a country of such little value for any purpose and still unavailable for other than Indian settlements. Another reason was the influence upon our reservation Indians by allowing them to wander (?) off. Also because this band became the home and hiding place of nearly every renegade Indian from four several reservations Lapwai of Idaho, Simcoe of Washington and Warm Springs and Umatilla of Oregon. But my principal object was to break up a grand scheme of rascality being hatched under the leadership of ~~xxoxoxoxoxox~~ of a head man of the Walla Walla tribe who is known as the great Dreamer, also Big Talk on Four Mountains also Smokeller. Now the scheme to which I refer was founded on pretended spiritual revelations by Smokeller. The principal idea ~~mx~~ seeming to be the restoring (?) of the country at some time not distant to the Indians claiming immunity from civil law and asserting a higher law under the name of religion. So much plausability has this new religion that it has many followers throughout all that section lying east of the Cascade and west of the Rocky Mountains even down into Nevada.

Through the knowledge of Dr. C. McKay of whom I have spoken in former

reports and communications I learned the foregoing facts while on the Snake expedition last fall and winter. Now if nipped in the bud it may not develop into a dangerous element and to accomplish this I desire to have Smokeheller under the control of the agent at Umatilla where he belongs. I accordingly fitted out a small company under my own supervision consisting of myself Agent Boyle, Clement ...?? P I. Pangrum and Oliver Brisbois ... interpreter with two ...and Indians also Homli acting chief of Walla Walla.... and Kal istanla (?) head man of whom mention^{ed} is made in a foregoing report

Left ~~KalkOUdOd~~ Umatilla Agency Tuesday 22 February via Walla Walla to Wallula (?)

p. 377

here we crossed the Columbia River. After holding a short talk both To Mas who represented about one hundred persons but who declined any final answer to my demands until after the result of the Council with Smokeheller should be known. Followed up the north bank of the Columbia river twenty four miles to Yakimia river up that river twenty five miles where we left river road and trail and passed over thirty five miles of rolling sage brush sand hills to Columbia river about ~~fifteen~~ fifteen miles below Priest Rapids. Here we ~~were~~ were met by a messenger from Smokeheller requesting us not to come any nearer until Monday--this being Saturday -- weather being intensely cold, wood and grass scarce altogether spent a very disagreeable Sunday However on Monday mounted horse and arrived opposite Grand Council lodge about 10 a.m. We were ferried over in canoes and at the signal being made by ringing a small bell we were admitted to his majesty's presence. The lodge was about 100 feet long, perhaps 16 feet wide. An aisle about 4 feet wide down the center disclosed at the farther end a chair of state vacant and standing beside it Smokeheller. After shaking hands with ~~him~~ the assembly I was conducted to this chair of state it being a rude structure covered with a red blanket. After a few moments

spent in social converse the grand council opened, report of which I herewith~~for~~ forward.

Having occupied three and half hours again shook hands and left Smokeheller and people with a "flea in his ear." You will understand from report the condition of affairs so far.

On return via Wallula again met To Mas a report of which talk I also forward herewith.

Although no favorable answer was obtained at the said talk, yet the result is likely to prove partially if not entirely successful. Letter (?) dates from Umatilla Agency say that all of To Mas' band are coming in and that Smokeheller's power is broken a large party having declared ~~against~~ against him and started to come on to the reservation.

I have given you a short sketch of this important expedition and will from time to time advise you of any change in the appearance of matters pertaining thereto.

I have opened a correspondence with Col. Saml Ross, Supt. Indian Affairs Washington Territory with the view to bring about a cooperation whereby I think we may during the coming summer clear the country along the Columbia River on both sides of several hundred renegade and worthless Indians.

I propose leaving Salem tomorrow to visit officially Warm Springs Indian Agency under Charge of Brevt. Capt. W.W. Adedded Mitchell
U.S. A

Very respectfully

A.B. Weacham supt. etc.

Hon E.S. Parker,
Commissioner etc.

Washington D.C.

(No mention made in ensuing transmittals of above referred to Council Minutes)

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem, Ogn. April 10, 1870

Sir: I have to report to you that I made an official visit to Warm Springs Agency March 26. Left Dalles City on morning of the 24th with Capt. W.W. Mitchell, U.S.A. acting agent and Dr. W.C. McKay arrived same day

The res ... in bad condition owing to the weather but found evidence of Capt. Mitchell's enterprise in Indian road work, otherwise traveling would have been almost impossible. The long grades cut in the mountain sides and bridges built over streams with Indian labor alone give me a good impression of these people

The country comprising this reservation is very high generally, the exception being the narrow crooked valleys in the numerous canyons that p 390 cross from west to east. The Agency is situated in one of these deep canyons government buildings occupying a small valley of perhaps three acres near the junction of two creeks

The first view had given a good impression as to the agency proper and in fact the buildings are decidedly better than at any other agency in this ~~xxxx~~ superintendency but here superiority ends unless it is in the selection and management of ~~xxxxxxx~~ employees. I commend the appointment as in his instance of married men of good moral character ... assistance and support morally to the agent in his efforts to perpetuate the teachings of the former agent Smith.

Sunday was religiously observed in every part of the Agency and Sunday Schools of Indian children is being regularly taught, some five of the children making progress. Preaching by Dr. Miller Dept. physician in the afternoon was attended by employees and Indians. This part of the agency affairs indicate that Indians may be christianized. I heard several of them talk and offer prayers.

Monday ~~disrupted~~ devoted to looking over Superintendent and Indian farms. This was not encouraging. All the farms are badly cut up by the creeks

into small patches varying from a half to ten acres. The Dept. farms are in detached parcels and comprising a total of perhaps forty acres and of an inferior kind of soil. Its products have not furnished forage for Dept. animals and as far as I could learn but little assistance to the poor.

The Dept. barns and granaries ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ were empty. Agent Mitchell is compelled to purchase grain for ~~fixxxxxxx~~ feed and seed and haul it from thirty to forty miles but to his credit I must say he is full of hope and determination that such a state of things will not again exist. The Indian farms are small and altogether insufficient to supply the wants of the people although a few Indian men may have plenty and some to sell but the greater numbers at least seventy five per ct. have no civilized .. and a means for a livelihood. The truth is the land suitable for cultivation is not on this desolate Godforsaken reservation. In the several reports Indian Doing Well and all ~~thxx~~ this stereotyped hypocrisy I was led to the belief and so mentioned in my annual report that the agency was in a prosperous condition. A few plain words will explain how much credence to give this statement. On this reservation as also on some others a few Indians are really doing well but the great majority are still living in indigeous (?) in regular Indian like. Now to finish up this subject so far as this report goes I say this that for the purpose of vizilizing Indians as an agricultural people is simply a swindle and a humbug except ~~for~~ the fortunate few and can this explain are nothing worthy of the large amount of government money that has been expended. One remedy is to furnish them stock and let those become stock growers but I have some doubt about the propriety of this to any .. extent at present or as an alternate to (too indistinct).....

p. 391 The Indian people

About one third or less are professing Christianized and civilized live in houses and make pretensions to civilized life. Out of the whole number on this reservation not more than twenty or thirty have laid aside the blanket. All wear lo

All wear long hair. All talk Indian but few can speak Boston (English) and it seems that a general aversion is felt to learning the language. Consequently agents and employes use the ~~jargon~~ jargon (a language common among all the tribes in my superintendency.)

Those who are not christians generally follow the teachings and ... of Smokeller of whom I wrote in my report of Expedition to Priest Rapids last February and are called Dreamers (crossed out (Drummers (written over) the something that is known as Dreamer at Umatilla Agency. These people are wild and fanatical having but little connection with ~~Christian Indians~~ Christian Indians and but little with the agent.

I wrote you something recent about this religion etc. in the reservation above alluded to how very fascinating and fanatical its power. A few weeks since a leader of the Dreamers notified Agent Mitchell that he would not remain, persuasion and threats were alike unavailing. He did leave and took with him twenty families, thirteen of whom have since returned. Capt. Mitchell failed to bring the leader and now asks instructions in regard thereto...

Salem Oreg. April 25, 1870

Sir: The accompanying special communication of Agent Mitchell of Warm Springs Agency I consider of importance sufficient to furnish you a copy thereof and to make some explanations in regard thereto and also inform you of the conclusions arrived at.

In my report of Priest Rapids Expedition and also of late visit to Warm Springs you will have observed that mention and remarks have been made as to the meaning and character of the Smokeller alias Dreamer religion.

The subject matter of this report of Agent Mitchell is to this effect, Quep-e-^{mach}~~mach~~ is one of the Dreamers, a man of great courage and strong will combined with a large show of magnetic power over Indians and is really a chief but like Smokeller claims ~~Hedda Odolpoto~~ to be only a voice. Now to make this matter plain you must understand that Quep a-mach has dreamed that he was to leave Warm Springs. He applied for a pass stating his reasons the principal one being the dream above referred to also another which really had no logic ie that there was no good land at Warm Springs for his people to make a home. (I have some respect for the first excuse. Agent Mitchell very properly refused the demand. Quep-e-mah boldly announced to the Indians ~~thru~~ though not to the agent that he was going and ~~would~~ never would come back again.

This occurred ten days previous to my late visit to Warm Springs. The whole matter had been before me and I realizing that there was danger of bringing about a very bad state of affairs by hasty action, knowing how wide reports ~~fix~~ this fanatical religion extends, instructed Agent Mitchell to go in person to Umatilla reservation and talk with Queep-e-mah.

Umatilla Reservation is about one hundred and fifty miles from Warm Springs by the usual routes, hence the report submitted. Now I know you can fully ... the situation.

My determination is to request Genl. Crook to arrest Queep-e-mah and confine him, also any other ~~fixxxx~~ who defy the government. The

result I hope for and expect is that this demonstration will be sufficient to prevent further defiance of law. Possibly the Dreamers may be found ... to resist and for a time disturb the peace for a few days, the dignity of the government must be preserved, and I see no alternative but this proposed arrest. From late Agent Smith and employes of Warm Springs and also the Agent Wilbur of Simcoe I learn that this man Queep-e-mah was under arrest many years ago and that he was treated cruelly and inhumanely and that the memory of this affair will make him desperate.

I confess that I had much charity for him when I realized how much he and his people have been crowded in that Warm Springs Reservation, they giving up good homes for a paltry consideration of money and a miserable bleak, sterile devil's garden. Nevertheless I see these people only confined them to do right

Hon W.S. Parker commissioner

Respectfully
A.B. Meacham

p. 396

Office Supt. Ind. Affairs

Salon, Orgn. April 26, 1870

Sir: I beg to call you attention to the contents of the accompanying report of Agent W.W. Mitchell of Warm Springs and also to the letter of explanation to Commissioner Gen E.S. Parker from which you will learn that an Indian belonging to said Warm Springs reservation has refused to ~~xxx~~ obey the commands of Agent Mitchell and defied the authority of the government, hence this communication will respectfully request that by your order said Queep-e-mach may be arrested and confined as in your judgment may seem best and also that the several Indians of the said Queep-e-machs band be returned to Warm Springs. And I also request that in the event of other Indians resisting the ~~an~~ lawful commands of Agent Mitchell of Warm Springs or Agent Wm. Boyle of Umatilla or the Supt. of Indian Affairs that they may also be by your said order arrested and properly punished. This Queep-e-mach was and is probably yet on Umatilla Reservation I have this day issued an order to Agent Boyle of Umatilla to keep watch of said Indians and also to furnish

guides to the officers commanding the squad who may be ordered to make the arrest.

Very Respectfully

Your obt servant

A.B. Meacham

Maj.Genl. George Crook

Commd. Dept of the Columbia

Portland, Oregon

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem, Orgn. Sept. 21, 1870

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

The changes made superseding civilian and appointing military agents at the commencement of the current year created some embarrassment which for a time seemed retard prosperity and disheraten the Indians. They could not b made to unde stand the reason therefore and with the instinct of their race feared the changes. So strong was the feeling that on every reservation within my superintendency Indians stampeded or threatened to do so in consequence therefore it required a great amount of talking to reconcile them.

I am however at present writing prepared to state so far as this cause for discontent is concerned that nearly all of them are again at their homes some perfectly reconciled and willing to be governed by military agents and perhaps pleased with the change. Others look ~~nix~~ upon it with distrust and fear.

Although we have not fully accomplished all that we had proposed yet a decided progresa in civilization has been made. Under instructions from Commissioner of Indian Affairs and in conformity with the spirit of President Grant's Innaugural address and policy as made known from time to time

p. 448.. But again mixed up with these people through the state are those who are slow to embrace American usages looking with distrust upon every new law. It will require many years to overcome their prejudices but this class is in the minority. One serious drawback is the existence among the Indians of Oregon of a peculiar religion called Smokholler or Dreamer, the chief direction of which is that the red man is again to rule the country and this sometimes leads to setbacks against ~~the~~ lawful

p. 449 (Umatilla Agency.)

... Reference to Agent Boyle's census report shows the whole number of Indians belonging to ~~the~~ Umatilla Reservation to be 1622. Of this number only 837 are located here, 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 full report thereof was forwarded asking instructions in the matter which I deemed necessary for the reasons that they have some found mostly out of Oregon and also because they denied belonging to Umatilla by 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.

Warm Springs...

Warm Springs reservation as an agricultural country is a total failure

p. 452.. Indians not on Reservations

It is impossible to state the exact numbers but from best information I estimate them at 1776. They are scattered in various parts of the country from Columbia River to the California line and from the coast to the eastern limits of the state. The largest band being Snakes at Camp Harney We-ah-me-ma chief. , in obedience to orders from commissioner I made an effort to remove them to Klamath last fall but owing to cause set forth in report of said expedition was unsuccessful. They have since been fed by the military at Camp Harney. ..

p. 452

The next largest band is Moheller's at Priest Rapids, Washington Territory. They also refused to obey my order "to come in" made to them during the month of February last of which full report was made. I would also recommend that they be removed to Umatilla by the military.

... No fears of serious trouble may be apprehended.

I am etc.

A. B. Meacham

Hon E.S. Parker,
Commissioner etc.
Washington, D.C.