

Office Yakima Ind. Agency W4
Fort Simcoe Aug 15th 1892

Gen G. J. McKenny
Supt. Ind. Affairs W4.

Sir

The termination of another fiscal year brings me to the duty of an other Annual report.

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

The Indians that have been induced to accept the industries of Civilization, and have improved plantations for agriculture in their own right and interest, are all doing well. They have comfortable tenements in which are found many of the comforts & some of the luxuries of Civilization. They have horses and cattle which enables them to provide against want. They have growing crops of wheat, corn & vegetables adequate to the use of their families, and in some instances they produce considerable for the market. The Indians that are most thrifty are those who profess to have been converted and are members of the Church.

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These are very constant in attending upon
the regular means of grace as instituted
by the Methodist Episcopal Church -
Usually their Churches are crowded
with sincere and earnest worshippers
who are led in their devotions by the
Supt, or one of their native preachers.

The experience of 12 years in this service
has confirmed me more and more in
the faith with which I entered upon
the work. viz: this: that Christian truth
brought to bear practically upon the
character of a savage people is the only
means by which such a people can
be reclaimed - that the bestowment of
material gifts in the absence of that
renovation of character that comes only
through Bible truth accompanied
by the influence of the divine Spirit,
is an evil and not a blessing: Such
bestowments never satisfy them - and
always tend to corrupt and demoralize
them - they engender laziness and form
a kind of gambling stock that is
fruitful of no good - The first condition
of improvement in the outside manner
of life with any people, is the improvement
of the heart. Here is the place to begin

the work of reform among the Indians.
If I fail to give Moral Character to
an Indian, I can give him nothing
that will do him real and permanent
good. If I succeed in giving him
Moral Character, so that he is no more
a liar, a thief, a drunkard, a profane
person, a polygamist, or a gambler,
but a man of integrity, industry, Sobriety
and purity - then he no longer needs
the gifts of the Government, or the Charities
of any body. He then becomes a man
like other good men, and can take care
of himself. This conclusion throws me
back upon the work of moral reform
as my only hope of success. This work
needs to begin with the young children
gathering them into the Industrial Schools
of the Reservation where they can be
taught lessons of cleanliness, good behaviour
in the School, in the family or the
play ground, and everywhere. Here
they are taught to work, and taught
to speak, and read the English language.
Here they obtain information and
useful knowledge which they bear to
their fathers & mothers, brothers and sisters
and become so many teachers to their
people. It is a matter inspiring stronger

5
is suffered in having to haul the
logs to the Saw Mill so far - from
13 to 20 miles - a Steam Mill
at another point on the Reservation
but little further from the Station
Costing not more than four thousand
dollars would pay for it self in
two seasons -

I respectfully request
that we may be permitted ~~to~~ to build
such a mill from funds saved
from the repair of Mills and from
Beneficial Objects arising from grazing
Cattle upon the Reservation -
It will be seen by a reference

In addition to the above amount the
Indians have received for hiring
Cattle over one thousand dollars -

done with the old mill - The Indians
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by the above arrangement, without
any additional Appropriation from
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It will be seen by a reference
to my Cash Accounts that between
two and three thousand dollars have
been received ^{for grazing stock} - this arrangement would
enable us to build houses, and finer
farms for the Indians, as can never be
done with the old mill - The Indians
would be pleased & greatly profited
by the above arrangement, without
any additional Appropriation from
Government - The houses built, and
farms opened and improved, provides
comfort and substance for them &
takes them up from the condition of
helplessness - makes them self supporting

relieving the government from her large,
 and Annual appropriation to sustain
 them - It does more - It gives an undoubt-
 -ed guarantee of future and abiding
 peace - Thus they have comfortable homes
 to live in, and fruitful farms with
 Cattle and horses, Wagons, Plows &
 harnesses with household goods.
 they have something to sacrifice if they go
 to war - these permanent fixtures do
 more to secure peace with a Nation of
 Indians than Regiments of Soldiers.
 It will be seen by the Reports of the
 Miller & Sawyer, that during the year near
 one hundred thousand feet of lumber has
 been sawed for the Indians - these logs have
 been cut and hauled by the Indians
 without any expense to the Department.
 The lumber so made was worth twenty
 Dollars per thousand - making two thousand
 Dollars this lumber has been used in
 improving their farms, building houses &
 Barns, and a portion has been sold
 by them to the white settlers around
 the Reservation.

My policy is, and has been to
 use as little white labor as possible
 and supply its place with Indian labor.

1
I have a twofold object in this. First. It gives Employment and pay to those who are most needy, and Secondly it holds the young men of the Nation who have set out to be something above ~~a~~ wild Savages to habits of useful labor, which is indispensable to the Moral well being of all men of all races. And as an additional Consideration I remembered the fact that the Treaty with the Cakama Indians will in a very few years expire, when it will be expected of these Indians that they will be Capable of managing their own affairs - I hold the same thought in mind in the direction given to the mechanical labor. So we are Educating them in our Shops to make harness build houses work in the mills and

We have already Young men that are Capable of building houses, Making Boots & Shoes, Making Harness. Doing good work in the Blacksmith Shop and good helpers about the Mills -

~~and as a result of this~~
that would yield an annual revenue

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 cating them in our Shops to make harness
 build houses work in the mills and
 on the farms so as to make them
 Capable in every department of
 business of taking Care of themselves.
 # ~~In Conclusion~~ I have to
 say that if the remaining installments
 of money that will be due them under
 the Treaty, could be invested in
 Cattle, a herd would in a short time
~~increase~~ accumulate upon the Reservation
 that would yield an annual income

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in Beef greater by far than all that is
paid them by the Government.

The grasses are spontaneous and very
abundant producing the finest Beef
on the Coast - Cattle generally live,
and remain fat through the winter
by grazing so the cost of raising a
Cow or Steer three years old on
the range, is not as much as to feed
the domestic fowls about ^{our} doors.
These need to be fed, while the Cattle
feed themselves - The investment of
the remaining appropriations due
them in Cattle with judicious man-
agement on the part of Officers in
Charge could not fail to make
the whole Nation financially independ-
-ent in a few years. I have consulted
the head men of the Nation and they
are agreed that the Accoutrements as now
given by the Government do them very
little good, while an investment in
Cattle would do them, and their
Children good in all time to come.

Suppose three thousand
Dollars was invested in young Cows,
at thirty Dollars per head, this would
buy 100 head - these with their increase

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in two years would be worth Six
thousand Dollars; in four years they would
be worth twelve ^{thousand} ~~hundred~~ Dollars, in
Six years twenty four thousand Dollars
In the light of this Calculation, it is
easy to see that all the annuity money
that will be due them for the remaining
time of the Treaty, could be made to
accumulate into vast proportions, making
them Capable of taking Care of themselves;
while under the present system of
payment the poverty of the Indians
is not relieved to any perceptible extent,
and no provision is made against
future want. In view of the fine facilities
for stock growing that these Indians have,
and in view of the profitable Employ-
ment this investment would give them
I Consider it of great importance that
this Change in the use of their money
appropriated for beneficial Objects be
made immediately.

I earnestly recommend that
their land be immediately Surveyed.

In ~~Conclusion~~ I Call the attention
of the Department to the money that
was due this Agency ^{from} under the late
Supt. W. H. Walenman (deceased) who owed

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this Agency Dec 31st 1866 and proposed
to pay said amount in Drafts, which
were protested by the Assistant Treasurer
San Francisco Cal. when presented - a
particular account of said transaction
was given the Department by me
in my "Account Current" and Statement
therewith, for the month of July 1867
This Seven thousand two hundred & fifty
Dollars, embraced the Salary of the
Agent for the Quarter ending Dec ^{31st} ~~18~~ 1866.
No part of the above money has
been received.

For further particulars of
information relating to the interests
and wealth of the Nation, I
respectfully refer to the accompanying
Blanks that have been filled
and are herewith sent forward.
All of which is respectfully
Submitted

James H. Walker
U.S. Aid Agent N.Y.



Yakima Agency

Annual Report
of

James H. Wilbur

U.S. Ind. Agent

1872