

Both are strong frames, with shingled roofs and brick chimneys, adding much to the usefulness and convenience of the service, as well as to the beauty of the agency. The trader has also erected a new log house for trading purposes and a dwelling for the employé's family. Though not as nice as I should have liked, still they add much to the general good appearance of the agency.

INSPECTION.

Inspector J. W. Pollock visited this agency early in July, and though he criticised some of our operations sharply, and doubtless found much to condemn, I trust he gave us credit for good intentions and a sincere desire to promote the highest interests of the Indian service at this agency. Conscious of our imperfections, we are glad to have the suggestions and criticisms of those who have had experience in the service, and shall endeavor to profit by them.

CONCLUSION.

Much of the foregoing is certainly not "rose-colored," but I cannot conclude without saying that some of the clouds that darkened our prospects at the commencement of the year have passed away without any violent storms, and that the prospects for future comfort and prosperity are more encouraging. The White River Utes, who appeared so hostile and stubborn at first, have gradually come in, and I think will gradually settle down and engage in civilizing pursuits. The example of most of the Uintahs and some of their own band, with kind and judicious treatment, will finally prevail, and the friction hereinbefore alluded to will finally disappear.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH., August 31, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report of the Indian service at this agency, and in so doing it may not be inappropriate to take a retrospective view and note the progress that has been made by these Indians during the past decade.

At the outset it may be stated that, with the exception of the Warm Springs Agency, this agency is the only one within a radius of three hundred and fifty miles where the aid of the military has not been invoked either to suppress hostilities or to prevent an anticipated outbreak, and during the two wars that have occurred—that of the Nez Percés and of the Bannacks, in 1878—not an Indian was disaffected, or left the agency to join the hostiles.

But three capital offences have been committed—one the killing of a white man by an imbecile Indian, the other two the killing of Indians by Indians—and the expense incurred during the time for the suppression and punishment of crime has not exceeded forty dollars per annum.

As some evidence of their advancement in civilized pursuits, it may be stated that at least 90 per cent. of the Indians of this agency subsist themselves by this means. The aggregate of grain raised in 1872 did not exceed 3,000 bushels, while this year it will fall but little short, if any, of 100,000 bushels. The sale of robes and furs has fallen off from \$20,000 in 1872 to \$400 in 1882.

The Cœur d'Alène Indians, numbering 425, have within the time voluntarily left their old homes on the Cœur d'Alène River and removed to the reservation on the Latah, set aside for them by executive order of November 8, 1873, and from a small beginning in 1875 they have now nearly 5,000 acres under cultivation, many well-fenced farms and comfortable frame dwellings. Without going into particulars, there is abundant evidence among the different tribes to show that they have made a steady advance in their progress towards civilization.

In reporting upon the "condition, habits, and disposition" of the Indians under my care, but little can be said differing from my last annual report. The past year has been marked by no unusual event, if I may except the hanging of the Indian Andrew Tuipa for the murder of the white man above referred to. The Indians are peaceable and well-disposed, and seem desirous to conform as nearly as possible to the new order of things. With the exception of the Cœur d'Alènes, the different tribes continue to live in the same localities where they have always resided. The Okanagans, Lakes, San Poels, and a portion of the Colvilles are upon the Colville Reservation; the larger number of the Colvilles have their homes upon the east side of the Columbia River, between Kettle Falls and the mouth of the Spokane River; the Lower Spokans are at their old homes near the mouth of the Spokane River, on the addition to the Colville Reservation assigned to them by executive order of January 18, 1881; the Middle Band of Spokans live near Spokane Falls; while the

Upper Spokans live principally upon the Little Spokane River. The Calispel Indians are on the Pend'd'Oreille River, near the Calispel Bay, about 35 miles from the agency. The Methows reside the most of the time on the Columbia Reserve.

Of the 3,558 Indians belonging to this agency, 2,203, as nearly as can be ascertained, reside upon reservations. Of those living off the reservations, the Colvilles are the most progressive. Nearly all of them have good farms, which they desire to homestead when the land is surveyed. There are some well-to-do farmers among them, and they will have a surplus of grain to dispose of.

The Upper Spokans are next in order. Their farming operations are generally on a small scale, and they raise but little more than they require for their own use. With the exception of seven or eight farmers belonging to William Three-Mountains' band, but little farming is done by the Middle band of Spokans.

The Calispels have only within the past year or two taken much interest in farming. They have, however, eight or ten fields of grain and other produce, and seem desirous of extending their farming operations, if they can procure the necessary implements to begin with.

The Methows rely principally upon fishing and upon their cattle and horses for support, and, beyond a few patches of potatoes and corn, but little is done in the way of farming.

The rapid settling up of the country occupied by the Indians off of the reservation renders it desirable that some special inducement be held out to them to remove to one or other of the reservations. The Upper Spokans could be advantageously located upon the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation. The Middle band of Spokans, could be well located upon the addition to the Colville reserve for the Spokane Indians. The Indians already living upon those reservations have frequently expressed a desire to have these Indians come on their reserve. If this could be accomplished it would save much trouble and expense to the Indians as well as to the government, as many of them are at present located upon railroad lands, and others have not the means necessary to pay the office-fees for the entry of their homesteads. An appropriation of \$5,000, to be expended in breaking land on the reservations, say 20 acres for each family, would, I think, induce many to remove there, and there is little doubt that the change would be, in many respects, of great advantage to the Indians.

It is desirable that the agricultural portions of the reservations should be surveyed at as early a day as possible, and it is imperative that the boundaries of the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation should be defined by actual survey immediately, in order to avoid trouble with whites, who take advantage of undefined lines to encroach upon the reservation.

The following subjects calling for special legislation, recommended in your last annual report, would be of special benefit to the Indians of this agency, viz: "An increase in number and pay of Indian police; establishment of penal reservations for refractory Indians; allotment of lands in severalty and issue of patents therefor, with restrictions as to alienations; remission of fees and commissions on homestead entries by Indians; surveys of boundaries of Indian reservations and of arable lands thereon; modification of penalty for sale of liquor to Indians." Some more effectual means of preventing the sale of liquor to Indians off of the reservations is imperatively demanded. Every effort of the agent and of the government to ameliorate the condition of these people is neutralized by the action of worthless and impecunious parties, in their sordid desire for gain, and here especially, where a large portion of the community is interested in the sale of liquor to Indians, it is almost impossible to secure a conviction, no matter how direct and positive the evidence.

The industrial boarding-schools at this agency, under contract with Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, have been carried on during the year with an average attendance of seventy children of both sexes, who, in addition to the regular branches of an English education, are taught industrial pursuits. The proficiency of the scholars in the several branches, as shown at their recent examinations, was highly creditable to both teachers and pupils. Too much attention cannot be given to the education of the Indian youth, as the surest means of preparing them for the new order of life their people are destined to encounter.

The missionary work among these Indians is still carried on by the Jesuit fathers with the same untiring devotion they have ever shown for their spiritual welfare. The two large and commodious churches, the one at the Colville mission and the other at the Cœur d'Alène, have both been finished, and at the dedication of the beautiful church of the Cœur d'Alènes by the archbishop of Oregon, on the 16th of June, a large concourse of Indians were in attendance, not only from the neighboring tribes, but thirty Umatillas and sixty Nez Percés came from their reservations to testify by their presence their devotion and adherence to the religious precepts so assiduously imparted to them. The teaching of the fathers is not confined exclusively to spiritual matters. Whenever it is practicable, day schools are organized at the missions, and the children instructed in the rudiments of an English education. The

present thrift and progress that so characterize the Cœur d'Alène Indians especially is largely attributable to the teachings and example of these reverend fathers.

The burning of the school-house belonging to the Sisters of Charity, who conduct the school at the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation, was a serious loss and inconvenience to them. They have, however, under construction a building of more ample dimensions, the cost of which, when completed, will be nearly or quite \$5,000. The agent made an ineffectual attempt to secure funds from the government to aid in the rebuilding of this school.

That all has not been accomplished with these Indians that might have been desired, must in a measure be attributed to the limited aid rendered by the government, and to the reduction in the employé force of the agency. The non-allowance of the blacksmith, farmer, and clerk, has been a serious detriment to the service, and imposed more duties upon the agent than he can efficiently perform.

The report of the resident farmer of the Cœur d'Alènes, herewith enclosed, contains several matters of interest pertaining to those Indians.

The statistical report of growing crops, &c., is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CŒUR D'ALÈNE RESERVATION,
August 24, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit my report of the farming operations of the Cœur d'Alène Indians for the past year, and am pleased to be able to say that their crops of oats, wheat, and vegetables are excellent, and that a great advancement has been made during the year in the increased acreage of their farms, in their fences, barns, and other necessary improvements, and that they are greatly to be commended for their industry and the great zeal and interest manifested in their work. Those farmers whose names were given in the report of last year are still striving to see what can be done in the farming line, and their success is a great encouragement to the others. Nicodemus and his brother have each 100 acres in oats. Felicianna has the same amount, and Louis 125 acres in oats. The others have not as much of an increase, but still showing much better than last year. Two-thirds or more of their crops of grain will be oats, owing to the price being but little less than wheat, much easier to handle, a greater number of bushels to the acre, and the demand as good as for wheat. When we take in account that the first farm upon this reservation was commenced by Nicodemus in the spring of 1875, and in 1876 his brother and two or three others opened their farms, and the remainder of the tribe removing from their old homes to this reserve in 1877, and with no aid from the government in the shape of plows, harrows, harness, cradles, or other agricultural implements whatever, their progress has been indeed wonderful. They have purchased for this season's work two self-binders, three combined reapers and mowers, and a seed-drill. There was but little loss in their stock during the past severe and long winter. They have somewhat reduced their number of swine, owing to the great demand for fresh pork by the numerous Chinamen working along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The permission granted by the department allowing, temporarily, a portable saw-mill upon the reservation to saw lumber for them will enable many, who are anxious, to erect frame dwellings, and in a number of places post and board fences.

One great cause of complaint among them is the supposed trespassing upon the border of the reservation by their white neighbors, and the cutting of great quantities of timber. The boundary line from the southwest corner of the reservation, running from thence to the old mission, is so indefinite that it is difficult to determine who is in the right or wrong, and I would respectfully ask that you urge upon the department the imperative necessity of having the line run so that serious trouble may be avoided.

In conclusion I have to say that my sincere thanks are due the fathers of De Smet Mission for the many kindnesses and favors shown me in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEILL,
Resident Farmer Cœur d'Alènes.

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency, W. T.:

NEAH BAY INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 26, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge (Makahs and Quillehutes); also, to transmit the accompanying statistics relative thereto.