

CHIEF MOSES

1 OF 2

Chief Moses

~~no back~~

~~2316-1887~~

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This is for the Secretary, if he should need any further light on the history of MOSES when he comes to talk with him.

P. T. Q.

MEMORANDUM: IN RELATION TO CHIEF MOSES

During the summer of 1878, the settlers in Washington Territory were painfully excited by the restless condition of the Indians in their midst, owing to the outbreak of the Snakes & Bannocks in the adjoining Territory of Idaho.

Chief Moses and his band who were not on any reservation, were suspected by the settlers of being in sympathy with the hostile Indians and also of having been accomplices in the murder of a man named Perkins, and his wife, who had been killed by a roving band of Columbia River Indians under a Dreamer Indian Chief named Smohallie.

In the fall of 1878, Agent Wilbur was directed to use his best endeavors to induce Moses to go on Yakama Reservation.

Moses declined to make any move on the plea that a separate Reservation was about to be assigned to him and he did not want to take any steps until a decision was made in the matter by the government.

This reservation idea appears to have originated with Gen. O. O. Howard Commanding the Dept. of the Columbia, who addressed several communications to this Office in relation to the subject; and, as late as January 26, 1879, Mr. Secretary Schurz telegraphed Gen. Howard that Agent Wilbur had been instructed to "use ~~every~~ every endeavor to induce Moses and his band to go on the Yakama Reservation, in which event a separate reservation would be unnecessary.

Moses offered to send some of his men to help capture the Perkins murderers, (who belonged to a camp about 40 miles from his camp) at the same time he denied all personal knowledge of the murder and the Territorial authorities agreed to the arrangement. But Moses suspecting that the citizens intended to ambush and kill him did not furnish the force. The volunteers from Yakama City captured Moses and some of his men, and even then ^{Moses} went in search of the Perkins murderers, captured one of them, and one shot himself to escape being taken.

Moses was taken by his captors to Yakama City; and although strenuous efforts were made by the civil authorities, no indictment was ever found against him; but the citizens threatened to kill him and it required much effort, and exercise of skill on the part of Agent Wilbur to get him safely out of the hands of the civil authorities; and Moses came to Washington where an agreement was made by him, and a reservation was declared for his use and that of his band and such other friendly Indians as with his consent might be placed upon it. Moses then agreed to remove with his people and settle upon this reservation and not leave it without the consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This was however afterwards so far modified as to allow him live on the Colville Reservation.

See copy of Moses' AGREEMENT herewith.

Area of Reservation, Addition thereto and portion restored to the public domain.

Original Reservation	Ex. Order	Apl. 19 1879,	1,994,240	<i>acres</i>
Addition to ..	Ex. Order	Mch. 6 1880,	1,092,480	"

Total area of Reservation	3,086,720 <i>acres</i>
Area of strip restored by Ex. Ord. Feb. 23, '83.	<u>729,600</u> "
Area of present Reservation	2,357,120 "

Even with the restored portion taken from his possessions Moses now has 362,880 acres more land than he *received* when he agreed to remove to and settle upon the first reservation, *relinquished rights*

In report to the Mil. Commander of the district of Columbia, one A. J. Chapman, an interpreter in the Military service, reports that Moses demands the saw and grist mill, agricultural implements, &c, promised to him by Gen. Howard and Inspector Watkins.

It now seems that he alleges the same to have been promised by this Department. *This has been denied by the Department.*

No provision protecting the rights or claims of settlers was made in the agreement or the Executive Order providing for the reservation. Some settlers and miners were on the land (in the northern part) at the time it was withdrawn for reservation purposes; and, as above noted, a strip 15 miles wide across the north part of the reservation including the mines located by these settlers, &c, was restored to the public domain, by Ex. Order, Feb. 23 1883.

The quantity of land restored by this latter Order, it will be seen, does not equal the quantity added to the reservation by the Order of March, 6th, 1880 after the agreement had been made, by 362,880 acres.

In papers forwarded by letter from the War Department Mch. 3rd, in relation to quarrels between settlers who had leased lands on the Columbia reservation, from Moses, Gen. Schofield endorsed as follows, "Respectfully forwarded with the recommendation that the competent authority prohibit this leasing of lands upon the reservation and exclude from these reservations all persons not properly belonging there."

"The money received by Moses, from these leases, appears to be expended for whisky and in ways wholly injurious to the Indians who should be taught to utilize the pasturage on their reservation for their ownn cattle "

Col. Merriam, endorsing same papers says in relation to these leasing parties, "I have no doubt that they all introduce whisky and sell to the Indians"; and that Moses does not desire to prevent it".

Notwithstanding the AGREEMENT, Moses has refused to acknowledge the authority of the Indian Agent or of this Department; and failed to meet Inspector Gardner, although he promised to do so, on the Inspectors special visit in November last; Moses alleged sickness in his family, as an excuse for not keeping the appointment. He claims that he is responsible to the Military, only. (See Chapman's report before referred to).

Respectfully submitted for the information of the Secretary.

June 30/83

*W. T. Bell
Chief Ins. Dist.*

Copy
num

Memorandum of an Agreement made and entered into at Washington, District of Columbia this eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1879, by Chief Moses, acting for and in behalf of himself and his people:

Witnesseth: That for and in consideration of the following described reservation in Washington Territory which is set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of said Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle with his consent thereon, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Okanogan River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west on said boundary line to the 44° of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; thence with the line of said forty mile limits to the place of beginning; does hereby relinquish to the United States all right title and interest possessory or otherwise in and to any and all lands; now or hereafter claimed by himself or people in Washington Territory.

And the said Chief Moses does hereby
(agree

agree that he and his people will immediately
remove to the reservation above described, and
settle upon the same; that they will not leave
said reservation without the consent of the Com-
missioner of Indian Affairs, and that they
will never hereafter engage in hostilities
against the United States; or, without the consent
of the United States, against any Indian tribe,
but will forever remain at peace with the United
States and the various Indian tribes

his
Chief X Moses
mark

Witnessed by
Abe Lincoln
E. P. Hanna.

Copy of Agreement
with Moses and notes
in rel. to his reservation
etc.

File with
Moses papers

Altogether proper
in final div.

Matter of petition of owners or claimants of silver mines located in northern part of Columbia or Moses Reservation W.T., that the reservation be reduced to the extent of a ten mile strip across the northern part of it, in order to secure to them the mines and claims discovered and made long before the reservation was made.

In 1878, Chief Moses and his band were in trouble with settlers of Washington Territory, the Chief and several Indians were in danger of being killed. In February 1879, Moses with his party was ordered by the Department, and was allowed by the Territorial authorities to come to Washington. The trouble was quieted by an agreement made by the Secretary of the Interior with Chief Moses, April 1879 whereby the latter and his people agreed to remove immediately to and live upon a reservation (described) and not to leave it without consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, never to engage in hostilities &c. The boundaries of the reservation were fixed upon in the Department without any previous investigation of the country. It contains nearly 3,000,000 acres.

The reservation was declared by Executive Order of April 19, 1879, and was subsequently enlarged by Executive Order of March 6, 1880, making additions on the south, thereof.

Soon after the first Executive Order was issued complaints began to come in that discovered mines, mining claims and other individual interests had been included within the reservation and repeated requests have been made for reduction of the reservation in the interest of white settler claimants.

Genl. Miles,

by report of February 13, 1882, to Division Commander, re-

viewing the history of the reservation and the claims of miners, cattle men and other settlers thereon, of 12 years and less and makes following recommendations;

Moses Indians be located in southern portion of Colville Reservation, (adjoining on east of Columbia reservation), restricted patent for 640 acres of agricultural land be given to each Indian who relinquishes right in Moses reservation; that \$30,000 be appropriated and expended for the benefit of these Indians to reimburse them for surrendering their claims &c. and that \$10,000 be annually appropriated for 12 years for their benefit, and that finally the Executive Orders setting aside the Moses reservation be recinded.

Inspector Gardner

was instructed by Department letter of Oct. 11. 1882 to ascertain location of mines ; report whether reservation can be reduced so as to exclude them without injustice to the Indians ; also as to feasibility of restoring the reservation to the public domain.

Gardner reported

Nov. 29. 1878, that there are about 220 Indians in Moses band. Of these 144 (Met-haus and Chelans) under En-a-noo-sitza, sub chief to Moses, live, and have for a long time lived on the Moses reservation ; that the balance of the band about 76, the immediate adherents of Chief Moses are not now, and have never resided upon the reservation ; states where they reside south by east of reservation ; reports that Moses would not come to see him, sent word that his family was sick;

That the mining district upon the Reservation

is located between degrees 119 and 120 West Longitude and between degrees 48 and 49

of Latitude some 10 miles west of Too-Toos Lake or Okanegan River and near the Sim-mil-ke Mene River;

Recommends

that the Columbia or Moses Reservation be restored to the public domain, that Moses and his whole band be located on the southern part of the Colville Reservation, (gives boundaries of proposed location) now occupied by the Okanagans and San Poels, but is sufficient for all. In consideration for surrender of Columbia Reservation recommends that restricted allotments of 320 acres of land be made to each adult male Indian over 21 years of age, and to each head of family to be subsequently patented to them; also recommends appropriation of \$20.000 for support of, and for purchasing agricultural implements &c. for these Indians, and an annual appropriation of \$10.000 for 8 years for benefit of said Indians.

Further, that Moses be given to understand that he and his band are under control and management of the Interior Department and that they must recognize and respect the proper Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs

thinks that it is clear that certain parties had commenced mining operations under the laws of the Territory within the district, prior to the date of Executive Order setting it aside for Moses; that Moses has not gone upon the reservation and has not complied with the terms of the agreement; that the extent of the reservation is too great for the number of Indians. Recommends that the suggestions of Inspector Gardner be approved and that steps be taken to carry them out.

War Department on January 6. 1883 referred copy of report of Lieut. Peirce 21st. Infty. of an expedition through the country, who recites a talk had by him with Lop-a-loop, who wants to till the soil, and, who spoke with regret and contempt of Moses, his worthless gambling propensities and quarrelsome disposition while in his cups; *Lop-a-loop* knew nothing of any agent for the Indians. Lieut. Peirce learned that Moses had farmed out a valley on the reservation for \$1.00 per head for cattle, and had in this way been paid \$10.000 which he had squandered in gambling and debauchery instead of using it for the benefit of his Indians, whose scanty and poorly fenced enclosures "have been overrun and impoverished to satisfy the beastly appetite of a besotted self appointed Chief."

Also copy of report of Lieut. Abercrombie 2nd. Infty. on the taking of

The Census.


of the Indians on Columbia and Colville reservations. He reports obtaining a census of the Chelans under Chief In-e mo-sesta. That a time and place was fixed to meet Moses who "arrived on the fifth day as I was breaking camp to go in search of him. He was accompanied by twelve or thirteen of his tribe," said he could not assemble the tribe on account of small-pox. Moses had several complaints which he wished to lay before Department Commander which he considered of more importance than the census, these are briefly killing of his nephew, also wounding of son of Chief of the Chelans. and selling whiskey on his reservation.

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior.

It will be observed that Genl. Miles and Inspector Gardner are substantially in accord as to the manner of settling this dif-

ficulty. They differ only as to quantity of land to be allotted to the Indians and amount of appropriations to be asked for, for their benefit &c.

Very respectfully,



Chief of Ind. Div.

January 11/83

138 / Ind Div 1883

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading.

In the conference with Chief Moses and Sar-sop-kin of the Columbia Reservation, and Tonaskat and Lot of the Colville Reservation, had this day, the following was substantially what was asked for by the Indians.

Tonaskat asked for a saw and grist mill, a boarding school to be established at Buonaparte Creek to accommodate one hundred (100) pupils, and a physician to reside with them and one hundred (\$100) dollars to himself each year.

Sar-sop-kin asked to be allowed to remain on the Columbia Reservation with his people where they now live, and to be protected in their rights as settlers, and in addition to the ground they now have, under cultivation within the limit of the fifteen mile strip cut off from the northern portion of the Columbia Reservation, to be allowed to select enough more unoccupied land in severalty, to make a total to Sarsopkin of four square miles, -being 2560 acres of land and each head of a family or male adult one square mile ; or to move on to the Colville Reservation if they so desire ; and in case they so remove and relinquish all their claims on the Columbia Reservation, he is to receive one hundred (100) head of cows for himself and people, and such farming implements as may be necessary.

All of which the Secretary agrees they should have, and that he will ask Congress to make an appropriation to enable him to perform.

The Secretary also agrees to ask Congress to make an appropriation to enable him to purchase for Chief Moses a sufficient number of cows to furnish each one of his band with two cows ; also to give Moses one thousand (\$1000) dollars, for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house for himself ; also to erect a building

and maintain a school therein ; also to construct a saw mill and grist mill as soon as the same shall be required for use ; also that each head of a family or male adult person shall be furnished with one wagon, one double set of harness, one grain cradle, one plow, one harrow, one scythe, one hoe, and such other agricultural implements as may be necessary.

And on condition that Chief Moses and his people keep this agreement faithfully, he is to be paid in cash in addition to all of the above, one thousand (1000) dollars per annum, during his life.

All this on condition that Chief Moses shall remove to the Colville Reservation and relinquish all claim upon the Government for any land situate elsewhere.

Further, that the Government will secure to Chief Moses and his people, as well as to other Indians who may go on to the Colville Reservation, and engage in farming, equal rights and protection alike with all other Indians now on the Colville Reservation, and will afford him any assistance necessary to enable him to carry out the terms of this agreement on the part of himself and his people. That until he and his people are located permanently on the Colville Reservation, his status shall remain as now, and the police over his people shall be vested in the military, and all money or other articles to be furnished him and his people, shall be sent to some point in the locality of his people, there to be distributed as provided. All other Indians now living on the Columbia Reservation shall be entitled to 640 acres, or one square mile, of land to each head of family or male adult, in the possession

and ownership of which they shall be guaranteed and protected.
 Or, should they move on the Colville Reservation within two years,
 they will be provided with such farming implements as may be re-
 quired, provided they surrender all rights to the Columbia Reserva-
 tion.

All of the foregoing is upon the condition that Congress
 will make an appropriation of funds necessary to accomplish the
 foregoing, and confirm this agreement ; and also with the understand-
 ing that Chief Moses or any of the Indians heretofore mentioned,
 shall not be required to remove to the Colville Reservation until
 Congress does make such appropriation, &c.

his
 George X Hercing, Inter-
 mark preter for the
 Indians.

H. W. Teller,
 Secretary of the Interior.

J. F. Sherwood, Interpreter
 for the Government.

H. Price.
 Commissioner of Ind. Affrs.

Moses, his X mark.
 Tonaskat, his X mark.
 Sarsopkin, his X mark.

Frank D. Baldwin,
 Capt. 5th. infantry.

RESULT OF

CONFERENCE HELD JULY 7, 1883,

— WITH —

CHIEF MOSES AND OTHER INDIANS OF THE
COLUMBIA AND COLVILLE
RESERVATIONS.

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(1-512.)

No.

Department of the Interior,

INDIAN DIVISION.

188.

Case of Moses' Agreement.

ACTION:

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR
REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

(2986-2000.)

[1883]

LIST of Persons who have paid Grazing Tax at the following Agencies, and the amounts paid by each, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, as shown by the accounts of the several Agents on file in the Indian Office.

---00---

1881, Osage,

Sept. 30, Nickols and Jones,	\$6.75	
" J. Soderstrom,	31.00	
Nov. 25, M. P. Johnson,	<u>35.00</u>	
		\$72.75

1882,

June 8, J. H. Burnett,	18.67	
" 9, Enock Meaks,	<u>10.00</u>	
		\$28.67

---00---

1881, Kansas.

Oct. 1, T. J. Gilbert,	<u>37.75</u>	
		\$37.75
Jan. 23, W. Jones,	10.00	
June 30, Robert Rickett,	<u>22.05</u>	
		\$32.05

---00---

Cheyenne & Arapaho,

(Nothing)

---00---

Kiowa, Comanche & Wichita,

(Nothing)

---00---

(Nothing)

1881,	Sac & Fox, Ind. Ty.		
Dec. 9,	Wm. McClure,	\$25.00	
Oct. 10,	" "	<u>73.25</u>	
			\$108.25
1882,			
Apl. 1,	On Citizen Pottawatomie Reservation, (Ponies, - no name given)		\$ 30.84
" "	Absentee Shawnee Reservation,	98.25	
June 14,	W. H. Beatty,	37.50	
June 19,	Wm. McClure,	<u>240.00</u>	
			\$375.75

1881,	Quapaw,		
July 1,	A. H. Pilkington,	10.00	
2	L. M. Wright,	2.00	
	E. W. Goodner,	13.50	
5,	David Trakes,	3.00	
	Jos. Harper,	4.40	
	W. M. Kelso,	4.90	
9,	Phillip Hoffman,	2.85	
11,	A. Johnson,	1.80	
12,	S. Goodner,	13.00	
13,	J. Wiswell, (Grass cut)	14.00	
14,	Jas. E. Griffen,	4.00	
19,	David Maxton, (Grass Cut)	5.00	
20,	A. Johnson, (Grass cut)	1.50	
21,	T. H. Boxley, (Grass cut)	5.00	
25,	Geo. Blackwell, (Grass cut)	<u>3.75</u>	
	Forward		\$88.70

		Amount for'd.	\$ 88.70
July 25,	Lewis Goodner, (Grass cut)		\$20.00
30,	C. Steel, (Grass cut)		5.00
Aug. 1,	Thos. Rickner, (Grass cut)		1.50
3,	C. O. Hetherington, (Grass cut)		1.50
	A. A. Pilkington,		6.00
	Thos. Maccoby, (Grass cut)		1.50
	Tyndall, (Grass cut)		1.50
	W. Banning, (Grass cut)		.90
	J. H. Wilson, (Grass cut)		2.50
5,	Wm. E. Rowe, (Grass cut)		1.00
6,	D. P. Weems,		10.00
	J. M. Manet,		14.00
	G. W. Carson,		9.60
	P. J. Clubb,		6.00
8,	Walker & Fisher, (Grass cut)		3.00
13,	J. E. Griffin,		4.00
15,	J. W. Lindsey, (Grass cut)		1.50
18,	S. Goodner,		20.00
25,	Jos. Harper,		9.60
	W. M. Kilso,		1.40
	L. M. Wright,		5.00
28,	S. Goodner, (Grass cut- 500acres. 25)		125.00
	Jas. E. Griffin, (Grass cut)		3.00
	Mr. Bims, (Grass cut)		7.50
	Mr. Stout (Grass cut)		.60
Sept. 8,	S. Goodner, (Grass cut)		25.00
	" " (tax)		30.00
10,	W. R. Fox,		12.50
12,	P. J. Clubb,		5.00
			\$422.50

Amount for^d. \$422.80

Sept. 17,	Jas. E. Griffin,	\$ 4.00
21,	David Frakes,	3.90
27,	Thos. M. Griffith,	13.85
	A. J. Wade,	8.40
	G. R. McCorkall (Grass cut)	.30
Oct. 7,	Wm. Threewits,	2.95
21,	J. Wiswall, (Grass cut)	30.00
22,	Jos. Harper,	10.70
	S. Goodner,	30.00
28,	W. W. Williams,	3.00
Nov. 21,	M. Spurgeon,	10.00
28,	W. N. Callum,	3.00
Dec. 7,	E. M. Gilmore,	2.00
9,	Mr. Matthews,	12.50
12,	W. C. Koekler,	23.40
1882,		
Mch. 13,	M. M. Goodner,	53.20
28,	Madison Spurgeon,	20.00
Apl. 1,	E. P. Mendenhall,	14.00
	S. Knight,	13.00
	L. C. Goodner,	22.50
	R. H. Park,	5.00
6,	Burns Bros.	7.50
14,	Wright & Co.	25.00
22,	Spencer & Wiswell,	5.00
24,	B. G. Iliff,	1.50
	Fribley & Buntlett,	10.50
25,	Burnett & Kouhler,	9.50

Forwarded

\$767.20

	Amount forwarded	\$767.20	
Apl. 24,	Burnett & Kouhler,	17.80	
	Joseph Harper,	23.00	
25,	L. Phillips,	10.20	
29,	E. P. Mendenhall,	22.30	
	Jack Garnett,	16.20	
May 1,	Binns Bros.	8.00	
5,	John Eads,	2.50	
6,	M. M. Goodner,	58.00	
8	Naylor & Clendenning,	30.00	
10,	Spencer & Wiswell,	6.20	
13,	Chubb Bros.	25.00	
19,	Wright & Co.	30.00	
31,	E. M. Goodner,	8.00	
	Du Bois & Belfer,	6.35	
	Andrew Jarrett,	8.10	
	E. P. Mendenhall,	20.00	
	Nelson Roach,	1.00	
	J. K. Snyder,	5.00	
June 2,	H. L. Phillips,	10.20	
	Binns Bros.,	8.00	
	M. M. Goodner,	53.00	
June 2,	Wright & Co.	30.00	
3,	J. W. Pemberton,	3.90	
6,	Burnett & Koehler,	21.30	
7,	R. H. Parks,	5.00	
15,	Joseph Harper,	8.00	
	Chubbs Bros.	<u>15.00</u>	
	Forwarded		\$1219.20

6.

Amount forwarded \$1219.20

1882,

June 15, Phillip Hoffman, 1.12

McKee & Sheldon, 8.00

S. A. Boynton, 8.00

\$ 1236.32

GRAND TOTAL

\$1922.38

Statement.

of the names of individuals and firms having leases with the Indians in the Indian Territory for grazing purposes, also of those holding cattle on lands in said Territory prior to the making of leases with the Indians so far as shown by the records of this Department.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reserve.

Leases reported by Agent J. D. Miles April 6, 1883, as having been made by the Indians. Senate Ex. Doc. 54 1st. Sess. 48 Cong. p. 92 & 3.

1	E. Fenlon	564,480 acres.
2	W. E. Malaley	564,480 "
3	H. B. Denman	575,000 "
4	J. S. Morrison	138,240 "
5	L. M. Briggs	318,720 "
6	A. G. Evans	456,960 "
7	R. D. Hunter	<u>500,000</u> "

Total leased 3,117,880 acres.

Persons holding cattle on above reserve prior to leases, as reported by Agent J. D. Miles May 2, 1883 (i. b. p. 106)

- 1 Henry Street
- 2 Colonel Torry
- 3 Bickford Bros.
- 4 Powell Bros.
- 5 B. H. Campbell
- 6 Daniel Waggoner
- 7 J. S. Morrison
- 8 Prairie Cattle Company
- 9 Standard Cattle Company
- 10 J. V. Voly

Total on reserve	26,200 head
11 Dickey Bros. (on line Cherokee Strip)	
12 W. E. Malaley (on Texas line)	
13 Tony Day (on line Cherokee Strip)	<u>25,000 "</u>
Total on line, and on Cheyenne and Arapahoe reserve	51,200 head.

J. S. Morrison and W. E. Malaley are included in the leases.

Cherokee Lands West of Arkansas River.

See act of Cherokee National Council approved May 19, 1883 authorizing Principal Chief to execute a lease of all the unoccupied lands of the Cherokee Nation east of Arkansas River to E. M. Hewins et. al. directors in trust for Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association for a term of five years, at a yearly rental of \$100,000 for entire tract. (Ib. p. p. 156, 157)

Parties reported as grazing cattle on these lands prior to above act.

Scott and Topliff	(Id. p. 129)	11
E. M. Ford and 23 others	(" " 135)	24
Evans, Hunter & Co. and 22 others	(" " 136)	23
J. C. Pryor & Co. and 14 others	(" " ")	15
Northrop & Stevens	(" " 153)	1
J. D. Love	(" " 154)	1
W. B. Broadwell et al.	(" " 154)	<u>1</u>
Total individuals and firms		86

959 miles of fencing on above lands claimed to be owned by 19 firms and individuals named on page 148. (S. Ex. Doc. 54)

Osage Reserve. (Ib. P 53)

Leases reported as having been made by Osage Council and reported by Inspector Gardner January 1, 1884.

1 Florer & Pollock	75,000	<i>acres</i>
2 E. M. Hewens	80,000	"
3 Leaky & Carpenter	50,000	"
4 Waite & King	45,000	"
5 John Soderstrour	50,000	"
6 Crane & Larimer	<u>80,000</u>	"
Total leased	380,000	"

Kansas or Kaw Reserve.

1 F. J. Gilbert	52,000	"
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LIST of Persons who have paid Grazing Tax at the following Agencies and the Amounts paid by each, during the Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, as shown by the accounts of the several Agents on file in the Indian Office.

1881, OSAGE.

Sept. 30,	Nickols and Jones,	\$6.75
"	J. Soderstrom,	31.00
Nov. 25,	M. P. Johnson,	35.00

1882,

June 8,	J. H. Burnett,	18.67
" 9,	Enock Meaks,	10.00

1881, KANSAS.

Oct. 1,	T. J. Gilbert,	37.75
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1882,

Jan. 23,	W. Jones,	10.00
June 30,	Robert Rickett,	22.05

CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO,

(Nothing)

KIOWA, COMANCHE & WICHITA,

(Nothing)

PONCA,
(Nothing)

1881,	SAC & FOX, Ind.Ty.	
Dec. 9,	Wm. McClure,	\$25.00
Oct. 10,	" "	73.25
1882,		
Apl. 1,	On Citizen Pottawatomie Reservation, (Ponies, - no name given)	30.84
" "	Absentee Shawnee Reservation,	98.25
June 14,	W.H. Beatty,	37.50
June 19,	Wm. McClure,	240.00

1881,	QUAPAW,	
July 1,	A.H. Pilkington,	10.00
2	L.M. Wright,	2.00
	E.W. Goodner,	13.50
5,	David Trakes,	3.00
	Jos. Harper,	4.40
	W.M. Kelso,	4.90
9,	Phillip Hoffman,	2.85
11,	A. Johnson,	1.80
12,	S. Goodner,	13.00
13,	J. Wiswell, (Grass cut)	14.00
14,	Jas. E. Griffen,	4.00
19,	David Maxton, (grass cut)	5.00
20,	A. Johnson, (grass cut)	1.50
21,	T.H. Boxley, (grass cut)	5.00
25,	Geo. Blackwell, (grass cut)	3.75

1881

July 25,	Lewis Goodner, (grass cut)	\$20.00
30,	C.Steel, (grass cut)	5.00
Aug. 1,	Thos.Rickner, (grass cut)	1.50
3,	C.O.Hetherington, (grass cut)	1.50
	A.A.Pilkington,	6.00
	Thos.Maccoby, (grass cut)	1.50
	Tyndall (grass cut)	1.50
	W.Banning, (grass cut)	.90
	J.H.Wilson, (grass cut)	2.50
5,	Wm.E.Rowe (grass cut)	1.00
6,	D.P.Weems,	10.00
	J.M.Manet,	14.00
	G.W.Carson,	9.60
	P.J.Clubb,	6.00
8,	Walker & Fisher, (grass cut)	3.00
13,	J.E.Griffin,	4.00
15,	J.W.Lindsey, (grass cut)	1.50
18,	S.Goodner,	20.00
25,	Jos.Harper,	9.60
	W.M.Kilso,	1.40
	L.M.Wright,	5.00
26,	S.Goodner, (grass cut - 500 acres 2.25)	125.00
	Jas.E.Griffin, (grass cut)	3.00
	Mr. Bims, (grass cut)	7.50
	Mr. Stout, (grass cut)	.60
Sept. 8,	S.Goodner, (grass cut)	25.00
	" " (tax)	30.00
10,	W.R.Fox,	12.20
12,	P.J.Clubb,	5.00

1881	QUAPAW (Cont'd)	
Sep. 17,	Jas. E. Griffin,	4.00
21,	David Frakes,	3.90
27,	Thos. M. Griffith,	13.85
	A. J. Wade,	8.40
	G. R. McCorkall, (grass cut)	.30
Oct. 7,	Wm. Threewits,	2.95
21,	J. Wiswall, (grass cut)	30.00
22,	Jos. Harper,	10.70
	S. Goodner,	30.00
28,	W. W. Williams,	3.00
Nov. 21,	M. Spurgeon,	10.00
28,	W. N. Callum,	3.00
Dec. 7,	E. M. Gilmore,	2.00
9,	Mr. Matthews,	12.50
12,	W. C. Koekler,	23.40
1882,	<i>99</i>	
Mar. 13,	M. M. Goodner,	53.20
28,	Madison Spurgeon,	20.00
Apr. 1,	E. P. Mendenhall,	14.00
	S. Knight,	13.00
	L. C. Goodner,	22.50
	R. H. Park,	5.00
6,	Burns Bros.	7.50
14,	Wright & Co.	25.00
22,	Spencer & Wiswell	5.00
24,	B. G. Iliff,	1.50
	Fribley & Buntlett,	10.50
25,	Burnett & Kouhler,	9.50

1882,		QUAPAW, (Cont'd)	
Apl. 24,	Burnett & Kouhler,		\$17.80
	Joseph Harper,		23.00
25,	L. Phillips,		10.20
29,	E.P. Mendenhall,		22.30
	Jack Garnett,		16.20
May 1,	Binns Bros.		8.00
5,	John Eads,		2.50
6,	M.M. Goodner,		58.00
8,	Naylor & Clendenning,		30.00
10,	Spencer & Wiswell,		6.20
13,	Chubb Bros.		25.00
19,	Wright & Co.		30.00
31,	E.M. Goodner,		8.00
	Du Bois & Belfor,		6.35
	Andrew Jarrett,		8.10
	E.P. Mendenhall,		20.00
	Nelson Roach,		1.00
	J.K. Snyder,		5.00
June 2,	H.L. Philipps,		10.20
	Binns Bros.		8.00
	M.M. Goodner,		53.00
June 2,	Wright & Co.		30.00
3,	J.W. Pemberton,		3.90
6,	Burnett & Koehler,		21.30
7,	B.H. Parks,		5.00
15,	Joseph Harper,		8.00
	Chubbs Bros.		15.00

1882,

QUAPAW (Cont'd)

June 15,	Philipp Hoffman,	\$ 1.12
	McKee & Sheldon,	8.00
	S.A. Boynton,	8.00

42

(1-512.)

No.

Department of the Interior,

INDIAN DIVISION.

188

Case of *Leases of grazing*
lands & list of persons who
have paid grazing tax

No date

ACTION:

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR
REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

(2995-2000.)

[1883]

only averaged 893 lbs. Hunter & Evans had had some good native steers from Roberts & Thompson, of Lewisburg, Kan., one load of which averaged 1,520 lbs, and sold for \$6 70, and another load weighing 1,484 lbs sold for \$6 60, and other sales of killable stock were in proportion. An exception should be made in the case of heavy bullocks—these are no good at all. Good fat light bulls \$4 25@4 75, sausage bulls \$3 50@4. As for butcher steers—that is sold for butcher use, though the weight was well up to 1,200 pounds, prices ran all the way up to \$8 20, though most prices ranged at \$5 40 @5 80; cows \$4 50@4 75. And some choice cows and calves sold for \$91. Good milk cows wanted, fair to good scoring \$40@50 without difficulty.

QUOTATIONS. Stags and bulls... \$ 3 25@ 4 25 Good to extra bulls... 4 25@ 4 75 Good butcher steers and spayed heifers... 5 25@ 5 75 Light shipping steers... 5 40@ 5 90 Heavy shipping steers... 5 90@ 6 50 Exporters... 6 50@ 6 75 Good cows and heifers... 4 50@ 4 75 Common cows and heifers... 3 50@ 4 25 Good cows and calves... 40 00@60 00 Common cows and calves... 20 00@40 00 Representative sales:

NATIONAL YARDS. No. Description. Av. Price. 15 Native steers... 1,520 \$6 70 17 Native steers... 1,484 6 60 16 Native steers... 1,546 6 30 102 Native steers... 1,263 6 15 39 Native steers... 1,192 6 10 39 Native steers... 1,180 6 10 50 Native steers... 1,236 6 05 23 Native steers... 1,171 6 05 10 Native steers... 1,081 5 80 13 Native steers... 1,149 5 75 13 Native butchers... 1,041 5 65 22 Texan steers... 879 5 49 89 Native steers... 1,338 6 45 13 Native steers... 1,251 6 30 22 Texan steers... 890 5 40 22 Texan steers... 918 5 40 22 Texan steers... 888 5 40 22 Texan steers... 928 5 40 59 Texan steers... 1,041 5 20 22 Texan steers... 940 5 35 21 Texan steers... 952 5 35 45 Texan steers... 882 5 25 22 Texan steers... 893 5 25 17 Cows and calves at... \$47 each

UNION YARDS. No. Description. Av. Price. 17 Native steers... 1,194 \$6 20 25 Native steers... 1,046 5 70 16 Native butchers... 878 5 40 20 Native butchers... 925 5 50 12 Mixed butchers... 714 4 75 15 Native cows... 826 4 62 20 Native cows... 900 4 75 11 Choice cows and calves at... \$61 per head 247 Retained from \$3 40 to \$6.

HOGS—The pork end of hogs was, on the whole, about steady, though the business was rather light. Hogs were active at nearly the same ranges for the respective grades as prevailed on Thursday. Light pigs sold low as \$4 25@4 50, and few heavy hogs sold over \$5 40. At the last as the record was completed we quote heavy hogs, from mixed to good, at \$4 90@5 60; good Yorkers, \$5 30@5 40; light stuff generally, \$4 50@5 00. Representative sales:

NATIONAL YARDS. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. No. Ave. Price. 14...130...\$4 50 63...185...\$5 40 44...205...\$5 40 65...194...5 37 70...189...5 39 91...188...5 35 35...269...5 25 19...180...4 50 43...183...5 35 17...261...5 29 10...204...5 00 29...307...5 20 80...189...4 25 75...116...3 00 75...183...5 37 43...186...5 35 64...228...5 30 54...209...5 35 39...174...5 35 71...267...5 35 46...172...5 30

18 70; August \$18 25@18 40, closed \$18 35@18 40; October \$17 75. Lard quiet, but steady; cash 8 1/2@8.15c; June 8.15@8.25c, closed at 8.22 1/2 @8.25c; July 8.27 1/2@8.40c, closed at 8.37 1/2 @8.40c; August 8.40@8.52 1/2c, closed at 8.50 @8.52 1/2c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at \$1 12. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2 1/2c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 197,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 13,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bu; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu; oats, 144,000 bu; rye, 57,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu. Afternoon Board—Trading active, but values weak and lower. Wheat closed at 90c June, 92 1/2c July, 91 1/2c August. Corn, 54 1/2c June, 56 1/2c July, 58 1/2c August. Oats unchanged. Pork, \$18 60 June and July, \$18 45 August. Lard unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Cotton good; business at hardening rates; uplands, spot, 6 1/2d; Orleans, 6 1/2d. Sales—12,000 bales; export and speculation, 2,600 bales; American, 7,900 bales. Receipts, 1,300 bales, all American. Breadstuffs quiet; moderate inquiry. Flour 10s@11s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 7s 6d@8s; spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d; No. 2 California, 7s 5d@7s 7d; No. 1 California, 7s 8d@8s 3d. Corn—New 5s 6d; old, 5s 4 1/2d. Oats at 6s 4d. Pork at 73s. Beef at 92s. Lard at 42s 6d. Bacon—Long clear middles, 42s 6d; short clear middles, 44s. Tallow, good to fine, at 35s; p. y. c. London, 51s. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool for the past three days, 143,000 centals; American, 102,000 centals; receipts of corn for the past three days, 128,500 centals.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—Cotton firm; middling 11 1/2c. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, \$1 05. Corn quiet; No. 2 white 65@67c; No. 2 mixed 59c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 36 1/2@37c. Provisions firmer but not notably higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 red \$1 02, No. 3 red 95c. Corn firm; mixed, 55c. Oats firm; mixed, 34 1/2c.

TOLEDO, May 23.—Wheat in good demand prices a shade higher; cash 95 1/2@1 01 1/2, May 95@95 1/2c, June 96 1/2c, July 97 1/2c, August 96 1/2c; No. 2 soft, \$1 04@1 08 1/2; No. 3 red, 91@95c. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; high mixed, 59c bid; new do, 57 1/2@58c; May 58c asked, June 57c bid, July 58 1/2c, August 59 1/2c; rejected, 57c; no grade, 52@53. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 white, 39c; No. 2 cash or May 35 1/2c, June 36c. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red \$1 03@1 12. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 58 1/2@58 3/4c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 36 @36 1/2c. Rye steady; No. 2, 63c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork quiet; mess \$18. Lard firmer at 8c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6 1/2c; s. r. 8.27 1/2c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky firmer at \$1 08. Butter lower; extra creamery 22c; fancy dairy 15c. Hogs steady; common and light \$4@5 40; packing and butchers \$5@5 35; receipts, 1,900 head, shipments, 865 head. Eggs heavy at 11 1/2@12c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 2 Milwaukee 91 1/2c; May 91 1/2c; June 92c; July 94 1/2c; August 94 1/2c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 54 1/2@55c. Oats lower; No. 2 33@33c, delivered; No. 2 white 36@36 1/2c, delivered. Rye easier; No. 1 66c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring 65 1/2c. Provisions easier. Mess pork \$18 45 cash or July; \$18 30 August. Lard—Prime steam 8.20c cash or June; 8.82 1/2c July. Hogs firmer at \$5 @5 70. Butter weak; choice creamery at 20@22c, fair to good 19@20c; best dairy 17@18c. Cheese quiet and unchanged, in fair demand; new cream at 12@13c. Eggs steady at 13@13 1/2c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 20,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 23,000 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat opened weak and closed steady; No. 1 Pennsylvania red elevator \$1 16, No. 2 red May \$1 02@1 03, June \$1 02 1/2@1 03 1/2, July \$1 03@1 03 1/2, August \$1 02@1 02 1/2. Corn options dull and closed barely steady; car lots quiet but steady; sail high mixed 63c, sail yellow 62c, sail mixed May 60@61c, June 60@60 1/2, July 61 1/2@61 1/2c, August 62@63c. Oats steady, with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 37c, No. 3 white 40 1/2c, No. 2 white 41@41 1/2c. Butter dull and easy. Eggs in fair demand; extras 14 1/2@15 1/2c. Cheese—Choice in fair demand; Western fair to good 9 1/2@10 1/2c. Whisky dull, at \$1 20. Others unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Flour quiet and weak; family, \$4 25@4 50; high grades, \$5 35@6. Corn quiet and weak; white, 68c. Oats quiet at 42@43c. Cornmeal higher and scarce, \$3 25. Hay scarce and in good demand for choice, \$21. Pork quiet; quoted at \$17 25. Lard steady; tierce, refined, 8 1/2c; keg, 9c. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, packed, 6 1/2c; long clear and clear and clear rib, 8 1/2c. Bacon in moderate demand; shoulders firm at 7 1/2c; long clear and clear rib lower, 9.30c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured canned steady at 12 1/2@13 1/2c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio, cargoes, common to prime 8 1/2@11 1/2c. Sugar dull and nominal; common to good common 4 1/2@4 3/4c, fair to fully fair 5@5 1/2, prime 5 1/2@5 3/4, yellow clarified 6@6 1/2c, white clarified 6 1/2c, granulated 6 1/2c. Molasses dull; centrifugal 20@20c, fermenting 20@25c, reboiled 26@40c. Rice quiet but steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 5 1/2@6c. Bran dull and lower at 90c. Cotton-seed oil in good demand; prime crude 32 1/2@33c, summer yellow 39@41c. Sight exchange on New York, \$2 per \$1,600 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 48 1/2.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 23.—Flour in fair demand and steady; Western superfine \$2 75@3 50; extra \$3 62@4 62; family \$4 75@5 85. Wheat—Western active and easy; No. 2 winter red spot \$1 02 1/2@1 03, June \$1 02 1/2@1 03 1/2, July \$1 02 1/2@1 02 1/2, August \$1 02@1 02 1/2. Corn—Western a shade lower and active; mixed spot 60 1/2@61c, June 60 1/2@60 1/2c, July 61@61 1/2c. Oats quiet; Pennsylvania 40@43c, Western white 41@43c, mixed 37@40c. Rye firm at 68@70c. Hay firm and in good demand; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland \$15@17. Provisions active and steady. Mess pork—Old, \$17 75; new, \$18 50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, clear rib sides, packed, 7 1/2@9 1/2c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8 1/2c; clear rib sides, 10 1/2c. Hams 14 1/2@15 1/2c. Lard—Refined 9 1/2c. Butter dull; Western packed, fresh, 9@15c; creamery 20@25c. Eggs quiet at 13c. Petroleum dull; refined 7 1/2@7 3/4c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes—Ordinary to fair, 9 1/2@10 1/2c. Sugars quiet; A soft, 7c. Whisky nominal at \$1 16. Freights—Liverpool steady; cotton, \$1 64d; flour, 9d@1s; grain, 2@2 1/2d. Receipts—Flour, 1,224 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 51,000 bu. Sales of wheat, 260,000 bu; corn, 800,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—Wheat steady; 44 1/2c bid cash; 83 1/2c bid June; 75c bid July. Corn quiet; 47c bid cash; 44 1/2c bid June; 45 1/2c bid July. Oats dull and nominal; 29 1/2c bid.

Cotton.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 23.—Cotton steady at 11 1/2c; receipts, 210 bales; shipments, 571 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 23,620 bales.

GALVESTON, TEX., May 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 11 1/2c, low middling 11 1/4c, good ordinary 10 1/2c; net receipts, 1 bale; sales, 20 bales; stock, 5,780 bales; weekly net receipts, 300 bales; gross, 300 bales; exports coastwise, 94 bales; sales, 143 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 11 1/2c, low middling 11 1/4c, good ordinary 10 1/2c; net receipts, 525 bales; gross, 535 bales; exports coastwise, 132 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 115,217 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,700 bales; gross, 1,800 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,600 bales; France, 3,300 bales; coastwise, 4,700 bales; sales, 5,900 bales.

Weekly Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 1,585 bales; same week last year, 38,280 bales. Total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,739,000 bales; same date last year, 5,763,400 bales. Exports from all United States ports for the week, 25,000 bales; same week last year, 41,530 bales. Total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,523,000 bales; same date last year, 4,207,000 bales. Stock at all United States ports, 487,000 bales; same time last year, 573,000 bales. Stock at all interior towns, 38,000 bales; same time last year, 49,410 bales. Stock at Liverpool, 947,000 bales; same time last year, 961,000 bales. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 31,000 bales; same time last year, 136,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Sales of the week, 79,000 bales; American, 57,000 bales; speculators took 7,300 bales, exporters took 5,700 bales; forwarded from shippers' side direct to spinners, 11,500 bales; actual export, 9,500 bales. Total receipts, 44,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales. Total stock, 947,000 bales; American, 672,000 bales. Amount afloat, 164,000 bales; American, 31,000 bales.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 23.—Petroleum dull; certificates heavy; opened at 75c, declined to 73 1/2c, rallied to 74 1/2c, broke and closed at 73 1/2c; trading small.

BRADFORD, PA., May 23.—Crude oil weaker. Total runs Thursday 65,945 bbls; total shipments, 57,990 bbls; charters, 73,452 bbls; clearances, 4,220,000 bbls. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 75 1/2c and closed at 73 1/2c; highest price 75 1/2c; lowest price, 73 1/2c.

OTL CITY, PA., May 23.—National Transit certificates opened at 75c, highest 75 1/2c, lowest 73 1/2c, closed at 74c; sales, 1,628,000 bbls; clearances, 6,588,000 bbls. Oil City exchange stock 470 bid, 520 asked. Market to-day quiet and prices declined in sympathy with stocks. There is no sign of panicky feeling on the Exchange, but confidence is fully restored.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The market continues very quiet in general demand, but for summer fabrics all kinds there been a wide request for small to moderate assortments to retail; good movement. With jobbers and retailers there is a much improved demand.

Wool.

BOSTON, May 23.—Wool dull; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 34@38c; Michigan fleeces, 32@33c; unwashed wools, 17@26; California spring lambs, 17@19c; pulled, 30@39c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Wool dull and nominal.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

THE WICHITAS.

A Tribe That Wants \$25,000,000 from the Government.

How They Gained Their Present Reservation—Some of Their Characteristics—Girl Slavery.

Special Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat.

WICHITA AGENCY, I. T., May 19.—In a recent letter from here it was stated that Luther H. Pike, of Washington City, and Joseph Leonard, claiming the rights of a Wichita Indian, had presented a claim against the United States Government for \$25,000,000 for lands from the Wichitas for the use of other Indians. Luther H. Pike is a professional claim agent at Washington City, and a son of Gen. Albert Pike, formerly of Arkansas, and the Confederate States Commissioner to the Indians during the late war. It is also stated that he now claims tribal rights with the Wichita Indians. Joseph Leonard is an Irishman by birth, who was employed at Fort Sill and elsewhere in the Territory as a teamster for several years, married a Caddo Indian and now claims a share in the lands, rights and privileges of the Wichitas and the affiliated tribes as an adopted citizen of the tribe. Leonard, by his attorney Pike, recently memorialized Congress concerning affairs at the Wichita Agency, claiming to be a delegate duly authorized by the Indians to present and prosecute their grievances and claims against the Government. Pike and Leonard seem to have conjointly managed to make some of the Indians believe that the United States had wronged them out of great possessions in land and money, and that they could recover it for them if properly authorized to do so. This authority they profess to have, but a large proportion of the Indians most interested in the matter have denied that any such authority was ever given them, and repudiate their assumptions altogether. The Agent, Col. P. B. Hunt, had the Indians convened not long since to ascertain the facts in the case, and was assured by their old men and chiefs that they had never appointed Leonard their delegate to Washington City, nor authorized him to act for them in presenting and collecting claims against the Government. Hon. Hiram Price, Indian Commissioner, also stated in his last report that Leonard had failed to produce any evidence of his pretended authority to represent the Indians, although repeatedly requested to do so. The conclusion seems unavoidable that Leonard has no legal authority to represent these Indians and could not confer any on Pike. But under their direction a claim has been made on the United States Government in behalf of the Wichitas for \$25,000,000, as previously stated. The sum being a large one, and some of these Indians stirred up to the point of believing that the money can be had by sufficient importunity, a short review of the history of the Wichitas and the treaties made with them will be of general interest.

THE WICHITAS.

The best authorities agree that the Wichitas are an offshoot from the Pawnees, originally lived on the Missouri River, were driven south by more powerful tribes into what is the present Osage reservation, moved south to the Canadian River, and from there drifted down to the Brazos River in Texas, and across the line into Mexico, from where they moved back to Bush Creek in the present Chickasaw country. They were migratory, and never remained long in one place. Their entire removal from Texas becoming necessary, and the plan of settling tribes upon reservations in the Indian Territory as fast as possible having been agreed upon, Superintendent Rector made a tour through the southwestern part of the Territory in 1859 in search of a suitable place on which to locate the Wichitas, Delawares, Caddoes and other tribes. On that trip he met and conferred with Superintendent Neighbors, who was on a like mission in behalf of the Comanches and others. The reservation selected for them was well known by the Superintendents to belong to the United States, and the Indians never pretended to doubt it or claim it as their own until assigned to them. In July, 1859, Superintendent Neighbors submitted a report, concurring in one previously made by Superintendent Rector. The report of the latter contained a sketch or map of the country selected for the Wichitas, showing it to be immediately south of 35 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and immediately west of the 98th meridian, being 13½ miles in length by 8 in width, and containing 69,120 acres. The reservation selected for the Caddoes, Delawares and Texas Indians was a few miles southwest of the Wichita selection, was 19 miles by 7 in size, contained 85,120 acres, and added to the Wichitas made a total of 154,240. These reservations are both within the present Wichita Reservation.

BECOMING GREEDY.

In addition to these special reservations, upon which the Indians were to live, it seems to have been agreed that for the present at least the country around the Wichita mountains should remain a common hunting-ground for them all. But no title beyond that of occupancy by direction of the Government was ever given them so far as the writer knows. They subsequently claimed much outside of this limited reservation, wanted everything west to the 100th meridian and everything south not occupied by the Comanches and Apaches. As late as 1872 Special Commissioner Henry E. Alvord took a delegation of these tribes to Washington to settle the question of their boundaries. In his report he says: "The Caddoes, Wichitas and affiliated bands have yet no country they can call their own." "Every tribe and band of them are represented by chiefs or headmen in the delegation, prepared to discuss and settle their reservation question at the present visit." "After a careful consideration of this subject, extending through the past five years, and through discussion of it with the Indians interested, I recommend that the country between the main Canadian and Wichita Rivers, from west longitude 98 deg. to 98 deg. 30 min., be set apart for a permanent reservation for the Caddoes, Wichitas and affiliated bands." An agreement was accordingly so made and signed by their chiefs October 19, 1872. By this agreement these tribes relinquished all claim which they might have had before that date to any and all lands within the United States except the reservation they now occupy. Unfortunately, perhaps, Congress seems never to have formally ratified this arrangement, but left the administrative departments to act upon it for years. The consideration for claims relinquished was the undisputed title to a large tract of country, their right to which had been disputed.

A CLAIM REVIVED.

But designing men, hoping to profit by securing claims of land, began the work of persuading the Indians that the agreement of 1872 was not binding. That they had always owned the reservation given them, and that it was, therefore, no consideration for the rights which the agreement waived—in short, persuaded them to revive their claim for all the land west to the 100th meridian. But there were some new complications here. By the treaty of 1866 the United States acquired from the Cherokees the right to settle friendly Indians on the "Strip." The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were to be located in the "strip" west of Arkansas River pursuant to treaty with them. They subsequently claimed to have misunderstood the boundaries as described at the time, and were exceedingly unwilling to leave the Cimmaron and Canadian Rivers where they then were. By executive order of August 10, 1869, these tribes were assigned to their present reservation, part of which extends west of the Wichita Reservation. So the agreement with the Wichitas, in 1872, was to cover that point also, and estop them from all future claims to that land. It was signed by nine Wichita and affiliated chiefs.

THE NEW CLAIM.

The new Wichita claim is founded upon the assertion that the tribe owned this land primarily; that they never legally parted with its ownership; that the agreement made with these nine chiefs in 1872 was fraudulent, they not being authorized to part with any land or claim to land which the tribe possessed; that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes refused to accept it when assigned to them; and that the land having always belonged to the Wichitas the General Government had no title which it could convey to others.

As previously mentioned Special Agent Townsend next investigated the whole question from beginning to end, and reported positively and strongly against the Wichita claim last year. The title to this country was conveyed by the Quapaws to the United States by treaty of August 24, 1818; was ceded to the Choctaws by the treaty of October 18, 1820; made the common property of the Choctaws and Chickasaws by treaty of June 22, 1855; and ceded to the United States by the treaty of April 23, 1866. This string of conveyances is too strong and has been too long acquiesced in to be lightly set aside. The claim of \$25,000,000 for the benefit of so small a tribe will also tend to make it ridiculous. The official reports show the Wichitas proper to be reduced to 216 persons, including men, women and children. If the claim were allowed and divided between them it would exceed \$100,000 per capita. But if divided between all the affiliated tribes on that reservation, it would still amount to over \$25,000 each.

WORKING INDIANS.

Some of the Indians at this reservation are working moderately. The Washita River above the agency is fringed with farms a distance of twenty miles. One Indian has a well-fenced field of eighty acres planted in corn, and is proud of his farm. It is estimated that 10,000 bushels of corn were raised and sold at 40 cents per bushel last year by the Indians of this agency. In addition to this, they earned about \$15,000 for freighting; \$25,000 for ponies raised and sold; \$30,000 for hides; considerable sums for furs, game and trinkets, making a total from these sources of \$75,000. Agent Hunt encourages labor among them in all possible ways, and thinks considerable progress is annually made in this direction.

THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Some advancement in education is noted, but

WE ARE PLEASED



Full Marble-Top
Parlor Suit, 7
Full Marble-Top

See our Antique Line

GUERNSEY

this is not a great one. The scholars are mainly boys. Families will only part with the girls on compulsion. Girls and ponies represent wealth. Both are openly bought and sold. All blanket Indians are polygamous, and buy and sell the girls at from 8 to 12 years of age. To send the girl to school would, in the father's opinion, be throwing away money. If he keeps her at home he can sell her. His reason never goes beyond the line of profit and personal gratification, and nothing but enforced attendance will ever educate the girls in any tribe of blanket Indians. Nearly seventy-five children have been sent away from here to school, mostly to Chillico, I. T., near Arkansas City.

ENCOURAGING IMPROVIDENCE.

Four months' supply of beef was issued at once to the Indians at this agency last winter by order of Commissioner Price. Agent Hunt managed to get through the time without calling on the Government for an extra quantity, but the Indians had less beef than usual, and the profit went into the contractor's pocket. Some of the Indians here have cattle of their own. A white man named Williams was buying them up at low prices in the fall of 1882. Agent Hunt remonstrated to the Department, and by letter dated January 21, 1883, was directed by Commissioner Price to stop it, and if Williams or any other person continued to buy Indian cattle they were to be put off the reservation at once. Williams set his friends at work in his behalf, and Congressman John D. White, from Kentucky, procured a reversal of this decision, and under date of December 19, 1883, Commissioner Price directed Col. Hunt to return the money or the cattle to Williams—some of the cattle having been seized. So instead of raising and eating his own beef the Indian is encouraged to sell his cattle at half price to sharpers, and run to the Government for all the beef he wants, free of cost. This lesson he easily learns. Wonderful, and past finding out, are many dealings with the Indians.

(1-512.)

No.

Department of the Interior,

INDIAN DIVISION.

188...

Case of

Wichitas

[CLAIM OF \$25,000,000]

ACTION:

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR
REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

(2986-2000.)

[1883]

To the Hon. Commissioner
of Indian Affairs;

Sir:

In compliance with our instructions bearing dates Nov. 20th, 1882, and Jan. 1st, 1883, we have the honor to submit to you the following report on the subject of the Mission Indians in Southern California.

The term Mission Indians dates back over one hundred years, to the time of the Franciscan Missions in California. It then included all Indians who lived in the Mission establishments, or were under the care of the Franciscan Fathers. Very naturally the term has continued to be applied to the descendants of these Indians. In the classification of the Indian Bands, however, it is now used in a somewhat restricted sense, embracing only those Indians living in the three southern west counties of California, and known as Serranos, Cabullas, San Luisenos, and Dieguinos, the last two names having evidently come from the names of the southern west two missions, San Luis Rey, and San Diego.

A census taken in 1880, of these bands gives the following numbers as follows:

Serranos,	931.
Cabullas,	675.
San Luisenos,	110.
Dieguinos,	731.
	2907, in all.

This estimate probably falls considerably short of the

small numbers, as there are no doubt, in hiding so to speak in
 remote and inaccessible spots, many individuals, families, or
 even villages that have never been counted. These Indians are
 living for the most part in small and isolated villages; some
 upon reservations set apart for them by executive order; some on
 government land not reserved, and some upon lands included within
 the boundaries of confirmed Mexican grants. Considerable number
 of these Indians are also to be found on the outskirts of white
 settlements, as at Riverside, San Bernardino, or in the colonies
 in the San Gabriel valley, where they live like Gypsies, in brush
 cuts, here to-day gone to-morrow, eking out a miserable existence
 by day's work, the wages of which are too often spent for whiskey
 in the village saloons. Travellers in Southern California who
 have formed their impressions of the Mission Indians from these
 wretched wayside creations, would be greatly surprised at the
 sight of some of the Indian villages, **in the mountain valleys**
 where their freedom from the con-
 tinuating influence of the white race, are industrious peaceful
 communities, cultivating ground, keeping stock, carrying on their
 own simple manufactures of pottery, mats, baskets, etc., and making
 their living; a very poor living it is true, but they are in-
 dependent and self respecting in it, and ask nothing at the hands
 of the U. S. Government now, except that it will protect them
 in the ownership of their lands; lands, which in many instances
 have been in continuous occupation and cultivation by their ances-
 tors for over one hundred years. From tract after tract of
 such lands they have been driven out, year by year, by the white
 settlers of the country, until they can retreat no farther; some
 of their villages being literally in the last tillable spot on

a fertile valley in mountain fastnesses. Yet there are in
 Southern California to-day, many fertile valleys, which only
 thirty years ago were like garden spots with these same Indians'
 plantations, orchards, and vineyards. Now, there is left in
 these valleys no trace of the Indians' occupation, except the
 ruins of their adobe houses; in some instances these houses,
 still standing, are occupied by the robber whites who drove them
 out. The responsibility for this wrong rests perhaps equally
 divided between the U. S. Government, which permitted lands
thus occupied by peaceful agricultural communities, to be put
 "in market," and the white men who were not restrained either
 by humanity, or by a sense of justice, from "filing" homestead
 claims on lands which had been fenced, irrigated, tilled, and lived
 on by Indians for many generations. The government cannot
 justify this neglect on the plea of ignorance. Repeatedly in
 the course of the last thirty years, both the regular agents in
 charge of the Mission Indians, and Special Agents sent out to
 investigate their condition, have made to the Indian Bureau,
 full reports setting forth these facts.

In 1873, one of these Special Agents, giving an account
 of the San Pasquale Indians, mentioned the fact that a white man
 had just pre-empted the land on which the greater part of the
 village was situated. He had paid the price of the land to the
 Register of the district land office, and was daily expecting his
 patent from Washington. "he owned," the agent says, "that it was
 hard to wrest from these well disposed and industrious creatures
 the lands they had built up; but" said he "if I had my way it
 would have been done, for all agree that the Indians had no right to
 public lands." This San Pasquale village was a regularly pre-

Indian Pueblo, formed by about one hundred neophytes of the San Luis Rey Mission, under, and in accordance with the provisions of the Secularization Act in 1834. The record of its founding is preserved in the Mexican Archives at San Francisco. These Indians had herds of cattle, horses, and sheep, they raised grain, and had orchards and vineyards. The Yuma valley in which this village lay, was at one time set aside by Executive order as a reservation, but by the efforts of designing men the order was **speedily** revoked, and no sooner had this been done, than the process of dispossessing the Indians began. There is now on the site of that old Indian Pueblo, a white settlement numbering thirty-five voters. The Indians are all gone; some to other villages, some living near by in canyons and nooks in the hills, some wild, or the occasional visits of the priest, they either receive services in the hall, or at some other place.

In the days of their prosperity. This story of the San Luis Rey Indians is a fair survey of the experience of the Mission Indians during the past fifty years. Almost without exception, they have been submissive and peaceful through it all, and have not raised arms and gone to war. In a few instances there have been slight insurrections among them, and threatened rebellions, but in the main, their history has been one of almost incredible long suffering and patience under wrong.

In 1861 one of the San Luis Rey bands, the Agua Caliente Indians, in the north part of San Diego County, made an attack on the house of a white settler, and there was for a time great fear of a general uprising of all the Indians in the country. It is probable that this was instigated by the Mexicans, and that

there was a concerted plan for driving the Americans out of the country. The outbreak was easily quelled, however; four of the chiefs tried by Court Martial, and shot by order of Major Haintzelman; and in January of the following year, a treaty was made with the San Luis and Dinguine Indians, setting off for them large tracts of land. This treaty was made by a United States Commissioner, Dr. Worcester, and Lieut. Haintzelman, representing the army, and Col. J. J. Warner the settler whose house had been burned. The greater part of the lands which were by this treaty assigned to the Indians are now within the boundaries of grants confirmed and patented since that time; but there are many Indian villages still remaining on them, and all Indians living on such grant lands are supposed to be there solely on the tolerance, and at the mercy of the owners of said ranches, and to be liable to ejectment by law. Whether this be so or not, is a point which it would seem to be wise to test before the courts. It is certain that in the case of all these Mission Indians, the rights involved are quite different from, and superior to the mere "occupancy" right of the wild and uncivilized Indian.

At the time of the surrender of California to the United States, these Mission Indians had been for over seventy years the subjects, first of the Spanish Government, secondly of the Mexican. They came under the jurisdiction of the United States by treaty provisions; the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico in 1848. At this time they were so far civilized that they had become the chief reliance of the Mexican and white settlers for all service indoors and out. In the official report upon these Indians made to the Interior Department in 1853

of the Hon. D. B. Wilson of Los Angeles are the following State bill:

"These same Indians had built all the houses in the country, planted all the fields and vineyards. Under the mission there were masons, carpenters, plasterers, cooper-makers, tanners, shoemakers, blacksmiths, millers, bakers, cooks, brick-makers, and all the other arts, teachers and printers, saddlers, shoemakers, agriculturists, horticulturists, vintners, and so on. In a word, they filled all the important occupations known to civilized society."

The intentions of the Mexican Government toward these Indians were wise and humane. At this distance of time and in face of the melancholy facts of the Indians' subsequent history, it is difficult to go over the details of the plan devised one short half century ago for their benefit. In 1800 there were in the twenty-one Missions in California, some twenty or thirty thousand Indians living comfortable and industrious lives under the control of the Franciscan Fathers. The Spanish colonization plan, from the outset contemplated the turning of these Mission establishments into Pueblitos, as soon as the Indians should have become sufficiently civilized to make this feasible. The Mexican Government, carrying out the same general plan issued in 1833 an act called the San Sebastian Act, according to which this object was to be accomplished. This act provided that the Indians should have assistance to them, cattle, horses, and sheep from the Mission herds; also lands for cultivation.

One article of Gov. Figueroa's regulations for the carry-out of the San Sebastian act, provided that there should be given to every head of a family and to all above ten years

years of age, though they had no family, a lot of land not exceed-
 ing four hundred varas square, nor less than one hundred. There
 was also to be given to them in common, enough land for pasturing
 and watering their cattle. Another Article provided that one half
 the cattle of each Mission should be divided equally among the
 Indians of that Mission in proportion to the number of families, and
 also one half of the cattle, instead of, horses, etc. Requisite
 laws were to be placed on the distribution of this property.
 The Indians were forbidden "to sell, burden, or alien, to under
 any pretext the lands given them. Neither can they sell the
 cattle." The Commissioners charged with the carrying out of
 these provisions were ordered to "explain all the arrangements
 to the Indians, with suavity and patience." To test their
 intelligence and property rights, it was required that they should
 be able to work, maintain, and govern himself without dependence on
 any one." It was also provided that the rancherias (villages)
 situated at a distance from the Missions, and containing over
 twenty-five families, might if they chose form separate Pueblos,
 and the distribution of lands and property to them should be
 made in the same manner provided for those living near the
 Missions. These provisions were in accordance with the laws of 1763.

His Majesty's

S. J. A. C. C.

at the time they had been promised, their rights to their plots of
 land were in the majority of cases ignored; they were forced
 to labor on the Mission lands like slaves. In many instances
 they were hired out in gangs to cruel masters. From these
 cruelties and oppressions they fled by hundreds, returning to their
 old wilderness haunts. Those who remained in the neighborhood of
 the Pueblos became constantly more and more degraded, and were
 subjected to every form of outrage. By a decree of the Los
 Angeles Aquiducto, about the time of our taking possession of
 California, all Indians found without passes, either from the
 alcalde of the Pueblo in which they lived, or from their masters
 (significant phrase), were to be "treated as horse thieves and
 onanias." At this time there were according to Mr. Wilson's
 report whole streets in Los Angeles where every other house was
 a gambling den for Indians; and every Saturday night the town was
 filled with Indians in every stage of intoxication. Those who
 were helpless and insensible were carried to the jail, locked up,
 and on Monday morning bound out to the highest bidder at the
 jail gates. "The Indian has a quick sense of justice," says
 Mr. Wilson, "he can never see why he is sold out to service for
 an indefinite period for intemperance, while the white man goes
 unpunished for the same thing, and the very richest and best men
 to his eye are such as tempt him to drink, and sometimes will pay
 him for his labor in no other way." Even the sober and in-
 tricate and best skilled among them could earn but little, it being
 beyond the custom of the country to pay an Indian only half the
 wages of a white man. From this brief and necessarily fragmentary
 sketch of the position and state of the Mission Indians
 under the Mexican Government, at the time of the surrender of

California to the United States, it will be seen that our government received by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo a legacy of a singularly helpless race in a singularly anomalous position. It would have been very difficult even at the outset to devise successful methods of dealing justly with these people, and preserving to them their rights. But with every year of our history, the difficulties have increased, and the wrongs have been multiplied until now, it is, humanly speaking, impossible to render to them full measure of justice. All that is left in our power is to make them some atonement. Fortunately for them, their numbers have greatly diminished. Suffering, hunger, disease, and vice have cut down more than half of their numbers in the last thirty years; but the remnant is worth saving. Setting aside all question of their claim as a matter of atonement for injustice done, they are deserving of help on their own merits. No one can visit their settlements such as Agua Caliente, Saboga, Camilla Valley, Santa Ysabel, without having a sentiment of respect, and profound sympathy for men, who friendless and poor, without protection from the law, have still continued to work, planting, fencing, irrigating, building houses on lands from which long experience has taught them that the white man can drive them off any day he chooses. That drunkenness, gambling, and other immoralities are sadly prevalent among them cannot be denied; but the only wonder is that so many remain honest and virtuous under conditions which make practically null and void for them, most of the motives which keep white men honest and virtuous.

Having thus given as brief a presentation as possible of the general situation and nature of these Indians, we will proceed

... that to the best of our judgment are the steps which ought to be taken by the U. S. Government in their behalf. The descriptions of the most important villages we visited, and the detailed accounts of circumstances and situations on which our suggestions are based, are given for convenience of reference, in separate exhibits.

1st.--The first and most essential step, without which there is no possibility of protecting these Indians or doing any thing intelligently for them, is the re-surveying, re-surveying, re-surveying, and distinctly marking their reservations already existing. The only way of having this done accurately and honestly is to have it done by a surveyor who is under the orders and constant supervision of an intelligent and honest commissioner; or, by an independent surveyor the run or "float" reservation lines where he and his friends or interested parties choose, instead of where the purpose of the United States Government looking to the Indians' interests had intended. There have been no many surveys of Indian reservations in Southern California of this sort. (See Exhibits C, H, I, J, L.) All the reservations made in 1876, and that comprises nearly all now existing were laid off by guess, by the surveyor in San Diego, an unimpaired authority. The sections thus placed off by the surveyor, were reported by the Commissioner to the Interior Department, set aside by Executive order, and ordered to be surveyed. When the actual survey came to be made, it was discovered that in the majority of cases, the Indian villages intended to be provided for were outside the reservation lines, and that the greater part of the lands set apart were wholly worthless. The

plans of these reservations are in the Surveyor General's office at San Francisco. On each of them was marked by the surveyor an additional line in color, showing what tracts ought to be added to take in the Indian villages and fields. So far as we could learn, no action was taken in regard to these proposed additions. The reservation lines when thus defined, should be marked plainly and conspicuously by monuments and stations, leaving no room for doubt. A part of each reservation should then be given to the Indians living on it. It was pathetic, in our visits to village after village, to hear the Indians' reiterated request for this thing, "a paper to show to the white men where their lands were." Every fragment of writing they had ever received, which could by any possibility bear on their title to their lands, they had carefully preserved; old tattered orders from army officers thirty years back, orders from Justices of the Peace, etc., all worthless of course, but brought forward with touching earnestness to show to us. In no single instance had the reservation lines ever been pointed out to them. One band, the Serran Indians, who had never seen any Agent, said they had been told that they were on a reservation, but they did not know if it were true or not. They had been obliged to give up keeping stock, because they could not find any place where the whites would let them pasture cattle. (See Exhibit J.) There are some settlements of Indians on Government lands not set off as reservations; in some instances not surveyed. These tracts should all be surveyed, their boundaries marked, and the lands withdrawn from market, to be permanently set aside for the Indians' use. We use the term "rounding out" in regard to these reservations chiefly on

account of the complication which results from their being in some cases within the limit of the railroad grants, and made subscription to these grants. Some are actually within the limits of the Southern Pacific R. R. grant; others will be within the limits of the Texas Pacific grant should that be confirmed. The odd sections thus belonging to the railroads should be secured to the Indians. There are also a few claims to lands within reservation boundaries, which are legal on account of their having been made before the reservations were set off. These should be extinguished. (See Exhibit O.)

2nd. ---All white settlers now on reservations should be removed. For the last four years, stray settlers have been going in upon reservation tracts. This is owing to the lack of boundary definitions and marks as aforesaid; also to the failure of the surveys to locate the reservations so as to take in all the ground actually occupied by Indian villages. Thus in many instances the Indians' fields and settlements have been wrested from them, and they in their turn have not known where they could or could not go. There is not a single reservation of any size which is free from white settlers. It would seem that Agents in charge of these Indians should have been authoritatively instructed in no case to allow squatters to settle on lands known to be within reservation limits, whether they were occupied by Indians or not. (See Exhibits H, I, O.)

The amount of land set off in Indian reservations in Southern California appears by the record to be very large. But the proper ^{portion} of it which is really available is very small. San Diego County itself, is four fifths desert and mountain,

is an exaggeration to say that the proportion of desert
 land in the reservation is even larger than this. By
 re-surveying, rounding out, and freeing from white settlers,
 the present reservations, adding to them all government lands
 not actually in occupation by Indians, there will be according
 to the best of our judgment, nearly land enough for the accommoda-
 tion of all the Mission Indians except those whose settlements
 are on grants.

Ord.-- In regard to this latter class, i. e. those
 whose villages are not within the boundaries of confirmed grants,
 the government has to choose between two courses of action; either
 to remove them, and make other provision for them, or to uphold
 and defend their right to remain where they are. In support of
 the latter course a billow of truth could be made out,
 and we have secured from one of the ablest firms in Southern
 California a written legal opinion on this point. (See Exhibit A.)
 It seems clear that this contest should be made by the government
 itself. It is impossible for these poverty-stricken and ignorant
 people to undertake on their own account, and at their own expense,
 the legal settlement of this matter. It would be foolish to
 advise it, impossible to expect it. A fact case could be made
 which would settle the question for all. (See Exhibit B.) In
 case the decision be favorable to the Indians' remaining, the
 ranch owners should then be called on to mark off the boundaries of
 the Indian lands according to the California Statute covering
 such cases. (See Exhibit R.) Whether the lands thus reverted
 to the Indians could properly be considered as government lands or
 not, would be a question to be determined. Probably the easiest

way of securing them for the Indians permanent use, would be to consider them as such and have them defined as reservations by Act of Congress.

4th.--And this brings us to our fourth recommendation, which is, that all these Indians' reservations, those already set off by executive order, and all may ones made for them, whether of Government lands now in their occupation, or of lands which may be hereafter by legal process reclaimed for them from the great lands on which they are now living, be patented to the several bands occupying them; the United States to hold the patent in trust for the period of twenty-five years; at the expiration of that time, the United States to convey the same by patent to said Indians as has been done for the Omaha Indians. The insecurity of reservations made over by executive order is apparent, and is abundantly illustrated in Southern California, by the History of the San Pascual Reservation, that of Agua Caliente and others. The insecurity of reservations set apart by Act of Congress is only a degree less. The moment it becomes the interest and purpose of white men in any section of the country to have such reservation tracts restored to the public domain, the question of its being done is only a question of influence and time. It is sure to be done. The future of these industrious peaceable agricultural communities ought not to be left a day longer than is necessary, dependant on such chances, chances which are always against, and none for Indians' interests in the matter of holding land. The best way and time of allotting these Indians' lands to them in severalty, must be left to the decision of the government; a provision being incorporated in

their patent to provide for such allotments, even time to time, as
 may seem desirable, and agents and commissioners being instructed
 to keep the advantages of this system constantly before the
 Indians' minds. Some of them are fit for it now, and earnestly
 desire it, but the majority are not ready for it. The communal
 system on which those now living in villages use their lands
 is apparently administered without difficulty.
 It is precisely the same system as that on which the Pueblo lands
 were cultivated by the early Spanish settlers in Southern Califor-
 nia. They agree among themselves to respect each other's right
 of occupancy: a man's right to a field this year depending on
 his having cultivated it last year, and so on. It seems not to
 occur to these Indians that land is a thing to be quarrelled over.

In the village of Agua Caliente, one of the most in-
 telligent of the young men was so anxious to show us his fields,
 that we went with him, a little distance outside the village limits
 to see them. He had some eight acres in grain, vine, and fruit
 trees. Pointing first in one direction then in another, he
 indicated the places where his ground joined other men's ground.
 There was no line of demarcation whatever, except it chanced to
 be a difference of crops. We said to him, "Alessandro, how do
 you know which is your land and which is theirs?" He seemed
 perplexed, and replied, "This was my mother's land. We have
 always had it." "But" we persisted, "suppose one of these
 other men should want more land, and should take a piece of yours?"
 "He couldn't," was all the reply we could get from Alessandro,
 and it was plain that he was greatly puzzled by the suggestion
 of the possibility of neighbor's trespassing on each other's cul-
 tivated fields.

5th. -- We recommend the establishment of more schools. At least two more are immediately needed, one at the Rincon, and one at Santa Ysabel. (See Exhibits G, L.)

As the reservations are gradually cleared, defined, and secured for the Indians' occupancy, hundreds of Indians who are now roaming from place to place without fixed homes, will undoubtedly be found in the villages and more schools will be needed. It is to be hoped also that some of the smaller bands will unite with the larger ones for the sake of the advantages of the school, and other advantages of a larger community. The isolated situation of many of the smaller settlements is now an insuperable difficulty in the way of providing education for all the children. These Indians are all keenly alive to the value of education. In every village that we visited, we were urged to ask the government to give them a school. In one, they insisted upon raising the children all in rows, that we might see for ourselves that there were children enough to justify the establishing of a school. In this connection we would suggest that if a boarding and industrial school similar to those at Hampton, and Carlisle, could be established in Southern California, it would be of incalculable value, and would provide opportunities for many children, who, owing to the isolation of their homes, cannot be reached in any other way. We would further suggest, that in our judgment only women teachers should be employed in these isolated Indian villages. There is a great laxity of morals among these Indians, and in the wild regions where their villages lie, the unwritten law of public sentiment, which in more civilized communities does so much to keep men virtuous, hardly exists. Therefore, the post of teacher in these regions is one full of temptations and danger to a man.

(S. Exhibit M.) Moreover, women have more courage and self-
 denying missionary spirit, sufficient to undertake such a life,
 and an invaluable influence outside their school rooms. They
 go regularly into the houses, and are really educating the parents
 of the children, in a way which is not within the power
 of any man, however earnest and devoted he may be. We would
 suggest that great good might be accomplished among these
 Indians by some form of itinerary religious and educational labo-
 ring force. In the list of assignments of Indian Agencies to
 different religious denominations as given in the report of the
 Indian Bureau for 1892, the Mission Agency is assigned to the
 Evangelical Lutheran; but we could not learn that this denomina-
 tion had done any work among them. So far as the Mission Indians
 have any religion at all, they are Catholics. In many of the
 churches are crucifixes, built in the time of the missions,
 and are still preserved many relics of the Mission days, such as
 saints' images, holy water bottles, etc. In these churches, on
 the occasion of the priest's visits, the Indians gather in great
 numbers, and are willing to make long journeys, and to
 remain in camp for several days. There are some
 missionaries of the Society of Jesus, but they are few in number,
 and are confined to the G. I. Agency. A Jesuit
 missionary would spend his time
 going from village to village, remaining in each, a few days

... he would see good which would not
 ... during the intervals of his absence. If he
 ... some common sense and knowledge of laws of life,
 ... instruct the Indians in matters of hygiene, cleanliness,
 ... ventilation, etc., and in a few of the simple mechanical arts, as
 ... in the doctrines of religion and morality, he would do
 ... the real good of these people at present, than can be
 ... accomplished by schools.

5th. -- This suggestion of the value of itinerary labor
 among the Indians leads to our next recommendation which we consider
 of great importance, viz. that it should be made the duty of
 any Government Agent in charge of the Mission Indians, to make a
 kind of inspection, at least twice a year, visiting each village
 or settlement, however small. In no other way can anything like
 ... interests be ...

This kind of the government's intention to ...
 ... in relation to the Indians, would have a
 ... effect, not only on the Indians, but on the white
 settlers in their neighborhood. It would also afford the means
 of dealing with cooperative propititude with the difficulties and
 ... arising. As it is now, it is not to be
 ... that the Indians feel themselves unprotected and
 ... and the white settlers feel themselves safe in
 ...

... Indians property or persons. ...
 ... have been ... within the
 last four years, no agent has ever seen. It is safe to say,
 that had an Agent been on the ground, each year, with the
 authority to take efficient measures, much of the present ...

and confusion would have been prevented. In the case for
 instance of the Las Cayotes village filed on a few months ago
 (S. Exhibit P.), there was no reason why those lands should not
 have been set apart for the Indians long ago, had their situation
 been considered, as in the San Ysidro case, and others. The
 duties of an Indian Agent in regard to the Mission Indians, is
 very different from that of ordinary agency on a reservation.
 The duties of an Indian Agent on a reservation may be onerous,
 but they are in a sense simple. His Indians are all together,
 within comparatively narrow limits, and so to speak, under his
 hand, and dependent largely on the government. The Mission
 Indians on the contrary, are scattered, in isolated settlements,
 thirty, forty, a hundred miles away, from the agency headquarters;
 many of them in regions difficult of access. Moreover, the Indians
 are not dependent on the government, and independent. Provisions
 of weight worth anything to them, can only be given by a systematic
 method of frequent visitation. What is true in this respect of
 the agent's work, is if possible still truer of the physician.
 If there is to be an agency physician for the Mission Indians of
 this, he should be a young strong energetic man, he is to be
 and willing to make at least four circuit a year through the
 country, and he will hold himself bound to go when called in
 to attend to the sick, or to the afflicted, or to the
 dying Indians within one day's journey of the Agency headquarters.
 Whatever salary it is necessary to pay to secure such services
 there, should be paid; or else the office of agency physician
 for the Mission Indians should be abolished. Anything less than
 this is a farce and a fraud.

Yes. We recommend that there be secured the appointment
 of a lawyer or a law firm in Los Angeles, to act as Special U. S.
 Attorney, in all cases affecting the interests of these Indians.
 They have been so long without any protection from the law, that
 wrongs and depredations upon them have become the practice in
 all parts of the territory near which they live. Indians' stock is
 being killed, their lands are being sold, and their
 Indians' property is being taken. In a
 case of a certain, roving stockmen and cattlemen drive their herds
 and flocks into Indians' grain fields, destroying their subsistence
 for a whole year. Lands occupied by Indians or by Indian villages
 are filed on for homestead entry, precisely as if they were vacant
 lands. This has been done more than once, without the Indians
 receiving any warning, until the sheriff arrived with the writ for
 their arrest. The Indians are always in continual danger,
 if they are not protected by the law.
 Indian villages are burned. (See Exhibit C, E.) It is plain
 that all such cases as these should be promptly dealt with by
 legal means. One of the greatest difficulties in the position
 of the Mission Indians' Agent is that in all such cases, he is
 compelled to act, except through the at best slow, and hitherto
 unsatisfactory channel of reporting to the Interior Department.
 He is in the embarrassing position of a guardian of wards with
 property, and property rights, for which he is unable to
 obtain prompt legal assistance. In instances in which
 the Indians themselves have endeavored to get redress through
 the courts, they have in the majority of cases to the shame of
 the Southern California bar, to it spoken, been egregiously
 abused. They are helpless as children in the hands of dishonest

... We believe that the mere fact of their being
... United States legal authority near at hand to act for the
... Indians, would in a short time, after a few of active illustrations
... to be given, do away with the greater proportion of the troubles
... legal interference.

... it will, no doubt be
... but this point once settled, and the
... Indians secured in the ownership of their lands, a very few years
... will see the end of any special need of litigation in their behalf.

... We recommend in this connection and for this office, the firm of
... and Wells of Los Angeles. We have obtained from this
... on these Indians' right to their
... (S. B. 1111 A), and to have them to be of high
... standing at the bar, and to have a humane sympathy for Indians.

... We recommend that there should be a judicious
... distribution of agricultural implements among these Indians.
... No village should be omitted. Wagons, harness, ploughs, spades
... and hoes are greatly needed. It is surprising to see that some
... of these villages have accomplished with next to no implements.

... In the Santa Ynez village, the Indians had three hundred acres
... there were but three old broken ploughs in the village,
... no harness, and no wagon. (See Exhibit G.) There is at present
... and not unfounded sore feeling in some of the villages
... which have thus far received no help of this kind, while others
... of the villages have been supplied with all that was needed.

... There should always be provided for the Mission

living near the old San Carlos Mission at Monterey. There are
 nearly one hundred of these, and they are living on lands which
 were given to them before the Secularization Act in 1834. These
 lands are those to the boundaries of the ranch San Francisco at
 Monterey. These boundaries have been three times extended,
 each time taking in a few more acres of the Indians' lands, until
 now they have only ten or twelve acres left. There are also
 some very destitute Indians living in the neighborhood of the
 San Antonio Mission, some sixty miles south of Monterey, and of
 San Miguel, forty miles farther south, and of Santa Juca, near
 Santa Barbara. These Indians should not be overlooked in arrange-
 ments made for the final establishing of the Mission Indians in
 Southern California.

478

July 13, 1884

(1-512.)

No.

Department of the Interior,

INDIAN DIVISION.

188...

Case of *Report of Mrs Helen
Jackson, upon Indians
of Mississin Agency
addressed to Com. Ind. Affairs.*

ACTION:

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR
REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

(2986-2000.)

Ind. Div. LR
Box 738

[1883]

Indian Division

George Gray Esq.,
Atty. A. Pac. R.R. Co.,
Wells Building, New York;

Sir:

In response to your personal inquiry of 24th instant touching the authority of this Department to permit your company to run a branch road for a distance of 2100 feet across the space of ~~ground~~ intervening between your right of way and the Yellowstone River ~~opposite~~ ^{at the mouth of} Buffalo Creek in the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, opposite the mouth of Buffalo Creek, for the purpose of making connection with the main line for a short line to the coal fields in Bull Mountain, and to move your ^{occupations} reservation for station purposes grounds about 1400 feet to the westward of the point bound by treaty. I have to state that I do not perceive nor find authority in law to make any change in the rights secured by Treaty stipulations, and ~~authorized~~ ^{authorized} by Congress.

In view of the circumstances, however, and of the public utility of the proposed connection, this Department will not

as at present advised, offer any
objection to the use contemplated,
~~or~~ until the company shall have
~~ample~~ opportunity to secure legal
recognition of the contemplated ~~and~~
action.

Very respectfully

Secretary

(1-512.)

No.

7922

Department of the Interior,

INDIAN DIVISION.

1884

Case of Northern Pacific R.R.
Informed request to make cer-
tain changes in their line
on the Crow Indian res-
ervation &c

ACTION:

See letter to George
Gray Esq Deputy for Comptroller
May 26/1884

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR
REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

and the equality of many...

of the Pacific and Pacific Railroad, the
of the Pacific Railroad, the
of the Pacific Railroad, the
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of the Pacific Railroad, the

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the
 matter of the land of the late John Smith, deceased, and in reply to inform you that the same
 has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, however, unable to
 give you any definite information at this time, and I regret to hear that you are
 disappointed. I will, however, continue to follow the matter up and will advise you
 as soon as a final decision has been reached. In the meantime, I have the honor to
 remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

You are the best

Dear Mother

I am writing you

to tell you how

much I love you

and how much

I miss you

and how much

I love you

and how much

I miss you

and how much

I love you

and how much

I miss you

No.

1170

Department of the Interior,

INDIAN DIVISION.

Ind. Div

1884.

Case of Com^{rs} Ind. Affs

recom. that Congress be asked
to make approp^{ns} for survey of
Navajo & Moquis area^{ns} in
Arizona & N. M.

ACTION:

Sets. to Com^{ns} Sen. &
House Com. on Affairs.
Mar. 14/84.

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

W.P. Department of the Interior,
Washington

February 6, 1884.

To The Speaker,
House of Representatives.

Sir:

In compliance with the first clause of Section 445,
Revised Statutes, I have the honor to transmit herewith
the reports, papers, and evidence in the claims of

James Bainter of Nuckels County, Nebraska,

for compensation on account of depredations alleged to have
been committed by hostile Cheyenne and Sioux Indians,
amounting to \$5,872.50 in 1864.

A report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
dated February 4th, 1884, shows the nature, character, and
amount of said claim, the evidence presented in support thereof,
and the action taken by that officer under the rules and regula-
tions prescribed by this Department, under Section 466 Revised
Statutes, for the investigation of such claims.

He recommends no allowance the evidence being consid-
ered too indefinite to warrant the statement of any account of

See Sub-File of James Bainter's claim for compensation on account of depredations committed by hostile Cheyenne and Sioux Indians in 1864. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports that the evidence is too indefinite to warrant the statement of any account of the same.

quantities and values of property as proved.

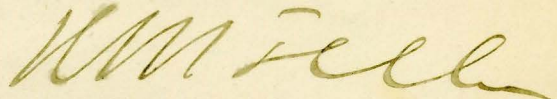
There seems to remain no doubt that claimant suffered losses at the time and in the manner alleged. The Agent reports that the Indians admit that they committed depredation at time and locality.

The proof as to quantities of the different articles, qualities, values &c., is not convincing, yet I have no doubt that claimant lost much of the property charged for.

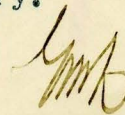
As however, I am unable to state an account as reasonably proved, the case is submitted for such action as the Congress may find to be right and proper.

In the case of Geo. S Comstock, amounting to \$18,861.53, which originated at same time and locality and by depredation of the same Indians, it was suggested that with a reduction of say 30 per centum the claim would perhaps be fair and reasonable. The same remark applies in this case.

Very respectfully,



Secretary.



644 Ind. Div. '84.

5 enclosures.

In claim of James Bainty

Molasses	as ord. 50¢/deduct	24,00
Liquors	" " 282	282,00
Tobacco	" " 93	44,00
Stores	" " 85	40,00
Hay	" " 900	450,00
Medicines	" " 200	100,00
Clothing	" " 1000	500,00
Total	<u>\$ 2610,00</u>	Total <u>\$ 1440,00</u>

Total amount claimed	5872,50
" " deducted	<u>1440,00</u>
" " Allowed	<u>\$ 4432,50</u>

(State)

(1-512.)

No.

644

Department of the Interior,
INDIAN DIVISION.

July 4

1884

Case of *Painter James
Buckles Co. Neb.*

*Indian Depredation Claim
#5-87250*

ACTION:

*To The Speaker H.R.
by letter of July 15-1884*

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR
REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

(2986-2000.)

Return in reply to the following

Department of the Interior,

Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON

1888

Honorable Secretary

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. in relation to the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the land grant to the University of California, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
John W. Foster,
Secretary of the Interior.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. in relation to the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the land grant to the University of California, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
John W. Foster,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RECEIVED
JAN 23 1884
P 58

(S92) H. Prier

004

379 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR RECEIVED JAN 23 1884

(205) H. Green

No.

379

Department of the Interior,
INDIAN DIVISION.

Ind. Div.,
1884.

Case of *Com^r Ind. Affs.*

*Incl. for House Com. on Affairs^{no}
letters & reports of Agents &
Inspectors ref. to starving Inds.
in Montana.*

ACTION:

*✓ To Chmⁿ House Com. on
Affairs. with let.
Jan 23/83.*

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR
REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

W.P.

Department of the Interior,

Washington February 5, 1884.

To The Speaker,
House of Representatives.

Sir:

In compliance with the first clause of Section 445, Revised Statutes, I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports, papers, and evidence in the claim of George S. Tomstock of Kearney Co., Nebraska, for compensation on account of depredations alleged to have been committed by hostile Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, amounting to \$18,861.53, in 1864.

A report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated February 2d., 1884, shows the nature, character, and amount of said claim, the evidence presented in support thereof, and the action taken by that officer under the rules and regulations prescribed by this Department, under Section 466 Revised Statutes, for the investigation of such claims.

He recommends no allowance, the testimony being in his

*Let the
Commissioner
of Indian Affairs
report on the
claim of Tomstock
and forward the
same to the
Speaker of the
House of Representatives*

opinion not sufficient to establish the quantity and value of the property destroyed but thinks that the evidence shows that depredation was committed on claimant's property by the Indians.

The main testimony is by claimant and another person, Erastus S. Comstock, who is probably some near relation of claimant. There is however other testimony of a general character.

The testimony and report of investigation seem to leave no doubt that claimant suffered losses of the nature charged by depredation of the Indians specified, but I am not fully convinced that the quantities of property charged for were all taken and destroyed by the Indians or that the prices specified and charged are fair and reasonable.

Take as an example the item of "100 acres of corn estimated amount to the acre 35 bushels-3,500 bushels at \$1.75. - \$6.125." This depredation is alleged to have been committed on the 9th. and 10th. of August 1864: Corn at that time was not matured, it was growing in the field, claimant does not show how or in what way it was damaged, taken or destroyed; he bases his estimate on the yield of the same land in previous years, and states that "the whole amount he realized and saved out of his entire crop after marketing it to the best advantage he could he only saved the sum of eight hundred

dollars." This would leave a balance of \$5,325. for which charge is made on that item.

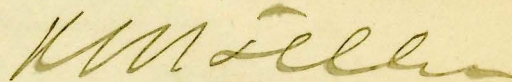
Evidently the proof does not reasonably show the justice of that charge as a whole ; other items might be similarly criticized.

I am satisfied that claimant suffered losses by reason of depredation by Indians at the time and place alleged but am unable to state any account as absolutely proved.

In view of the want of specific and conclusive proof as to quantities and values I am unable to state any account which can be recommended for allowance. If, however, the claim should be favorably considered, I think that the amount charged \$18,861.53 should be reduced, say 30 per centum.

The balance remaining after such reduction viz : \$13,203.07, will perhaps be a fair and reasonable allowance.

Very respectfully,


Secretary.

610 Ind. Div. '84.

5 enclosures.

(1-512.)

No.

10

Department of the Interior,

INDIAN DIVISION.

745

1884

Case of *Geo S Conestock*
Kearny Co Neb.

Indian depredation claim

18.86153

ACTION:

To The Speaker H.R.
by letter of July 15 1884

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE FILES (EXCEPT FOR
REFERENCE) NOR SENT OUT OF THE OFFICE.

(2986-3000.)