

200 bushels of peas, and a quantity of vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, &c., &c. They have cleared up some forty acres more this spring, making in cultivation this season something like 140 acres. Their crops look fine, rather better than last year.

We have built during the last year one log barn, twenty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, and one stable twenty feet square; also, one two-story frame building, sixteen by twenty feet on the ground, intended to be used to store the Indians' seed potatoes, wheat, peas, &c., &c.

The Indians have been a great deal healthier the past year than the year previous, owing, no doubt, to their living so much better than usual.

They are perfectly satisfied, and seem to be very happy. As is the case with nearly all the Indians, they like whisky, and some of them will go off and hang around the towns, where there is always to be found a plenty of trifling white men who make their living by selling whisky to the Indians. This is, however, mostly confined to the young men and a few women whom they hire out to white men as prostitutes. I think the only way to stop this evil would be to drive these women away from the towns, or rather bring them on the reserves.

The property on the reservation and the buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the Indians' houses. They have broken out all their windows, and some of their doors are broken down.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN L. PERKINS.

W. B. GOSNELL, Esq.,

*Sub-Agent, Squaksin, Washington Territory.*

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No. 84.

YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.

*Fort Simcoe, August 15, 1860.*

SIR: Since my last annual report, the Indian affairs in my district have been satisfactory as to peace and quietness between the whites and Indians, and amongst the Indians themselves. No outrages have been perpetrated by Indians upon the persons or property of the whites. The latter have not sought to violate those irrepealable laws of humanity and kindness that should always characterize the intercourse of a civilized and powerful people with ignorant and helpless men and women. This latter fact is the more remarkable because of the discovery and working of the northern gold fields, in consequence of which great numbers of white men have been passing through all parts of my district lying north and west of Columbia river and east of the Cascade mountains. Many of these men are miners from California, and I record with great pleasure that, as far as has come to my knowledge, they have always respected the rights and feelings of the helpless Indians. The fruits of this conduct are indicated above—good will, peace, and good offices between the antagonistic races, instead of

hatred, ill will, outrage, blood, and efforts at mutual extermination, uniformly eventuating in the speedy disappearance of the weaker people, as in California and Southern Oregon.

The northern gold fields are not within Washington Territory, except those of Pend d'Orielle river; but are just over the line in British Columbia. They are as much resorted to by northern Indians of my district as if they were on American soil, and the only wonder is that collisions have not occurred between the miners and the Indians, for both have been known to wash dust side by side, in the same placers.

Nothing of special note is yet effected in the removal of distant band of Indians to this agency and reservation. No funds of any kind have been furnished for such purpose, no appropriations having been made for fulfilling the treaty of June 9, 1855, till March 29, 1860, when Congress appropriated \$90,850 for fulfilling the stipulations of said treaty, of which not one dollar is yet remitted to the proper agent. Though destitute of ready means, I have felt myself compelled to anticipate the arrival of funds by removing, in advance, the band of Lewis River Klickitats, because of the threatening aspect of relations between those Indians and the white settlers. Provision was made in the treaty of June 9, 1855, to consolidate said band with others of the Yakima nation. This band of Klickitats, however, have never been treated with, or their lands purchased. White settlers have occupied the most valuable places for grazing, field culture, and fishing. So driven from post to pillar was this scattered and injured people, that but one white settler, and he a former member of Congress, would allow them to remain, even temporarily, on lands yet belonging to them, the title of which has always heretofore been acknowledged by our government as vesting in the aboriginal inhabitants till fully treated with and ample compensation allowed. The agent has undertaken to remove them personally, with aid of head chief and interpreter, without the expensive interposition of superintendent of removal, conductors, &c., &c. A careful account of expenditures will be kept, for which the agent will file his own voucher, and he is confident the mode of removal pursued will prove far cheaper than if done by contract.

The band named number, as well as can be ascertained in their scattered condition, 100 souls, thirty-seven of whom were transported by steamer from Lewis river to Rockland, Washington Territory. They are now *en route* from the latter place to this agency. Forty-three have undertaken to remove their horses, their cattle, and themselves, over the Cascade mountains to Yakima reservation, and the remainder the agent has not yet succeeded in inducing to leave willingly their old hunting and fishing lands, though he yet hopes to accomplish so necessary an undertaking, as soon as possible.

These Indians have been badly treated by the whites; driven without compensation from their own lands; their houses burned and otherwise destroyed; the graves of their people inclosed in the white man's fields. They unwillingly consent to remove to please the government agent, hoping and trusting that their great father will yet provide some compensation for their lands in the form of annuities for beneficial objects, apart from the other bands treated with and settled on

the Yakima reservation. According to the principle adopted in the treaties with Indians of Washington Territory in 1855, this band is entitled to \$10,000, appropriated for their exclusive benefit. That sum is but a trifle of the true value of the lands formerly occupied by them and now grasped by the white settlers.

The undersigned anxiously awaits the receipt of the appropriations for his district, so that he can remove, settle, and consolidate all the bands belonging to this nation, and thus withdraw them as far as possible from the deliterious effects of rum, licentiousness, and the other vices necessarily growing out of the contiguity and unrestrained intercourse of the natives with the frontier settlements of this country.

Sixty thousand dollars of the appropriation made in act of March 29, 1860, are for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President. The treaty provides that the Indians shall be consulted as to what objects they would desire this and similar annuities to be applied. They look to the undersigned, their agent, to guide them; and I need not reiterate former reports and recommendations upon this important point. It is sufficient to say, that to give the Indians as few blankets as possible, and all other clothing in good, strong piece goods, to be made up by the women—to give him as little food as he can possibly get along with, and thus compel him to industry—to build him houses, break and fence lands—to give him cows, sheep, and hogs, and thus compel him to stay at home to take care of them, thereby acquiring a love of home, is the only true policy, as you will find set forth more fully in former reports. It is a ruinous policy to give an Indian large quantities of blankets, beads, paints, bells, and such like gew-gaws; to supply him with large quantities of hard bread and other food, as such a course leads to idleness, gambling, and similar vices; and when his annuities are thus wasted he is still an Indian, unadvanced in civilization, and, if possible, more helpless than when governmental aid was first extended to him, since his wants are increased without increased knowledge or industry or ability to supply them.

Those Indians living near this agency have shown very commendable and encouraging industry in getting in and cultivating, this season, small patches of potatoes, peas, wheat, and vegetables; and I am quite sure that, if discreetly and wisely directed and assisted, they will advance in agriculture, in domestic economy, in the husbandry of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals; advancing at the same time, and just in the same degree, in knowledge, in virtue, and in the industrial arts of civilized life.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LANSDALE,  
*Indian Agent, W. T.*

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.*