

# KLAMATH RESERVE

## REPRESENTATIVE MOODY FAVORS OPENING TO SETTLERS.

Reasons for His Position Given in Report to the House—Status of the Indians.

Representative Moody recently made a favorable report from the committee on Indian affairs, on his bill looking to opening to settlement a part of the Klamath Indian reservation. His report follows:

A treaty was made with the Indians now upon the Klamath reservation in the state of Oregon, on October 14, 1864, which was duly ratified and proclaimed February 17, 1870, under the terms of which the Indians aforesaid ceded to the United States a large tract of country, estimated at 20,000,000 acres, for a money consideration of \$115,000, and certain educational and industrial benefits, which continued for a few years only. By the terms of the treaty the Indians reserved to themselves, as a place for their future homes, a tract of country within the boundaries of the great tract ceded to the government, they agreeing to remove and reside upon the same. In compliance with the terms of the treaty the Indians promptly went upon the reserved tract where they have since resided.

The treaty named the boundaries of their reserved lands by natural marks, such as mountain peaks, streams, etc., and in 1871 a survey was made, but the boundaries as described were not followed, and when settlers began to come in upon the lands which the Indians considered reserved to them by the treaty, they complained bitterly, which complaints reached the interior department, where it was conceded that the survey was erroneous. Another survey was made in 1888, and the Indians still complained that the original treaty had not been observed in running the lines of the boundary of their reservation.

### Survey Made.

Finally, in 1894 this matter was brought to the attention of congress, resulting in the enactment of a clause in the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896, under which the president was authorized to appoint a commission to settle the difficulty, if possible, and determine just how much of the Indians had been deprived of erroneous surveys. This commission reported that the amount of land rightfully belonging to the Indians was 617,490 acres, and they put a value of \$536,270 upon said land, based on 86.36 cents per acre. Congress then provided that a new survey of the boundaries should be had, and on July 7, 1900, the commissioner of the general land office informed the secretary of the interior that he had accepted the surveys of the boundary lines of the Klamath reservation. The survey thus approved shows that 621,824.28 acres were excluded from the treaty reservation of the Klamath Indians by the erroneous survey made in 1871, worth, at the valuation fixed by the secretary of the interior, the sum of \$537,007.20.

### Agreement Made.

An agreement was made with the Indians in October, 1900, by which they stipulated that they would cede to the United States all their right, title and interest in said lands for certain money and other considerations, of which the agreement set out in the bill speaks for itself.

The commissioner of Indian affairs speaks as follows of the Indians' title to these lands:

There can be no doubt as to the title of these Indians to their reservation, including the lands excluded by the erroneous survey. If any doubt ever existed on this point, it was removed by the decision of the district court of the United States, in which the status of the reservation is very fully and accurately stated. In my report of November 24, 1900, I said: "These Indians have patiently waited more than 40 years for recognition of their rights to the land given them by treaty stipulation, and a settlement with them should be no longer deferred."

This statement I repeat with added emphasis. It is earnestly hoped that this agreement will be ratified at the coming session of congress, that these Indians may no longer be compelled to await the pleasure of the government in fulfilling its solemn treaty stipulations."

### The True Situation.

The situation in a nutshell is this: A solemn treaty was made with these Indians in 1864, and a careless and erroneous survey of the lands reserved to them out of a tract of over 20,000,000 acres, which they ceded to the government, practically for nothing, was made, and in spite of their protest, honestly and vigorously made to the interior department, have up to this time fallen upon deaf ears. This has not been the fault of the interior department. Secretaries of the interior of both parties, commissioners of Indian affairs under the last democratic administration and under the present republican administration have repeatedly called the attention

of congress to this matter, but no relief has yet been afforded by congress. It was proposed to pay the Indians outright for the lands at the price agreed upon, but it has been found impracticable to press that appropriation upon this congress, and the present bill proposes to modify the agreement so that the payment to the Indians may be derived from the sale of the lands, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, reserving some 8000 acres, now settled upon by bona fide settlers, for disposal under the terms of the general homestead law, so that the settlers may be protected in their right, and have reserved to them their improvements without in any way doing injury to the Indians.

### Ask 86c Per Acre.

By the agreement the Indians cede to the United States 621,824.28 acres, which, at the valuation fixed therefor by the commission, and confirmed by the report of Inspector McLaughlin, 86.36 cents per acre, amounts to \$537,007.20, which is provided for in the bill as follows: \$25,000 to be paid to the Indians, share and share alike; \$350,000 to be deposited to the credit of the Indians in the treasury of the United States, to bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, said interest to be paid to the Indians annually in cash per capita payments, and 10 per cent of said principal fund to be annually with consent of the Indians, expended for their benefit, including reasonable cash per capita payments; and the remainder of said sum of \$537,007.20, after the payment of legal fees for attorneys having duly approved contracts, to be expended for drainage and irrigation of the lands within the diminished reservation of the Indians, the purchase of stock cattle for issue to the Indians, and for such other purposes as, in the opinion of the secretary of the interior, may be for their welfare.

### Nothing From Treasury.

All this money is to be derived from the sale of the lands, and does

not take a dollar from the federal treasury. The only appropriation carried by the bill is the one for \$500, in order that an agent may be sent to the Indians to receive their acceptance of the agreement as modified by this bill, the only modifications being as to the manner of procuring the money and as to when the agreement shall take effect. It is made to take effect on a proclamation of the president, after the agreement shall have been ratified by the Indians.

The Indians of the Klamath reservation, Oregon, receive no rations or annuities from the government of the United States; they have no funds to their credit in the treasury of the United States; they are self-supporting, laboring, etc.; they have taken allotments and otherwise make themselves more comfortable. Their lands are reported to be more suitable for grazing than for other uses, and it will be helpful to them to increase their supply of stock cattle. It is believed, from the reports of their present self-sustaining condition, that they will make good use of the money that they will receive under the bill.

Your committee are of the opinion that this measure of justice should be accorded these deserving Indians, who gave to the government a magnificent domain, and in return therefor have received practically nothing. It is the belief of the committee that the modified agreement proposed by this bill will be quickly ratified by the Indians, and that the sale of the lands and a start toward doing justice to these wards of the nation may be made before the assembling of the next congress.

"And you never gossip about your friends?"

"Never," answered Miss Cayenne. "I can't bring myself to be so cruel as to interrupt my friends when they are gossiping about one another."—Washington Star.

There are 144,000 mormons in the United States.

### NEW ESSAY ON MAN.

Cricket lying fas' asleep  
Thoo de win' an' storm.  
Man he hafter stay awake  
An' hustle to keep warm.  
Honey bee is layin' low  
Until de froe' is fed:  
Man he hafter face de cold  
An' hunt his daily bread.  
Pore old man; I really do suppose  
You has about de toughest luck of any  
one I knows.

Squirrel hab enough to eat  
Growin' in de tree.  
Man he gatter hab de cash,  
Squirrel gets it free.  
Groun' hog goes back home agin  
To pass de time and doze.  
Man he has to buy hisse'f  
A heavy suit of clothes  
Pore ole man! Allus pays de cost!  
He's de mos' unluckiest critter dat I  
ever run across.  
—Washington Star.

### LITTLE THINGS BY THE MILLION.

Wonderful Statistics of the Insignificant Things.

The "needles and pins, needles and pins," which the old rhyme leads us to infer have some relation to the troubles of married men, make an enormous showing in recent census reports, even though they count for little individually in the matter of size. Thus it appears that in the year 1900 nearly 10,000,000,000 toilet pins were manufactured in this country, while the number of needles turned out was nearly twice as great.

These amounts would allow about one hundred and forty toilet pins and nearly 300 needles to every man, woman and child in the United States, which, seeing that many people find no use for needles and much less for toilet pins, seems to be a highly liberal allowance. From the same source we learn that in the same year over 900,000,000 steel pens were manufactured in this country and about 200,000,000 lead pencils, figures which

bear eloquent testimony in their way to the fact that we are, as a people, much given to writing.

How far the old spinning wheel and the way of making stockings which our grandmothers followed have been relegated to the rear may be inferred from the statement that of hose and half hose 28,891,000 dozen pairs were manufactured in the United States in 1900.—Leslie's Weekly.

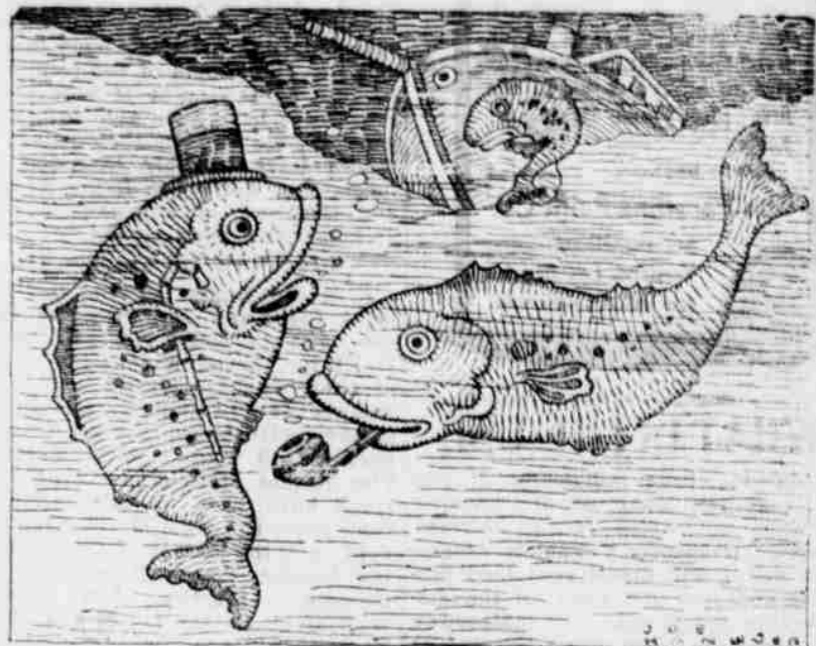
### Col. Ochiltree's Estate.

The estate left by Col. Tom Ochiltree is tied up, and it is doubtful if the \$25,000 left by him will reach his sisters, as he intended it should. The government secured two judgments against Ochiltree several years ago which are still unsatisfied. When Ochiltree was United States marshal of Texas, one of his deputies was a

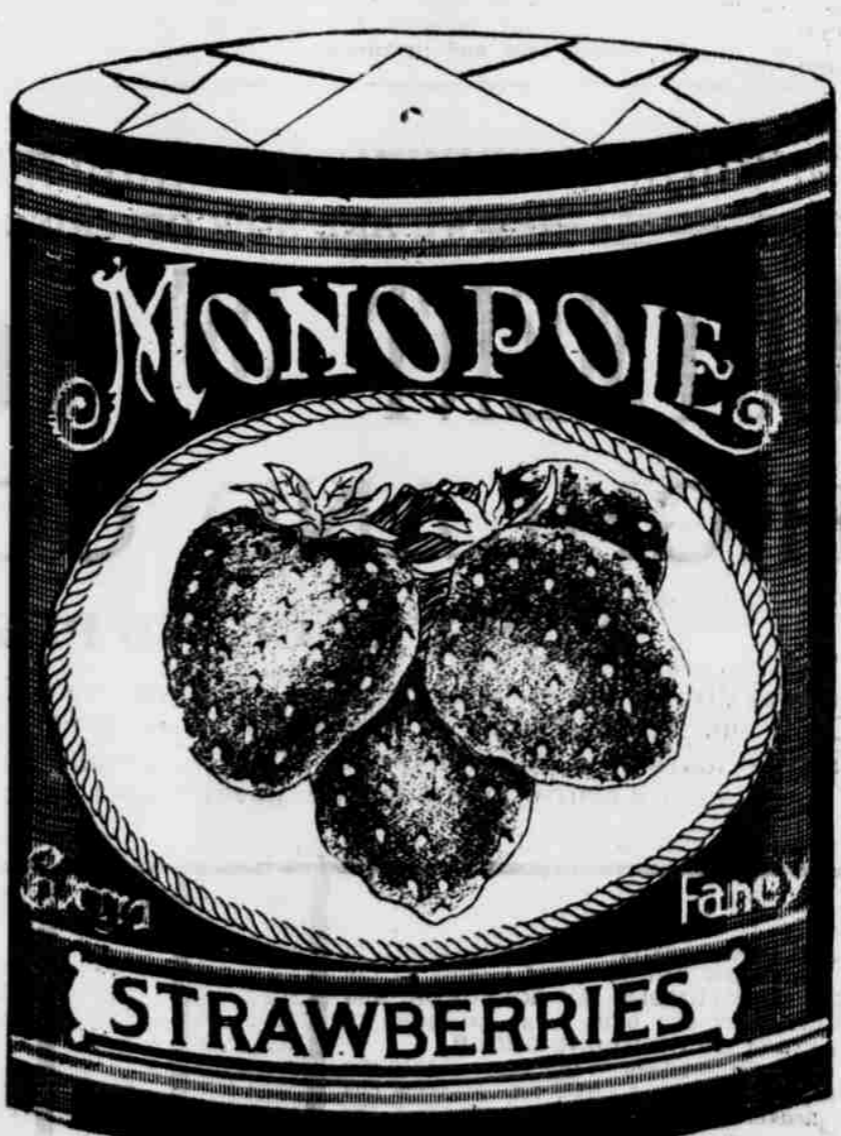
defaulter while Ochiltree was taking a vacation in these parts, and it was claimed that had he been at home the default might not have occurred. After Ochiltree had been elected to congress there was a threat to hold up his salary. He told President Arthur if the threat was carried out that he would resign. "Rather than lose your valuable services the government can afford to lose the money," said the president, according to the story that Ochiltree used to tell.—The New Yorker.

Otto—"Teddy, you've been limping around for a week. Why don't you do something for your foot?"

Teddy—"I am doing something."  
Otto—"What are you doing?"  
Teddy—"Limping."



SAFERALLY DESPONDENT  
While Mr. Fish was that melancholy-looking chap sitting over there, Mr. Fishy told me that his name was Mr. Fishy.



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