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these Indians are susceptible of improvement, by what they have shown. First, they are the most temperate people of the Territory as a community; not from lack of opportunities to procure liquor, but the knowledge of its injurious effects. Again, they have shown a desire for knowledge, by sending their children to school without any compulsion, and by frequent visits to the school evinced a personal interest. The improvement is slow, but more rapid than in any previous year.

With liberal, judicious aid, wisely administered, these Indians can be entirely self-sustaining in two years.

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. TONNER,
*United States Indian Agent.*

HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
*Washington, D. C.*

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MOQUI PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
*Arizona Territory, September 12, 1871.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency.

These Indians, you are aware, are Pueblo-Village Indians, peaceably disposed apparently, and have been so within the memory of the inhabitants of this country. There are seven villages in all, with a population amounting in the aggregate to fourteen hundred and seven persons at last count, now nearly one year ago. They are increasing in population; very few deaths occurring among them. Their condition as to houses might be improved, it would seem to us, but they are satisfied and happy, and will not hear of a change. They are vacillating in mind; there is not much dependence to be put in them; they will promise one thing, and in ten hours a complete change will have come over them, and their mind is in direct opposition to what it was.

Notwithstanding this discouraging state of affairs, I have noticed some improvement within the past year. They manifest more of an interest in schools, and seem anxious to learn—I refer now to the older ones; they promise, if an industrial school is started here at the agency, that it shall be well attended; but they have deceived me so often, I am not disposed to put any dependence in what they now say. It is my intention, with the consent of the Department, to try a school of this kind on a small scale at the agency, and, if successful, it will be an encouragement for an attempt at something more extensive. The school, always with a good attendance, has not given me satisfaction; they do not seem to progress as they should, owing, I believe, to their association while out of school, and the only remedy for that is to move them from their homes.

The Moquis are an agricultural people, and all of them plant a little farm; this year they planted much more than they have ever before, and their crops look fine; there will be an abundance. It is impossible for me to arrive at the amount in acres, even approximately. They have planted in patches, and for miles in every direction; hence I am unable to estimate the amount of their products, for they are not yet gathered. Their peach-crop will be large, and, as they dry them, the whole crop will be gathered and cared for.

Heretofore the agent for these Indians has lived in Fort Defiance, Wingate, or Santa Fé, making visits about every three months. Within the past year I have erected a good agency-house, with funds provided by the Department, near the Indians, and have been living among them with my family for more than two months. This residence of the agent among them will tend to good results. I inclose with this the blank filled out; many of the questions I am unable to answer approximately even.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. DEFREES,
*United States Indian Agent for Moqui-Pueblo Indians.*

HON. E. P. SMITH,
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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AGENCY PAPAGO INDIANS,
*Tucson, Arizona, September 15, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report, showing the condition of the agency under my charge.

It is particularly pleasant to be able to speak of the very marked change which has taken place in the character and condition of these Indians during the past few years. At the time I assumed the duties of this office, I found them in a condition which, if left to themselves, would hardly have admitted of improvement for years to come. They were alone, as it were, for no agent had ever been sent them by Government, and the only knowledge they had that our Government knew of their existence was through the different agents sent



to the Pima and Maricopa Indians, two of wh
them a small number of implements, most of which
overished condition of these Indians was doubtles
ions upon them by the Apaches, as well as to the w
neglect them and their interests when necessity dem
Government many of their wants have been suppl
relief that, notwithstanding they were neglected for
have at last been made known to Government, and l
Since they became convinced that Government wa
of rendering them assistance, they have become very
any law which might be interpreted to them as nec
intemperance was fast making advancement among
ten in proper time, as well as making a few exam
has had its effect, so that now a drunken Indian it
rule as heretofore. The dislike to this evil and its a
canvassed among them, and is now so well apprecia
influence of drink, he immediately requests all his fr
is should be offended with him. Neighboring settle
hood out of the Indians by selling them liquors, fin
much of a success of this traffic as heretofore. The
of the Papago towns, having for sale whisky, calico,
village learned of it, he immediately requested them
for sale even the calico and sugar. While an impro
this the worst of all evils, they have also become very d
ing in loose or stray stock. This is a great accomm
men, as when one of their animals strays into the Pa
or pursuit; they need only wait patiently a few day
stock into the agency, to be claimed and taken away
past year more than one hundred animals, lost to th
have been restored.

The improvement in farming this season is notable
disposal has been planted. New fields have been inclo
have a full harvest for the reward of all their labor.
been established, a new impetus will be given to agri
and grazing portions of the granted reservation were f
desire to re-occupy them. A large building for educa
the past year, and a school opened which lasted near
but few children attended, but as time advanced the
had eighty-nine. The progress made by the childr
expected. A new prospect has been opened to them
will make of these children useful and intelligent me
in sewing during two days of each week, and a few

And now permit me to refer to a new and dangero
of my official duty to the Papago Indians. Since th
Church I have done everything in my power to aid t
influence among the Indians, believing that I was
ment by so doing. But some time ago, the fact wa
bishop and priests had a larger interest in securin
than in any spiritual good they might be able to co
Indians complain that the bishop holds a valuable p
them through promises he has never fulfilled; that fre
them, (the Indians,) to give the bishop one-tenth of a
of the church, and they complain that, generally, the
not kept under strict control, or entirely removed,
Indians,) as in olden times, in a condition of vas
views, from practical experience, correspond with th
I have not acceded to unjust demands, I have bec
stant and frequent misrepresentations have been m
order to weaken my influence over my charge; as,
by the bishop that the captains were entitled to pa
the same, when, according to your instructions, there
make any such payments. Constant misrepresenta
but, ignorant as the Indians are, they, with great un
of the falsehoods, and exhibit a confidence in my
markable, and certainly very gratifying to myself.
where the representatives of the Catholic Church se
ican citizens, but, as represented in this Territory a
clergy of the Catholic denomination have announc
tution and object most cherished by the America
Arizona, this bishop and the priests, who have for s

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