

Article.

Vol.6, No.23.

Subject.

The number of Indians.

H. S. HOWARD,

SOLE AGENT

SPELTERINE HOOF STUFFING.

WASHINGTON RED CEDAR SHINGLES.

GENERAL AGENT

BURKE PATENT FLEXIBLE STAMPS.

156 COLLEGE STREET.

BURLINGTON, VT., _____ 189 _____

Article.

Vol. 6, No. 23.

COLLONIAL

Subject.

The number of Indians.

THE NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Are the Indians, as some say, diminishing year by year? And will the time speedily come when the whole land will be as free of them as Massachusetts is to-day?

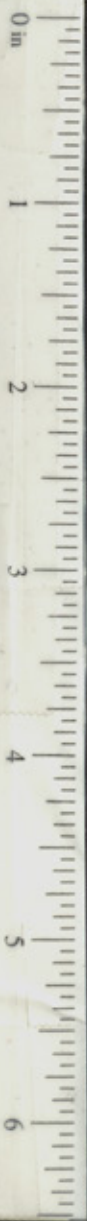
Two years ago the writer made this answer to similar inquiries: "It is pleasant for their friends and the friends of humanity to discover by actual counts that this testimony, (which annihilates them,) taking in the whole field, is erroneous." Subsequent facts go to strengthen his opinion.

True, like certain Danish and Celtic clans that once migrated from place to place on British soil, and then vanished from history, many Indian tribes have disappeared; others, like angle-american households, have diminished till but few scattered names remain to mark the strange ways of a strange people. The Cheneeks, for example, who met Lewis and Clark on the borders of Montana, and who fastened every baby to a board and tied another short board across the little forehead to flatten the frontal bone, are now extinct. There are too, their neighbors the Flat-heads, not far from Missoula. They have been absorbed by other tribes till but few of these odd human beings remain.

They used to imagine their Great Spirit living in the highest mountain, and the medicine man would take a beaver or some bird to represent the Spirit called down, and all the tribe would worship the inspired animal; they would take this sacred creature with them

THE NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The number of Indians in the United States, according to the latest census, is about 250,000. This number is distributed among the various tribes, and is subject to considerable fluctuations. The number of Indians in the United States is not only subject to fluctuations, but is also subject to a general decline. This decline is due to a variety of causes, including disease, warfare, and the loss of their traditional way of life. The number of Indians in the United States is also subject to a general decline, and this decline is due to a variety of causes, including disease, warfare, and the loss of their traditional way of life.



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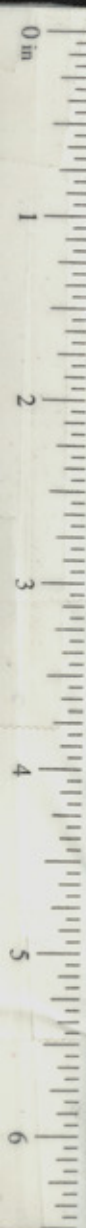
Cochise, the Apache chief, shortly before his death said: "The whites began a war with me years ago: I have slain ten for every Indian killed; but my people grew less and less. I want peace!" A few such war-like tribes have been altogether or nearly exterminated. But other large tribes have increased, some greatly and some but little.

With few exceptions the Indians of the United States have been gathered upon portions of the public lands. These portions called "Indian reservations" dot the best U. S. Maps with their little squares, i. e., the lands they stand for, which the surrounding white men desire to possess. Energetic pushers want to cross them with railroads, pasture sheep and cattle thereon, prospect for gold and silver within them, and ever regard it as a great hardship to be kept outside. Indeed our white people who are neighbors to the Indians have curious and covetous spirits.

Each reservation has an agent, a white man, appointed by the President. He, the agent, is a real king of a small kingdom. He has white employes, such as the farmer, the teacher, the blacksmith and the doctor. They constitute his counselors of state. Sometimes he adds to his governing force three Indian judges, and ten or twelve Indian policemen. So, we see, with so many white men among them it is easier than formerly for us to number them.

Not many years ago the counting was done by Army officers and

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3.

Government officials, loosely estimating the individuals and the tribes. It was when the nations were more nomadic than at present; when tribes were ever changing their habitations; when they had to move great distances to supply their wants. Behold them on their ponies, women and children on the tops of the packs, and driving large herds of their small horses along with them! Their lodge-poles dragging, always marked their trail. Thus for a hunt or a foray they would journey, leaving nothing behind, from a hundred to six hundred miles. It was when the buffalo, a thousand or more in a herd, roamed over our vast prairies. Writers for the papers and magazines of that time had to guess at the population, or take the official estimates, which were in fact only formulated guesses.

At last in our time a correct census has been taken and the results put down in official books. From a careful study of these books it is evident that now the Indians, like the negroes of the South, are increasing.

Thirty years ago there were several causes which carried off the Indians, for example; contagious diseases which unintentionally the white people brought among them; sad indeed were the ravages of the small pox and the measles. That dreadful white man massacre not far from WallaWalla, where a band of missionaries were savagely murdered, doubtless resulted from the simultaneous incoming of Missions and measles.

This was then a new disease. They imputed it to evil Spirits

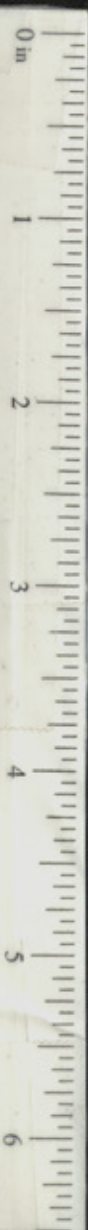
in Dr. Whitman's camp. Indian medicine men did not know what to prescribe. The sudden cold bath after the heat of a sweat-house was followed by death. Herbs and extracts, hitherto efficacious, gave no relief. So, like white people under yellow fever or cholera, being unable to stay the hand of the destroyer, multitudes of them miserably perished. Who, under such harrowing distresses, wonders at their superstitious folly and horrid resentment!

But now it is different. Indians have more knowledge. There are good reservation doctors or Army surgeons near at hand. Contagion and epidemic are met at the threshold and prestrated. There is no more sweeping of men, women and children from these causes into untimely graves.

Another dreadful scourge has ceased. There are no longer Indian wars. These fierce tribal conflicts, merciless, devastating and long-continuing, have at last passed away. One, the Chippawa was taught to hate the Dakota and the Dakota to return the feeling with interest. The Nez Percé detested the Snake, and the Snake gave the hunter of the Nez Percé no rest. Thus, like France and England in old times, each nation had its hereditary enemy. Tribes combined to fight other tribes and often they fought to extermination.

Some of our pioneers have caused the Indians untold woes and premature deaths through whiskey and other "fire-water;" some have carried to them fell-diseases too terrible to name, which have made

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Some of our physicians have caused the Indian child to weep and
prostrate before through whiskey and other fire-water; some have
carried to their fall-dinners the families to whom, which have made



5.

them weak and helpless; yet the white man's management have quenched the deadly strifes and wars; so, that we rejoice to say it, there is no danger from this source any depletion.

Our own wars with them too seem to have ceased, though it is a long time since these hide and seek affairs have greatly diminished their numbers.

People who held to the vanishing theory declare: "Indians do not thrive on the white man's feed!" And great losses are claimed from this source. The contrary is nearer the truth.

After a little experience, as soon as they catch the white man's regularity of supply, preparation and eating, taking as we do two or three meals every day, they are healthier than when they went days without food and then, like gourmands, gorged themselves; healthier than when they seized upon animals that had died, and, to satisfy the cravings of false appetites, like the foul birds of prey, consumed the poisonous flesh. How much better now with good beef and flour in plenty, and with increasing skill in cooking.

Formerly the Pueblos (village Indians) excelled the Indians of the plains in the variety and preparation of food; but now all, coast, interior and village are, in such knowledge, ahead of the old Pueblos.

Search the country over from Alaska to Florida, and you will nowhere find the Indians contented with poor food, no more than with lame ponies and shoddy blankets.

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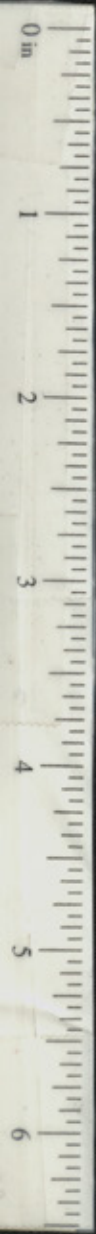
After a little experiment, as near as they could the white
man's community of supply, preparation and eating, taking as we do
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went into winter food and then, like the Eskimoes, began to grow
healthier than when they relied upon animal food and then, last, to
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Search the country over from Alaska to Florida, and you will
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low quality and badly prepared.



One cannot help thinking that our fathers, who were usually difficult at war with them, exaggerated their numbers. It is always to count the forces of an enemy. Ten stand for a hundred and a hundred for a thousand. And it is harder to count the followers of a hostile Indian chief, because they are always experts at hiding.

Making a careful computation from the latest reports which embrace all the States and Territories excepting Alaska, we make 264,369.

The accompanying table shows us how they are distributed:

Arizona	21,163	New York	5,007
California	11,409	North Carolina	3,100
Dakota	31,051	Oregon	5,055
Idaho	4,276	Texas	827 (387)
Indian Territory	32,354	Utah	2,699
Iowa	354	Washn. Terr.	10,996
Kansas	976	Wisconsin	7,833
Michigan	9,577	Wyoming	1,355
Minnesota	5,287	Florida (Seminoles)	}
Montana	14,775	and Indian Territory	
Nebraska	3,602	Maine (old town)	}
Nevada	8,316	Indians	
New Mexico	30,003	TOTAL	264,369

These Indians are to be found upon about seventy reservations. Some of the reservations, like the Yakamee in Washington Territory, have several tribes. On the Colville reservation, in the same Territory near the British line, the several tribes, four or five, speak different languages, but generally it is sought to have Indians together who agree in language and in habits of life.

The names of the reservations are generally descriptive, sometimes of the country, as the "Round Valley" in California or the

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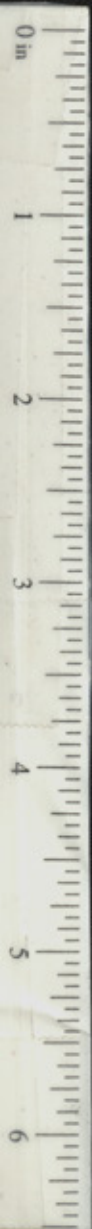
The accompanying table shows in how they are distributed:

Arizona	\$1,100	New York	\$5,000
California	11,000	North Carolina	5,100
Dakota	81,000	Oregon	5,000
Idaho	5,000	Texas	300 (200)
Indian Territory	82,000	Utah	5,000
Iowa	200	Washington, Terr.	10,000
Kansas	500	Wisconsin	7,000
Michigan	5,000	Wyoming	1,000
Minnesota	5,000	Florida (Seminoles)	500
Montana	10,000	and Indian Territory	500
Nebraska	5,000	Nebraska (and Iowa)	500
Nevada	5,000	Nebraska (and Iowa)	500
New Mexico	20,000	TOTAL	\$64,300

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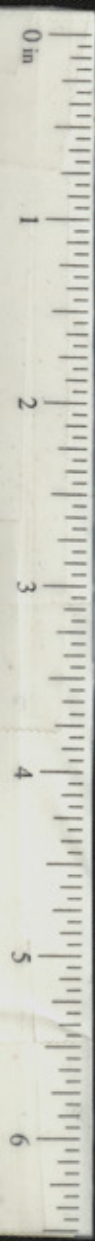
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"San Carlos" in Arizona, or of the nation as the "Crow Reservation"
in Montana, or



Robert J. Smith
MARCHE WARD
3 CO

"San Carlos" in Arizona, or of the nation of the "Yuma Reservation"
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MARCUS WARD
CO

Project Truck
Union

The number of Indians in the U.S.

Are the Indians, as some say, diminishing year by year? And will the time speedily come when the whole land will be as free of them as Massachusetts is today?

Two years ago the writer made ^{this} answer to similar inquiries: "it is pleasant for their friends and the friends of humanity to discover by actual counts that this testimony (which annihilates them), taking in the whole field, is erroneous". Subsequent facts go to strengthen ^{this} opinion.

Some, like certain Danish & Celtic clans that once migrated from place to place ^{and then vanished from history, so} on British soil, many Indian tribes have disappeared; others, like Anglo-American households, have diminished till but ~~but~~ ^{names} few scattered families remain to mark the strange ways of a strange people. The Chenooks, ^{for example} ~~also~~ met Lewis & Clark on the borders of Montana,

and who fastened ^{every} ~~their~~ babies to a board & tied another short board across the little forehead to flatten the frontal bone, are now extinct. There are ^{two} ~~their~~ neighbors the flat-heads, not far from Missoula. They have been absorbed by other tribes till but few of those ^{odd} ~~curious~~ human beings remain. They used to imagine their Great Spirit living in the highest mountain -

and the medicine man ^{meant} ~~meant~~ ^{called down} take a brown or some
bird to represent the spirit, and all the tribe
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This was then a new disease. They imputed it to evil spirits in Dr Whitman's camp. Indian medicine men did not know what to prescribe. The sudden cold bath after the heat of a sweat-house was followed by death. Herbs & extracts, hitherto efficacious, gave no relief. So, like white people under yellow fever or cholera, being unable to stay the hand of the destroyer, multitudes of them miserably perished. ^{under such harrowing distresses} Who wonders at their superstitious folly & hurried resentment!

But now it is different. ^{Indians have more knowledge.} There are good reservation-doctors or army surgeons near at hand. Contagion & epidemic are met at the threshold and frustrated. There is no more sweeping of men, women, and children, from their camps, into untimely graves.

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11.
 The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 named in the course of the proceedings of the Court in the case of
 the *United States v. The Fish Hawk*, in the year 1880.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

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the first thing I saw when I stepped out of the car
was a vast, open landscape. The ground was covered
in a thick layer of snow, and the trees were
bare and white. The sky was a pale, uniform
gray, and the air felt cold and still. I had
never seen anything like this before.

The landscape was so different from anything I
had ever seen before. The snow was so deep
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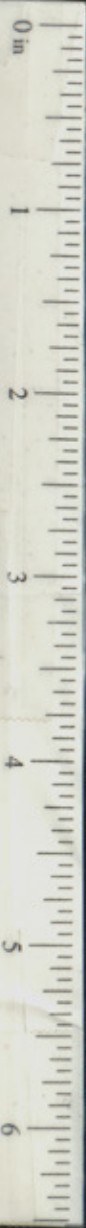
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[The text on this page is extremely faint and appears to be bleed-through from the reverse side. It is largely illegible but seems to consist of several paragraphs of handwritten notes.]