Article.

Vol. 6, No. 23.

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 Anglo-American households, have diminished till but few scattered names remain to mark the strange ways of a strange people. The Cherokees, for example, who met Lewis and Clark on the borders of Montana, and who fastened every baby to a beard and tied another short beard 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
in their hunts as a guardian angel. Their divinity is no more.

Goshise, 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 grow 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 harshness 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 employees, 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
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. As 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. Con-
tagion and epidemic are met at the threshold and prostrated. 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. Those 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 extermina-
tion.

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
The question of graph theory and its application to various fields has been a topic of extensive research. In recent years, the development of computer science has significantly influenced the study of graph theory, as many problems in computer science can be modeled using graphs. One of the key areas where graph theory has been applied is in the analysis of networks, which are represented as graphs where nodes represent entities and edges represent connections between them.

In the realm of computer science, graphs are used to model a wide range of systems, from social networks to the internet. The study of graph theory has led to the development of algorithms for solving problems such as finding the shortest path between two points, determining the connectivity of a network, or identifying clusters of closely connected nodes.

Moreover, the field of machine learning has also benefited from the application of graph theory. Graph-based methods are used in various domains, including image processing, bioinformatics, and natural language processing. For instance, in image processing, graphs can be used to model the relationships between pixels, which can help in tasks such as image segmentation and object recognition.

Despite these advancements, there is still much work to be done in the field of graph theory. New problems arise as technology evolves, and existing problems continue to be refined and optimized. As such, graph theory remains an active area of research, with ongoing contributions from mathematicians, computer scientists, and other experts in related fields.
them weak and helpless; yet the white man's management have quench-
ed 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 hold to the vanishing theory declare: "Indians do
not thrive on the white man's food!" 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. Now 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 shabby blankets.
home and any particular type of state and a memorial park. The
entire area is covered by a sheet of water, which is
usually frozen solid in winter. The park is used for
the display of native plants and for the appreciation
of nature.

The park includes an extensive network of trails that
wind through the woods and over small hills. It is
an ideal place for hiking and nature study. The
park also has several ponds, which are popular
with anglers and bird-watchers.

The park is open to the public from dawn to dusk,
and there are restrooms and picnic areas available.

In addition to the main park, there are several
smaller areas dedicated to specific types of plants
and wildlife. These include a butterfly garden,
a wildflower meadow, and a wetlands area.

The park is maintained by a small staff of park
employees, who work to keep the park clean and
safe for visitors. They also conduct educational
programs and guided tours of the park.

Overall, the park is a beautiful and peaceful
place to spend time, whether you are interested in
nature study, hiking, or simply enjoying the
beauty of the outdoors.
One cannot help thinking that our fathers, who were usually 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>21,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>11,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>31,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>4,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Territory</td>
<td>32,354</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>235</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>9,377</td>
</tr>
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<td>5,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>14,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>3,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>2,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>30,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>5,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>3,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>5,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>837 (387)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>2,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash. Terr.</td>
<td>10,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>7,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>1,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida (Seminole)</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Indian Territory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine (old town)</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>264,369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
The number of registered farms in the United States has been
increasing steadily. As of 2020, there were approximately 2.4 million
farms in the country. This number is expected to continue growing
in the coming years due to factors such as population growth and
changing agricultural practices.

It is estimated that the majority of these
farms are family-owned, with a small percentage being operated
by large agricultural corporations. The number of
farmers who are working on these farms varies, but it is believed
that there are over 2 million farmers currently working in the
country.

In conclusion, the number of registered farms in the United
States is on the rise, driven by factors such as population growth
and changing agricultural practices. While the majority of these
farms are family-owned, there is also a significant presence of
large agricultural corporations. The number of farmers working on
these farms is also expected to continue growing in the near future.
"San Carlos" in Arizona, or of the nation as the "Crow Reservation" in Montana, or
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 answers to similar inquiries: "It is pleasant for their friends and the friends of humanity to discover by actual events that this testimony (which annihilates them), taking in the whole field, is erroneous." Subsequent facts go to strengthen this opinion.

Some, like certain Danishes and Celts, who once migrated from place to place and then vanished from the earth, many Indian tribes have disappeared; others, like Anglo-American households, have diminished till but few scattered families remain to mark the strange ways of a strange people. The Creeks, who met Lewis & Clark on the borders 
of Montana, and who fastened their children to a board and tied another short board across the little for heads to plaster the贫困地区 are now extinct. There are their neighbors, they have been absorbed by other tribes till but few of these odd human beings remain. They used to imagine their Great Spirits living in the highest mountains—
And the Medicine Men, who used to call down a beam or some living to represent the Spirit, and all the tribes would worship the medicine man; they would take his sacred stone as a guardian angel in their hunts. Then, by and by, a medicine man came, the Apache chief, short before his death, and said:

"The whites began a war with me years ago. I have slain ten for every Indian killed; but my people grow less and less. I want peace!"

A few such medicine men have been altogether or nearly exterminated.

But other larger tribes have increased, some greatly and some but little. The Indians of the United States, with few exceptions, have gathered upon portions of the public lands. These portions, called Indian reservations, are the feast days of their little squaws and men, surrounded with great desire to possess. They want to cross them with road -ache sheep and cattle thereon, prospect for gold and silver within them. They regard it as a great hardship to be kept outside. Indeed, our white men avenge wrong upon our Indian neighbors. Each reservation has an agent appointed by the president of the United States. Each reservation has a chief, and in addition, there are white people, farmers, who are neighbors to the Indians. They are divided into councils of state, before which they are governed. They have white employees, such as the farmer, the teacher, the blacksmith, and the doctor. Sometimes he adds three Indian judges.
and ten or twelve Indian policemen. So we see.

Yet so many white men among them it is

even to them formerly to number the Indians.

But many years ago, it was
done by Army officers & government officials, poorly
estimating the medecucals & the tribes. It was
when the nations were more nomadic. When
tribes were ever changing their habitation, when
they had to move great distances to supply their
wants. Behold them on their ponies, women &
children on the top of the packs, and drawing large
herds of their small horses along with them! Their
beige, pale dragging, always marked their trail. And they
would journey leaving nothing behind, from one hundred
to six hundred miles for a hunt or a foray.

It was when the buffalo, a thousand & more in a
herd, roamed over our vast prairies. Writers
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for hopes & magazines 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 just down in large, official
books. From a careful study of these books it is

evident that now the Indians tribes are increasing.

Thirty years ago there were several causes which
carried off the Indians; for example: contagious diseases which
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intentionally the white people brought among them, and with the ravages of the small pox and their remedies. That dreadful Whitman massacre not far from Walla Walla, where a band of missionaries were savagely murdered, doubtless resulted from the simultaneous wearing of furs and measles. This was then a new disease. They suspected 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, while efficacious, gave no relief. So, like white people under yellow fever or Cholera, being unable to stay the hand of the destroyer, multitudes of young men miserably perished. The women at their separation, folly or hatred, resentment!

But now it is different. There are good reservation doctors or army surgeons near at hand. Contagion & epidemics are met at the threshold and frustrated. There is no more sweeping of men, women, and children, from these causes, into namely graves.

Another dreadful science has ceased. There are no longer Indian wars. Those fierce tribal conflicts merciless, devastating and long continuing have at last passed away. Once the Chippewa was taught to hate the Dakota and the Dakota to return the feeling with interest. The sharper detested
The smoke and the smoke gave the hunters of the
my deer no rest. Thus, like France and England in old
times, each nation had its secret enemy.
Tribes combined to fight other tribes and often they
fought to extermination.

Some of our pioneers have earned
the Indians native vice and premature deaths
through whiskey and other "fire-water"; some
have barried to them fell diseases too terrible to name
which have made them weak and helpless; yet
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depletion.

Our own wars with them seem to have ceased, though
it is a long time since there broke a second affair how
greatly diminished their number.

People who hold to the vanishing theory
declare: "Indians do not thrive on the white man's
food!" And gross 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 gourmets gorge themselves.
Within man where they seize upon animals that had died and to satisfy the cravings of their appetite. Formerly, the food was of prey; now the poisonous flesh is more often used. How much better now with good beef to flavor in plenty, and with increasing skill in cooking.

Formerly the people (village nations) reigned. They had no need to hunt and grow corn. The Indians of the plains had to learn the variety and preparation of food, but now all, east, interior, and west, have the knowledge of the old peoples.

Search the country over from Alaska to Florida and you will find the Indians contented with poor food, no more than with leisurely and flowing Chronicles.

One cannot help thinking that our fathers who were usually at war must have exaggerated their numbers. It is always difficult to count the forces of an enemy. Ten stand for a hundred, and a hundred for a thousand. And it is hard 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, we have 20,369.

The accompanying table shows us how they are distributed:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>21,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>11,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>51,051</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>4,276</td>
</tr>
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<td>Indian Territory</td>
<td>82,334</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>354</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
<td>476</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
<td>9,577</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>14,775</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>3,602</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
<td>8,316</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>30,003</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Territories</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine (Oldtown)</td>
<td>.410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>264,369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These Indians are to be found upon about seventy Reservations. Some of these reservations, like the Yakama in Washington Territory, have several tribes. On the Colville reservation in the same territory near the British line the several tribes, from or near, 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 "San Carlos" in Arizona, or of the nation of the "Crow reservation" in Montana.