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THE INDIAN.

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Where are our Chiefs of old? Where our Heroes of mighty name?
The fields of their battles are silent—scarce their mossy tombs remain!—Ossian.

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GRAIN RAISED BY INDIANS.

The San Carlos Indians have raised this year about 1,000,000 pounds of grain, for which the United States government camps in New Mexico furnish a market at something more than ruling prices at the present time. The agreement to take the barley the larger portion of the yield, at 2½ cents a pound.—*Chicago News.*

INDIANS CLAIM A SEIGNIORY.

The Huron Indians of Lu Jeune Lorette, are preparing a petition for presentation to the government claiming the seigniority of Sillery, near Quebec. They state that they have the title deeds and all other documents to substantiate their claim in their possession.

ALLOTMENT OF INDIAN LANDS.

Gen. Sheridan renews his recommendation of last year concerning the allotment of land to the Indians in severalty and the sale of the residue for their benefit. The Indian reservations of the country, he shows, contain about 200,000 square miles, and the Indian population is about 260,000. It would require only 26,000 square miles to provide each Indian family with a half section of land, leaving a surplus of over 170,000 square miles, which could be readily sold for enough to make a fund yielding at least \$4,480,000 per year or \$660,000 more than the total present appropriations for Indian purposes. The plan is not only an obviously sound and practical one so far as the Indians are concerned, but it also includes advantages for white men which ought to insure it general approval and support. As the matter now stands, this vast body of land is worth nothing to any body; and certainly there could be no harm done by causing it to yield a regular income for the payment of Indian expenses, and at the same to supply thousands of American citizens with homes.

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., is well patronized and their paper *The Morning Star*, the work being done entirely by the Indian students, cannot be too highly praised. It is more than creditable. It is a masterpiece.

The total number of pupils on the roll, 552. Number of pupils present: Girls, 263; Boys, 287. Total 450. Number of pupils living out in families; Girls, 29; Boys, 73.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

A Choice Collection of Specimens of the Implements and Weapons.

OF THE MOUND BUILDERS AND INDIANS.

They Were Picked up in All Parts of the Country by an Allegheny Gentleman.

HOW THEY WERE MADE AND USED.

Probably the finest private collection in Pennsylvania of relics of the "stone age" is that of Mr. Thomas Harper, residing at No. 10 Vermont street, Allegheny. Mr. Harper is now over 60 years of age, and has been an enthusiast on anthropology since he was a boy. In his cabinets he has specimens from every State and Territory in the Union except Maine. The intrinsic value of his entire collection is inestimable. Mr. Harper lost about 400 of his most valuable relics by the burning of the Exposition several years ago.

The principal part of the collection has been classified and packed away in boxes, but in his library Mr. Harper has "enough relics to give one an idea of prehistoric man" as he says. A handsome cabinet, constructed like a revolving book case, stands in one corner of the room. It is about six feet high, and is divided into seven compartments by shelves about two feet square. These shelves are completely covered with arrow heads, spear heads, knives, daggers, tomahawks, chisels, pestles, pipes, drills, and other relics of the mound builders and Indians.

RELICS OF THE ABORIGINES.

Pointing to them Mr. Harper said: "You will see there every variety of flint, opal, jasper, agate, hornstone, silicified wood, quartz, chalcedony, milky quartz, green stone, syenite, ellorite slate, diorite, argalite, graywack, quartzite, etc., sandstone, and some that seem to be of volcanic origin, containing several kinds of stone.

"About the first question by those who have not made it a study is, 'How did they make these stone implements and weapons.' In the first place, it must always be kept in mind that the mound builders or their predecessors had no Iron, steel, brass or other metal tools. They had nothing but stone, wood and bone to work with."

"Bone?"

Yes, bone was a universal tool, it seems. It would be impossible to hammer out any of these articles. Flint and these other hard stones have no line of fracture, no grain. At the first blow the piece would fly to pieces, and it would be impossible to break it any desired shape. By examining them closely it is seen that the stone

has been cut away by little flakes, one at a time. It was a tedious process. It was done in this way: With a stone chisel a cavity was dug in a piece of wood, and the stone to be worked fitted tightly into it and placed on the ground. The workman fastened a bone into a stick about eighteen inches long. He would drop to his knees, place the butt of the stick against his shoulder and rub the bone briskly and firmly over the stone, like a blacksmith pares down a horse's hoof. As soon as the friction and heat causes one little flake to fly off he began on another spot, judging from the size of original stones from which arrow heads are made, nearly an inch thick, by the process of flaking, it would take an Indian at least two weeks to make an ordinary arrow head, working all day.

There are many classes of arrow heads and spear heads, which have been classified as notched, unnotched, leaf-shaped and serrated or saw-toothed. The notched arrows have nicks cut in both sides near the blunt end to firmly fasten them by a thong to the shaft. The unnotched and leaf-shaped were inserted by splitting the end of the shaft and then bending it tight with rawhide or withes. All the serrated heads are notched. These arrows were made to cut and tear the flesh. The arrow heads used in war were very small not over an inch long. They were fastened to the shaft in such a way that when it was pulled the barbs in the back of the arrow head would catch in the flesh and remain, while the shaft would come loose and drop out. These arrow heads were usually dipped in vegetable poisons just before going into a fight.

There is another class of arrow heads and spear heads so.

LIGHT AND DELICATE

they could not be used in hunting or war. They were worn as ornaments, and usually made of colored or mottled stones. The old fellows had an eye for beauty, and an immense series of ornaments have been found. Many of them were made in representation of the titular deity worshiped by each tribe. It may usually be some animal, the beaver, bear or coon, for instance. These were worn about the neck, and supposed to possess great power to protect the wearer from danger in battle and give him success in hunting. This fetish was prized above all other possessions.

"What I consider my most valuable specimen in this ceremonial weapon, as it is called. It was found on the Braddock field and presented to me. These ceremonial weapons, as they are called, were worn on the top of the chief's spear in battle. They are never split or broken, but smooth and polished like marble."