

THE INDIAN.

Single Copies, each:]
FIVE CENTS.

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

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GENEROUS INDIANS.

Southampton, Nov. 9.—The Indians on the Chippewa reserve near here, seeing the distress of the unfortunate people who were burned out last Thursday, called a council meeting this afternoon and unanimously passed a motion that the sum of \$200 be granted to the desolate sufferers, the money to be taken from the annuity which they get from the government. This was a very pleasant surprise to the villagers and is highly appreciated by them, and is taken as a substantial evidence of the good feeling existing between the Indians and the villagers and is worthy of more than passing notice.

CHIEF NANIGISHKUNG.

Some of the tombstones have been removed from St. James' Churchyard to the cemetery on the Coldwater Road. The custodians ought not to allow this to be done. The sacredness of the spot is enchanted by these monuments to the memory of the departed members and friends of the congregation. Even if the bodies be transferred the tombstones should be left in position. While on this subject, we might again suggest that the grave of the late Chief Nanigishkung be marked by some suitable monument. By a little effort, enough could be raised by subscription to erect a monument which would be worthy of the venerable warrior and the congregation.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The government has now eighty-one boarding schools, seventy six day schools and six manual labor schools, for Indian education, and they are all crowded beyond their capacity.—*Indianapolis News*.

ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The following is the purport of a communication received by Gen. C. W. Darling, Corresponding Secretary of the Oneida Historical Society, from the secretary of the State of North Carolina, in answer to a letter of inquiry asking why this State has no motto (as many of the other States have) to represent an important idea. Reasons: First, that it is a North Carolina habit to illustrate her ideas by action rather than by words. Second, that the use of such mottoes does not accord with her ideas of the purest heraldic taste.

"If you devote your time to study, you will avoid all the irksomeness of this life; nor will long for the approach of night, being tired of the day; nor will you be a burden to yourself, nor your society insupportable to others."—SENECA.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION AT COW- ICHAN, B. C.

The first Provincial exhibition of Indian agricultural products and industrial handicraft took place at Cowichan last week, the inaugural ceremonies being celebrated on Wednesday the 27th ulto, in the presence of a large and influential gathering of prominent residents of the vicinity, very numerous and happily augmented by the attendance of Indians, interested in the event and hailing from adjacent and far off villages. The weather on the opening day was not propitious, the elements having a stormy tendency to cold rainfall and blustering winds, which continued to prevail, with intermissions, on the following Thursday. The fact that the exhibition was the first of its character ever held in the Province naturally carried with it peculiar interest and curiosity. The natives flocked in from Nanaimo, Valdez Island, Kuper Island, Chemainus and Victoria, whilst the interest did not preclude the presence of the representatives of tribes from Washington Territory. The first day's exhibits embraced most creditable entries of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, bred and raised by the Indians. These elicited general eulogy and admiration from the spectators and judges. On the second day the display of all sorts of cereals, embracing wheat, barley, oats and peas attracted general attention, which, however, was almost eclipsed by the excellent exhibits of root crops, such as potatoes, carrots, parsnips, turnips and mangold-wortzel. As an evidence of the handicraft of the natives many artistic and really innately clever displays of needlework were made, and the building was ornamentally adorned with specimens of ancient weapons of warfare. Samples of dog-fish oil were exhibited, reflecting great credit on the Indians who had obtained them from their fishing grounds, and to mark the progress of civilization exhibits were made of native hand-writing in the English language, which would put to comparative shame many of the mercantile scribbles of the day. Too much credit cannot be accorded Mr. Wm. H. Lomas, Indian Agent, whose untiring efforts resulted in such a novel and interesting exhibition. The result of the inaugural show will, it is hoped, prove a stimulus and incentive to the annual holding of native gatherings and the development of their, as yet but partially appreciated talent and industry.—*Victoria, B. C., Standard*.

Mr. Crawford, of Indian Head, has been elected to the North-West council.

Men are now employed in the work of constructing the Hudson Bay Railway at Regina.

THE INDIANS DISAPPEARING.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows has recently published his views on the Indian question as derived from a thorough investigation made in the West in the summer of '85. This investigation goes to prove that the Indians, instead of increasing in numbers, as lately reported by the United States Indian Commissioners, are "wasting and disappearing." In 1820, it was estimated by a government official that there were 425,766 Indians within the boundaries of the United States and this amount must be added the number of Indians in the territory since annexed. According to census taken just then, the sum-total of all the Indians within the present boundaries of the United States at that time was 526,592. The last census puts them at 255,938, Alaska not included. The decrease, then, would seem to be 260,554. These figures, especially the original estimate, are extremely uncertain, Dr. Barrows proves that among the civilized and semi-civilized Indians; the falling off is 2,006 per annum for the last eighteen years. Allowing these figures to be true, the increase, if indeed there be such, of the savage Indians, who number only 50,000, could not balance the loss among the other 200,000. He therefore concludes the Indians are wasting away. This result may have been inevitable; but one cannot but think that with our present civilization, the showing should have been better. "I tremble for my country," said Thomas Jefferson, "when I remember that God is just."

INDIAN FABLES.

THE FOOL AND HIS FEVER.

A fool was once suffering from severe fever. As he sat near the fire he put the poker into it, and, after it was red hot, dipped it into a basin of water close by and it was instantly cool. He rang for his servant, and ordering a tub full of cold water went into it, and remained long enough to get rid of the heat in his body. When he came out he was much worse. The doctor came and found him dying. The fool told him how he thought he would cool down like the poker, and how he treated himself accordingly. "Alas!" said the doctor, "fools kills themselves by analogy."

THE TIGER, THE BEAR; AND THE FOX.

A fox saw a bear dancing on a meadow, and a tiger at some distance in his lair. The fox went up to the bear and said, "How well you foot it, Sir Bruin!" The bear's vanity being roused by this opinion of Reynard, he danced with greater vigor. "Sir Bruin," said the fox, "I need hardly say that one accomplishment means another; so