

## THE INDIANS IN CANADA.

A GENEROUS INDIAN POLICY—HOW THE RED MAN IS TREATED IN THE NORTH-WEST—PEACE, PIETY, PROSPERITY AND RESPECT FOR TREATIES.

OTTAWA, Canada,  
March 23, 1877.

The fact was published last week that the Sioux, who have been gradually retreating before the advance of our several columns, have at last crossed the boundary and taken refuge on Canadian soil. Further information from the locality of the Cypress Hills, where they are supposed to be tenting; a point in the North-west Territory distant from the border about sixty miles, and say three hundred miles from the scene of the late conflicts—is anxiously awaited by the Dominion authorities, owing to the fear that the hostiles will endeavor to exert demoralizing influences on the Canadian tribes now peacefully at work, possibly embroil them in war, and cause international complications, to say nothing of a change in the wise policy which has for many years been pursued by this government in reference to its Indian wards. The subject is so full of interest that I have procured from the Hon. Dr. Schultz, a member of Parliament from Manitoba, and a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the Indian question, the information which follows:

On the 15th of July, 1870, the negotiations between Canada and the Hudson Bay Company were closed, whereby 3,000,000 square miles were added to the Dominion. In this territory there was a population of 68,000 Indians, who were practically the lords of the soil, with undisputed rights, and from whom it subsequently became necessary to buy certain privileges connected with their lands. The Hudson Bay Company received \$1,500,000 in money and were allowed to retain one-twentieth of all the land, together with large special reserves around their posts for trading, hunting, and other kindred purposes. The bargain being thus concluded, and the responsibility incurred, Canada grappled with the question of filling these newly acquired valleys with the population of the Old World. Railways and canals were projected and steps taken to develop mines and mineral resources. North of the international boundary the condition was one of profound peace. In every part of the vast region the life of a white man was, and still is, safe. No lodge refuses shelter, and its food will be shared without the expectation of reward. Of their hunting grounds the Indians remain in almost absolute control, the half-breeds being allowed to participate in common with themselves, but parties of Englishmen and others hunting for pleasure being compelled to pay a royalty for the privilege to these masters of the soil. This condition of peace which exists in strong contrast to the state of affairs in the Indian country of the United States, where faith between contracting parties has been cruelly broken, and strife will only end with the death whoop of the warrior.

To illustrate, the Sioux Indians correspond with the Canadian Cree tribe, who occupy a similar geographical position on this side of the boundary line. The two tribes are about equal in numbers. Both are Indians of the prairie, both practical horsemen and excellent shots. Fifteen years ago the Sioux were in as profound a state of peace with the United States as the Crees now are with Canada; but grievances grew, treaties were ignored, remonstrances were pigeonholed and warnings by half-breeds and traders ignored until suddenly the story of the massacre of 1863 was echoed through the land and the horizon for hundreds of miles was lighted with burning buildings in which the shrieks of women and children had been silenced by the tomahawk. The soldiers in the end overcame the savage, but not until a vast area of country had been depopulated, foreign emigration had been diverted and three military expeditions in three successive years had traversed the Indian country, at a cost to the United States government of \$10,000,000. With the terrible incidents and sacrifices of the last two years the people are sufficiently familiar. They are the result of "the old, old story."

Here, on the other hand, there

has been followed a policy of conciliation and fair dealing. The Indian commenced his relations with the white man with no hereditary hatreds, no traditions passing from tribe to tribe of broken faith and no promises unfulfilled. He wears the medals of his forefathers, as he does those of the present day, as a type of religious loyalty to the Queen and to the local government. He parts with nothing for which he does not receive just pay. Partially he has become an agriculturist and a worker. His children attend school. There are churches and religious missions, seminaries for the youth who are advanced, and employment among the whites for those who seek the profits of civilized associations. In fact there are hundreds of settlements in which the Indian nature has so far changed as to make him in point of industry, of truthfulness, and of obedience, the equal if not the superior of the average white man. As an illustration of the sturdy honesty and the strong common sense with which the public men of Canada have dealt and are still dealing with this question, which has given us so much trouble in the States, I quote from a speech made in the House of Commons by the Hon. Dr. Schultz. He says—

"While it will be the easiest thing in the world by the adoption of an unwise policy to sow the seeds of an everlasting enmity, yet I hold that it is equally possible by wise measures to retain their friendship even while we are purchasing their lands; that, in fact, we can economize him, if I may be allowed the expression, while we are protecting him. To do this, I hold that treaties must be made with them on a far more liberal basis than those of 1871. Instead of a perpetual annuity, I would suggest a much larger sum annually for a stipulated period, say twenty-one years; instead of a payment in money, I would be in favor of giving him indispensable articles of European manufacture or growth, and of stipulating that a very large proportion devoted to each band on a reservation, should be applied to the purchase of agricultural implements and oxen, and the payment of native farmers competent to instruct them in cultivating the soil; instead of the present reserve of 160 acres among a family of six I would suggest at least 160 acres to each individual, and stipulate that the reservation should be situated near some well known fishing ground, and be as far removed as possible from centres of white population and much travelled highways, and lastly I would expressly stipulate that the most ample provision be made for his education in our language. If honorable gentlemen feel that to do this would entail too great a tax on the finances of the country, I would respectfully suggest that a reservation of one section out of each surveyed township, as in the case of school lands, would by its sale at a time when its value had been enhanced by contiguous settlement, provide a fund which would materially lessen the amount necessary to be appropriated for the Indian Department."

How far these sagacious suggestions have produced their effect on the country will be known by the fact that treaties have been successfully negotiated which secure to the several Indian tribes the most liberal privileges. In several instances numerous bands have been united under a single chief, while irritation and distrust have been replaced by an almost universal feeling of content and gratitude to the government for its liberality and benevolence.

Two of the most important acts passed in connection with Indian affairs in the Territories are those which prohibit the importation or manufacture of all intoxicating liquors, enforcing this prohibition by the most stringent legislation and authorizing the establishment of a mounted police force in the Territories. The latter is simply a battalion of say 300 men, who represent in many instances the best families, love the life of adventure and are mentally and physically calculated to command the respect of the red men. Of course they never drink, it being impossible to obtain fire water in the forest, and are consequently as hardy, active and useful a set of officials as can be found anywhere on the globe. These 300 men are scattered over an area of hundreds of miles. It was thought at first that the entrance of the mounted police in the Territories might arouse the suspicions

of the Indians, and possibly result in bloodshed and serious trouble, but the contrary effect has been produced, and the officers and men are said to be everywhere among the tribes regarded with peculiar warmth as friends and benefactors. The Minister of the Interior makes the following observations concerning the Indian nature—

It is gratifying to know that the Indians on several of the reserves are beginning to acquire individual property. They are making small clearances on their allotments, raising patches of grain and vegetables, and procuring farm stock. But the progress is slow. Habits formed by a people generations back are difficult to overcome. The system of living with the rude Indian is from hand to mouth. He has no inducement to acquire property, because it would only further expose him to the attacks of his enemies. He is active on the warpath or in the chase, but when danger is over, revenge is satisfied or his immediate wants appeased, he relapses into his accustomed indolence. It may be said that this inertia is the chief legacy which he bequeaths to his children. The great difficulty with the Indian is that he cannot all at once rid himself of this inheritance. Even under the most favorable circumstances time must be given him to understand the motives and acquire the habits of the white man, who labors to acquire wealth in order that he may have the means of support in sickness or old age, or of giving his offspring a start in life. But when these motives come to be understood and acted upon by the Indian, the evidence of which is the possession of considerable property acquired by considerable industry and thrift, it shows that he may safely be entrusted with the rights of full citizenship. To grant enfranchisement to the intelligent and well behaved Indians would probably train them to still further self-reliance and encourage their brethren who are lagging behind to make greater exertions to overtake the Anglo-Saxon in the race of progress. Accompanied with enfranchisement they should obtain, probably, at first an allotment of their proper share of reserve to which they belong, then, after four or five years of good behavior, the fee simple of said share, and, perhaps, eventually after a still longer probationary period, they might receive some proportion of the invested capital funds of their band.

Among the Indians who are now in the Northwest are several of the chiefs and head men of that portion of the Sioux who fled to the British territory after the Indian massacre of 1863. The testimony is that they are working in the harvest fields of the settlers, and are conducting themselves as peaceable and honest people, although they are fully sensible of their position as exiles, and seem to feel that, having no territorial rights in the country, they have been kindly dealt with in being assigned a reserve. There is no danger that, under existing treaty stipulations, the United States Indian will be permitted to live permanently on this soil unless he shows by an experience of years that it is his intention to become a peaceable and contributive member of society. Even the local half-breeds, who have lived nearly all their lives as Indians and among them, find it a matter of difficulty to be recognized and embraced in the privileges which are extended to the race proper.

Another reason why the hostiles from the States are not likely to be warmly welcomed by their copper-colored brethren on this side of the line is that the former are trenching upon the hunting grounds that supply food and raiment for the families of the Crees, Assinaboins and Blackfeet, now the most powerful of the Canadian tribes. There is no question which has more sorely disquieted the mind of the Canadian Indian than this, How shall he find subsistence when the buffalo is destroyed? Until within the last two years this animal has roamed over the prairie in apparently exhaustless herds; but in another decade of years, unless prompt measures be taken to prevent the catastrophe, the buffalo as a source of supply of food will be extinct. This is a subject which ere long will occupy the attention of the Canadian authorities.

Recalling the name of the Blackfoot tribe, I am informed that some twelve or fifteen years ago they numbered upward of ten thousand

souls, and were then remarkable as a warlike and haughty nation; but they have since been reduced by one-half of their number, partly in consequence of the introduction of bad whiskey and partly by the small-pox. They were pressed by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse during the last summer to take up arms against the whites, but declined to do so, for which they officially received the thanks of the Queen.

From the foregoing remarks it will be observed that in Canada the Indian is entitled to rights which the white man is bound to respect, and that to the fostering care of the government, the honesty of its officials and the generous sympathy which the stronger can always afford to bestow on the weaker is due the peace, progress and welfare of her dusky colored inhabitants. — *New York Herald*, March 26.

—A New York paper remarks that strawberries are seven cents apiece, and ipecac is ten cents a bottle.

—A writer in a religious monthly, speaking of the religious situation in Colorado, says, "The preachers generally, are not paid up to this time, whether they ever will be God only knows. Some people seem to think it perfectly fair to receive their labors for nothing."

## A Sure Cure for the Piles.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. Williams' ointment supports the tumors, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared exclusively for Piles, and nothing else. Over 20,000 cured Patients attest its virtues and physicians of all schools pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age.

## WENT TO THE NOTED HOT SPRINGS.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 27, 1876.

DEAR SIR:—I suffered more or less for years with the itching or ulcerated Piles. I tried remedy after remedy advertised in the newspapers, and consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, but found no relief and comfort until I obtained a box of Williams' Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely. I had a part of the box left which I gave to a friend of mine who had doctored with many physicians without relief, and as a last resort went to the noted Hot Springs, of Arkansas, for treatment. He informs me that the Indian Ointment has also cured him of the piles. It is certainly a wonderful discovery and should be used by the many thousands who are now suffering with that dread disease.

JOSEPH M. RYDER.

For more certificates of cures see large circular around each box of ointment.

## \$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid for a more certain and sure remedy. Sold by all the leading Druggists and country storekeepers everywhere. Warranted a sure cure or money refunded. Beware of imitations. Ask for Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment, and take no other. Depot, 338 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Godbe, Pitts & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Salt Lake City, Sole Agents for Utah.

\$55 to \$75 a week to Agents. \$10 Outfits Free. P. O. VICK-  
ERY, Augusta, Maine.

## LOST.

LAST FALL, from Logan field, a bay horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, JHJ on left shoulder.  
Any one having knowledge of his whereabouts will be rewarded by communicating to ALVIN CROCKETT, Logan.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine.

## NOTICE!

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah:

JAMES H. FISK, Plaintiff, } In Divorce.  
against  
QUEEN V. FISK, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah,  
To Queen V. Fisk, Defendant, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named James H. Fisk, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, and if not within this County, but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days; otherwise forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between this plaintiff and you, and for such other and further relief as may be proper, and cost of suit.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 18th day of March, 1877.  
B. BOCKHOLT,  
Clerk of the Probate Court,  
Salt Lake County.

## THE SUN, MOON AND STARS AS LIGHT REGULATORS.

BY DR. E. L. PLANT.

The diseases prevalent at this season, both for the young and middle aged, as well as those of mature age, require the use of herbs properly administered under the direction of a practitioner of well-known ability, who combines from Nature's own variety of shade the variegated colors produced by Nature's own sun rays.

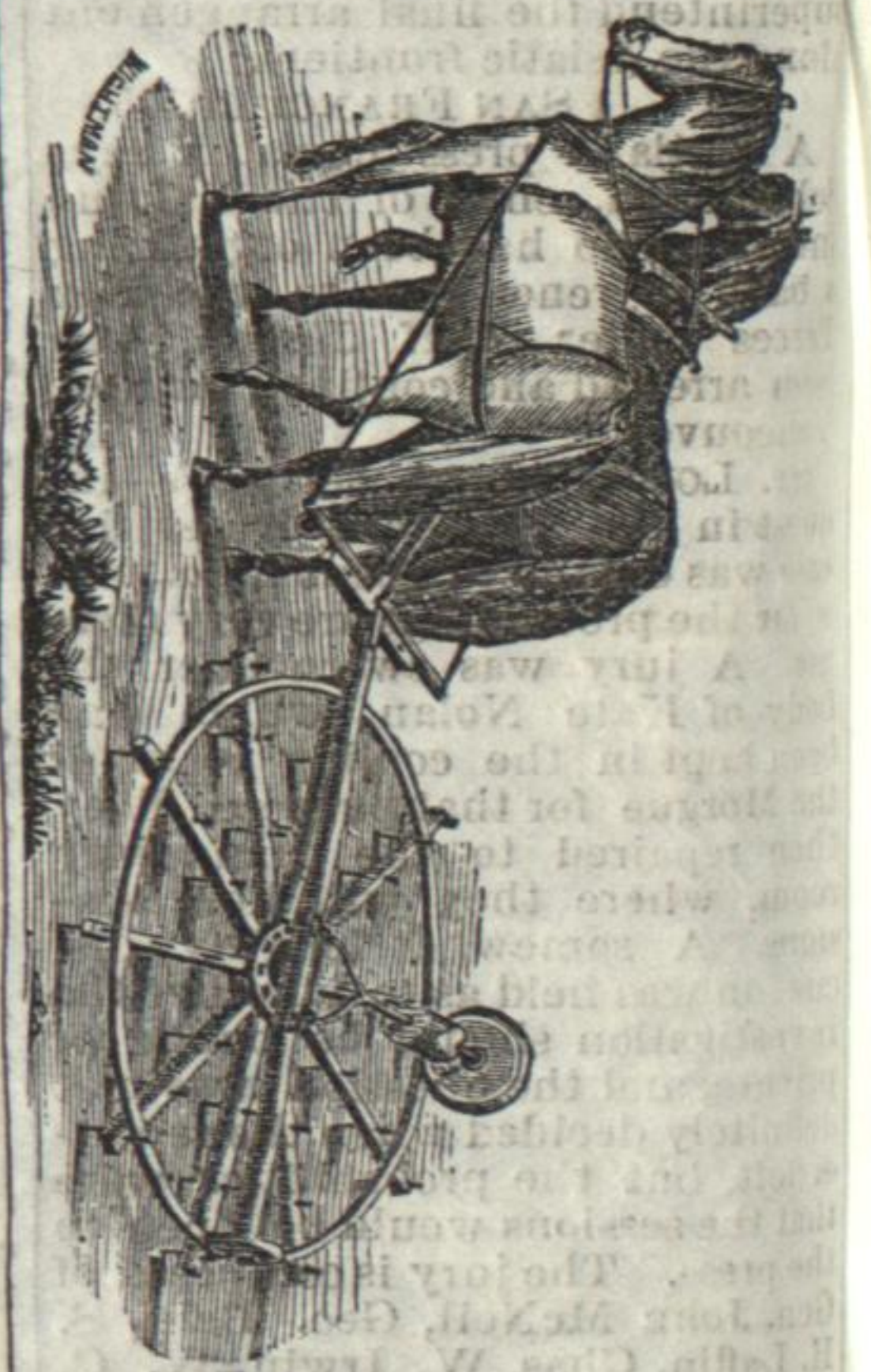
All medicines, simply considered, are hot, cold, moist, dry, or temperate. The qualities of medicine, when understood, require to be regulated suitably to the physical condition of the patient.

Culpepper's idea of the astrological influence of the planets upon herbs is now recognized as exploded. Modern experience has taught us that herbal medicines must be used properly, in accordance with climatic surroundings, as experimentalists have discovered in the present progressive age.

As a careful herbal student and a successful practitioner, I am ready to wait upon patients at my Office in Market Row, Salt Lake City.

Dr. E. L. PLANT, Herbalist.  
March 10th, 1877. d88 w37

## BURDICK'S CHAMPION ROTARY HARROW!



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Every Farmer that we have seen witness the working of Burdick's Champion Rotary Harrow is convinced of its Practical Utility and Superiority.

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