

**White Man's Avarice Toward the Indian.**

Is the white man's greed going to wipe the Indian out altogether?

Everything seems to indicate that the prospects favor the white man rather than the Indian, but our record in subjugating the red man is such that we have nothing to be proud of. Our relations with the Indians have been governed chiefly by treaties and trade, or war and subjugation.

By the first we have invariably over-reached the Indian, and we find a record of broken promises all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while many of the fortunes of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco can be traced directly to Indian tradership. By war the natives have been steadily driven toward the setting sun, a subjugated, doomed race.

In council the Indians have produced men of character and ability, while in war they have displayed courage and sagacity of a high order. Education, science and the resources of the world have enabled us to overcome the savages, and they are now at the mercy of their conquerors.

In our treaty relations most extravagant and sacred promises have been given by the highest authorities, and yet these have frequently been disregarded.

As to the question what is the very best plan to bring the Indian to citizenship or citizenship to the Indian.

In the statutes at large of the United States an act of February 8, 1887, says:

"That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the state or territory in which they reside, and no territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law and treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens, whether such Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, without in any manner impairing or otherwise affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property."

A compliance with the provisions of this act gives every Indian the right to become a citizen, and I cannot think of any better plan to effect this end.

Do I think that education of the Indian has been a failure?

By no means, but no body of people whose language, religions and customs are so widely different from our own can be expected to cheerfully and suddenly adopt ours.

The change must be gradual, con-



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tinuous and in accordance with nature's law.

I think the method of sending Indian children to eastern schools gives them an opportunity to realize the great numbers and power of the white race, as well as the advantages of higher civilization.

In regard to the alleged evil of furnishing rations for the Indians, I do not think there is any foundation for the charge that the fact that the Indians receive rations should degrade them. We have deprived them of the opportunity of making a livelihood for themselves in their own way, and until they shall have adopted ours the rations are necessary, and the diminishing of them should depend entirely on circumstances and treaty obligations.

As the government has in its employ men who by long and faithful service have established reputations for integrity, character and ability which cannot be disputed—men who have commanded armies, reconstructed states, controlled hundreds of millions of public property and who during years of experience on the frontier have opened the way for civilization and Christianity—it is believed that the services of these officials to elevate the Indian race would be judicious and be the means of accomplishing great results.

Every effort should be made to locate the Indians by families, for the ties of relationship among them are much stronger than is generally supposed. By this means the Indians will become independent of their tribal relations, and will not be found congregated in large and unsightly camps as are now usually met with.

But the great work of reformation must be mainly through the youth of the different tribes. The hope of every race is in the rising generation, and this important work might well enlist the sympathy and support of all philanthropic and Christian people.

The children can very easily be taught the English language, habits of industry, power of the white race and after a few years return to their people with some education, with more intelligence and with their ideas of life entirely changed for the better.

They would in turn become educators of their own people, and their influence for good could not be estimated, while the expense of educating them would be trifling compared to the benefits reaped.

The Indians as they become civilized and educated, as they acquire property

and pay taxes toward the support of the government, should certainly have the same rights of citizenship as all other men enjoy.

The white man and the Indian should be taught to live side by side, each respecting the rights of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact justice.—Nelson A. Miles, in New York Journal.

**Volcanoes.**

The most important scientific fact proved by the St. Pierre and St. Vincent eruptions is the underground connection between volcanoes.

This is also the most important fact to be remembered by all who live near these treacherous destroyers of life and property.

Almost all volcanoes are like man-holes along a sewer. They are located in rows above long cracks or fissures in the earth's surface, so that when one of the volcanoes in the row begins to throw out lava and fire the others are very liable to follow suit and become equally dangerous.

These fissures are not, as might be imagined, actual crevices or gaps in the crust of the earth. They are, as geologists say, "lines of weakness," where the crust of the earth is unusually thin and pierced at intervals by the shafts of volcanoes.

As the earth's fires cool the earth shrinks. Its hard crust cracks and the gas and molten lava explode where the crust is weakest, thus forming volcanoes and mountain ranges.

These immense fissures or "lines of weakness" are often hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles in length. Wherever they extend there is danger of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

There are a number of these cracks or fissures in the United States, most of them running from north to south.

Prof. R. P. Whitfield, head curator of geology at the museum of natural history, said recently:

"A line of fissures runs from the Aleutian islands southward through North and South America to Tierre del Fuego, and all along the course of this gigantic crevice there may be an earthquake at any time."

According to the experts of the United States geological survey there is a fissure or "line of weakness" which begins at Troy, N. Y., and runs southward through Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, Va.

The principal rivers of the Atlantic

coast have their source near this long break in the earth's crust.

The chain of eruptions on each side of Mont Pelee has shown the practical importance of this discovery by the United States geological survey. It has made the fact known that Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia and New York are in the same danger zone.

The same connection exists between Troy, N. Y., and Richmond as that which has recently been shown to exist between Martinique, St. Vincent and Jamaica.

Compared with the Adirondacks the Rocky Mountains are but of yesterday, as their sharply defined peaks and jagged sides show. Consequently, the whole course of the Rocky Mountains and of the Andes as well, marks out the longest "line of weakness" in the world, extending almost from the north pole to the south pole.

From Mt. St. Elias, the giant mountain of Alaska—18,000 feet, to the volcanic region of Tierra del Fuego, there is a "line of fissures" nearly 10,000 miles in length.

A series of short fissures runs parallel with the great Rocky Mountain fissure. The Cascade Mountains mark a volcanic belt. From Mt. Hood to Lassen's Peak there is a line of extinct volcanoes, several of which have had eruptions since the glacial epoch.

The Sierra Nevada and San Francisco Ranges are also located along a "line of weakness" and have a number of burnt-out craters which were in their day as dangerous as Mont Pelee and La Soufriere.

The famous Yellowstone Park represents a tract of weakness rather than a fissure. The whole region is volcanic and in a constant state of eruption.

A short "line of weakness" extends through Colorado and New Mexico, containing several extinct volcanoes. And from Guatemala to Costa Rico is a volcanic belt with cones from 8,000 to 10,000 feet high.

No scientist can predict when one of these disturbances is about to occur, but when one has occurred it is very probable that there will be others in the same danger zone.

The sympathetic eruption at St. Vincent might have been predicted as soon as the explosion of Mont Pelee was known.

As Prof. T. A. Jagger, of Harvard university, says: "A thorough study of volcanic mountains would be the means of saving life in this and other countries."—New York World.

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