NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Low Prices at

Our increased sales demanded the re-

modeling and enlarging of our present building.

We have secured the premises next door

to our old stand, and in a short time will be in a better position than ever before to dis-play our mammoth stock of

FURNITURE

CARPETS

HOUSEFURNISHING

GOODS.

Including every article in each department. You will find it to your advantage to call at

PICKERING'S.

The Housefurnisher.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

Cor. Tenth St. & Penn Ave.

P. S .- Bring in your bonds and have

FEICK BROS., 21 SIXTH ST. Surgical Instrument

Establishment
Establishment
Specialties: Scientific fitting
of TRUSSES, appliances for
DEFORMITY and ARTIFICIAL
LIMBS. Largest stock of surgical instruments in Western
Penn. Large illustrated catalogue free to physicians,

FATE OF THE BRAVES.

General Miles' Suggestion of Military Supervision Seems the Only Practical One.

A VAST NATIONAL POOR ASYLUM

With Farms for Those That Will Work and Force to Keep the Others From Occupying

LAND THE STARVING WHITES NEED.

Facts About the Meking and Breaking of the Treaties by the Covernment.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- "Has the Government of the United States ever broken a treaty with the Indians?" I asked of a prominent attorney of this city, who is counsel for several of the tribes yet remaining of the aboriginal Americans.

'Ask me if I know of one it has ever held sacred," he replied. "To tell you those which have been broken would take too much of my life. I do not know of a treaty between the Government and the Indians that has been kept absolutely in word and letter."

This terrible arraignment is all too true but it is at the same time quite natural. A most powerful side to the controverse. Changing conditions make new demands. The old treaty is found not to meet the conditions of the present. The old one comes to be partially or wholly ignored, and to save the self-respect of the encroaching party, it is formally annulled and a new one

A Long Story of Wrongs.

That is the official history of the war of extinction against the abortginal Americans ever since the first Caucasian settlement of the Americas. The rapacity, the whisky, the ever reiterated command to "move on" of Christian civilization, has driven the In-dians into a few small corners of the United

comes the friend of the Indian to look out for years, and at each treaty it is notable that the Indians had less to treat with than they had before. Here is a condensation of the records.

The territory covered by Dakota was a part of the Louisiana parchase of 1803. In 1894 the recently acquired province was divided into two parts, that south of the thirty-third degree north latitude being called Orleans and the remainder Louisiana. In 1812 the name of the Territory was changed to Missouri. The State of that name was cut off in 1820.

A Long Series of Changes.

In 1836 that portion of Dakota whice lies east of the White Farth and Missouri rivers was included in the Territory of Wisconsin. In 1838 it was transferred to the Territory of Iowa, and to Minnesota in 1857, when that Territory became a State. That portion of Dakota lying west of the Missouri and White Earth rivers was in 1854 made a partion of Nebraska Territory. In 1862, when the Territory of Dakota was organized, its wesern limits were fixed can the indefinite line railed the summit of the Recky Mountains, the boundary line of what he could raise on it, and take two-thirds for himself; and now he need not work. There are many such, and their number is increasing every day.

The ludian in the Indian to look out for him in this separd. He is about to waste his patimon; and his heritage, if you will let him. The ludian in ary was finally settled in 1857, when that Territory became a State. That pertion of Dakota lying woat of the Missouri and White Earth rivers was in 1854 made a pertion of Nebraska Territory. In 1862 when the Territory of Dakota was organized, its wesern limits were fixed on the indefinite line called the summit of the Recky Mountains, the houndary line of what was then Washington Territory. The boundary line of Idaho Territory in 1863 defined the present western line of the Dakotas to be the twenty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington.

Washington.
In all these changes the Indians lost someand these changes the Indians lost some-thing that had been conceded to be theirs be-fore. By the treaty of 1825 the Sioux occupied lands extending beyond the Mississippi to the east. Owing to the hostilities of 1892 all pre-vious treathes were abrogated and in the fol-lowing part the Sioux were removed "beyond the limits of any State." In 1835-06 treaties of reach were made and reservations established peace were made and reservations established to suit the conditions of that time. In 1868 they coiled all their claims to lands except the tract then set apart for their use. In 1876 they coiled their bunting privileges outside their reservation and also the Black Hills.

What They Got in Return.

For all of these forced cessions, this tremen-dous curtailment of their territory, they has a received about \$42,000,000, exclusive of agency expenses and the cost of wars connected with the conquest of the Black Hills. The total In-dian population of Dakota in 1884 was 31,000, of which all but about 500 were nuder agency conwhich all but about 500 were nuder agency control, the miserable remnant of the once powerful and terrible tribe of Sioux; and these are yet able to scare the whole United States army and engage in what is sufficiently large in its proportions to be called an "Indian war." They still, however, have in their domain nearly 27,000.000 acres of land, such as it is, but this is constantly being contracted by white settlers who encroach on the reservation; and it is a common saying on the frontier that a white man once planted on an Indian reservation here can be uprovided.

The history of the Stony is the history of

The history of the Stoux is the history of nearly every one of the Indian tribes of his-Treaty after treaty represented each a broken treaty preceding, but in almost all cases a treaty which was the inevitable creation of the conditions of the time, due to necessities of the whites or the misconduct of the Indians; and each one represented something lost to the Indians and something gained for the absolute, indomitable and universal Caucasian, who will at no distant day be the lord of this entire little

globe called earth. Views of Humanitarians

But what is done will never be undone, and the "burning question" now is not what has been but what is and is to be. Volumes have been written in regard to the treatment and preservation of the Indian. Tears, enough to make the fresh seas salt as old ocean, have been shed over the unparal-leled woes of Poor Lo. Humanitarians tear their bair and shout themselves hoarse over terrapin, canvas-back and champagne at conferences at fushionable summer hotels, in sympathy for the Indian, while at their doors the whites who are to far worse conmaking the night sleepless with their cries for work and for bread.

Little these good people reck of the men and women who are begging for the

privilege of working their fleshto the bone to fill their stomachs and clothe their backs, but they melt with sorrow for the lodian who scorps work, who will not work, who cannot be driven to work, who cannot hunt because the game is all killed, and who is the national pauper, the dirtiest, lousiest, most worthless of human kind, apparently only valuable as an excuse for a standing army and as the prey of official agents and unofficial traders. The few who have proved of some use to themselves if not to this world or the next, are not enough to save the whole

The Frontier Opinion.

The verdict of the military Indian fighter is that the only good Indian is the dead Indian. The ranchman agrees with him heartily. The humanitarians who look for the soul of the redskin with a view of saving it are even more in the dark than the military. The latter has a theory, bloodthirsty or harsh as it is. General Miles would either kill them or put them under military supervision within clearly defined limits; and from all I can gather from about 2,000 pages of close print through which I have waded to find some valuable and practical proposition, humane or otherwise, for the future treatment of the redskin, it appears to me that his theory is about the only tenable one.

There was a conference of eminent, plous, humanitarians in session for several days last October at Lake Mohonk Hotel, Ulster county, N. Y. It was a fine advertisement for the place. It discussed the Indian all the time. The emmen ladies and gentlemen had Indian for breakfast, for luncheon, for dinner, and for tea, and apparently use ul future for him were meager and un-

Expenditures and Results.

treaty is the result of certain conditions which obtain at the time it is made, and is usually somewhat to the advantage of the dreds of schools had been established, hundreds of teachers and philanthropists supported out of the millions expended, but there was but a beggarly account of Indians ket. who had been educated to be of any real use except to pray with and save the souls of these people who cannot get beyond the breech clout age, and who are in a moment swerved from the true orthodoxy of the hu-manitarians to the murderous frenzy taught by the new Messiah who is to sweep the

whites from the face of the earth. Even the humanitarians admit this among time on the Indian, and are constantly at the doors of Congress begging for God's sake

years. A Waste of Human Feeling.

And yet when the meeting of next year was under discussion and Dr. Lyman Ab-bott remarked that it might be somewhat hold to assume that the conference was to be invited to Lake Mohonk each year, Mr. Smiley, the Chairman, answered solemnly, "God willing, this conference is going to hold on until every Indian gets his rights."

What a terrible waste of piety and human feeling on a people who are admitted to be absolutely incapable of caring for them-

basis for information. Miles Has the Right View.

The only people who appear to hope for something from the Indians are the Indians themselves, who are being fed, and the professional humanitarians, who are supported in their work either from the United States Treasury or from the funds of religious societies bent upon adding to the membership of their various denominations. The game does not seem to be worth the powder, or, perhaps, more than the powder, that will blow it up.

Taking the most humane view the despair Miles Has the Right View.

Taking the most humane view the despair of humanitarians gives practical complexion to the theory of the military, that they should be kept under strict military supervision, and taken out of the hands of the civilians altogether; their possessions cur-tailed, that they may not uselessly overrun land that might be made to blossom like the

A NEIGHBORLY FAIR Proposed as a Valuable Means of

Instances Cited Where It Is Cheaper to Buy Away From Home.

WAY TO AVOID THE MIDDLEMEN.

Accommodation to Farmers.

PEW BITS OF QUEER DISCRIMINATION

B. F. Grimes, of Stowe township, has some interesting views on the subject of neighborhood interchange that are worthy of careful consideration in these times when so many producers and consumers alike are trying to devise ways and means whereby the number of middlemen may be decreased. So much is written and talked on the subject that it is strange there is so little crystallization of thought into action and method, though the complexity of selfish interest is probably the reason that there is none, for ways and methods to put money into each person's purse are very devious. For instance, on a railway running out of Pittsburg you can ride six miles for the same money you pay for four, provided you are a commuter. The explanation is that at the six-mile station there is an opposition railway within a few rods, while the fourmile station is two miles away from it. To education of the Indian and the hope of a go to the four-mile station, also, costs you 10 cents on a commutation ticket, while you can ride on the same railway three and onehalf miles for 7 cents, and for the same

reason as given above.

** It is also a notorious fact that you can buy some articles manufactured in this city 400 or 500 miles distant from Pittsburg cheaper than you can buy them here, and simply on account of competition in the outside mar-

Mr. Grimes' proposition is that, by means of neighborhood exchange, such as is carried on in the United Kingdom, the bulk of buyers could save freight and the middleman's commission, and sellers could secure better commission, and sellers could secure better prices at the same time that consumers got more for their money. The arrangement he refers to is the neighborhood fair, in which people in the olden time in the Old World secured what each wanted from the other, without being

Indian, an.

Compress begging to the convert to Christianity those eanues to econverted. Look at this who was made at the Lace blook conference:

Dawes Estimate of the Red.

Dawes Estimate of the Red.

Dawes Estimate of the Red.

The considerable exten, considerable exten, and to a degree in an allow the converted to the red.

The considerable exten, and to a degree in an allow the construction of the control of the red.

The considerable exten, and to a degree in an allow as a load to a degree in a considerable exten, and to a degree in a considerable extends an advantage in a considerable extends and an advantage in a considerable extends an advantage in a

a state of affairs scarce ever noticed by the bulk of the hundreds of thousands under whose eves it is passing. For instance: A man who lives down the Pittswould leave him 200 pounds of grapes at the station, which was within a few rods of the would-be buyer's house, he would give him the same same price they could be had on Liberty street. The grower refused, and when pressed for a reason said that grapes ought to be worth 5 cents a pound, and he for one would not break the market.

for one would not break the market.

Persuasion and entreaty failing to shake
the resolution of the grower his neighbor
the next day called at the commission house
and bought what he wanted—not at \$4, but
at \$3.50 per hundredweight—bought his
neighbor's grapes and had them reshipped
to a point within half a mile of where they were grown. They were delivered by the commission merchant at the station, and the freight was 25 cents on the 200 pounds purchased, so that the buyer got the grapes for which he had offered \$4 for \$3 6236, and the grower was out not only 50 cents a hundred, but 10 cents freight and 171/2 cents commission—in all 771/2 cents.

Refuses to Patronize Home Industry. This transaction set the consumer to ob-serving and thinking, and he found that his neighbors, who were mainly farm gardeners, scarce ever offered anything for sale about home until they had failed to find some kind of a market for it in the city, and since then he refuses altogether to support "home industry," buying all his supplies in

the city.

The same state of affairs prevails pretty absolutely incapable of caring for themselves and who accept the attention and millions lavished upon them, but utterly refuse to accept the God or the customs of the good men and women who attempt to thrust these things down their throats with ailver spoons!

I search in vain in the records for something palliative of the harsh judgment that seems to fix itself upon the mind of everyone who goes into this question, taking the official and humanitarian records as the basis for information.

The same state of affairs prevails pretty generally, and a man made a lot of money last summer by going out into Westmore land county and running a garden farm near the big factories lately established in that county. He sold his stuff at home at much larger prices than he could get in the city, and count on two westmore last summer by going out into Westmore last summer by goi out of one senson's crops. It is true he knew his business better than the venerable mossbacks around him did theirs, but he says they show a disposition to attempt to get a slice of his pudding next year. Back of Beaver Falls is a rich dairy coun-

try, but the greater part of the butter made in it is shipped to this city and then sold to people who five in Beaver Falls. Now, Mr. Grimes' view is that neighbors ought to have exchange days, when they could swap commodities, and that there is scarce a farmer in the country that does not need something that his next-door neighbor produces. He doesn't expect his plan to meet the approbation of merchants and transportation companies.

A Famous Cough Remedy.

vision, and taken out of the hands of the civilians altogether; their possessions curtailed, that they may not usclessly overrun land that might be made to blossom like the rose by industrious whites, who are now begging for work; giving farms to the few who will work among the Indians, and establishing a vast military poor asylum for the remainder; the humanitarians and religious teachers to have full sweep among them, but not to be paid from the public funds.

The Popular Gallery.

Hendricks & Co.'s, 68 Federal street, offers great inducements in the photographic line this week. Cabinets, \$1 a dozen. Bring the children.

TISSU

TISSU

TO, 710, 710, 710, 710, 710 Penn Avenue.

Dress trimmings, dress trimmings.

BEINING & WILDS.

BEINING & WILDS.

OCEANS of snowy white muslin undergarments at Kaufmanns' "White Fsir."

Every lady should take in the sights.

HIS HEART ON HIS RIGHT SIDE.

Badly Patched Up War Veteran a Puzzle PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 .- Policeman Chambers found a human wreck wandering aimlessly around in the Eighteenth district

Tuesday night and escorted him to the sta tion house. District Surgeon Judge found the man was under the influence of morphine, which he had taken to allay pain. The stranger gave the name of George Burns. middle-aged, residing at 1214 South Twenty-second street. An examination by pulsa-tions showed that the heart of the man was PICKERING'S.

located on the right side of the body.

He had in his possession newspaper clippings showing that he had been before the faculties of several colleges. Attempts had been made to account for the reversed position of the heart. He was a second engineer in the reverse of the rev tion of the heart. He was a second engineer in the army, and during the storming of Fort Fisher by the Essex a bursting shell shattered his right hip and leg. During the wreck of the Sarstogs, on Gray's Rock, Martha's Vineyard, in 1884, in which 118 lives were lost, Burns received fractures of the right leg and all of the ribs, necessitating the removal of three, a contusion of the back and right hand, fracture of the elbow back and right hand, fracture of the elbow and skull. In his head is inserted a silver plate eight inches long. Burns receives \$7 per week pension from the Government, which goes toward the support of his fam-ily. He is now on his way to the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton.

OVER 5,000 ladies attended Kaufmanns' novel "White Fair" yesterday, and every one left with some bargain of muslin under-

Prof. J. T. Little, expert optician, is permanently located with Biggs & Co., jewelers, Smithfield and Sixth avenue. Consultation free.

It Is a Pleasure

To have a photograph taken by Mr. Aufrecht at his Elite Gallery, 516 Market street, since he does his own operating.

HOUSEHOLD goods packed and shipped. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 and 34 Water st. OCEANS of snowy white muslin under-

garments at Kaufmanns' "White Fair." Every lady should take in the sight.



WILL STAIN OLD A NEW FURNITURE WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE WILL STAIN TINWARE WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS WOLFF & RANDOLPH. Philadelphia.



The Hollands Incline Grate Burner throws the heat out in the room and not up the chim-ney. One-piece fuel gas burners for stoves and grates give perfect combustion.

Will last a lifetime and reduce your fuel gas much more heat than cheap burners.

For sale and attached by all first-class plumb ers. HOLLANDS MANUFACTURING CO., ja4-163-su Erie, Pa.

THE TANNER CHINA CO., 38 Fifth Ave.,

Offer their entire stock of China Decorated Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Fancy Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, etc., at 20 per cent to 50 per cent REDUCTION to reduce stock before taking inventory.

Bargains all around at

THE TANNER CHINA CO., 38 Fifth Ave.

CARNEGIE ART GALLERIES, ALLEGHENY. GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN PITTSBURG OR ALLEGHENY.

VERESTCHAGIN Visited by Thousands of Delighted and Amazed People. Never again in a lifetime will be enjoyed the opportunity to see 120 of the largest paintings i the world: masterpieces by the most celebrated Russian artist that ever lived.

Crucifixion by the Romans, Blowing From the Guns in India, Hanging in Russia.

EYE FOR EYE. TOOTH FOR TOOTH.

Solomon's Wall, Jordan Where Christ Was Baptized, The Holy Family.

10 A. M. 10 P. M.

Several of these works leave an im-pression upon the mind which cau-never be effaced.—Boston Pos..

ADMISSION 50c and 25c.

LAIRD'S SHOE STORES.



Our New Storm Slipper CUT HIGH BACK AND FRONT.

Protects the Boot From Wet Skirts.

Gives the most protection with the least possible covering, excluding snow, mud and water completely from the

> STORM KING BOOTS! ARCTICS! ALASKAS! SANDALS!

> > LOWEST PRICES!

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MARKET STREET. | Stores, | 433 WOOD ST. Wholesale House, 515 Wood Street.

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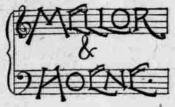
The War in the West PIANOS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORGANS

THE MOST DURABLE AND RELIABLE.

THE BEST FOR THE MONEY.



77 FIFTH AVENUE.



GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

lists pronounce our method of adjusting Glasses and Frames as simply perfect.

KORNBLUM, Optician,

NO. 50 FIFTH AVE. ja4 CANCER and TUMORS cured. No knife. Send for testimon-slas. 6. H. McMichael, M. D., 63 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y. mhi6-129-175 su & Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. LAGES AND EMBROIDERIES

OUR own importation of Hamburg Embroideries, Swiss Edgings and Flouncings, Nainsook Edg-

ings and Insertings, Torchon Laces, all widths, Oriental and Medici Laces, etc., is now on display. The ladies will find this assortment one of unusual interest, and we feel justified in saying that it is the most beautiful line ever shown by any Pittsburg establishment. The prices? We will simply say that the new tariff has NOT affected our prices in the least—old figures still prevail—this applies to our extensive line of Lace Curtains also.

Lace Curtain Bargains!

Please bear in mind that these Curtains are ALL NEW. We are not sacrificing last eason's stock, though the extremely low prices might lead you to believe so.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, our own importa-tion, in beautiful designs, different from what we have shown heretofore, at the following 3 yards long, \$2 inches wide, 65c.

3 yards long, \$2 inches wide, 75c.

3 yards long, \$4 inches wide, 75c.

3 yards long, \$5 inches wide, 90c.

3 yards long, \$5 inches wide, 90c.

3½ yards long, extra width, \$6 inches, \$1 35.

3½ yards long, extra width, \$6 inches, \$1 50.

3½ yards long, extra width, \$6 inches, \$1 68.

3½ yards long, extra width, \$6 inches, \$2 85.

3½ yards long, extra width, \$2 inches, \$2 45.

3½ yards long, extra width, \$6 inches, \$2 45.

3½ yards long, extra width, \$7 inches, \$2 85.

3½ yards long, extra width, 72 inches, \$3 25.

3½ yards long, extra width, 72 inches, \$3 25.

3½ yards long, extra width, 72 inches, \$3 25.

Antique Bed Sets, \$6 to \$10 a set. Chenille Portieres, plain or with dado, \$2 50 to \$7 50 per pair.

Curtain Nets by the yard for Lambrequins or Sash Curtains, 15c to 50c per yard—elegant pat-

terns, 3% and 4 yards long, from \$4.50 to \$35 per pair, worth fully 25 per cent more.

Lace Bed Sets, full sizes, \$1 75 to \$7 50,

Lace Pillow Shams, 50c to \$2 50 per pair,

Curtains up to \$7 50 11 you desire high-priced mense variety, 20c to \$1 50 per set, In Sash Curtains we have an entire new line of Pongee Cotton Drapery, new paterns and fast colors at 1234c per yard.

Dotted Swisses in dots of every size, from 25c up.

Hurness Spots, White and Colored Madras Drapery, in exquisite new patterns.

Fancy Drapery in squares, stripes and colored spots; Plain Colored Pongee Drapery. A complete line of Swiss Sash Curtains from 22c a yard up to the finest goods. Beautiful line of Vestibule and Sash Curtain materials.

Posenbaum

510-514 MARKET STREET.



Stock-taking is at hand again. There's no time in the year when careful and enterprising merchants are more anxious to turn their merchandise into money than at stock-taking or inventory time. The idea at this period is to have the stock at low ebb and the bank account at high tide. That's the path we, at least, have marked out for ourselves, and that's the reason we have inaugurated and will commence to-morrow morning our Great Annual Inventory Sale. The reductions which have been made in every department are simply without precedent or parallel. Regular prices have been cut and mowed down beyond all comparison, expectation or imagination. Even our own previous stock-taking sales have been eclipsed by the present offering. But, then, we would rather have the money in the bank than the goods on our counters—we would rather count dollars than garments. Though we are now in the midst of the so-called "dull season," we must sell tens of thousands of dollars' worth of goods this week. But this can only be done by means of extraordinary reductions. Hence you need not be surprised if, in many cases, you will find the most desirable styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Chinaware, Glassware and Kitchen Utensils marked at one-half regular prices. If a big, big saving of money has any charm for you at all, you can't select a better time to patronize our store than RIGHT NOW. Those who have attended our Inventory Sales in the past need no urging to come. The mere announcement that this sale is now in progress will bring them in by the hundreds.

KAUFMANNS,

FIFTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.