On the All Important Indian Question.

THE RIGHT TO OWN DEPENDS ON USE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-I see THE DIS-PATCH differs with my article on the Indian problem, in the issue of last Sunday, and mildly intimates that I specred at the humanitarians for their efforts which have resulted in the increase of the appropria-

I have read much more testimony in the matter since then, both from the standpoint of the humanitarians and the Government, if the two are to be quoted as though they should be held antagonistic to one another. I have also read a good deal of stuff that has been written by persons hired to attack the policy of the Government without giving it the least credit for its attempts to deal fairly, honestly and successfully with the question. This last is unworthy of notice because it is ex-parte, though it gives a great deal of truth.

Modern Business Principles. There is no doubt of a vast deal of dis-honesty in dealing with the Indians on the part of the agents of the Government. In an atmosphere of thieving competition, in which it is agreed that in "business" every man is the legitimate prey of every other man, it is not surprising that agents should often be seized by the conviction that the law of the survival of the shrewdest gave them the right to exploit the Indian, as the whites are necustomed to exploit one another. The Indians were weak and unable to protect themselves, and it is "business" to cheat them. That is the unwritten law of the system of competitive and profit-making trade on which the Government

policy is founded.

But I believe the treatment of the Indians has been more honest, bad as it has been, than any business of equal magnitude in the world. The history of broken faith is simply this: The restless and aggressive whites saw millions of acres of soil held by Indians who made no use of it. They rapidly encroached upon the reservations. Thousands of settlers would have taken possession and improved farms across the

Thousands of settlers would have taken possession and improved farms across the indefinite bounds of the reservations almost before the Government would become aware of their presence. These settlers would fight for their right—that intural and inalienable right which is coming more and more to be recognized in the development of political economy—that ownership should and

Must Depend Upon Use.

They fought for their firesides and farms against a loe who had only the claim of prior occupancy of the country by the accident of birth, and who would not, except in rare instances, even pretend to use the soil save as a wild hunting ground or a thing to barter back for money to a Government which had given it to them without considering whether they would put it to a white woman, and took the money for food."

Another rose and said: "I have also to speak of my squaw's cift. It was a dcrease; but it had nothing here (laying his hands on his arms), and nothing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (laying his hands on his arms), and othing here (daying his hands on his arms), and othing here (daying his hands on his arms), and othing here (daying his hands on his arms), and othing here (daying his hands on his arms), and othing here (daying his hands on his arms), and othing here (daying his hands lavished on the Indian it was to evitable that common sense would dictate

by agents of the Government are merely ineidents of such as have attended its forward strides in ever part of the world. The re-course of the Indian was to accept and become merged in that civilization. He has utterly refused to do this voluntarily to any important extent, though he shows some desire to do so as he is driven into the last

Charity Begins at Home.

Now, the only feature of the work of the humanitarians to which I object, and I think I made that plain, was their dropping into tears and prayers for more money for the Indian and totally forgetting the millions of starving poor at their own doors. I don't believe in squandering my time and exhausting my lachrymal glands on a squaw who has not the desire or the energy to wash her face, though she be driven from her heritage to a small corner in which she has a joint ownership in millions of land, when I know here are tens of thousands of mothers driven by exploiting masters to the holes and cellars and garrets of the cities and towns of the country, and who are glad to slave for a few pennies a day that they may have food for themselves and children, a chance to be neat, to educate themselves and take a comfortable place in the scheme of civilization.

Why don't we hear something of the allotment of lands in severalty to the millions of poor and industrious whites, who would be glad to accept them as a sacred trust and in-telligently use them?

Save the Better Material.

Why do not the humanitarians propose the issue of rations to the starving poor whites, the establishment of agencies for them, or, what is better, the creation of work for them by which they would easily earn a

When we have so little to expend on the weak who are driven to the wall by the strong, why not begin with those of which the best use can be made in the development of the higher civilization? At any rate don't let us suivel on the one hand and howl at the Government on the other, but offer some lucid method, if possible, for saving and making useful the remnant of the "once proud savage of the American forest."

Prof. Andrew White, of Cornell University, was in his younger days elected to the Senate of New York, and upon taking his seat at once looked around for some great and good thing to do. He saw the lands of the Onondagas disappearing and asked some of the neighboring hyperical asked some of the neighboring humanitar-ians what could be done to save the tribe from the poornouse. A delegation of oratorical chieftains came to Albany by invitation to meet the Committee on Indian Affairs. Here is the result in the words of

Prof. White's Verdict.

My Onondagas brought down with them one of their great orators, and he knocked our scheme in the head within ten minutes. I never shall forget him, nor will any member of the committee ever forget him. He rose, spoke with great solemnity something which seemed to be very eloquent, but which, being in the In-dian language, our committee could not understand. He then selemnly sat down, and the interpreter rose and held forth to us as follows: "As long as grass grows and water runs, so long will the red man of the forest be glad to meet his white brothers at Albany." Then the interpreter sat down, and the orator rose solemnly and impressively and spoke again at greater length. Then be again at down solemnly, and the interpreter rose and spoke as follows: "As long

as grass grows and water runs, so long will the red man of the forest be glad to meet his white brothers at Albany, to consider things of the greatest importance to both of them." Then the orator again rose and spoke solemnly and impressively. Then he again sat, and the interpreter spoke as follows: "As long as grass grows and water runs, so long the red man of the forest will be glad to meet his white brothers at Albany, to consider things of the greatest importance to both of them, and to obtain justice."

So it went on, and on, and on. It was simply the house that Jack built in new phrase, with the most enormous exordium. Long before we reached the land question, the committee had leaked out of the room, we lost our channe to get any report, and the Indians returned to their reservation.

The Professor Gives It Un.

The Professor Gives It Up.

The next year the same thing was repeated. It seemed of no carthly use to suggest that this exordium, after the manuer of the house that exordium, after the manuer of the house that Jack built, could be omitted; and again we lost our chance to accomplish anything. And yet one thing was accomplished; these sons of the forest showed themselves grateful. They adopted me into the Onondaga tribe, and gave me a name which, so far as I know, no white man could speak or spell, and which I have now entirely forgotten. And I must confess that ungratefully. I turned away from the subject, rather inclined to believe the famous dictum that there are no good Indians except deed indians.

Prof. White is still in the ring, however, for he was at the Lake Mohonk Conference of Indian Philanthropists in October last, and there expressed great hope that some day the Indian problem would be solved, though he had not the least idea as to how it could or would be.

It is pleasing to know that the people who devote their souls to the Indians do not depend entirely on the Government to give

tions for the Indians from a few thousands to a few millions within a few years. I am very sorry if anything I said sounded like a sneer, for I intended to speak trankly and sincerely, simply of what seemed to be a logical conclusion from the confessions of the humanitarians themselves.

There are a much more testimony in the specific property soon learned that they were selling them. Indignant at this ingratitude of his wards he called them together to reproach them. The chiefs heard him patiently, and then one of them stepped forward, and this is what occurred, as the Bishop tells it:

Bishop Walker's Experience. A dead silence fell upon them. Then the old chief shook me by the hand, as is the custom, and said: "We are always very glad to welcome the high priest of the black fobe (their name for a hishop), but to-day he made our hearts sore. He has told us what the white

hearts sore. He has told us what the white people who have forked tongues (those who do not speak the truth) have told him. We feel that he should have more confidence in us who have straight tongues."

I felt rebuked at the outset.
"It is the law among our Indian tribes that, if one Indian presents another with a gift, he never asks that Indian what he has done with that gift. I do not know if that is a law among white people; but, if it is not, it ought to be. I have to speak of what I received. A garment was presented to me. It was a pair of trousers. They had six patches on them. I simply cat out the patches. It was beneath the dignity of a chief to wear patched trousers."

I felt inclined to agree with him. He shook hands and retired.

Another came forward. "I have also to speak of what I received," he said. "I had a suit of clothes given to me. I could not get the trousers on, and they were usseess to me. I sold them to a man who was lean, and with the money I bought flour for my children in the wigwam."

Raiment From Swell Society. Another came forward, and said: "I have to speak about what my squaw was presented with. It was a little hat. It covered only onehalf of her head, so she asked the agent to give her another, so that she might cover her head with the two. He had not another, so she sold it to a white woman, and took the money for food."

Now, what is the final proposition of those who have nobly devoted their lives to that the daring pioneers, driven from one place to another more than the Indian, in their hunger for some sure means of liveli
of the Indian? The tribal and communal their hunger for some sure means of livelihood, willing to attack the unbroken wilderness and make it blossom like the rose in
the face of a people whose history is that of
murder, and plunder, should have the reestimation, and their best judgment is that ward that is due to actual occupancy and in severalty. Miss Alice M. Robertson, a grand and self-sacrificing woman, came all the way from the Indian Territory to the Indian backward, and the broken faith of the Government and the dishonest treatment by accepts of the Government are merely in the control of th hear what she has to say of the situation there at this time and her reasons for such a

White people are coming into the Indian Territory more and more. Already there are more white people than Indians in the Territory—probably three times as many. The population of the Chickasaw Nation is almost wholly white and the time has come when their lands. tion of the Chickasaw Nation is almost wholly white, and the time has come when their lands should be allotted. In this Nation I have been told that one white man with a Chickasaw wife has a farm of 16,000 acres. Many others hold very large farms, and these farms are cultivated by the labor of white renters. The educated, well-to-do Indians are becoming a landlord class. The poor and ignorant ones are growing each year poorer and poorer, and the question is how to save them from becoming vagabonds after their lands shall have been allotted to them. How shall they be fitted to hold their own when they shall come in competition with the white man?

The Facts Are Discouraging.

How is the allowment of lands in severalty to deal successfully with a people like that? How long would it be before the weak would succumb again to the superior cunning and theft of their neighbors? It is admitted by Senator Dawes, who has looked at this question with anxious and philanthropic eyes for long years, that with the allotment of lands the mass of the Indians would soon have disposed of their possessions for whisky, tobacco and guns.
Why not, in this distressing situation, let

the new political economy step in and solve the riddle?

Let the Indians be given farms and taught how to till the land; factories and taught how to weave and lorge; all the means of sustenance, and not only taught how to use them, but compelled to use them under firm and intelligent and honest direction. The

and intelligent and honest direction. The experiment would not be as costly as that which is now in progress, and if anything will save the Indian it will.

Yet, after all, I would prefer to see this experiment tried with the poor of our own race who are quick to learn, willing to work, ambitious to be a part of a grander civilization than has yet existed. The only argument in favor of beginning with the Indians is that they are already the nation's wards, they have the necessary lands and wards, they have the necessary lands, and are a big bill of expense in annual appro-priations and frequent wars. E. W. L.

SHILOR'S CURF will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Jos. Fieming & Son, 412 Market st.

A Destrable Class of Tenants Can be quickly obtained by those who advertise their vacant rooms in the special lists Mondays and Thursdays in The Dis-

GREAT Reduction Sale-Read Edward Groetzinger's advertisement.

Home Hunters Should Study The special lists of houses and rooms adver-tised in The Dispatch on Mondays and

FEICK BROS., 21 SIXTH ST.
Surgical Instrument
Establishment.
Specialties: Scientific fitting
of IRUSES, appliances for
DEFORMITY and ARTIFICIAL
LIMBS. Largest stock of surgical instruments in Western
Penn. Large illustrated catalocus free to physicians.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF. -A drug trust is in prosp

-Hamilton, ex-County Clork at San Diego, Cal., whose accounts were nearly \$5,000 short, has been arrested.

—A straw Presidental vote proved that the Alabama Legislature is practically unanimous for Cleveland.

—An avalanche buried several workmen on a French railroad. Three of them were probably fatally injured.

—The London Chronicle denies that the Imperial Government has interfered in negotiations between Canada and the United States.

—It is rumored that Mr. Furness, the newly-elected Gladstonian Member of Parliament, will be unseated on the charge of improperly influencing votes. —Miss Mamie Smith, under arrest at Denver for attempting to pass a forged check, died of pneumonia Friday night. She was a monomaniac in her branch of crime, and was very wealthy.

The reason that President Branham com-mitted suicide has transpired that his bank at Litchfield. Minn., is insolvent, Liabilities, \$150,000, with less than \$10,000 for depositors. A

receiver has been appointed.

—The f "Cannonball" on the Illinois Central, near Middleburg, was thrown completely off the track by a broken rail, at a speed of 40 miles an hour. The coaches remained right side up and no one was seriously injured. The mystery surrounding the death of F. W. Farnham in a hotel at Poplar Bluffs, Mo., creates suspicion. He was attacked by a sort of brain disease which rendered him insane. He became unconscious and died two days after the malady attacked him.

—A bill has been filed by James B. Smith and others, involving the Traders' Safe and Trust Company, of Chicago, and alleging a conspiracy among some of the directors against the stock-bolders. The capital stock of the Traders' Safe and Trust Company is \$400,000, and it is said that the only showing the company can make is the building, which is worth \$150,000. A charge is made that \$100,000 realized from a subsequent sale of bonds has faded from view, and that large sums of money have been fraudulently appropriated.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE For Night Sweats Of consumption, gives speedy benefit.



DOWN, DOWN

GO PRICES.

Certainly they do. We have no alternative. Perhaps you don't believe a dealer when he tells you that he will give you more than your money's worth. You are scarcely to be

blamed for being incredulous. It does not look reasonable, does it? Men go into business for their own benefit and not for anybody else's benefit, you will say. So they do, but there comes a time when it is cheaper to sell below cost than to wait for another season. You can readily understand that even if you are not in the clothing line. That's what's the matter with our business just nowwe must clear off our stock. We want to sell at a sacrifice because it will pay us better than to keep our capital tied up. Under any other circumstances such prices as these would be ruinous: Think of it! \$8 will buy one of our elegant Overcoats, worth \$12; \$10 now for a handsome Cheviot or Kersey Overcoat worth \$15; \$12 for an Overcoat that is made and trimmed in princely



style and well worth \$18.

\$15 will give you choice of the grandest line of custom tailor-made Over-

coats. Most of the above

coats can be worn in spring

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J. DIAMOND, OPTICIAN, 22 SIXTH ST.



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

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1891. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ah, good morning, little miss, Said the Grocer, with a bow;

If you'll tell me what you want,

I will wait upon you now."

"What was it they sent me for? I cannot think-let's see-Ah, now I know, pray give me, sir.
A pound of HE-NO TEA." \$15-SEAL GARMENTS-\$15

SEAL SACQUES

PLUSH SACQUES RESHAPED AND RELINED.

Duquesne Hat and Fur Co., 445 WOOD STREET,



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

Will last a lifetime and roduce your fuel gas bills from 25 to 40 per cent, or give you that much more heat than cheap burners.

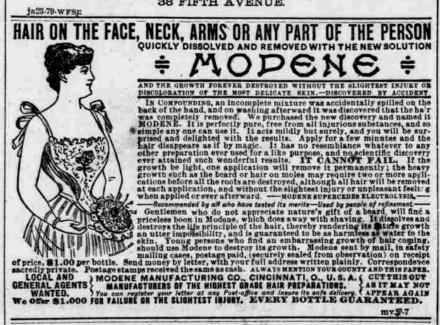
For sale and attached by all first-class plumb-HOLLANDS MANUFACTURING CO., ja4-103-su Erie, Pa.

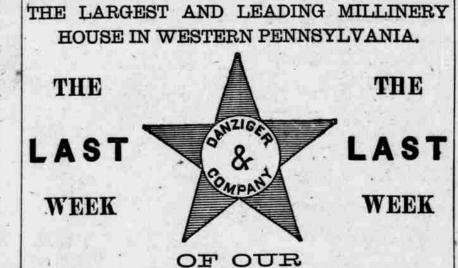
## THE TANNER CHINA CO.,

CLOSING OUT SALE.

The entire stock of Decorated China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Fancy Bric-a-Brac and Lamp Goods to be sold before MARCH 15 REGARDLESS OF COST. Now is your chance to buy goods at your own

TANNER CHINA CO.,





## Clearance Sale

Our desire is to have our stock fresh and attractive at all times, and to accomplish this we MUST CLOSE OUT at the end of each season all our novelties and odds and ends, no matter how great the loss, so that we can commence the new season with new and beautiful goods in every department. This weeding out policy is the secret of our success and also accounts for the extraordinary inducements we

## SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS. OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Is clearing out all our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments at less than cost of the material.

Reefers, worth \$18 50, this week \$10. Jackets, worth \$15, this week \$7 49. Misses' Jackets, worth \$10, this \$ 49. Stockinette Jackets, worth \$6, this week

PLUSH GARMENTS. None but Walker's Celebrated London Dyed

Seal Plush used in any of our garments; all made with the finest silk-quilted lining and blocked seams; every garment war-Plush Sacques, worth \$50, this week \$30.
Plush Sacques, worth \$45, this week \$25.
Plush Sacques, worth \$30, this week
\$17 49.

\$17 49.

Plush Sacques, worth \$25, this week \$15.

Plush Wraps, worth \$28, this week \$15.

Plush Wraps, worth \$35, this week \$20.

Advance Spring Styles are coming in and crowding our heavy goods, so that we cannot consider cost. All we know is that we must and will have room in this department.

Checked Nainsooks, 8c. 10c, 1214c, 15c, 17c, 19c and 24c.
Striped Nainsooks, 10c and 15c.
Satin and Lace Striped Nainsooks, 15c, 19c, 24c, 29c, 31c, 36c.
Sheer Barred Lawns, 12½c, 16c, 18c, 24c, 29c, and 36c. Fancy Barred Mull and Swisses, 24c and

The latest novelties in 40-inch Apronettes 15c, 18c, 24c, 29c and 34c. Elegant line of Hemstitched Lawns, Vic toria Lawns and India Linens, 8c, 10c, 121/c, 15c, 18r, 21c, 24c and up. Plain Nainsook, 20c, 24c, 27c, 31c and 39c.

HOSIERY.

We will place on sale to-morrow the entire line of a manufacturer's samples, consisting of Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, including solid colors and fest blacks. Among them are some of the highest grade novelties in the market. We have divided them into two

Lot No. 1 at 24c pair.
Lot No. 2 at 34c pair.
They are worth three times that amount,
and cannot be duplicated.

**ALWAYS** 

CHEAPEST.

KAUFMANNS'

NOVEL IDEA OF GIVING MERCHANDISE GRATIS TO THEIR PATRONS THIS WEEK:



We have concluded to supplement our Great Inventory Sale Re ductions with a most liberal and enterprising offer. Here are the particulars:

EVERY TIME YOUR WATCH GOES FIVE MIN-UTES; SOME PURCHASER WILL GET HIS (HER) GOODS FREE OF CHARGE THIS WEEK, AND, IN ORDER TO INSURE A PERFECTLY FAIR AND IM-PARTIAL DISTRIBUTION, WE HAVE ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING SYSTEM:

1.- The hours of distribution will be from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening each day, and until 10 o'clock on Saturday.

2.—The first purchase will be given away at 9:05 o'clock; the second at 9:10; the third at 9:15; the fourth at 9:20; the fifth at 9:25, etc., etc.; one at the completion of every five minutes until closing time.

3.-Thus, twelve people will receive their purchases free every hour, or 108 people every day, excepting on Saturday, when 156 people will get their goods for nothing.

4.—Every department, and all kinds of goods we keep, are included in this free distribution, and the finest Man's Suit or Lady's Wrap will be given away as readily and cheerfully as a ten-cent collar.

5.—The money first received by the Cashier, after the completion of every five minutes, will be handed back to the patron who paid it, no matter whether the amount be

fifty cents or fifty dollars. 6.-The actions of Mr. Baum, the Cashier, are "open and above board," he being constantly in full view of the people standing without the Cashier's office.

7.-On each day we shall publish the names and residences of the people who received

their goods gratis on the preceding day. 8.—Employes of the house, also wholesale buyers, cannot participate in this free distribution of merchandise.

Of course, the big reductions we have made on the prices of all goods, on the occasion of our Great Annual Inventory Sale, will remain throughout this week. Thus, while not EVERY patron will get his (her) purchase for nothing, EVERY PATRON WILL get a matchless bargain and effect a big saving of

KAUFMANNS,

FIFTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.