

a few of the pieces in a hill." How long would it take Indians to become self-supporting farmers under such instruction? The difficulty is that such appointments are frequently made for political reasons, and with entire disregard to any fitness of the appointee for the work.

The law provides for the inspection of supplies; but, from some hidden cause, the goods that are served to the Indians fall far short of the quality paid for by the government. It is not so with supplies furnished the army.

The government of the United States has established and maintains two hundred and forty-six schools for the Indians, and there are several other schools that take Indian children under contract with the Indian Bureau, and, during the year 1890, the government appropriated one million three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars for the education of Indian children, and in 1892 increased the sum to two million two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

But it is not my purpose to give statistics, I mention the above merely to show what is being done within the United States and its territories for the education of the Indians.

Neither do I intend to charge *all* Indian agents with dishonesty or unfaithfulness. There *may* be some honest and honorable ones (naturalists tell us there are white crows), but when the fact is patent—established beyond dispute—that the Indians are *everywhere* cheated and swindled, we cannot but sus-