

men, and they had never heard of an intoxicant or of an oath till the firewater of the white men came to drive them to ruin, body and soul.

Of that noble race of red-hued men (scientifically, perhaps, the yellow-hued, since it was of ancient Turanian origin and sprung from the original home of man in the north-east of Eurasia) there remains at the present day scarcely a vestige. Here and there in the wilderness one may still run across a tall, erect and striking figure combining activity with strength, the solitary remnant of a people that, like the primeval forest, has vanished and "leaves scarce a trace behind." Nomad races the Indians were, and as nomad races they must be considered lacking all that organization, a knowledge of commerce, an acquaintance with the mechanical and fine arts, and the possession of a literature can furnish, but imbued with the epic qualities of an heroic people well worthy of our study and admiration, and differing but in degree from the most cultured races of ancient or modern times.

Scientists agree that the Red Indian through his ancestors dates back to the Paleolithic Age, the Mongol ancestral race in each hemisphere developing differently. In North America the Mound-builders were the certain forefathers of the Red Indian.

It is interesting to compare the careers of the original emigrants from their Euro-Asiatic home, as developed in Europe, Asia and Africa, with those of their brothers in America.

The English and the French, then—sometimes with and sometimes against the Indians—pursued their way