

character and responsibility, instead of that of the individual; the institution of chieftainship, and the order of "medicine-men," the foes of civilization and enlightenment; the insecure tenure of their homes; neglect of treaty stipulations on the part of the United States; and the absence of any means for the orderly redress of grievances. The system of annuities and gifts retards his progress, by discouraging self-support and by fostering the idea that the white man owes him tribute.

Great diversity of opinion exists as to the proper remedies to apply. Those best qualified to judge pronounce unanimously in favor of the adoption of the following measures,—viz., to educate the youth of both sexes; to allot parcels of land to the Indians in severalty and to give them individual titles to their farms in fee, inalienable for a certain period; to set the Indians at work as agriculturists or herders, and thus to break up their habits of savage life and make them self-supporting; and to obtain their consent to a disposition of portions of their lands which they cannot use, for a fair compensation, in such a manner that they no longer stand in the way of the development of the country, but form part of it and are benefited by it, the proceeds to form a fund for their benefit, which will gradually relieve the government of the expense at present provided for by annual appropriations; and, when this is accomplished, to treat the Indians like other citizens of the United States, under the laws of the land, investing them with the rights and charging them with the responsibilities of citizenship.

General Gibbon, in discussing "Our Indian Question," advocates these views in general, but thinks that in the mean time the reservation Indian should be fed and clothed under the army system of supply and distribution, by which some commissioned officer is always held responsible. The Indian Department, he says, has no such system, and does not understand its practical working or value. In the judgment of ex-Indian Commissioner Edward P. Smith, "whatever of failure has attended the management of Indian affairs in the past has been largely attributable to the fundamental failure to recognize and treat the Indian as a man capable of civilization, and, therefore, a proper subject of the government and amenable to its laws."

At the outset of Secretary Schurz's administration of the Interior Department, Sitting Bull had fled to Canada and a serious Sioux war seemed imminent, and the Nez Percés, stirred up by bad white men, were on the war-path. A year later the Sioux were less hostile, an outbreak had occurred among the Bannocks, but it was because Congress had failed to make an appropriation sufficient to supply them with necessary food, and a few restless Cheyennes were committing murders and other atrocities. Another year saw the Ute outbreak and the depredations of Victoria's bands of Apaches. In the last year the guerilla warfare of the latter, the only disturbance, was ended, and the Utes, one of the hardest tribes to civilize, evinced an inclination "to grow more like the white man." The Sioux are already partially civilized. Instead of living by the chase, they are farmers, freighters, and stock-raisers.

This country has never had an abler or more successful administrator of Indian affairs than Secretary Schurz. Former incumbents left everything to subordinates;