

If we remember that when the great treaty was made under the famous elm—of which treaty this letter was the fore-runner—all other English-speaking people looked upon the Indians as fierce and implacable savages, destitute of fellowship or friendship, we shall see in what a strong light Penn is placed as standing in their presence he addresses them as children of the Common Father, whose mental, moral, and material welfare are bound up with his own. He declared that he had not come to injure them, or to defraud them, or to take any advantage of them. Of this treaty Voltaire has said: "It was the only league between those nations and the Christians that was never sworn to and never broken." We are come at last to see—what the Friends have never lost sight of from the beginning—that a wrong done the Indian must re-act on those who do it or their descendents, and we are at length ready to admit—if not with unanimity, at least with a large and increasing majority,—that Penn held the key to the difficulties which have followed the Indian question from the beginning. Only as their interests are cared for, will our own be safe; only as their welfare is regarded, will ours be advanced. The strong is ever the servant of the weak, in the Providence of God, and no human scheming can for a moment suspend this divine law.—*Indians' Friend.*

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#### HOW IDAHO WAS NAMED.

THE discovery of this name was purely an accident. Two officials were travelling, one bright morning, over a lonely mountain trail, and while discussing the probabilities of Congress establishing a Territorial government over that country, they suddenly reached the base of the mountain and emerged upon a small plateau, on the further end of which stood an Indian wigwam. While in plain view of this habitation an Indian woman came forth, and in a far-reaching voice called out several times the word "Idaho," or, as it sounded, Ed-dah-hoo-oo-oo. The call was answered by the sudden appearance of an Indian girl of about nine years of age. She was unusually prepossessing for one of the Indian race. The travellers naturally inferred that the word used was the name of the girl, but on inquiry could find no definition for it in the vernacular of tribes, but being impressed with the comely appearance of the Indian maiden in that lonely abode in the Sierra Nevada range, they concluded that "Gem of the Mountains" would be a fitting translation, and it was so adopted, and subsequently accepted by Congress as the definition of the word "Idaho."

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