

territory was one of the most unjustifiable outrages that our history records, and one of the few that provoked no bloodshed./p.7

1st. There was no sound and settled policy which looked toward winning an enduring friendship with the Indian tribes, establishing confidence between the two races, and eventually securing the civilization of the Indians. It is extraordinary that the government should continue to make promises in treaty after treaty, with tribe after tribe, that never could be kept. It is by no means extraordinary that the Indians, finding how utterly unworthy of trust were the promises made them, how continually they were deceived, how constant were the invasions of their territory, and, moreover, having no redress by law, should have taken the only course left them--frantic hate, violence and murder, and having exhausted brief passion, should have sunk into apathy, debauchery, and despair.

2d. The individual, unrestrained character of our people, their remoteness from the seat of government, the enormous extent of our frontier, the weakness of national authority, made it very difficult for our government to control the action of its citizens. To a greater or less degree it made every man to become a law unto himself, and made him both ignorant and regardless of national promises.

3d. In the nature of things, the average man of the civilized race can have but little sympathy for or understanding of the uncivilized man. Language, habits, thought, all separate them. Between the two there is a great gulf fixed. There is a natural tendency for the civilized man to be a barbarian to the savage. It is the same instinct which prompts in a boy cruelty to helpless animals. The bad, weak side of human nature gets the upper hand. It requires imagination, Christian principle, and an unusually strong sense of justice, to triumph over these baser instincts. There were