of miles through a wilderness, sometimes with the mercury frozen in the tube, for the purpose of bringing into subjection a people forced into war by the very agents of the government which makes war upon them.

Let the American people remove this foul blot from their record by insisting that the red man shall be treated with something like justice, listening to the voice of reason and common humanity, and seeing to it that all the ample means provided by their liberality shall be expanded on the Indians, instead of squandered and stolen under s system which is a disgrace to the age and the country. The small, miserable remnant of a race which once covered this whole continent can be retained in peaceful relations with the whites by simply expending for their benefit the funds appropriated every year by Congress. To feed and clothe them is cheaper in every way than to fight them, and if they are fed and clothed they will not fight. If, however, the people of the United States insist upon pretending to do both, let them cease to complain of the expense of one part of their bad system, and lay the responsibility for the results where it properly and justly belongs.

As connected with this subject of making war upon the Indians, it may be not only interesting, but instructive, to glance at some of the elements involved in the struggle, and it is possible that a due appreciation of them may be of benefit to the people at large, and aid in inducing them to avert such wars by commencing the remedy at the right point.

Of the ultimate result of the struggle between civilization and barbarism there can be no question. The complete extinction of the red man is, in the end, certain. He may succeed in averting this for a time, and by such temporary