

BRITISH BURMAH.

The Geography of the Last Country Grabbed by John Bull--The Kingdom of Theebaw.

The Winding Irrawaddy and the Cities That Adorn Its Banks--A Remarkable City.

Pagan, the Ancient Capital, the Most Remarkable Religious City in all the World.

British Burmah, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts--the province of Arakan, Pegu, and Prome, and the three together are as nearly as possible equal in area to Great Britain and Ireland. With the exception of hilly masses of hills in the Northwest and in the East, both ranges throwing out low spurs, the country is fairly level. There are great stretches of forest, and about half the area of the country is cultivable, but up to now only about four thousand square miles--not quite an eighth of this--are actually under cultivation. This is due to the want of population. The last census, taken in 1881, showed an aggregate of 7,750,000--an increase of 36 per cent. in sixty years, but still a total very far short of the wants of the producers. Indian immigration is not a success and the Chinese, in great part owing to the obstructive influence of independent Burmah, have hitherto only been able to reach the country by a long and expensive sea voyage by Singapore and Penang.

British Burmah, however, though one of our most valuable colonies, yields in interest for the moment to Upper or Independent Burmah. At the beginning of the century the empire of Burmah was a huge and growing power, but it has fallen to pieces. After the war of 1826 England annexed Arakan and Tenasserim, and declared Assam, Gaster and Manipur independent. The result of the war of 1852 was the population of the province of Pegu. But even since 1852, though there has been no war, the Burmese kingdom has widely dwindled away. The Kachyn in the north not only decline to pay tribute, but raid constantly on the lowlands. The Red Karens are independent by treaty with England. The Shan chiefs, one and all, refuse their allegiance, and some of the hill tribes to the west of Mandalay are equally refractory. Upper Burmah, therefore, may be said to consist simply of the valley of the Irrawaddy river, walled in by hilly tablelands and mountain ranges (varying from five thousand feet on the east and west to eighteen thousand or more on the north) on every side except the south, where a line of masonry pillars, at distant intervals ranging from two to ten miles, marks the British line of frontier. The area of this territory can only be guessed at, but we shall not be far wrong if we fix it at seventy thousand square miles, not much less than the extent of the three British provinces. The character of the country is much the same as that of lower Burmah--rich alluvial plains intersected by barren, rolling ground of no great elevation, and ridges of hills joining the water-sheds between the different affluents of the Irrawaddy. There is very much less cultivation and very much more forest than in British Burmah. No census has ever been taken and any estimate of the population must, therefore, be purely conjectural. A total of three millions has been mentioned, but this included states which now claim to be independent. Two millions, or ever less, is probably much nearer the real figure. Though there are no great physical difficulties in the country the prevalence of forests and the absence of all roads render the march of an army overland no easy matter. What roads there are are mere tracks, and they are rendered almost impassable for traffic by Burmese laziness. When a Burman makes wheels for his buffalo-cart he cuts them out of a solid block of wood, leaves them square to save trouble, and trusts to time to round them for him. The result on a road which is merely a line where the jungle has been cut away may be imagined.

The British expedition proceeded straight up the Irrawaddy. The Irrawaddy Flotilla company, with its fleet of fifty large double-decked river steamers, each towing a couple of more flats alongside, was able to provide far more than the necessary transport. The source of this magnificent river is a matter of dispute among geographers, but it is sufficient that it nearly bisects the whole country, that it has all the more important towns on its bank, and that it is navigable for steamers as far north as Bhamo, nearly a thousand miles from the sea, at all seasons of the year. The British expedition assembled at Tagaystam, standing on a high, bare slope on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, with abundance of accommodation and camping ground for the entire force. From here to the frontier line is about fourteen miles, and to the Burmese fort less than thirty miles. Minbia, the native frontier station, stands also on the right bank, and has a population of 4000 or 5000, but the fort which bars the way up the river is on the other side, a little lower down. Kudigun stands on a hill about 800 feet high at a bend of the river. It is a polygonal fortification, capable of holding 2000 men. Before taking it three lines of earthwork faced with masonry had to be breached or scaled, but on the other hand there were no ditches or flank defenses, not even at the gates. Till recently there were only three guns. This number had been increased, and some more outworks been constructed, but half an hour's shell fire led to a bloodless march. The river, which here narrows to about three-quarters of a mile wide, runs with great violence, so that the hulks, fire-rafts and chains with which the Burmese endeavor to bar the passage were of very little use. The strongest and best-armed detachments of Burmese soldiery out of the capital have always been posted at Minbia, but the resistance was very feeble, and when Minbia was passed there were no defenses other than such as could be run up on the spur of the moment. Till Ava, just below Mandalay was reached. Ten or twelve miles above Minbia is Magway, considerable larger and with a population of eight or nine thousand. The town, like others in Burmah, is clean and neatly kept; but the constant oppression of an ill-governed government has left its mark here, as elsewhere. The river hereabouts is strikingly picturesque till Yay-nan-gyong is reached. There are spurs of hills crowned with the pagodas in which the Burman

so much delights; the banks are mostly bluffs, broken with small ravines running straight up from the river; above the bluffs the country stretches away in park-like uplands, with here and there clumps of light timber, the whole very different from the luxuriant foliage on the banks of the river on its lower reaches in British territory. At Yay-nan-gyong the region of the earth-olf or petroleum wells begins, and vegetation almost entirely ceases. The town is large, and there is a good deal of animation, with the huge, ungainly, barge-like craft used for carrying the earth-olf. Earth-olf is one of the royal monopolies secured by treaty with Great Britain, and large quantities are shipped to Bangkok to be manufactured into pagoda candles, but the production is not nearly so large or profitable as it would be if Western machinery were used. Sillay is prettily situated on a point of high land on the eastern bank, the houses running up the face of the hill, which has a line of fine pagodas and monasteries along its crest, the former crowded with some remarkable specimens of petrified wood stuck up as posts. Great quantities of petrified wood are found all along this part of the Irrawaddy. Sillay and Ynong-oo, a large town twenty-eight miles farther up, are noted as the great centers of the Burmese lacquer ware, which in its way is quite as fine as the Japanese, and only requires a few hints from western art to become popular and command large prices in the European market. Ynong-oo, however, yields in interest to the neighboring town of Pagan, one of the ancient capitals of Burmah. In many respects Pagan is the most remarkable religious city in the world. Jerusalem, Bonares, Rome, Kiev, none of them can boast the multitude of temples and the richness of design and ornament that make marvelous the deserted capital on the Irrawaddy. Deserted it practically is for the law alone, but it stands by the river are inhabited only by pagoda slaves and men condemned to perpetual banishment. For eight miles along the river bank, and extending to a depth of two miles inland, the whole space is thickly studded with pagodas of all sizes and shapes, and the very ground is so thickly covered with crumbling remnants of vanished edifices that, according to the popular saying, you can not move a foot or hand without touching a sacred thing. The Irrawaddy just below Pagan widens out to over two miles in breadth, and the view of the Sacred city from far down the river is particularly fine. Towering above the others appear the Ananda and two other pagodas, like visions of old world cathedrals strayed into the desert. Round about them gradually rise into view hoary round towers, like a border of "peel," airy minarets as of an undecorated mosque; apartments like the pyramids clustered into terraced fretwork, and huge bulbous mushroom with lanterns on their backs. Above Pagan the two chief towns are Konyun and Mying-yan, the latter between the two mouths of the Chin-owin river, and by far the most populous and busy place on the Irrawaddy after Mandalay. It is the only large rice mart in Upper Burmah, and large quantities of cotton are also shipped here.

There are then no towns of any importance till the immediate neighborhood of Mandalay is reached. Just below the capital the Irrawaddy contracts from a mile and more in width to eight hundred yards, passing under the rocky feet of the Sa-gaing hills and an isolated temple-crowned eminence on the left bank, and then defects with a grand sweep suddenly to the westward, washing on either hand the walls of Ava and Sa-gaing. Here the Burmese have built three forts; one, the face of the old city wall, an earthen rampart, thirty feet thick and twenty feet high, faced on the outside with masonry work; a second on the low land on the Sa-gaing side of the river; and the third farther up at the bend, called Shway Gyay-ye. They command a point where the steering is required round a troublesome reef of rocks. But a force attacking from the land side would find little trouble. They have no fosses or flank defenses, and all the guns mounted are directed on the river. With the surrender of these forts all serious resistance was ended. Mandalay is a city within a city, and the palace lies within the center like the innermost of a series of Chinese-curved boxes. There are large suburbs extending in a straggling way over all the plain. The city proper is a huge walled square, each face a mile and an eighth long. The mud-mortar built walls are twenty-eight feet high, machicolated at the top. They are three feet thick backed with a heavy mass of earth, but there are no guns mounted for their defense. There are twelve gates to the city, three on each side, but only one bridge to each three, except off the west, where there are two. The moat is some fifty feet from the walls and about sixty yards broad, covered in many places with the lotus plant that the Burmese loves. Here and there upon it float royal craft, state barges and dispatch boats, many of them very richly decorated. Covering each gate is a traverse or crenellated barbican of the same construction as the walls. From the gates roughly macadamized roads, a hundred feet wide, run parallel to the walls. They are lined with young trees (Mandelay only exists since 1857), and down the sides of most of them run little streams of water. There is no attempt at a drainage system, but the town is essentially clean and airy, thanks to the unmolessted, or rather cherished, pigs and dogs that act as scavengers, and the constant open spaces insuring ventilation. Right in the center of the palace, which has two successive inclosures, and in the midst of the palace rises the seven-roofed spire, which the Burmese look upon as the center of the universe. The higher officials live within the palace stockade, and there are also the mint, arsenal, treasury, court of justice, the powder magazine, and other buildings. In the walled city live the lower officials and the soldiery, and outside the traders and the general population. This is estimated all around to be something over 100,000. There is a good deal of wealth in the commercial town, but it is in the hands of the Chinese and the moguls, with whom the king was afraid to meddle. No Burman is allowed to get rich.

There are numerous towns above Mandalay which under a just government would be thriving and populous, but which at present, like Shoenagah, Kaisha, Taroung, Malay and others, are simply places where a few thousand people gather together and keep from starving. Bhamo, however, the limit of steamer navigation and the point from which the caravans for China start, is worth more notice. It is on the left bank, and runs along the river side for a distance of nearly a mile, a strong log stockade on the land face protecting it from the raids of the Kachyn hill tribes and the tigers, which are very numerous. It is at least half Chinese, and from its proximity to

the Yun-nan frontier must always be an important place. At Bhamo itself the Irrawaddy is nearly three quarters of a mile wide, but at some distance both above and below there are narrow and exceedingly picturesque defiles. In the upper defile the stream is contracted to 150 yards and even less with scattered rocks in the bed of the river. The rush of the water, with a depth of over forty fathoms, is fearful. Added to this, eddies, backwaters and fierce whirlpools render navigation quite impossible. In the second defile below Bhamo there are no such dangers and the rugged beauty of the past is extreme. Thickly wooded hills press in upon the river and at two points the bare face of a gigantic limestone cliff (one of them called Angel rock) rises sheer out of the water to a height of many feet. There is a marvelous echo in the defile and it is, altogether, a sight worth going many miles to see. Except on the rivers, and, indeed, it might almost be said except on the Irrawaddy, there are no towns of any importance in native Burmah. As in Indo-China generally, the rivers are the great highways. The government will make no roads, and the village has neither the enterprise nor the means to make them for itself. Accordingly, there are huge cultivable tracts which have hardly a soul living on them. Upper Burmah is actually threatened with a famine now, a country where the soil only requires to be scratched in order to bring forth abundant crops. There are several reasons for this, but they may all be traced back to the one source--misgovernment. The country is divided into districts, the governors of which are left to find their salaries as they can. The revenue to be obtained from each circle is arbitrarily assessed, without regard to the population, or the productivity of the soil. That sum the head man, the district official, and the governor of the district have to send in on pain of decapitation or imprisonment, and they have to support themselves besides. The inevitable result is the crushing oppression of the people. Wheat grows in abundance where it is planted, but no one dares cultivate it, lest he should be called upon to pay double rates. It is the same with cotton, sugar-cane, Indian corn, sesamum. Native Burmah might supply quantities of tea, tobacco, indigo and curch, but the grinding system of oppression drives all life out of the people, and only shows danger in what ought to be a profit. Teak is a royal monopoly, but there is abundance of other valuable woods, yet no one dares cut them, even to build himself a house, lest a comfortable home should suggest hidden riches. It is useless to speak of the ruby and sapphire mines northwest of Mandalay, the most famous in the world; of the gold, coal, amber, copper, jade, silver, lead, serpentine, petroleum, marble and rock salt that are found in abundance.

END OF AN M. C.'S SON.
Ex-Congressman Cravens' Son Dies in a Hot Springs Dive.
Special to the Gazette.
HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Dec. 6.--N. H. Cravens, nephew of Hon. Jordan E. Cravens, ex-congressman from this district, died in this city last night under rather mysterious circumstances. He came to the city about ten days ago accompanied by his servant and has been since almost continuously under the influence of drink. He spent money freely and several days since went to Little Rock to replenish his exchequer. He returned last evening sober and apparently in good health and renewed his dissipations. At a late hour in the night friends found him in a dive, suffering apparently from the effects of a poison, in a diving condition. Medical aid was procured but was of no avail, and the victim died about dawn while being taken to his hotel. The coroner is now investigating the cause of his death. If the deceased was a victim of foul play the fact will doubtless be brought out. He was \$900 to his servant when found last night; but the amount of funds he had on his person at the beginning of the fatal night has not been ascertained. The physician who attended him to his death attributed his demise to excesses, dissipation and alcohol.

BOWIE.
Notes from a Live Little Trade Center.
Correspondence of the Gazette.
BOWIE, TEX., Dec. 5.--THE GAZETTE'S readers are already acquainted with the (to us) important fact that by the voice of the majority, expressed on Tuesday last, the city of Bowie, through the mayor and common council, has assumed control of the educational institutions within her corporate limits. And we trust and confidently expect that the day is not far hence when this enterprising little city of the "cross timbers" can pride herself, with Decatur, Henrietta, Denton and other towns of Northwest Texas, in the possession of a substantial, commodious school structure. Meanwhile Bowie reaps the substantial benefit of two as good-grade schools as will be found in most towns in North Texas, both of which are in active and healthy, progressive operation, with three thoroughly qualified and experienced educators in each, and each marking an attendance of considerably over a hundred pupils.

This place has been the recipient of an exceptionally and rather unexpected fine trade this fall, and it is certainly a business fact, and a noteworthy one, that despite a considerable accession this season to her business houses and shops all have maintained themselves thus far and swapped a fair share of this world's goods for that indispensable requisite to business known as money. And it is gratifying to note that this trade, or at least a part of it, comes from distant territory a hundred miles and more to the north and west, not hitherto seeking this trade center.

Heads of families and others as well, appreciating our combined advantages, have deliberately betaken themselves and families recently to this apparently magnetic spot and permanently located. And to impress and give force to this fact, we will simply add that neither castle nor cottage, nor shelter of any sort built for man, can be had at this time. New faces and new names constantly greet you here.

Lake Steamers Overdue.
DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 6.--Steamers Sanilac and Oconto are overdue. Considerable anxiety is felt for their safety. They were last heard from Friday and are thought to have been out in the heavy gale of the last two days. The Oconto left Oscoda Friday at 4 p. m. She had several passengers and a load of freight. Her crew comprised twenty men. The Sanilac left Cleveland about the same time and has not yet been reported. She carried about the same crew as the Oconto.

AN INDIAN POLICY.

The Red Man Must Partake of Civilization or His Extinction Will be Sure and Swift.

Problem Presented by a Race Rich in Lands, But Poor in Everything Else--Lamar's Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.--Secretary Lamar in his annual report, after giving a detailed account of the operations of the Indian bureau, offers the following suggestions of a general character:

It is evident that the Indian race has reached a crisis in its history. The Indians can no longer exist in this country in a savage or semi-civilized state, nor can they longer recede before the advance march of civilization. It has a ready-made population of millions of people, and movements of population eastward and southward and southward have gone on with unimpeded rapidity, and every reservation is closed in and pressed upon by colonies of settlers, miners, ranchmen and traders. The practice of moving the Indian to more distant reservations can be continued no longer. He must make his final stand for existence where he is now. Unless he can adopt himself to the necessities of this advancing civilization, his extinction will be sure and swift. The need of a permanent scheme of Indian management to meet this emergency is pressing upon the government with impetuous urgency.

To determine properly the question as to the true method of conducting our Indian affairs in the present crisis, there should be a clear understanding of the state of things which has thrown upon the government the responsibility of an Indian policy of any kind, and a clear perception of the object which, in dealing with the government proposes to accomplish. What, then, is this thing--our Indian policy, or, as it is sometimes called, the Indian service? Here in Washington it means a great bureau or governmental department, with its system of divisions and clerks and inspectors and special and local agents--a sort of state department, conducting correspondence and adjusting the relations of sixty-seven inferior governments of certain "domestic dependent nations," and at the same time invested with authority to control and protect the individuals living under those governments. The cost of this Indian service in direct annual appropriations is difficult to ascertain accurately, but from the most reliable data available, it cannot be less than an average of \$3,870,429 from the year 1832 to the present time. It now amounts to more than \$6,000,000 per annum, and has at different times reached \$7,000,000.

ESTATE OF THE INDIANS.
The principal possession of these "domestic dependent nations," which this department has had to deal, is the land owned by them. But a number of tribes have funds invested and other annuities secured to them by treaty stipulations. Estimating the total area of their reservations as given at 81,740,000 acres, the value of the estate owned, held and occupied by the Indians is, in round numbers, \$124,000,000. And to this should be added other invested and uninvested funds amounting to seventeen millions, and other lands on the market, but not yet sold or paid for, making a total of \$132,000,000 in round numbers. This does not include the annuities, which, on account of the uncertainty and indefiniteness of some of them, cannot be accurately calculated beyond each year; nor does it embrace the value of other property in ponies, sheep, cattle, industrial implements, etc.

Here, then, is the Indian service, as seen in the workings of the Indian office. It certainly shows a great expenditure of money, effort, political enterprise and organization. For what end and for what is required this expensive equipment of a great department of the government, with the constant vigilance and occasional active assistance of the military establishment?

There is but one answer. It is for the control, protection and management of a population of only 260,000, including men, women and children--less than the population of the city of Baltimore. Whatever may be said about the injustice and cruelty with which the Indians have been treated in the past, characterized by some as a "century of diabolism," the government is now, as at most, administering itself to great trouble and expense for a very small and inutile population. The question arises, what is the purpose sought to be accomplished? Is it to protect this country against the Indian as a menace to the security and peace of our people? Nothing could be more absurd.

The Indian race is no longer a source of danger to the peace or security of this great republic. Most of the reservations are encircled by powerful communities, and those upon the frontier are completely in the hands of our military forces. Nor is the Indian any longer an obstacle to our national progress or to our material development. So far as the interests of our own people are concerned, apart from the needs of the Indian population, the Indian problem could be easily solved by simply withdrawing all governmental supervision over these people and conferring upon them the rights of American citizenship. Those who would not pass away would be soon absorbed into American society. After incorporating into our body politic four millions of blacks in a state of slavery and investing them with citizenship and suffrage we need not strain at the gnat of 260,000 Indians. It would only be an additional morsel, and a very small one. Such a course, however, would be more cruel and destructive to the Indian in the helpless condition to which the extension of settlements will soon reduce him than a war of extermination.

It is not, therefore, to protect the peace of the country, or the security of its frontiers from the danger of Indian war, or on account of their hindrance to our material progress, that all these efforts and expenditures are made in their behalf. It is because this government is bound by duty, humanity, religion, good faith and national honor to protect, at whatever expense or sacrifice, the original possessors of the soil from the destruction which they are threatened by the very agencies that make our prosperity and greatness.

It is to become so thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics, customs, habits and wants of the Indians as to feel myself competent to propose any general plan or policy which in all respects will be adapted to the conditions of the present and adequate to the probable exigencies of the future. There are, however, some measures which I think are necessary to lay a solid foundation for Indian civilization and to avert the demoralization and destruction of these people, which the environment of the white race now threatens.

I recommend that a portion of every reservation be divided up into separate tracts of suitable size for farms, to be allotted to each individual as his sole and separate estate. Provision should be made against the power (until after a time limited) of selling or mortgaging the same, or even leasing it to any but Indians living within the same reservation. Without legislation of this kind all efforts to make the Indian support himself by his own labor will prove fruitless and unavailing. To overcome this natural aversion to labor there must be an incentive given alone by a sure guarantee that the fruits of his labor shall be enjoyed in his own hands, and that he shall not be removed and carried off against his will to some distant and unknown region. The ownership of land, freehold, tenancy to inspire individual independence, pride of character, personal industry and the development of domestic virtues. Provision should be made that the Indian, by accepting a patent for his land, shall not thereby forfeit any of his rights as a member of his tribe, nor the protection and benefit which the law of the United States extends to the Indians generally.

I favor the policy recommended by my predecessor in this office, Secretary Kirkwood, of reducing to proper size the existing reservations, when entirely out of proportion to the number of Indians therein, with the consent of the Indians and upon just and fair terms, and second of placing by patent the titles to these diminished reservations as fully under the protection of the courts as are the titles of all others of our people to their lands. The surplus portion cut off should be subject to sale and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the Indians. The execution of it should be cautious and tentative.

My recommendation that only a portion of each reservation be divided into separate tracts, as stated above, is based upon the conviction that we must lead the Indians into holding lands in severalty by ripening their right of occupancy under their communal system into a fee-simple by a gradual process, and not by the sudden abolition of a system which is with them a religion as well as a law of property.

Those who urge the speedy breaking up of tribal relations, the obliteration of the reservation system, and the localization of individuals upon separate allotments of land as a general policy, overlook the important fact that the Indian race is not a homogeneous race. It consists of numerous widely separated tribes, speaking different languages and varying greatly in customs, habits and conditions from the uncivilized conditions of the five nations, to the wild, fierce, roving bands who eke out by plunder the scanty subsistence they derive from the chase and government rations. Any general policy adapted to the advancement of one tribe would be disastrous and destructive to another. Each must be managed as its peculiar circumstances and conditions require.

The great difficulty under which the department labors in doing this arises from the fact that the service is conducted from the seat of government at Washington, through different agents, at great distances away. This organization is found to be sufficient for general purposes of administration, the agents themselves being as competent men as the meager salaries will command. But the department lacks consistent, intelligent and accurate information as to the true condition of the respective tribes, and bands, such as will lead to a thorough understanding of the needs of each, and to the adoption of the best course for their advancement in the pursuits and habits of civilization.

I am of the opinion that the service could be greatly improved and much expensive mismanagement avoided by the appointment of a commission, of not exceeding six men, three to be selected from the officers of the army, whose duty it shall be, under the direction and instruction of the secretary of the interior, to visit each of the reservations and investigate and report to him the condition, peculiar circumstances and needs of the Indians residing thereon.

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tering points nearly all of the... might be gathered without any... change of accustomed climate... But there are so many... numerous and powerful... industrial and commercial... ignorance of the Indians... has been attended with... disasters, that I am constrained... the scheme impracticable... policy of change and uncertainty... give way to that of fixed... security of title and possession... after the civilizing influence... already at work among the... be pushed forward upon the... they now occupy. The only... should be the reservation... lands are so ruined... sterile, or deserts of water... unit for agricultural culture...

INTRUDERS AND SORCERERS... special agents, as well as in... frequent mention has been... and evils arising from... and vicious white men... creation. It shall be a... with the department to... the act against... amendment on this subject... penalties should be inflicted... its violation. The existing... admirably designed to exclude... intruders, but utterly in... vent organized expeditions... and taking possession of... forbidding such lawless... and its enforcement by troops... measure and ought not to be... except in extreme cases. Am... bad and vicious men frequent... made of a class known as... who marry, or act as husbands... women. The evil influence of... men is said to be very great. The... experienced of the officers in... among the Indians themselves... their peaceful inclinations... settlers in the country surround... reservation and incite opposit...

In reply to my inquiry how... could evade the laws against... upon Indian reservations by... character of husbands to Indian... I received no satisfactory answer... I renewed the passage of a law... who shall hereafter marry a... the United States shall be... zen, and that all children born... marriage shall be deemed... should be no exception to the... makes the wife and children... estate and condition of the... of men whose low instincts... abandon civilization and hide... from the restraints of law and... selves from social ordinance... services. Under the provisions... law no Indian woman would... a man with the certainty of... membership in the tribe and... remain on the reservation.

The condition of our Indian... and the progress of Indian... exhibited in the report of the... student of Indian schools, pre... most gratifying spectacle. The... ability of Indian education is... question.

I think the policy of securing... operation of those religious and... tropic societies which have for... years labored for the ameliora... condition of the Indians should... tioned. They have expended... last few years in money alone... dollars, and experience has shown... benefits of their aid and ass... I desire here to acknowledge... obligations to these associations... co-operation, and also my high... tion of and aid I have derived... counsels and sympathy of those... ministers who, in the spirit... divine Master, are devoting... to the best interests of "this... and, in some respects, noble... I do not believe any measure... government or efforts of philan... will of themselves solve the... lem, but that the Christian... and will be the chief instru... (through its pure and holy... upon individual character, man... aspirations) to regenerate and... race from its present condition... life and a nobler destiny.

Established in a Saloon... CINCINNATI, OHIO, Dec. 6.--... tending the theater last night... Doyle, aged sixteen, and White... aged thirteen, visited the saloon... corner of Sixth and Lock streets... after having drunk for awhile, they... came quarrelsome and began... his companion. Odell started... the place, but the door was barred... bury ruffian, who told him that... have to fight. On returning, Odell... stabbed through the left leg by... who escaped, but was arrested... morning. Odell is in a precarious... dition.

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