

# THE TOMAHAWK.

"Truth before Favor."

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## The TOMAHAWK.

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White Earth Agency, Minn.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER devoted to the interests of the White Earth Reservation and general Northwestern News. Published and managed by members of the Reservation.

Subscription rates: \$1.50 per annum. For the convenience of those who may feel unable to pay for the paper yearly or who wish to take it on trial, subscription may be sent us for six and three months at the yearly rates. All sums sent to us should be forwarded by registered letter to insure safety. Address all communications to.

THE TOMAHAWK  
WHITE EARTH, MINN.

### RESERVATION LANDS TO LEASE

100,000 acres of first class farm lands on White Earth Reservation, in tracts of 80 acres and more, by ALLOTTEES.

INDIAN PROTECTIVE Association  
200 Bond Building  
Washington D. C.

Dan'l B. Henderson, Att'y.

Indian claims against the United States a speciality.

K. S. MURCHISON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
LATE LAW CLERK, LAND  
DIVISION, INDIAN OFFICE.  
DEPARTMENT PRACTICE A  
SPECIALTY.

LOAN AND TRUST BLD'G.  
WASHINGTON D. C.

## Hotel Leecy.

White Earth, Minn.  
The Largest and Most  
Commodious Hotel on  
the Reservation.

Table always bountifully supplied with everything that the market affords, including game and fish in season.

A large and comfortable, Feed and Livery stable in connection with Hotel.

JOHN LEECY Prop.

## Selam Fairbanks,

Dealer in  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE  
and  
Lumbermen - - Supplies.

Market price paid for Ginseng Snake Root and Furs.

Orders for pure Maple-Syrup, and wild rice promptly attended to.

BEAULIEU - - - MINN.

## "the Tomahawk."

TRIAL Subscriptions.  
3 months - - - - 40 Cents  
6 months - - - - 75 Cents

## PLAINT OF THE PLUTOCRAT.

I have bought everything I can buy;  
I have tried everything I can try;  
I have eaten each eatable;  
Beat each beatable;  
I have eyed everything I can eye.

I have sold everything I can sell;  
I have told everything I can tell;  
I have seized all the seizeable;  
Squeezed all the squeezeable,  
Till they have shelled everything they can shell.

I have ridden each thing I can ride;  
I have hidden each thing I can hide;  
I have joked all the jokable,  
Soaked all the soakable;  
I have slid everywhere I could slide.

I have walked everywhere I could walk;  
I have talked everywhere I could talk;  
I have kissed all the kissable;  
Hissed all the hissable;  
I have balked everything I can balk.

I have crushed every one I could crush;  
I have hushed every one I could hush;  
I have drunk every drinkable,  
Thought every thinkable;  
I have rushed everywhere I could rush.

I have been everything I could be,  
And the scheme of things will not agree  
I have spent all that's spendable—  
Still it's not endable,  
And I mean it's a bother to me.

—Chicago Tribune.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., July 14, '03.  
Editor of THE TOMAHAWK:

I beg to thank you for copies of your paper, for I have found its columns both interesting and instructive; and I sincerely hope, that it will continue to grow and prosper, for it deserves success. Such a paper edited and published along the lines indicated, through its articles, has long been greatly needed.

As you are aware, I have always thought that, the Indian wards of the United States, have too long neglected to appreciate the importance and value of an ably conducted paper to advocate their rights and to defend their moral, social, and material interests, and that by their long failure to maintain and support such a medium of information and advice, they have suffered untold losses and cruel wrongs, which will continue to embarrass them without such an auxiliary, as THE TOMAHAWK.

The chief aim of all governments ought to be the welfare, the prosperity, and happiness of the governed, and to attain such beneficence, the most exalted inspirations of intelligence, virtue, and patriotism, inseparably united, should be the active and controlling power in directing the thoughts and efforts of all. The Government of the United States, if true to its noble principle of equal and exact justice to all, which are recognized as absolutely essential qualities to its development and prosperity, cannot without perverting the character of its institutions, inaugurate any system of legislation other than, that which will inevitably tend to promote equally the common interests of all classes of its people.

In view of these great principles of popular government, the inclinations of my mind have always been to criticize, to condemn, and deplore much of the treatment received by the Indians under the policies enforced by our government.

Many of the wrongs inflicted upon the Indians have grown out of treaty regulations obtained through misrepresentations, treach-

ery, and deception on the part of the whites. By this means the Indians have suffered much in the loss of vast territories of rich and fertile lands; and the adoption and enforcement of the policy of concentrating the Indians and confining them on reservations has proven no less cruel and injurious. The advantages gained by the Government over their unfortunate wards, through means of this character has had the effect to deprive them of vast domains, thereby reducing to the occupancy of more narrow limits and to less favorable and less desirable homes. They have been unwillingly driven from the shades of their grandest forests, from the banks of their beautiful streams along which they sported in happy and innocent childhood, and from the hallowed grounds where the remains of their mightiest warriors and greatest chieftains and kindred lie. Such treatment does not accord well with the beautiful thought of Goethe, "that a mystic bond of brotherhood makes a link between men."

Chief Hole-in-the-day in a letter to the President in 1863 forcibly depicts the methods practiced in making some of the unfair treaties with the Indians, in the following extracts:

"I cannot now, my Father, point out in detail all the objections to the treaty; there are many. It was negotiated, so far as my people had anything to do with it, by those who are thoughtless, and unaccustomed to look after the interests of the nation. They were without experience, and, as my Father knows, the head chiefs were not parties to the treaty, and unless entirely satisfactory in every provision, it would not be respected as if it had been negotiated by myself and those whom the bands indicated as their representatives. But give us some assurance, my Father, that you sometimes think of us; and when you do, that it is of our welfare; that you have our interest at heart, and that we may live in the hope that new and proper homes will be given us together, and that a new treaty may soon be negotiated.

Believing that I have asked only for what is right, and for the good of my people, as well as the white people who are our neighbors, I trust that you, my father, will consider upon what I have said, and do for a poor and suffering race what right, justice, and your own generosity will dictate."

The Indian; Right and Wrong.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that ALL MEN are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."—Declaration of Independence July 4th, 1776.

## PLEADS FOR MORE TIME.

CONGRESSMAN BUCKMAN MAKES AN  
APPEAL ON BEHALF OF LUMBERMEN.

At Least Three Years Should Be Granted to Remove the Timber From Indian Reservations in Minnesota.

Washington, July 23.—Congressman C. B. Buckman today entered a request at the general land office asking that at least three years be the time limit on cutting the pine on Minnesota Indian reservations. Mr. Buckman, in submitting to argument in behalf of his motion, said:

"As the time limit now fixed for removal of all pine purchased under the provisions of the Morris bill is fixed for July 1, 1905, we think that it is altogether too short. There are many reasons why we think so. First, there may be a bad season for lumbering, without snow, and it would retard heavy operations. Then suppose that an epidemic of smallpox broke out in the camps. I am of the firm opinion that the Indians would realize much more out of this sale if at least three logging seasons were given."

The department took the case under advisement and it is believed that on the second sale, which will take place Dec. 28, the time limit will be extended.—St Paul Dispatch.

## SAID OF THE INDIAN'S WAY.

A TRIBUTE TO INDIANS.

Progreso, Valencia County, New Mex.—A great deal has been written at one time and another about the "so-called" failure of this great and good government of ours in its efforts to civilize the Indian and make of him a factor in the development of this country, especially of New Mexico. The "outs" in politics, are always howling at the "ins" about the "reckless and conscienceless extravagance" of every man connected with the Indian bureau from the committee on Indian affairs down to the "skinner" that hauls freight to the agencies.

"They say" that the Indian "appears" all right in school, but that as soon as he is turned out into the hustling world he relapses immediately into his original barbarism, throws away hat and shoes, dons a breech clout, leggins, moccasins, and a Navajo blanket and at once becomes a wild man again. Is this true as a rule? Or is it the exception?

This writer has but one case in point to refer to and judge from and that is the case of a bunch of forty-two young men from the United States Indian Industrial School at Santa Fe who are now working on the Santa Fe Central Railway, laying tracks with a machine, surfacing, lining, spiking, bolting and anything necessary to be done. After ten days' close observation and a study of their habits, manner of getting hold of their work and the way they stick to it, the intelligence and skill they exhibit is not excelled by any 42 men picked out of the 200 working on the Santa Fe Central railway on this portion of the line, of any race, color or "previous condition of barbarism." They are fully equal to the best. In their cheerful and ready obedience to the orders from the superintendent and his lieutenants, they excel all others. In their social relations with each other and with other races with whom they come in contact they are kind cheerful and even playful after a hard day's work. Their manners are superior, especially in the dining cars, where their "table" habits, as compared with those of the genus "American hobo" would make an American blush for his race. The personal habits of these young men show that they have the seeds of civilization sown pretty deep in their minds, for they are exceptionally clean.

They have learned other things too. Some letters that have been handed to the writer for mailing (and they all write letters) are beautifully written; some in fine Spencerian and others in fine vertical writing. But the most astonishing thing about them to the writer is their love of music. Some of them play the mouth-organ with as much feeling and expression as he has ever listened to. They read, too. They have a good many books with them and it is a very common thing to see a dozen poring over their books out of working hours. So it seems there are two sides even to this question of educating the Indian and making a man of him. The side represented here is not much in evidence yet, but it will be later on and "some sweet day" we will all feel if we do not acknowledge the fact that Uncle Sam does not make failures. He always "gets there, Eli" sooner

or later; and the day will also come when the superintendent of the Indian school will be honored for his work. And yet "the man from Indiana" says that a country and a community who can and has transformed these dusky denizens of the "forest primeval" from savage warriors into such young men as these, is not fit for statehood; and not only Mr. Beveridge. "There are others," Will it always be so? —From Santa Fe New Mexican.

## A DOUBTFUL PROPOSITION.

In another column we publish a special from Washington to the St. Paul Dispatch, in which is stated that Congressman Buckman has submitted a proposition to the general land office looking to an extension of time within which the pine timber on the Chippewa ceded reservations in this state, may be cut and removed from the reservations.

Mr. Buckman advances various reasons why this should be done, among which is that "the Indians would realize more out of the sale if at least three logging seasons were given."

If the timber is all sold this year as now intended we fail to see wherein the Indians would be benefited by an extension of time in having it cut. In fact we believe it would be vastly to their interest to have it cut without any further delay since the timber is to be sold under the bank scale system. Every year the amount of reservation timber is diminished by forest fires, and thereby the Indian interests would suffer more or less by these fires according to the length of time it would take to cut and scale the timber. Besides this there would necessarily be additional expenses caused by the extension, which would have to be borne by the Indians.

If the timber is all sold at the forthcoming sale and an extension of three years is granted to the purchasers to cut and remove it instead of being compelled to remove it all next winter, then the whole proposition is for the benefit of the lumbermen at the expense of the Indians, for the increase in the value of pine timber as the supply diminishes is bound to come each year.

But if the government would only sell as much of the timber as could properly be handled next winter, and give the Indian interests the benefit of the increase in the value of the timber that would come with the extensions by selling only a portion each year, then the Indians would undoubtedly favor the extension of time asked for by Congressman Buckman.

## INDIAN KILLS ANOTHER.

Twisted a Handkerchief About the Victim's Neck Until Dead.

Park Rapids, Minn., July 28.—An Indian named Henry Jones was arrested at the Great Northern Hotel, while eating supper, by Deputy Sheriff Ressler, for the murder of an Indian named Smith, two miles east of Menhga.

Two Indians were drinking and in an ugly and quarrelsome mood. Jones dragged Smith from a tent by a handkerchief twisted around his neck. They were separated, but Smith was found to be dead. Jones was kept in the Park Rapids lockup last night and taken to Wadena this morning.—Minneapolis Journal.

## JUDGE COLLINS' VIEWS.

Judge L. W. Collins, who during the past two weeks spent his time on the reservation, took occasion to call on the TOMAHAWK and incidentally touched up his views relative to the situation and progress made by the Chippewas on this reservation, and in part said:

"No man should undertake upon the slight opportunity has by me presented by the conditions on the reservation, to express an opinion on the situation here. It would be of little or no value; but I believe the people, Indians and mixed-bloods to be making marked progress towards the desired end, their ability and disposition to earn a living as does the white man. To those who criticize the methods and the result up to this time, let me say, that they expect too much. It is less than 50 years since the Ojibwas were all 'blanket Indians'. Few of these remain and mark the change in every way. The improvement in every direction is remarkable, when we bear in mind that it is practically the work of one generation. You will soon have railway facilities and I know they will be appreciated. A word of advice to those interested in the sale of allotments, Do not be in haste, for a railroad through the reservation means a decided advance in price of land. To those who have made our stay so pleasant, I am under great obligations, especially to Major and Mrs. Michelet and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Beaulieu."

## CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

The Government's policy of civilizing the Indians is being gradually developed. It is being developed along practical and humane lines. In earlier times there was only one way to convert the native of the great West into good Indians. The soldiers did that. But since the wars ended and the "hostiles" have succumbed peacefully to the inertness of reservation life, some effort has been made by the government to better their condition.

After many experiments the correct solution seems at hand. The fostering of laziness by the distribution of free rations is to be discontinued altogether, and the Indians will be invited to work for wages. There is nothing that stimulates a man like working for wages. The more advanced orders of civilization work other people for their wages; but that is another story. The primitive method is to work for wages. That and the establishment of day schools on the reservations will bring the Indians up to a better standard, and a remnant of the tribes may become useful citizens.—New York Commercial.

## A WISE CONCLUSION.

Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, one of the most faithful friends of the Indians in this state, and who is now a resident of Washington, D. C., informs us that he recently called on Commissioner Jones in behalf of the continuation of the government boarding schools at Wild Rice River and Pine Point, and was informed by the latter that it was not the intention of the government to abolish either of these schools.

Everyone who is interested in the education of the Indians, besides the Indians, will be glad to learn that none of the educational facilities of this reservation will be cut out for this year at least.