Sewing Machine Agency.—We have been appointed sole agent of the Light-Runing New Home Sewing Machine for White Earth and vicinity. We are now prepared to furnish you a first-class Machine, warranted perfect in all its parts and as cheap as cash can buy. Comeand see us.

THEO. H. BEAULIEU, Agent.

For tickets, time tables, or any information in regard to the line, apply to any ticket agent in the Northwest or to W. H. Dixon, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, 162 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Roswell Miller, Gen'l Manager. A. V. H. Carpenter, Fen'l Pass. & Tkt Ag't
J. F. Tucker, Asst. Gen'l Man. Geo. H. Heafford, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

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THE RROGRESS.

THEO. H. BEAULIEU.

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Local and Personal.

Friday, June 14th.

Are we going to enthuse?

Talk the matter up among one another, and, well let the eagle scream and "let 'er go Gallager!"

There is no reason why White Earth could not have as glorious a jubilee on this occasion as was witnessed at the Inauguration centennial in New York city, that is, minus "the big drunk."

The new pews for St. Benedict's mission church have arrived and are being put in place.

New York city is to have a women's club called the "Dorathy."—Ex. They call it a bald-headed broom stick brigade in this country.

The usual army of swallows and martins have returned from their winter's sojourn and have taken up their favorite haunts 'neath the eaves of the several agency buildings.

O'er verdant lawn the charming milk maid sweetly hums her favorite ditty, as merrily she trips along, milk-pail in hand.

The cursory chimes of cow-bells resonent at early morn and dawn of eve, glad tidings convey, there's milk in the land.

[Since the above inspiration was written our better-half insists in supervising the milking of the cows.]

With this issue we furnish our readers a supplement containing the laws passed by the recent Legislature. Read them over carefully and then put them away for future reference.

W. W. Ward, an experienced civil engineer, residing at Morley, Mo., arrived here on Friday, of this week, Mr. Ward comes to do additional work on his surveys of two years ago.

Children Poisoned.

On Tuesday, of this week, two of Mr. Pete McDougall's children were almost fatally poisoned, as is supposed, by eating the bulbs of wild artichokes. The two little girls were sent to carry water to their father, who was plowing in a field some distance from the house, and shortly after their return home were violently seized with spasms, emetics were immediately administered, this with copious draughts of strong coffee and warm milk, soon relieved the little victims from the terrible agony they were suffering. And, at this writing, we are pleased to note that both have fully recovered from what was nearly a fatal experience.

'Tis a Sacrifice.

Miss Kate Drexel, second daughter of the late millionaire banker, Francis A. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and heiress in her own name to upwards of $5,000,000, entered the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, at Pittsburg, on the 8th of May. The lady, through her munificent charity to our people and the princely gift, for the benefit of the Indians, of the magnificent mission school to be established at this agency, is well known and highly respected by many of our people. The glorious nobility of a purely benign purpose and the the grand impulses which inculcated the motives, of tranquil—beautiful—abnegation from the magnificence of wealth and station to the solemn vows of poverty and the humble subserviency to mercy and charity, are, indeed worthy the hallowed veneration clustering about the shrine of the martyrs of the Cross.

A Suggestion.

Would it not be a good idea to alter the present system now in vogue in the Government boarding school, at this and other agency, that is, convert these institutions to a primary grade only, and restrict the admission of children thereto, from 7 to 12 or 14 years of age, and then send them to some Normal or other schools adapted to the needs of the occasion and established for this special purpose? As, in the present hap-hazzard and one-for-all-grade system now employed in the general reservation and contract schools, and where children and grown up men and women are admitted, housed and huddled up together, the result and attendant consequences arising from the persistence of such a practice, can not be otherwise but baneful to the health and morals of youth and childhood, and extremely disparaging to the best interest of education in general. We have seen, on this very reservation, dozens of young, tender children thrust, and by circumstances, forced to daily associate with schoolmates who would have reflected more credit at the plow, nay, the house of correction, rather than in the precinct of the school room. Especially has this been the case in connection with boys. Quantity rather than quality seems to have been one of the absorbing features of the late administration in the matter of its choice of school cadidates. "Keep the school full," was the watch word, and in support of this egregious idea the agency police force were, on several occasions, prevailed upon to aid in maintaining.

The present system, at best, is mainly the results of theoretical hobbies, antiquated, tedious and cumbersome, and as far as our reservation is concerned, no startling results have, as yet, made themselves manifest, practically speaking, in this branch of the Indian service. Another great drawback is the inadequacy of funds appropriated for the maintenance of these institutions. Oft' times the means are barely sufficient to meet the exigency of the occasion. What is wanted is more means, this, under qualified auspices and inculcated by a system more in harmony with the situation and whose precepts will more readily prevail upon the good will and effort of the student as also to insure, by its benign manifestation, that most essential factor to progressive education, viz: the cheerful, co-operative sympathy of the community.

"Lo, the poor Indian!" It is estimated that our Cherokee brethren will realize some $7,500,000 from the the sale of the Cherokee outlet to the Government. Poor fellows, wonder what they'll do with so much filthy lucre.

Within the past ten years, four Indians have been elected to the Wisconsin legislature and each have served their respective terms with credit and distinction. And, we are happy to say, no body lost a scalp thereby, unless it was the opposing candidates.

"The White Earth Progress is jubilant because Tim. Sheehan has been deposed from the Indian ageney there and B. P. Shuler appointed to the position. The Progress must have a very bitter grudge against Tim., or else it is not very consistent in its advocacy of democratic doctrine and principle."—Industrial Vidette.

Experto crede! Undoubtedly the Vidette editor has forgotten the grand, glorious old adage, enshrined in the book of "democratic doctrine," and inscribed on Liberty's standard, of sic semper tyrannis, qua-yuck-o-chee-gaid, and gay-go-gway-tunz-zig! If that is not sufficiently consistent to democratic doctrine, likewise patriotically holy, we'd like to know what is.

IMPOSITION MOST BRAZEN!

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Industrial Vidette, Cloquet, publishes in its issue of May 4th, an account of, what seems to be, a gigantic and soulless scheme, by legal sharpers, whereby the Indians of the Fond du Lac reservation, who, sometimes ago, were persuaded, as a consideration for a little legal advice, to sign a contract in favor of a certain law firm, and whereby the Indians would be gulled, thereby, to the tune of nearly $10,000. If the statement, as given by the Vidette, is correct, and we have no authority to question its authenticity, then it devolves upon the Government, as the guardian of the Indians, to manifest the authority of its strong protective arm in the matter, and in such a salutary manner ss to crush the scheme, soul and body, and thus make its righteous indignation and power felt by that class of ghouls who are not averse to such scheming and damnable imposition. Herewith we publish the statement, as given by the Vidette, in full:

"Indian Inspector R. Gardiner, of Ashland, came to the city Monday with an interpretor, to ascertain from the Indians if they felt disposed to stand by their agreement (so-called) with Brennan & Hutchins, the West Superior law ffrm that created all the disastrous trouble in the logging operations last winter.

The agreement made between the Indians and the law firm was to the effect that, in the first place, the Indians should bear all expenses which the firm might incur in the transaction of their (the Indians) business. No limit was placed on this bill of expense. Next, the Indians were to pay them a stipulated fee of $600. Then, of the sum total which the Indians should receive for their logs, over and above $5 per thousand feet, the law firm was to have 10 per cent. The logs were sold for $7 per thousand, and by figuring the percentage of 20 per cent on the surplus over $5 per thousand and adding thereto the $600, to say nothing of the expense account, the lawyers find themselves entitled to the enormous fee of $9,100.

Such a transaction with unsuspecting and ignorant Indians by a law firm is worse than outrageous, and it appears to us, and for that matter to every one acquainted with the circumstances, that none but

Heartless and Unprincipled

characters would so villainously impose upon unsophisticated Indian nature.

The object of Mr. Gardiner was to determine if the Indians had understood the contract they made with Brennan & Hutchins, and ascertain whether, provided they did understand it, if they intended to abide by it. Mr. Gardiner met the Indians Tuesday, and the matter was talked over in detail. Some of the Indians didn't understand the agreement to be as represented; others understood it, and said it was all right with the exception of the expense account. They desired to hold a secret council and arrive at a mutual understanding. Tuesday evening they held their council, and fixed their minds.

Wednesday morning, Mr. Gardiner and agent Young went up to the reservation, and found the Indians assembled ready for final action. They were to vote on the question of whether they should stand by the agreement or not. Before voting they unanimously agreed that the expense account should be thrown out. Then the issue was, shall the lawyers be allowed the fee of $9,100? Mr. Young called the roll of those present, each one voting as his or her name was called, and every one of them, to the astonishment of Messrs Young and Gardiner, voted to pay that fee to Brennan & Hutchins.

But this does not settle the matter, by any means. The Indian commissioner must express his opinion upon it before the Indians will be allowed to act. It is considered almost certain that Commissioner Oberly will veto the contract, and allow the lawyers only a reasonable fee, to which, of course they are justly entitled. The contract should be vetoed, at all events. The action of those lawyers cannot be called direct robbery, but their demand is

Contemptously Exorbitant,

ahd it is not likely that the government will tolerate the practice of such imposition nponits wards. *The Indians were inveigled into this nefarious scheme* by three members of their own tribe, whom they deputized to act for them, and the whole transaction should be countermanded, and it doubtless will be, by the government. We are inclined to believe that Brennan & Hutchins will live to see another centennial before they secure that tempting fee of $9,100."

Who Will Own the Land?

"In Oklahoma land was free! That is, it was free from 12 o'clock meridian until the sun went down on the 22d of April! Now it must be bought with a price. The speculator already has his merciless grasp on this oasis, and every sale made adds fictitious value to that which but yesterday was a free gift from the Government.

Land is as scarce now as it was last week. It is now all owned and labeled, and those who were left in the scramble for claims have set their longing eyes on the Cherokee outlet, upon which the same scenes will be enacted a year or two hence.

If half the energy were displayed by the people to break up the present system of land ownership as is exerted in Oklahoma there would be plenty of land for the landless. *There are tracts of land held by individuals upon which an empire might easily be founded*; railroads own enough to present a farm to every homeless family in America. It may seem difficult to determine how this unoccupied land could be turned over to men who would make use of it and still maintain our present system of government. But we firmly believe that a tax on land values would reclaim a large portion of it. Men who are "land poor" would not hold large tracts for speculative purposes if a tax, according to value, were levied upon it. The last acre of homestead land will soon be taken; the last free home will soon be recorded in the land office; and the homestead act, which was intended to benefit future generations as well as the present, will soon be an object of curiosity in the National museum. Where will the landless people go when the landlords own the Earth and a large portion of the sea?—N. W. Labor Union.

OF VITAL IMPORT.

There has been much discussion of late, on this reservation, relative to the "Nelson bill." There seems to be a unanimity of feeling against some of its provisions, viz:

The insufficiency of land as proposed to be allotted to each individual,

The "common fund" plan,

The unreasonable restrictions as proposed regarding the allotment of land to agricultural lands only, etc.

We would suggest that a meeting, to discuss these questions, be called at an early day, in order that a thorough understanding of the desires of the people living on this reservation may become known regarding these matters, so that the representatives of the tribe may be better prepared to convey, to the Commission appointed to negotiate with the Chippewas, any modification of the bill as will best meet the approval of the tribe.

"No appointment is more favorably received than that of Dr. Dorchester, of Boston, to the superintendency of the Indian school. The position is one requiring special gifts, and to the apointee is ascribed a genius for method, for tact and discretion, and these, with the personal attention he will bestow upon the work, are features which give assurance of the eminent success that will crown his labors."—Daily News.

Ugh!

The Oklahoma craze seems to have assumed a rationel air, so to speak, and we are inclined to the opinion that, to the majority who frantically rushed thereto, it did not prove such an O. K. (la) home affair after all. Humbugs and the frivolity of fiction seems to be a most potent feature to the existence of a large portion of the 64,000,000 beings living within the bounds of this great and glorious Republic. Guess Mr. Injin rather got to the big end of the horn in this red alkali land deal.