

several terms in his nation's council. Mr. Hendricks is a full-blood Indian of splendid physical appearance and strong intellectual powers. His wife is a white woman, and a most estimable lady. Both are favorably known by reputation to a large number of people in Utah, and are personally endeared to many missionaries from here, to whom they have shown the greatest courtesy and kindness at their home at Manard, Indian Territory. Replying to statements made by Senators Teller and Dawes, who are urging the allotment of the Indian lands, Mr. Hendricks writes a letter to the *Indian Journal*, published at Eufala, in which he deals his antagonists some telling blows. Taking up Mr. Teller's statement that at the breaking out of the Rebellion the Five Tribes entered into treaties with the Confederate states and thereby forfeited treaty rights with the Union, Mr. Hendricks says:

"I want to say right here, if Mr. Teller or Mr. Dawes had lived in the Territory at that time they would have been as willing as any man to treat with the so-called Confederate states. John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees would not treat with the commissioners sent here by the so-called Confederate states until the other tribes had made treaties with the South, and about that time General McCullough, from Texas, had crossed our nation up north, and he wrote John Ross a letter saying: 'You can do as you please, I would as soon fight you as feed you any way.' Then the general had 35,000 troops going north to hunt up all the big generals of the United States army. I know this to be true. It's no dream. John Ross said to us people when we asked his advice: 'If your house is on fire what are you going to do? Are you going to stay in your house and be consumed by fire, or are you going to get out if you can?'"

Mr. Hendricks also deals with Mr. Dawes's suggestion for the Indians to divide their lands and give "every citizen an equal share." The Cherokee champion suggests that his nation sometimes patterns after the white man, and adds:

"I believe Mr. Dawes is a white man. Now as he has asked us to divide our land with citizens, let us ask Mr. Dawes to lead the way. If he and all other men in the United States who own large tracts of land will divide up their lands with men who have not a foot of land to put their feet on, then we will follow suit and do the same thing with our citizens. But it seems that I hear Mr. Dawes say: 'I have a fee simple title and deed to my land and it can't be taken away from me. There is no law in existence that can take my land away from me unless it is for debt.' So it is with us. We have as good deeds as any man in the United States has to his land. I know a few men in the United States who own tens of thousands of acres of land. Why don't Mr. Dawes ask them to divide lands with those of his countrymen who have none, thus making every man equal in the land? Both Mr. Teller and Mr. Dawes say, 'We find men in the Indian Territory who own large quantities of land.' What is that to them? If they will go into Missouri or Texas they will find men who own large tracts of land. What is the difference in one man owning ten thousand acres in the states and another man owning ten thousand in the Indian Territory?"

Senator Dawes's statement, made in Washington, that in the United States

courts in Indian Territory "justice is bought and sold like cattle and sheep," is followed up by the dusky warrior in this fashion:

"Are we to bear the blame for what Congress has done in the establishing of courts in the Territory? I should say not. If the United States officials that have been placed over the courts can be bought and sold like cattle and sheep, that seems a little strange. Would it not be well to have them removed and try a few others? That is the way our people try to do. When we have a judge that can be bought, as soon as we find it out, we ship him; and we would advise the United States government to do the same."

From this pertinent advice, Mr. Hendricks turns his attention to the claim that sectarian ministers are performing a noble self-sacrifice in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, thus:

"We have schools and churches in our country and some of our people are trying to fool God like the whites. I can boast of one thing. If we take away the dollars from the so-called preachers who are pretending as though they came out here to civilize us, I tell you they would be as scarce as hen's teeth. If we were like Coxey's men, with neither land or money, you could haul all the white people in the Territory at one wagon load. They are the people that taught us how to try to fool God. They are wrong and well they know it. A thousand moons ago our fathers worshipped the Great Spirit. Today who worships that same spirit? I tell you they are scarce and far between. I meet with lots of so-called preachers that don't know the Scriptures better than my 14-year-old boy. Oh how long will such be practiced upon us Lamanites, and how long are we to suffer the consequences? If we would get together as the Israelites used to do, only once a year, and practice the same today, we would be protected, not by the United States alone, but by the eternal God, the same God that protected the children of Israel."

Such words coming from a representative of the aboriginal tribes are proof that the Red Man is getting his eyes open to the conditions he has to deal with, and the hypocritical manner in which he has been treated in too many instances. And the suggestion that they "get together as the Israelites used to do," and rely for protection upon the One who protected the Israelites, is an idea that may develop before long with telling effect among the Lamanites in bringing them to faith in and knowledge of God. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that the pointed arguments made by this Indian in behalf of his people will be very hard for his opponents to get away from.

THE RICH AND POOR.

The United States contains the greatest number of rich men in proportion to its population of any nation on earth. The incomes of its very wealthy people also are greater than the incomes of the very wealthy in European countries. In Prussia, for instance, which is looked on as presenting some examples of extremely rich people, the best of them are behind the leaders in that line in this nation. The Prussian income tax list for 1893-4 enables people to ascertain just

how many millionaires there are in that country, and what their income is. The list shows that the richest man in Prussia has an income of \$2,600,000. He lives at Dartmund, but his name is not made public. Krupp, the gunmaker, comes next in the list of millionaires, with an income of almost \$2,000,000. His tax is \$72,000 this year; the Dartmunder's is \$109,000. Rothschild, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, is third, with an annual income of \$1,210,000. The present richest citizen of Berlin has an income of \$1,100,000; then there is a Breslauer and a Berliner with each over a million, and all others fall below that figure. The so-called thaler millionaire in Berlin—a thaler is about 75 cents—number 426 as against 440 last year. In all Prussia there are but 1332 persons whose incomes exceed \$25,000 per year; in 1893 the number was 1381. There are 12 citizens of Berlin whose incomes exceed \$50,000 a year. This country presents proportionately a much stronger array, as shown by statistics published a few weeks ago.

Turning to the other side of the question, Austria's report for 1894 gives the latest statistics of European poverty. Austro-Hungary has a population of 56,000,000. Of this number there are 4,000,000, or one fourteenth, supported at the public expense, and 16,000,000—old men, and women and children—who are listed as being incapable of productive labor. There are 6,000,000 who work irregularly, and 9,000,000 who earn 180 florins a year, or a little over \$6 per month. There are 2,000,000 earning 300 florins, or about \$120 a year, and 1,690,000 whose annual wages exceed that amount. Among the small property holders, there have been sold by the courts for debts during the last thirteen years 46,889 farms, valued at 296,077,000 florins. In Galicia, the Polish province of Austria, 22,000 farms have been sold in eleven years for debt, while in Hungary 40 per cent of the arable land is in the hands of usurers and 30 per cent is mortgaged.

These figures form an interesting study for all classes in this country, especially during the present discussion of finances and relations between capital and labor. While the United States has the largest proportion of very wealthy people it has not a similar ratio of the very poor. The poverty in this country bears no comparison to that of Europe. There are many very poor, congregated especially in large cities, who would better their condition by honest toil, but are held down by sharp competition, hard times and other causes; and in the country districts there are many almost destitute who lead a sort of vagabond life. But even these do not make the unnecessary ostentation of their raggedness which is characteristic of the European poor, made so by the great extent of misery and destitution. In Europe the beggars are everywhere, mingling in and pleading for alms among all classes of society; they throng the thoroughfares, the parks, the museums, art galleries and public buildings in cities, while in the rural districts the poverty and destitution of the people in some localities is appalling. A marked evidence of the poverty in the country districts of Italy, for