

the list of articles needed be read. When the item of mattresses was reached, Councilman Hall said he had slept on cheaper mattresses for a good many years. It is now evident that this list was not made up with a view to economy.

Councilman Pembroke stated he thought the remarks of Mr. Hall were a severe stricture upon the committee on fire-department and said: It is a reflection upon the committee's honesty. I may not be honest and I may not be truthful, but I will fight upon the least intimation that I am not.

Councilman Hall—The gentleman is trying to bully by posing as a pugilist. I call him to order.

Mayor Scott—Come to order Mr. Pembroke.

Councilman Pembroke (angrily)—I talk direct.

Mayor Scott—Order! Order, Mr. Pembroke.

On quiet being restored \$3,500 was appropriated to the Fire Department.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were then made:

Fire Department.....	\$3,500 00
John Birbridge, guard county jail....	150 00
Gas Company.....	150 50
Hanson & Benson.....	2,000 00
Police account.....	5,000 00
Salary account.....	5,000 00
Joseph Silver.....	111 00

The Council then adjourned for one week.

INDIANS AND NEGROES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In presenting a petition for an amendment to the tariff bill in relation to a rebate on manufactured tobacco, Allison said the conferees on the part of both Houses had agreed to that section of the bill, but that it had been omitted in enrollment.

Cullom introduced a bill to reduce letter postage to one cent.

Hawley, from the committee on military affairs, reported and asked to have put upon passage a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms and ammunition to the States of North and South Dakota.

Manderson moved to include the State of Nebraska.

Voorhees said if the proposition were one to issue a hundred thousand

RATIONS OF FOOD

to the starving Indians it would be more consistent with Christian civilization. He referred to the statement of General Miles, in a published interview, that the Indians were driven to revolt by starvation, and said it was a crime on the part of the government to stand by and do nothing except to furnish arms to the whites. The Indians had been suffering for years in silence. There was blood guiltiness somewhere in connection with it. The hostilities into which the Indians in the Northwest are being starved would result not merely in the destruction of the lives of many Indians, but the lives of thousands of American citizens and hundreds of American soldiers. That condition of things had been brought

about by a niggardly parsimonious or dishonest policy—he knew not which. A policy had been pursued to take the lands of the Indians, and not pay enough to keep the Indians from starving when dispossessed of their homes.

Hawley spoke briefly, saying that the remarks of the Senator from Indiana were, perhaps, a little exaggerated.

Dawes, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, very much doubted if shortness of food was the origin of the trouble, or that a supply of food would be a cure for it. The difficulty with the Indian service all along has been the constant change of policy. Heretofore, for years, it had been impressed upon Congress that the best way to treat the Indian was to starve him into self-support.

"ROOT, HOG, OR DIE,"

had been the phrase put over the door of those who administered the affairs of the Indians and the policy had been to cut down, year by year, the rations required by the treaties and give notice to the Indians that the next year they were only to have so much, the difference to be supplied by the labor of their own hands. He thought it well to hold out every inducement to the Indians to turn from dependence on the government rations and supply their own support, and that it was well to resort to all devices within the limits of justice and reason to induce them to do it. As to the suggestion in the public press that the government had failed to keep the promises made to the Indians by the Sioux Commission, etc., he said the commission had made all sorts of stipulations with the Indians, one of them written out in plain language and enacted into a law by Congress, and that stipulation the commission had taken out to the Indians and asked them to accept it. The Indians had had cause of complaint because of the non-fulfillment of other agreements, and the commission told them it had no authority as to those matters, but that it would use its influence with the government in the case. When the Indian representatives came to Washington with the commission a full discussion was had and the agreement was embodied in a bill, which was submitted to Congress by the President. The bill thus framed to the complete satisfaction of the Indians passed the Senate, but where it was now he did not know.

Voorhees repelled a feeble

ATTEMPT AT A SNEER,

on the part of Dawes, and said the latter knew the situation just as well as he did, for General Miles had told the public that the Indians had been made hostile and preferred to die fighting than to die of starvation. These red men could enter the field with 6,000 fighting men, well armed and with the advantage of a knowledge of the country could fight 6,000 of the best American troops on terms of equality. He asked the Senator from Massachusetts to state whether these Indians had enough to eat; whether Miles was right or wrong and whether

the Indians were being starved into belligerency.

Dawes said the great difficulty in dealing with these 6,000 Indians who are rebellious, is that they have nothing to eat. They belong to that class of Indians who never did a day's work in their lives.

Pierce (N. D.) said he had sometimes wondered that the white people in that region did not themselves go on the war-path because they were hungry. The Indians seemed to get noble as well as hungry, the further people got away from them. He (Pierce) lived within a few miles of the great Sioux reservation. He saw Indians every day in the town where he lived, and they were sleeker and better fed apparently than the senator from Indiana. [Laughter.] He had no doubt but that in some of the agencies there are Indians who complain of insufficient food, but he questioned very much whether General Miles made the statement attributed to him in the newspapers.

THE TROUBLE

with the Indians is that they are fed and clothed and allowed to live on the bounty of the government.

Voorhees said he would take the statement of General Miles far sooner than that of a senator who lived near the reservation and who, with the people, wanted to get the Indian lands as soon as possible. One was a reliable officer; the other was the fox, lying around the pen where the geese were, waiting to get some of them.

The discussion had not closed when, at 3 o'clock, the Vice-President laid before the Senate as unfinished business the elections bill. Turpie took the floor in opposition. The substitute measure, he said rested for its support on what was called the suppressed colored republican vote in the South. In the course of his remarks he said in the Northern States, where all this outcry is made, the colored men had no more chance of preferment than the Roman Catholic had in New Hampshire a hundred years ago. The suppression of the colored vote in the South was a thing manifestly without question—affirmed on one side, denied on the other, but the suppression of the colored voter of the North was a thing without question, actual, absolute, unconditional. The supremacy of the white race was not peculiar to any portion of the United States. South Carolina was not more completely under its sway than Pennsylvania. The man (especially the man of the White House) who sought to embroil the white man and

THE BLACK RACE

for purposes he could not conceal and dare not avow was guilty of an outrage ten-fold greater than any of those he invented or described.

The purpose of the National Election bill was, so far as it related to the South, to wreck and destroy this pending condition of interracial adjustment. It proposed, not to maintain the will of the majority, but to overthrow it on a single issue of race, to make a majority of the black