

therefore, refused to comply with the order of the commissioners. From a very peaceable tribe they became quite warlike in 1892. The secretary of the interior declared the Mille Lac reservation open for settlement. Payment of the annuity of this tribe, \$90,000 a year, was refused unless the Indians would comply with the order, and they were dispossessed of their little houses and gardens without compensation. They still refuse to be removed from the lands they have so long occupied and to leave their business of lumbering to go into a new country, and are, therefore, wanderers at home. The next attempt was to remove the Pillagers or Leech Lake Indians to White Earth. These men had never built permanent homes nor worked for the lumbermen, but they were equally as intelligent as the Mille Lacs and very brave. They refused to leave the lakes and timber for a lakeless prairie. This, with the great expense and long delay in allotting the lands in severalty, contribute to vex and annoy the Indian mind beyond forbearance. The commissioners have been in session nine years now and the expense looks very large. At the same time they have scarcely begun their work.

Crow Wing when the agency was there.

This is the scene of the recent Indian uprising in the Northwest. The map shows the reservation of the Chippewas, which is located in the north of Minnesota. Although this tribe of Indians ceded to the United States in 1854-5 their lands in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and part of Michigan, they are dispersed over a large extent of territory and number nearly ten thousand, and had a white wife and several squaws. It is said that Pug-e-nah-geshig, the man who is responsible for this outbreak, was one of the five—perhaps the one who shot Hole-in-the-Day. Only one shot was fired at the assassination.

The Chippewa Indians are the remnant of the great Algonquin nation that was forced westward by the advancing white people until they were met by the more savage and blood-thirsty Sioux. Many were the bloody battles fought on the borders of the great prairie where the Sioux held sway. Many were the forays of Sioux into the timber to check the newer tribes and hold those valuable deer parks for themselves, and many were the ambushes on both sides. In the

The country where these reservations are located is a rich rolling territory, with many deep lakes, swamps of wild rice, hardwood and pine timber, with enough underbrush to make it a decidedly dangerous place to attempt to dislodge the hidden foe. In the hardwood timber belts grow the hard maple for the Indian's sugar; the white birch, which gives him bark to cover his lodge and to build the frail canoe; the balsam fir and spruce for a soft bed of boughs and willows for his baskets, and the bogs yield cranberries and the rushes for his mats, besides the nutritious wild rice.

If the government should be more expeditious in bringing the negotiations to a close, should recognize the rights of the red man under the treaty and should be willing to locate the various little tribes on widely separated lands, the ill feeling would cease, the Indians would adapt themselves the quicker to civilized ways and the war would end.—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The discovery of 200 miles of additional territory of the United States on the Alaskan coast and of a new channel for Yukon bound vessels which will minimize distance, time and danger, is officially reported to Superintendent Pritchett of the coast and geodetic survey by John F. Pratt, the assistant in charge of the expedition which has been working in those waters.

What the expansion of the mileage of our Alaskan territory is due to is not known. There is a possibility of accretion and constant outward growth of the land since the first charts were made, but the better opinion is that it is due to previous inaccurate charts, the present being the first regular and reliable survey of the region.

The finding of the new channel will effect a saving of about 400 or 500 miles in reaching the Yukon.

At present vessels destined for the Yukon region have to proceed up the ocean outside the long bar some 25 miles off from the coast up to St. Michaels, there trans-ship to small boats which have to creep along the coast down to the Apoon channel, 100 miles or so below St. Michaels. This channel carries the water only two feet over the bar at low tide. The new channel just found is the "Kustavik," which will carry eight feet over the bar at low water, and according to present expectations will permit ships of moderate draught to proceed directly into the Yukon from the south and then continue up the river four or five hundred miles to a safe landing before trans-shipping to the smaller boats, which will go the remainder of the way up the river. Aside from shortening the distance, this will put the Yukon region into much closer access from the south. The party, which has just completed its labor, is at Seattle, where the survey maintains a branch office. It consisted of about fifty men, under six officers of the survey, the largest party ever sent out.

The work of the party was of a dangerous character. They had to work outside the bar, which was many miles out to sea, in order to do the sounding in the deep water. This kept them out of sight of the coast frequently. They carried two steam launches of about fifty tons capacity and about 75 feet long.

The information obtained will be embodied in a chart which will be ready for the use of the navigation in time for the first parties going up next spring so as to afford the greater safety to navigation for all that region.

The work on the chart, under strict orders that have just been given, will be pushed through with great vigor.



MAP OF CHIPPEWA TERRITORY.

The Bear Island Indians are a bad lot. It was from among them that the detail of five young men was made to waylay and shoot the high chief of the nation, Hole-in-the-Day, in the later sixties. The chief had been to Washington to visit the "Great Father," and had ceded a large tract of land to the government, in return for which he was to receive an annuity of \$1,000 for forty years. He was already receiving \$1,000 a year. Hole-in-the-Day was always friendly to the white settlers, but was an aristocrat and an autocrat with his people; hence their desire to be rid of him. He kept a fine establishment at

long run the Sioux were completely driven from the timber lands. The Chippewas, like the majority of the Algonquin nation, recognized the superiority of the new race from over the ocean, and gave ground or lived in peace with them, except occasional outbreaks or massacres. The Red Lake Indians are under a very perfect system of government and are the most peaceable tribe of all. They are called the "Quaker Indians." Both they and the White Earth Indians are expert workers in beads and lace. The Pillagers are the least civilized of all the Chippewa Indians.