

They are virtually assured that the land belongs to us, that we mean to have it, otherwise we will not carry out the terms of the treaty already made. Worse than this, the Sioux chieftains are assured that even after their consent to our occupation and their removal to the Territory, they will receive help from the Government only on condition of laboring and partially providing for themselves. To lay claim to and take without payment, this year, what the Indians would not sell us at our own price last fall, is an outrage upon the savages that, were it practiced on a civilized nation, however small or insignificant, would rouse the wrath of the world.

No one who understands the Indian character, and is aware of the intense hatred the savage has for work, can imagine that the Sioux will willingly comply with the arbitrary requirements of the Commissioners. What the Indians want is not the prayers of Bishop Whipple, with which he preluded this egregious attempt to swindle the savages, nor to be "legally married" as the stipulations require, but justice, and if they receive this they can afford to dispense alike with sanctimoniousness and with gratuities. If they were paid a fair price for their land their sense of justice, even abused as it has been, would make them better contented with themselves and with us, and would tend to soften the unpleasantness of their removal into a strange country and their entrance upon a new manner of life. But not a word is said about justice or payment for the land, and the outrageousness of the demand is well calculated to give the Sioux the suspicion that we mean to drive even the more peaceably disposed of them into war, that a better pretext may exist for seizing their country without payment.

There is a point in this removal business to which we have before called attention, but which can not be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the people at large. The removal of these wild Sioux, with their horses and families and arms to the Indian territory, will be a gross injustice to the civilized Indians already there. Thousands of these have done well, and now own large farms, well stocked, well cultivated, and in every way well cared for. For the largest tribe of the most barbarous savages in the West to be sent among these well-to-do people, is nothing short of an outrage upon the latter, against which they are even now protesting, but seem likely to protest in vain. After the advent of the Sioux, the civilized Indians would be subjected to continual robbery, depredations of every kind, and not infrequent murder, against which no number of United States troops would be a sufficient protection. In the removal of the Sioux, the people of this State and of Kansas also have an interest hardly less lively than that felt by the inhabitants of the Territory. The Sioux would be our next door neighbors, would be settled just on our borders, and with the thousands of swift ponies they possess, cavalry raids by bands of scalpers into Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas might become common. The nature of the Sioux is not to be changed by removal to the Indian Territory, and until the present generation of trained warriors has passed away, there is little hope of any change for the better in Sioux habits. On the whole, a survey of the case does not bring encouragement with it; and if the department having the negotiations in charge be wise, it will make arrangements to pay the Sioux a fair price for so much of their country as is needed, and allow them to live on the remainder. —*St. Louis Globe Democrat, Sept. 13th.*

#### The Indians in Canada—Preparing to Resist Sitting Bull.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1876. A communication from the officials of the Canadian Government, forwarded from the British Possessions, was some time since received at the State and War Departments, making a statement that the Blackfeet Indians had received a present of tobacco from Sitting Bull, and a smoke was had over the proposition of their tribe joining the hostiles on the war path.

This was finally decided in the negative, and since then, in view of the probability that they might be subjected to the vengeful ire of

the warring Sioux, the Blackfeet Indians became apprehensive of danger, and have asked whether proper arrangements would be made for their protection in the event of the Sioux coming down upon them as enemies. The Canadian Government have signified to the Blackfeet that they did right in adopting their peaceful course, and that they will be protected as far as possible with such force as it can provide.

But as they are at a long distance from where Canadian troops can be furnished and as they cannot be well marched during this season to the country of the Blackfeet, they are authorized, if necessary, to arm and equip for defence in the employ of the Canadian Government 2,000 of their tribe to be used in defence of their interests and homes should they be attacked as they apprehend, by Sitting Bull and his warriors. Provision has accordingly been made by them in the event of the hostile Sioux going into British territory for refuge or warlike operations to meet them with armed resistance, and it is understood that the United States Government will also make a demand for their capture and surrender to its forces when found there, to be punished for the transgressions and outlawry they have been guilty of on the Plains. This the Blackfeet, it is expected, will also aid in carrying out. From these facts and the movement of the Sioux northward away from Generals Crook and Terry it is believed Sitting Bull will be heard of ere long in the British Possessions. —*New York Herald.*

A SUCCESSFUL DEVICE FOR DESTROYING GRASSHOPPERS. — Well, the grasshoppers have almost disappeared, and the crops as a whole have suffered but little. They have deposited their eggs here, but no farmer need be afraid of these if he is willing to work. There is not a man in this country who can not clean out every hopper off his place in the spring, before they do a dollar's worth of damage, if they will only go to work and do it, instead of sitting down and whining about it. Two farmers north of Avoca, Mr. Priest and Mr. Fritz Huhl, saved eighty acres of barley this year by killing about twenty-five bushels of grasshoppers. They each of them got a pan sixteen feet long by about three feet wide, put wheels on it and about one inch of coal tar in it, hitched their horses behind it, and pushed it across the field, the same as a header. The hoppers, not yet having wings, jumped straight up for the pan to pass under them, and dropped back into it, stuck, and were killed by the tar. The total cost of saving the grain was about \$8 each, and it would have been less than that had their neighbors done as they did. You can save your crop and annihilate this pest in the same way if you will all go to work with a will and a determination to do it. Call a meeting in your respective townships and talk the matter over, and all unite in one common raid against the enemy. —*Avoca (Iowa) News.*

CAN GRASSHOPPER EGGS BE DESTROYED. — While the grasshoppers are among us, it may not be amiss to make public such information as may be had concerning the best methods of avoiding their ravages.

In Cass County, Iowa, last week, an old resident of over a dozen years standing in that County said that the grasshoppers ravaged that County eight years ago, and deposited their eggs, as they are doing there and here now. He said that in all fields that were plowed after the eggs were deposited, either in the fall or in the spring, no eggs hatched out in the spring.

Since my return I had a conversation with an intelligent farmer in this County, whose name has now escaped me, and I related to him what I heard in Iowa. He then said that in the Spring of 1875, he and some of his neighbors noticed that such fields as had been plowed before the advent of the grasshoppers the year before, were full of young hoppers in the spring, and that in such as had been plowed afterward no young hoppers appeared. There may be something in these two shreds worth attention, and for such purpose I submit them.

Yours etc., M. B. C. TRUE.  
CRETE, Sept. 4th, 1876.  
—*Salina Co., Neb., Post.*

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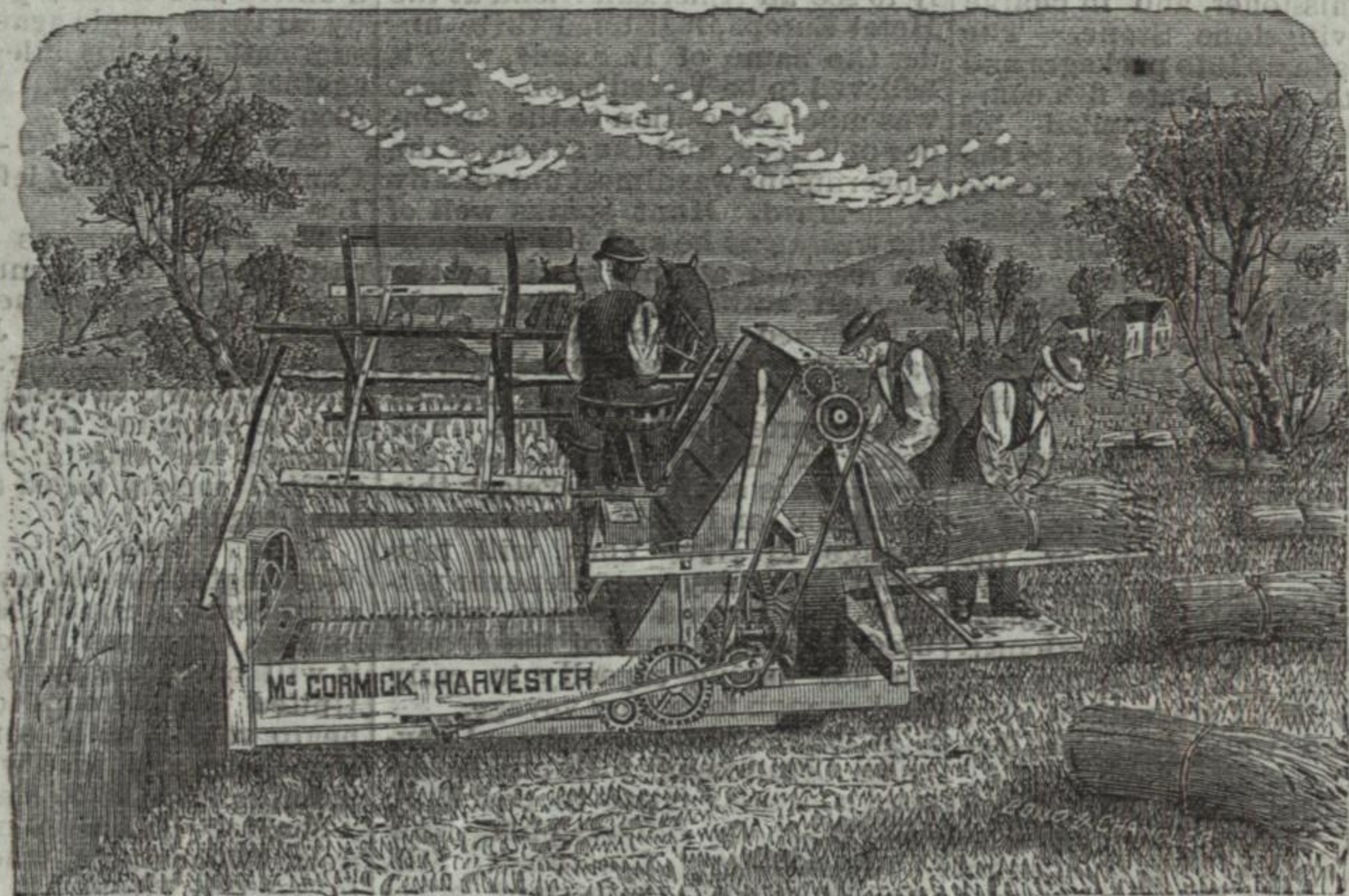
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