

distinguished for the great length and variety of its candle-sticks. England may be the paradise of the butcher, the baker may thrive in France, but the candlestick-maker certainly lives in Espana, as the banner overhanging that country has it.

In Bohemia is the celebrated glass and jewel display; chandeliers and pendants of translucent crystal hang in this department, and more women hang around it than most anywhere else. Speculations such as "Oh! My! Just look! They are mighty nice!" are continually heard in this neighborhood, and in the meantime the Bohemian merchant is selling bushels of dollar store garnet rings at two dollars apiece. It is only a step over to Norway, and, on a hot day, this display of snow shoes and sledges is very refreshing. A Laplander, with a face like a painted cheese, is driving a team of dogs while he rides in his sledge. He is wax, and the dogs are in fur, but from the length of his whip it is evident that the dogs are in for whacks too. A Lapland woman has her baby done up in a leather bag. Happy thought! It is said that thousands of mothers have written for the pattern. Back again among the English speaking. England and America have the largest displays and the most valuable goods, but they are, for the most part, the best of such articles as we see daily, or as can be seen in any large city. Only stop long enough to get a glimpse of the \$25,000 necklace, for which your correspondent makes an offer and again hastens away. He stops in Machinery Hall to look at the great engine, but fails to fall into a trance, like Walt Whitman. The Krupp gun is immense, wonderful! Memorial Hall—pictures and statuary. France, in flesh-colored tights and without. United States with little or nothing; numerous paintings, but nothing very good. Outside again, and steam cars all around the grounds for five cents. Down with monopolies! Beautiful indeed are the vistas of flowery meads and shady dells. Agricultural Hall has stores of wealth in soil productions. State buildings. Moorish villa. Women's Pavilion. Horticultural Hall. Grand restaurants, lakes and fountains. These he saw in six hours in the show that dwarfs other shows as Niagara dwarfs the artificial cataract in Machinery Hall.

Concerning Crook's Command—Horrible Condition of the Troops.

CHEYENNE, October 4.—A man named George W. Lindsey, a prospector belonging to the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, arrived here to-day from Crook's command. He left the command at Custer City on Sunday, September 24th. He says the whole party were worn out, barefooted, infested with parasites, and in a horrible condition. On the 16th Crook sent out a party of 150 on a foraging expedition from the Little Missouri, where the command was at that time. The scouts of the party on the second day after leaving Crook discovered a village of thirty lodges of Sioux. The whole party lay in ambush until the next morning, when they attacked the Indians. After a slight resistance they fled to the rocks and trees. The Indians kept up the fighting until Crook's command arrived, when they sent a squaw out, and Crook, through an interpreter, told them if they surrendered he would not hurt them. The Indians had but one round of ammunition apiece left. During this time the bucks of the party made their escape. There were but seven surrendered. Yellow Head, a noted chief, was killed. The whole command then proceeded to Custer City. Their sufferings were terrible. Being out of provisions, they had to live on horse flesh for nine days. Crook procured provisions from the residents and kept on to Custer City, where they arrived last Saturday week. There they meet their supplies. Crook will await orders there, though he expects to be ordered to keep on the Red Cloud agency, which is about forty miles north-east of Laramie. There were over 2,000 men with Crook. It will take two weeks for them to be able to start again. There is general dissatisfaction among the troops against Crook, who is reported to have said that the soldiers were afraid of Sitting Bull; that a number of times he knew where the Indians were but would not attack them on that account.

CHICAGO, October 4.—A Sioux city special says the latest from the Upper Missouri says the Indians at the Cheyenne agency have nearly all left the agency and joined the hostiles. Of 7,000 at the agency there are but 200 remaining. The hostiles are encamped near the agency in a large body.—S. F. Chronicle.

The Indian Campaign in Canada—A Contrast.

Our Manitoba friends congratulate themselves that the result of their Summer's work in pacificating Indians is vastly more fruitful of advantages to them than are our military campaigns to the people this side the line. The Winnipeg Standard recapitulates the long military marches and suffering of our troops, the bloody disasters in the field and the enormous expense entailed on the national treasury, and then complacently remarks—

"The Indian campaign in Canada has been of a different nature. Lieutenant Governor Morris and half a dozen officials have been away in the northwest Territory during the past six weeks, hunting up our Indians, armed with treaties and presents, and so far as heard from their success has been remarkable. They have met the Indians in large numbers at different points in the Territory, and we hear that on every occasion they have come off victorious—carrying away with them, as the result of each encounter, treaties signed by the chiefs of tribes, ceding their rights over immense districts of territory, and leaving behind them nothing worse than cartloads of presents for the Indians, and the memory of a visit pleasant and profitable to both sides. It is thus we hope to fight and win all our Indian campaigns. To the United States we will leave the exclusive employment on such occasions of horse, foot and artillery. We shall be content with a contract, reduced to writing, and signed by both parties. Confidence, legot of faith kept and justice observed, has ever been and will ever be, we trust, the bond of union between Canada and her red children. Well would it have been for our neighbors had they faithfully observed their treaty obligations with their Indians. Had they done so it would have saved them thousands of lives and millions of treasure, and preserved them from the condemnation of their own people and the rest of the world."

The above is pretty severe, but not wholly undeserved. Our dealings with Indians have been a shame and a disgrace to the country from the earliest period of its settlement, and unless there is a radical change we shall continue to blunder and stumble along a wearying pathway of blood until the race of the red man is extinct.—St. Paul Pioneer, Sept. 24.

THE CHEROKEES PROTEST.—And now the Cherokees protest against the proposition to transfer the Sioux to the Indian Territory, and claim that the Government cannot do this without flagrant violation of their treaty rights. No doubt the Cherokees have good ground for complaint in the premises, for their nascent civilization is threatened with destruction by the irruption of those wild tribes into the region occupied by them. It is not to be expected that the Sioux will respect their red neighbors. On the contrary, finding that the latter possess property, cattle and provisions, it is certainly probable that they would organize raids upon them, and thus compel them to take the war-path again. To inflict such a plague upon the peaceable and half-civilized Cherokees would be a monstrous outrage, and one to eclipse all the former crimes committed by the Government against the Indians. Yet though this whole subject appears to have been carefully canvassed there is nothing to show that the rights of the Cherokees have ever been considered, and the presumption is that nobody took the pains to inquire what would be the effect of such a step upon their interests and welfare. It remains to be seen now whether the Government will trample the Cherokee treaty under foot as it has already trampled the Sioux treaty, or whether an attempt will be made to guard against the evils anticipated from the forced juxtaposition of wild and semi-civilized tribes.—Sacramento Record-Union, Sept. 29.

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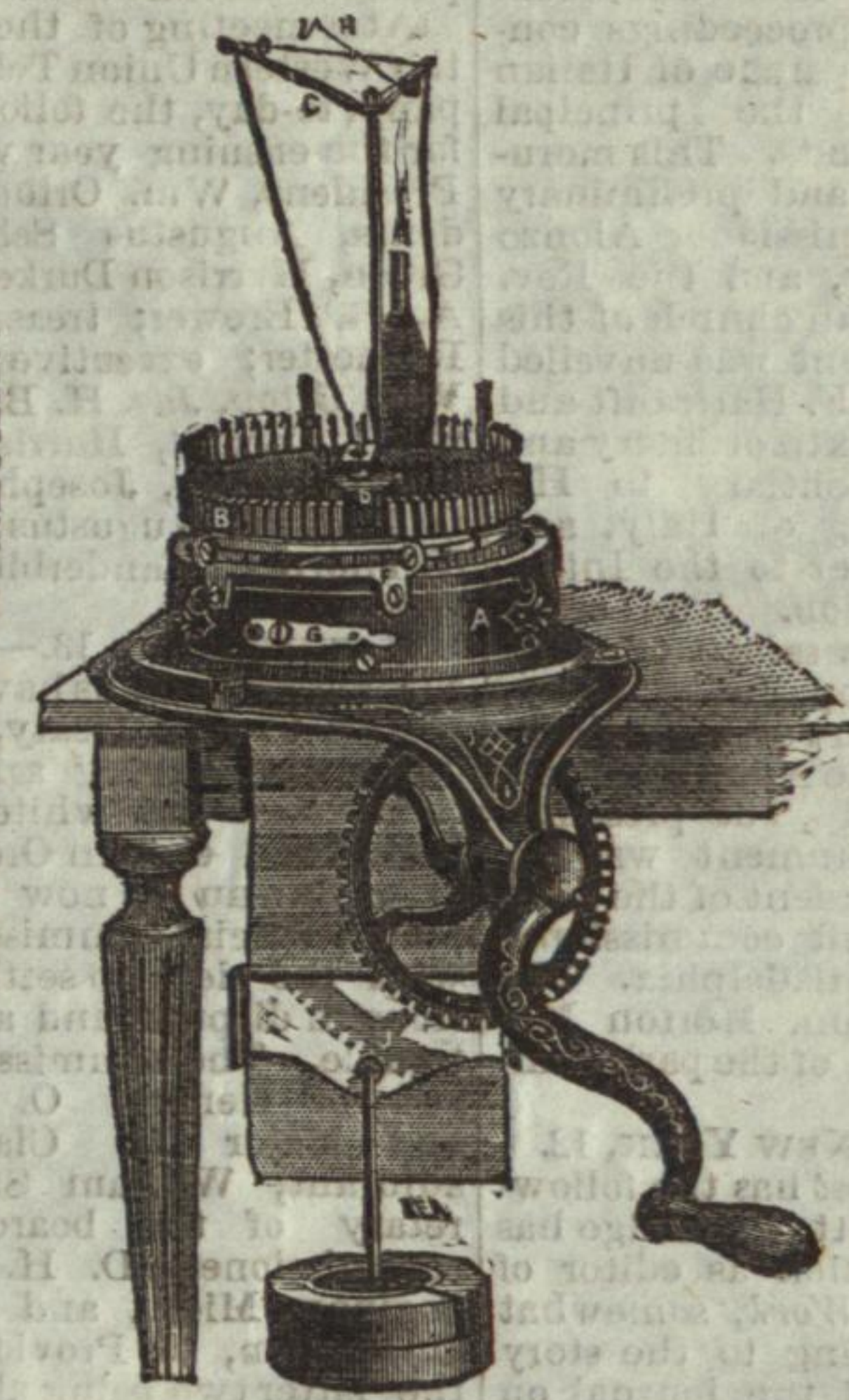
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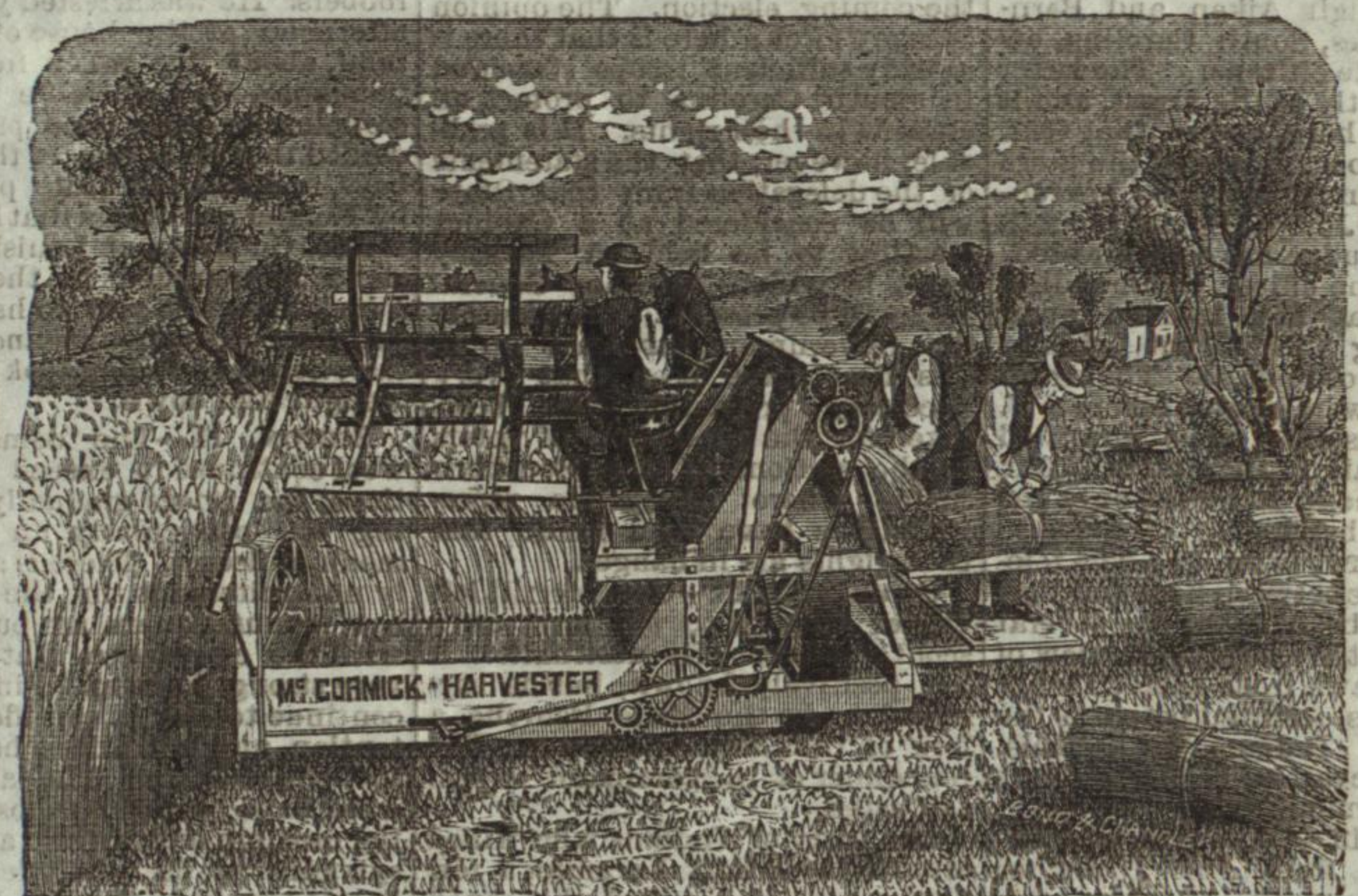
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