DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

ONE VIEW OF MONTANA SOCIETY

(Written for the News.)

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First we have the Chinese with their slant syns and buckskin color. Water and oil do not mix worse than the Oriental pig-tail and the American barbershop. There is sufficient reason for cur prejudice against the Chinese. Montana belongs to Montanians. Men who are not decent enough to bring decent women and children into our State should get out. So many Chinamen growd out so many white people, because white people will not live like rats in a hole. The Chinese come into a community and tackle one business at a time. They prefer the restaurant and laundry business, and it requires a white man who has genius enough to be secretary of the United States treas. ury to stand their competition. We growl and show our teeth at these twenty-five cent men and then patronize them. In fact we help to wring our own financial neck. These yellow fellows can tear the buttons off our social structure; put something into their domestic economy to make our clothes grow old before their time, and make them smell like the Fourth of July when they come home, with none to molest them or see about It.

The Chinese have no patriotism. They do not care a continental tinker for American institutions, American people or for the American ten commandments. Their Joss is money. When I lived in the East I thought the Geary Exclusion not was an outrage against the Constitution of the United States. It seemed to me that the West, by the passage of this law, had ten to every Sunday morning. The pas-

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given the goddess of the twenty-dollar gold piece a black eye. But familiar-ity with conditions must go ahead of our convictions, and sugar coat the

Steamships leave San Francisco har-Steamships leave San Francisco har-bor occasionally carrying as cargo the bones of dead Chinamen done up in American gunny sacks. If they do die in our purgatory, they want to be buried in China, and then the gunny sacks are handy to import ten leaves in. They give that indescribable fragrance and mellow freshness to the genuine article. genuine article.

We do not need any Aslatic barna-cles on our ship of state. We have social sins of our own without paying social sins of our own without paying a tariff on the optum joint and all the other heathenish and cunning vices of antiquity. We desire to be modern sinners. It is so hard to pound into the yellow brains the fact that the white side of American civilization is not responsible for the black side. Second, we have the black man in our superstructure. Ever since the national government adored the policy

national government adopted the policy of stationing negro troops at the mili-tary posts in Montana we have wit-nessed a slow transfusion of black blood into the social stream. An army always has comp followers, Little armies have little bunches of civil devils hanging to their coat tails. The size of the devil bears no relation to his capacity for devilment. When the immorality becomes is capacity for devilment. When the immorality becomes o glaring as to threaten a scandal in Washington the command-When ing officer has a round up and orders

the offenders to skip. Anybody who has been an eye witness o the conditions which exists around frontier military life, can understand that the black sheep of the flock are poor stuff out of which to make citi-zens. Our black folks remind me of the man who told his pastor that he could preach a better sermon from any text in the Bible than the ones he had to lis. cont

tor selected the text "Ephraim is a cake not baked." The black man is only half baked, so far. No appreciable effect has followed his coming to Montana, unless it be to make the razor dispute with the six-shooter for title to supremacy as the western weapon. Third, we have the Red Man. He is only a picturesque wart on society. Peo-pie who have formed their judgment of Indian character from reading Immes Fammore Cooper's Leather-stocking

western weapon. Third, we have the Red Man, He is only a picturesque wart on society. Peo-ple who have formed their fudgment of Indian character from reading Jamés Fenimore Cooper's Leather-stocking Tales, will have to reverse the mental lever when they see the Crows sitting down in Paradise. Missionaries were met by the stern demand: "What will we have to eat in heaven," when they crossed the plains to preach righteous-ness to the aboriginal blood spillers. The real Indian is a cipher. You hear the white man's footfall on moother earth, and it seems to say. "Get there." "get there," "get there," but the In-dian wears moccasins, and has no footfall to speak of. Whites and In-dians cannot be compared, any more than you can compare a locomotive

dians cannot be compared, any more than you can compare a locomotive with steam up, to a pine stump. One is bound to go comewhere, the other is stuck in the mud. You have seen a dog hanging round a soup bone? Well the Indian has the soup bone look. Lazy people will usually steal. Chris-tianity does not get credit enough for protecting society from highway rob-bery for iwenty centuries by those two

protecting society from highway roos-bery for twenty centuries by those two planks in its platform which say. Thou shalt not steal; and, if any man will not work, neither shall he eat. The Indian who can steal the slick-est from a white man is regarded by his tribe as a composite picture of Samp-son, Fitzsimmons and McKinley. Of cougse I do not mean to insinuate that Montanians never steal. They never

Montanians never steal. They never steal in such homeopathic doses as the Indians. A Montanian once went down into Wyoming and stayed over night with a sheepherder. In the evening he give the sheepherder a talk on the ag-gressiveness, the self-assertion and the rigged honesty of Montanians in gen-eral. Before going to bed he wrote this choice sentiment in the sheepharder's autograph album, on the page opposite the name of W. J. Bryan: "A clear con-science is worth a cool million." Next morning he was goue: so were the sheepherder's horse, gun, and buffalo

JAMES E. FREE, M.D. An Indian is slow to assimilate the Billings, Montana.

fectionate.

falling in love.

the tepees,

uct of modern society, and used the squaw as a horrible example. But this

Ihristopher Columbus when it came to

Indian women are not mentioned 'in

history with one exception. In Poca-honias' case, we must all admit that Captain John Smith was in a very sus-ceptible mood when it happened.

Stoicism does not extend to cultivated

customs. A blanket full of education is soon blown away when the stripling

comes back to his prairie, and it will be many moons before stand-up collars

and link buttons are fashionable in

Fourth, we have the white man. He

halls from everywhere, and has moved everything into Montana, from a moral character to his wife's style of cooking.

AMERICAN CORN IN STARVING INDIA.

The distribution of America's gift of | sent by people living thousands of miles corn among the starving Hindus has been attended with many interesting inhambone. The argument that Sitting Buil had a brain as big as Daniel Web-ater's is based on India rubber premises. It makes Indian quantity equal to Yancidents. The Christian Heraid, of New York, under whose auspices the Quito went out with its great cargo, is receiv-It makes indian quantity equal to fan-kee quality, and is a carloon on a thousand years of inherited culture. The Indian is said to be affectionate with his dog, his horse, his papease and his squaw. There are always swarms of dogs around an Indian village, and they seem to fill a long felt want in the camp kettle. I suspect that his love for his dog can be weighed in the scales ing many messages concerning the giving out of the precious grains. Dr. J. H. Harpster, missionary at Guntur,

sends this eloquent story: The donation of American maize was

a great benefaction. It was great in for his dog can be weighed in the scales with a watermelon. Watermelons are conception and great in the reach of its for he makes an assignment. beneficence. A venerable Hindu, watching the issue of the corn to the poor, emaclated creatures, turning to me, askked:

"Was this grain sent out of pure charity?

With his papoose, he is more than af-"Out of pure charity," I replied, "Was it given outright, without any American physician once wrote a book to prove that romantic love was a prod-

pay for it? "Not a 'dumardi' of pay for it: given outright for the love of God and man." "Well, sir," he said, "I am an old man, but I have never seen anything

was only one of the doctor's profession-al mistakes. Every young man since Adam has realized that he was his own like this; have you?" "I never did," I said, "never anything

quite like this." The fact is, the scnding of this corn from America has more or less af-fected the whole Hindu community---those who have received no help at all as well as those who have. As the peo-ple have carried it on their heads all over the district, along the high roads, theoreth country langs by foot paths quite like this. over the district, along the high roads, through country lanes, by foot paths through the fields, twenty, thirty or even fifty miles to their distant homes, it has attracted the attention and touched the hearts of the remotest vil-lagers. So far as attracting the atten-tion of the people to the foreign help India is receiving in this time of her sore distress, it has been more effective than thrice the value of the corn in-vested in native grain and distributed would have been. The fact that it was

woman's glad song must enter His cars like a prayer for a blessing upon you." ฐภาณาภาณาภาณาภาณาภาณาภาณาภาณาภาณา CHILDREN FED.

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A SONG AT THE MILL.

A missionary in Sholapur writes: "I had been visiting the famine camp and was returning, with my heart heavy al-most to breaking with the sights I had witnessed, when to my amazement

had witnessed, when to my amazement I heard a woman's volce raised in sons. Surely no one could be singing in such a neighborhood! What cause could there be for song? I went to see what it was, and there I saw a woman grind-ing at a mill. It was one of those quaint, old-fashioned mills of two stones. She was grinding away, and her hungry eyes were sparkling with the prospect of a full meal at last. Oh, you who have sent this grain; you who denied yourselves that these hungry people might ent, Jesus will surely re-ward you. He sets it, and this hungry

whole world!"

CHILDREN FED. Rev. Edgar M. Wilson. Presbyterian missionary at Ratnagiri, thus describes the feeding of the children with the corn at his station: "We susked the corn over night and boiled it with sait for an hour or two in the morning. The children brought their little earth-en dishes and sat down on the ground in a row. If you could have seen how short a time it took to dispose of the corn, you would have understood how they appreciated it. We had no shelter for such a large number, and once or twice there was a drenching rain while we were giving oft the portions. In sent by people living thousands of miles away, across three seas, out of pure philanthropy, has moved the hearts of the people as a thousand sermons would not have done. The truth is the corn was a sermon in itself, and I incline to think that, so far as Christianity is con-cerned, the most effective sermon ever preached in the Kistna district. twice there was a drenching rain while we were giving out the portions. In spite of this, not one of the little creats ures budged until his dish was filled." One likes to read such a story of de-light as that of Mr. Wilson. The prob-lem of the children is now a very press-ing one, and that not only in the pres-ent, but for the future. We are thack-ful to see that many Sunday schools and Young People's societies, as well as private givers, are recognizing the significance of the orisis and are un-dertaking the support of orphans. But the extent of the need is appailing. Dr. W. J. Waniess, the physician in charge of the Presbyterian hospital at Miraj, reports the arrival of blankets and a supply of cern. "With this corn," he says. "We are enabled to help in sup-porting two thousand persons to whom it is given out thrite weekly. The fact porting two thousand persons to whom it is given out thrice weekly. The fact that the people come for it from vil-linges, many of them ten miles off, shows both their need and their appre-ciation. The mighty testimony of this exhibition of disinterseted char-ity will last for generations in India. Its immediate and remote result will be the saving of thousands of lives now and thousands of souls in the future. May God continue to bless the Christian Herald and its readers and extend its usefulness over the whole world!"

dertaking the support of orphans. But the extent of the need is appailing. Thirty cents a week, or \$15 n year, will care for and educate one of these famine walfs. It could be placed in an orphanage of your ewn denominaties, and you would be put in personal com--nunication with it.



