

offer a man a theoretically better home, and kill him because he will not accept it. It is no charity to give a man a nickel with one hand, and rob him of five dollars worth of property with the other. It is no Christianity to starve a man, and offer him a Sunday-school by way of extreme unction. Let us be honest and fair with the Indian, and temper our justice with religion and education. The missionary and teacher are working nobly, though the fields are white with the harvest and the harvesters are few. Religion is within the reach of most of the tribes. The schools at Carlisle, Hampton, Forest Grove, Chilocco, Genoa and Albuquerque are doing much toward the education of the rising generation. If the Government and the people will supplement these efforts by the observance of common honesty and good faith, if an intelligent effort is made to prevent wrong and remove disturbing causes, by the close of the century the Indian will be almost lost in the American." (p. 25.)

We add that this volume contains what strikes us as the keenest, closest and in all respects most judicial statement of the Mormon connection with this business and of the Mountain Meadows tragedy. It is fully illustrated. (Harper & Brothers. \$3.75.)

....*The Massacres of the Mountains* is a "History of the Indian Wars of the Far West," by J. P. Dunn, Jr., M.S., LL.B., which cannot be adequately represented in a brief notice, but which deserves to be studied closely by all who have an interest in the Indian question. Mr. Dunn is neither a blind man nor an enthusiast. He has taken up the question with an unprejudiced mind, to study it, and publish conclusions for which he means to be responsible, and on which his reputation is to rest. He did not go to work embarrassed with previous theories, and he does not come out of the work with any one-sided opinion, or the partisan of any of the conflicting interests or rings which have added so much to the confusion of the public mind. His book will be found to contain a clear, impartial, and judicial examination of the case, point by point, and, we venture the opinion that he has come as near to the truth on all the counts as any writer on these subjects ever will. We cannot follow him in his detailed examinations, interesting and important as they are. His general conclusions do not differ from those reached by the most intelligent opinion of the country. As to the general results of the Federal policy he agrees substantially with Dr. George Ellis—that there are more Indians now living on the national territory than there were at the first settlement of the country. He correctly describes the legal relations of the tribes to the Government, not as that of foreign nations, but as that of "domestic, dependent nations." He deals with the "Indian rings" with unsparing severity, and shows how they have twisted even the best intentions of the peace policy to their own profit and to the ruin of the tribes. While he arraigns the "peace policy" as administered, he defends the fundamental principle of it and puts the Federal administration on the whole in a fairly respectable light. Dr. George Ellis, it will be remembered, in his large work reaches the same conclusion. The policy of a forced concentration of the smaller tribes in large reservations, and their removal from their native homes, he denounces as the unnatural cause of the worst Indian wars we have had. He declares that, though the problem is not yet solved, it is on the way to be, and that "years of patient effort will bring these people to a self-reliant, honorable, civilized manhood." As a general summary we quote the following:

"If not impeded, humanity and charity will solve the problem, but the 'peace policy' of the last eighteen years will not do it. It is no humanity to