

### Indian Liquor Law.

An Act To prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, providing penalties therefor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor or any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, what term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offence and not less than two hundred dollars for each offence thereafter. Provided; however, That the person convicted shall be committed until fine and cost are paid.

But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing, from the war department or any officer duly authorized there unto by the war department.

SEC 2 That so much of the Act of the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hun-

dred and ninety-two, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1897.

In our last edition we published an article from the Puget Sound Indian Guide concerning a decision of Judge Hanford on the selling of liquor to the Indians in which it said that "Indians to whom land has been allotted are free to purchase liquor on the same terms as any other citizen of the country."

In view of the above law, which we publish in full for the benefit of our readers we hardly think that Judge Hanford's decision is a tenable one and we only surmise that there must be something about the decision whereof we know not. The above law is a good and a just one, as is every law which will protect us from the worst side of our nature.

### An Indian Chief's Thought.

The snapping of some bands of the great Brooklyn Bridge caused all sorts of comments and criticisms.

While this topic is under discussion the story of the Indian chief who came out of his western life some years ago to visit the cities of the East for the first time, is apropos.

While he was being piloted here and there, some one asked him what fact of civilization surprised him most.

He answered,

"The suspension bridges."

"What!" said his interlocutor, "do you not marvel at the huge buildings and monuments?"

"No," replied the Indian; "my people can pile stones on stones, but they cannot spin those webs of steel in high mid-air."

The Indian was right, says Everywhere. More marvelous than the steel frame of buildings, so high that eyes tire in following their flight skyward, are the suspension bridges—those webs of steel spun in mid-air across some wide stretch of water.

The young man who thinks of his employer's interests and devotes himself tirelessly to the forgetfulness of his own is, other things being equal, the surest to succeed in life.