

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

"The season is nigh when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the president appoints a day as the especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

"This thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good president. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him; and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty which as a nation we have thus far safely trod.

"Yet in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much has been given us, much will be expected from us, and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow men.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and to recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this Second day of November in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and One and of the Independence of the

United States, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

By the President: "John Hay, Secretary of State."

A New Scheme.

William Jones, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is out with a new program for the wards of the Nation. The Commissioner believes the Indian to be as much man and woman as the pale-faced brother and sister who enjoy the ampler opportunities of full citizenship. He thinks the Indian should have less coddling and more work; less oversight and more responsibility; less control and more privileges; less maintenance and more resources; he should be put upon the plane of the citizen, with his home, his family, his public duties; he should be made to feel the impetus of self-sustenance, and the necessity of preserving his own status in business and society; the theory of practical dependence under which he labors and lives at present, is enervating and calculated to impair the manhood that should be asserted along lines that bring their own reward of independence; in the place of the great government schools now maintained for his benefit(?), the Commissioner would have the ordinary public school put at his disposal upon a plan in which the Indian would be the co-beneficiary with the white child, as far as classes and courses are concerned, yet with separate buildings and teachers. The changes he would make, in transforming the ward to the citizen, would of course, be made in such wise as not to confuse the system now in vogue, nor hamper the adjustment of the new one, but slowly and opportunely and with due regard to his protection during the period of transition. If Mr. Jones is permitted by the Government to inaugurate his new scheme, the country will watch its progress with exceeding interest, and certainly not with disfavor.

—[Statesman.