

is dishonest that he has war. The *World* editorially admits this is true, though it points out that the greater pressure of the settlers in the Western States makes the United States problem more difficult than that with which Canada hitherto has had to deal. It says the Sioux have been 'the prey of a horde of politicians,' and have been starved into fighting. A few years ago," says Mr. Belmont, "I made a trip through northern Canada in company with Count Turenne of France, a descendant of the famous warrior, and I made a special study of the Indian question as it is handled there. I was struck at first glance by the fact that no such thing as an Indian outrage seemed to be known in that country, and yet there was no apparent effort to keep the natives in subjection. They came and went whenever they chose, just as the other inhabitants of the country, and seemed to be under the same laws and regulations as ordinary citizens. There were a few mounted police, and occasionally officers of the Hudson's Bay Co. at the stations of that corporation scattered over the country, but no soldiers. It has been alleged that these Indians are of a different race from those in the States—but this is untrue. Very many of them came originally from the States, and they all belong to the Blackfeet and other tribes which are also found in this country. The whole difference, as I found it, was due to the manner in which the Canadian Government had treated the Indians. They had never been regarded as hostiles or enemies, and no attempt had been made to subject them to discipline different to that which other men had to endure. But above all they had been honestly treated."

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THE same Mr. Belmont still more strongly emphasizes the Indians' aggravations, and their submission to law when their rights are respected. He says:—

"The Indians themselves are an honest race. They will keep their pledged word with their lives if necessary.