

## BISHOP DURIEU AND HIS WORK AMONG THE INDIANS. (Reminiscences).—Continued.

In March, 1881, I received, for the first time, instructions to accompany His Lordship to the Indian missions. We went by steamer to Chilliwack Landing, close to the Skwah village. The Indians were expecting us, and only a few minutes after our arrival, we found them all lined up, first the men, and then the women and children, in order to shake hands, a ceremony which is an indispensable custom with the Indians when the missionary arrives on a visit to them. Soon after the whole band was assembled at the Captain's house to receive from the Bishop the first instructions and order of the exercises during our stay there. The Bishop had two or three rebukes for them, but gave them in such a manner as to make them accept what he said without bitterness. One of the complaints was connected with a sick call, which I had to attend, a few weeks before to Chehales, seven or eight miles further up the river. It was an established rule for the Indians throughout the whole country, that when they wanted the priest to attend to their sick, they had to go and bring him up, and also conduct him back to the mission without burdening the Indians of other camps. The Indians had taken me up to Chehales, had brought me back as far as Skwah, but had left me there, imposing upon the Skwah Indians the taking of me back to the Mission. This was reluctantly done and not without their remarking to me that I ought to have insisted upon the other Indians taking me back to the Mission. The Bishop made them understand that I did not understand the circumstances, that I thought the matter had been agreed between the other Indians and themselves, that they should have cheerfully brought the priest home, and told him about the

neglect of the other Indians, and that he would have redressed the wrong.

Soon after that first meeting in the Captain's house, the bell was rung, and all repaired to the little chapel of the camp, for the night prayer and instructions. After supper there was another meeting at the Captain's house, which lasted from eight to eleven, in which after the Indians had given an account of the instruction which they had heard in the chapel, the remainder of the time was spent in teaching them, by repetition, a few questions of catechism, and some of the prayers. This was followed by part of a hymn in their language. The Bishop was just then preparing a dozen for their first Communion. This was the first time in that village, and the catechism was on the questions which they had to learn on the Holy Eucharist. The prayers they were learning were those preparatory to receiving Holy Communion. The hymn that followed was also in connection with Holy Communion. The Bishop told them at the close that next morning, at Mass, he would place the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle of their chapel, and that he wanted them to welcome Our Lord with a salute of six or eight guns, and by the intoning of the hymn of Faith in the presence of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. He afterwards explained to them how they were to acknowledge that presence by making a genuflection as an act of adoration, whenever they came into or went out of the Church. . . . Also that they would have to come to the chapel by themselves during the day, to pay their homages to the Son of God, more especially those that were preparing to receive him in Holy Communion.

(To be continued).