the meaning against the Administration of the possible form of the possi

ment, and was published three years ago, and up to this hour this Indian Commissioner, so described by an organ mmissioner, so described by an organ of the Government, still retains his place a Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the Northwest Territories. The Ottawa Sun, another paper not unfriendly to this Administration, speaking of the officials in the Northwest, says:

"The country has been cursed with a unscrupulous and tyrannical officialdom, and to this cause may be traced the origin of the present trouble. Officials were selected purely from political rea-sons, without, regard to fitness, or, in many cases, character. And the last thing to be considered has been the es or interests of the settlers, who have no representative in Parliament recourse against the tyranny of these officials. Almost every official made it his business to get rich by specu-ting in the lands which the interests of the country required should be adminisinterest of the actual set Land agents have been in partnership with claim-jumpers, and used their advantages to rob honest settlers by treacherous technicalities for the benefit of the land sharks. Junius tells us something about public men who sud-denly became rich, which may be properly applied to Lieutenant Governor Dewdney. That, gentleman, when he came to Ottawa in 1872, was practically a pauper. Today he is a wealthy man. He did not save his wealth out of his salary. When he personally drove off the settlers from the county of Kent, who had gone in under very great diffi culties at a trying season of the year, built houses, and started to break land for cultivation—when he insulted men who went in mistaken confidence to him

Now, you must bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, that this Commissioner Dewdney, so described by two organs of the Government, is the official who has had charge of them for a series of years. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the conduct of this man, to the actions of this man, yet up to this hour the first step has not been taken to remedy the wrong that is alleged to have been perpetrated by him. The Farmers' Union, a body of respectable men in the Northwest, thus speaks of the character of the officials this Administration sent to the Northwest to ad-

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minister Indian affairs in that region: "We point with a sorrowful pride to fact that whilst we are trying to secure brothers have left their farms to grow to weeds while they are away in the North-Territory, risking and laying down their lives like loval sons of Canada to defend the supremacy of the flag of our forefathers from the contaminating

men capable of filling the offices; and that they should be chosen, all other things being equal, for the vacancies that occur."

Let me now give the opinion of clergy-

never have taken place. In many cases their treatment of the Indians was cal-culated to have a most injurious effect some of them treating the Indians like dogs—never speaking to them without an oath, and paying no regard whatever to their word.' The rev. gentleman re-marked that it would spoil good Indians to their word. to make them like some of the Indian Department officials who are over them, and supposed to be civilising them. Mr. Cameron's statements were confirmed by Rev. Mesers. Robertson, Flett, and other Indian missionaries, who maintained that the Indian revolt was in a great measure due to the character of the Government officials sent amongst

I say that is an extraordinary condition of affairs. Those people are on the spet and know whereof they speak, and so knowing whereof they speak, they so de-scribed the officials sent by this Govern-ment to administer Indian affairs in the Northwest. Mr. McDougall, one of the Methodist missionaries, who devoted his life to the service of elevating, educating, civilising and christianising the Indians, thus speaks of the officials:

thus speaks of the omoiais:

'Mr. McDougall points out the great difficulty of governing from Ottawa, and of \$10,000 in the stock of the Bell Farmore simply unfit of pected of them, the Indians and the tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment tories who were suffering from this class tollows of the treatment to the treatment he risk in the meantime of being experimented upon.

Hon. Lawrence Clarke, at one time a Hon. Lawrence Clarke, at one time a discussion—the Mail newspaper of the member of the Northwest Council, thus 30th of January, 1886, publishes an inspeaks of the class of men who were sent terriew with one of the missionaries emby this Government to administer Indian ployed by one of the leading churches affairs :

"Brutal ruffiana were appointed as farm instructors over the Indians, who maltreated the poor people in the most brutal manner, answering them with kicks and blows, accompanied with showers of profanity and disgusting epithets; of the farm instructors killed by the Indiana two were universally known to be brutal wretches such as I have mentioned and the priests lost their lives in attention and the priests lost their lives in attention and don't employ a man because found; and don't employ a man because farm instructors over the Indians, who said : ed, and the priests lost their lives in attempting to save them from the pent-up get a situation for him. Again, put a the Government agents."

Let me now give the opinion of elergymen:

"At the Presbytery meeting at Brandon, Manitoba, Rev. Mr. Cameron, who spent many years among the Indians about Battleford, contended that "Indians again that to my mind the marvel die to the character of the instructors and agents appointed by the Government. If the Government officials had been the right kind of men the uprising would agent agent agent the munificent donations which Parliament votes every year to feed, clothe and keep in comfort the wild Indians of the plains, they are still dissortended, still rebellious. I say again that to my mind the marvel to the tomahawk and scalping knife and clean out of the Northwest Territories the lazy, indolent, incompetent and immoral elast of officials who have been appointed by this Administration to administer. ed by this Administration to administer Indian affairs in the Northwest Territories. The statements I make may be considered somewhat extravagant, but I shall prove every one of them before I resume my seat by official documents submitted by this Government to this Parliament, and a mass of independent Parliament, and a mass of independent testimony that, to my mind, is simply overwhelming. If you refer to one of the reports of one of the Departments brought down last year, you will find that 45 per cent of one class of officials in the Northwest were under medical treatment for a peculiar kind of disease in one year. That you will admit, is an extraordinary showing for a class of men

extraordinary showing for a class of men

fifty-eight cases in one year; at another

of the Dominion, to civilise and christ-anise the Indians. That missionary

"He urges a change, and the Indians given a fair chance; he wants the Government's Indian policy—to make the Indian a responsible citizen—carried out in its true spirit. To do this he asks for employees of the Indian Department in its true to their country if not to their God, who will retrain from the Indian God, who will retrain from licentiousness, blasphemy, drunkenness, and licentiousness, blasphemy, drunkenness, last summer, but in vain."

These had been promised to the Indian Dewydney, twe!ve

"The 'Government is false to the treaty, the white men have lied to us, we are deceived,' the Indians said, and it required the services of loyal old-timers to point out to them why, through unavoidable delays, lack of speedy transport, &c., the obligations of the Gevernment were sometimes unfulfilled. But Mr. McDougall says: 'We could not find, nor did we try to find, any excuse for the promises made but not fulfilled, for the cut-throat policy often exhibited and sometimes enforced by officials of the Indian Department, for the shameful and immoral lives of many of the employees of the same. Some of these were a diagrace to the lowest barbarism, let alone civilisation. Nor how could we, when earnestly trying to teach In-dians habits of industry and thrift, be expected to excuse the laziness and incompetency of many sent into the country to teach the wards of the Government those lessons we have been working for them to acquire for some years. paid by the people of this country to control, manage and set an example to the Indians of the Northwest Territories. Sir, that report speaks in unmistakable terms of the condition of those guardians terms of the condition of those guardians of public peace and public morals. At one station it points out that there were deto us very glaring when we looked at a department claiming to have a certain fifty-eight cases in one year; at another station there were ferty seven cases under medical treatment in ten months; at a third station there in seven months at a third station there in seven months and power doing those things and adoptseventy-four cases under medical treating those methods which are defeating ment; at a fourth station in 1884 there

interview Mr. McDougall says:

eleven months there were twenty-due cases, and the aggregate showns that there were at least 45 per cent. of this class of officials in the Northwest Terrical Class of official Class of official Class of the Northwest Terrical Class of the Northwest

"That the halfbreed rising had not which I suppose hon, gentlemen will not object as a witness in this part of the necessarily been the cause of the Indian things; they were bought and paid for, rising, from the fact that the Indians had been prepared to rise long before the halfbreeds had made any movement at all. They had been prepared to take the first opportunity no matter what it was.

If any other parties had got into trouble with the Country of the long that the country is the Country of the long that the country of the long that they reached their destination, some wise agent of the Administration would not hand them over to the Indians. Was an enquiry made into this I in so far as I am able to gather from the reports, none was made. with the Government, or caused the Government trouble, the Indians would breach of contract by the contractor, have taken advantage of that just as they did the halfbreed rising. They had did the halfbreed rising. They had known, and they know today, that they to I. G. Baker & Co., informing that known, and they know today, that they could not fight the white man, hence they had been watching an opportunity. One cause for dissatisfaction among the from others than the contractors, as they

touch of halfbreeds and savages driven to despair by misgovernment, and by the acts of incompotent and dishonest. Government officials."

Mr. Jackson, a member of the Northwest Council. He present the children? Running about the continuous and faithful supporter of the First Minister of this Dominion for a period free the finister of this Dominion for a period free the finister of this Council, a lifelong Conservative, a man who boasts that he has been an unswerving and faithful supporter of the First Minister of this Dominion for a period free the finister of this Dominion for a period free the finister of this Dominion for a period free the finished and the finished council. The first Minister of this Dominion for a period free the first Minister of this Dominion for a period free the first Minister of this Dominion for a period free the first Minister of this Dominion for a period free the first Minister of this Dominion for a period free the first Minister of this Dominion for a period free the first Minister of this Dominion for a period free the first Minister of the Indian spents were considered the dealings of the Government are sale of Indian girls to white enem and another great step is teken."

Now, Sir, I say that every calm, thoughtful, thinking man will conclude that this is an extradinary condition of affairs, and that they were under the first Minister of the Indian agents were not in a position then tall what was the state of the Indian mind at that time, then they were undit for the position they held; and a stronger argument that the chief of the Department was not help of the Popartment of the San Minister, the first Minister of the Indian spents were assigned the children? Running about the Department of the Government was not the Indian sensitions of the Indian spents were assigned to the sensition of the Moninion of th

iste, to lower, to degrade and debase last four or five years; I propose to the virgin daughters of the wards of the prove it by the testimony of the drgans and classes of one there to look after the virgin daughters of the wards of the virgin daughters of the wards of the prove it by the testimony of the drgans and friends of hon. gentlemen opposite. In the interests of the Indians; and yet we and friends of hon. gentlemen opposite. The Mail newspaper of the 13th January, 1886, publishes another interview with the Rev. Mr. McDougall, the missionary from Methodist church to the data four or five years; I propose to the virgin daughters of the wards of the interests of the Indians; and yet we and friends of hon. gentlemen opposite. The Mail newspaper of the 13th January, 1886, publishes another interview with the Rev. Mr. McDougall, the missionary from Methodist church to the data field the interests of the Indians; and yet we are find that so little attention was paid to the wards of more than the interests of the Indians; and yet we are find that so little attention was paid to the wards of more the virgin daughters of the wards of the interests of the Indians; and yet we are find that so little attention was paid to the wards of more than the interests of the Stoney Indians near Calgary. In that with the attention he receives. Mr. Mc-Coll, the Inspector of Agencies, says :

"I also notice in the same records that nearly all the bands within this agency have received more axes than they we only two or three bands have received their complement of hoes, spades and scythes, notwithstanding the representa-tion made to the contrary to the Department as well as to the Indians in rfereence to this matter."

"Not withstanding the representation made to the contrary, to the Department as well as to the Indians in reference to this matter." In other words, our agenta in the Northwest, in charge of the Indian Department, were so indolent, so lazy, so indifferent and so careless, that they delivered to some bands of Indians far more of one class of tools and implements than were required, while to others they gave none at all. The same in spector further reports: "The potatoes and barley received last

pring were half rotten.

New, I ask the Acting Minister of In-

"That the councillor complains that the quality of the hats, trowsers and shoes received by him were inferior."

one of the councillors of the Cumber land band, complains that the agricultu ral implements forwarded by the Department for their use were refused to them.
We were under obligations, we were in honor bound to give the Indians the reports, none was made. C. E. Denny, speaking of the Riviere qui Barre Indian agent, speaking of the dians, says:

or data wretones such as I have mentiondata, and the priests lost their lives in attempting to save them from the pent-up
wrath of the savages."

Mr. Mitchell. Whose report is that?

Mr. Cameron (Huron). That of the

Indians had been the fact that the treaties
had not been carried out on the part of
the Government agents."

Indians had been the fact that the treaties
had not been carried out on the part of
the Government agents."

Such is the testimony of two men whose
evidence cannot be controverted in this

Thom others than the contractors, as they
failed to keep me supplied, and been
would have run out on the Blackfeet and
other reserves had I not done so. I had
to pay half price, and notified the contractors before taking the step."

And again, speaking of Poundmaker's
band, he says:

pended. The contractors either did supply the articles at all, or supplied pended. The contractors either did not supply the articles at all, or supplied it of an inferior quality; yet no investigation was made, ne enquiry made, and nothing was done. Mr. Herchmer, speaking of the Sioux bands, says:

"A great deal of siokness has visited them lately, caused by the want of fresh

W. Pocklington, speaking of Stoney

Indians, says: "During last winter there was a great deal of distress among them for want of clothing, many of them not having a blanket to cover their nakedness." T. P. Wadsworth, speaking of the Day Star band, says that

"They complained that they did not get the treaty pigs, and asked for more oxen, tool chests. moccasins and milk

"To these might be added, I think, the sudden change from fresh meat on the prairies to flour and bacon in compar-And again on page 61 he says :

"At Oak River eleven men have died out of 88 heads of families, and seventeen children under three years old. This is very distressing and is hard to account for—the change of diet owing to the failure of hunting, and scrotula, being probably the cause

It is very distressing, the agent pathetically remarks, while all the time these agents were doing what they knew they ought not to have done, namely, supplying these men with salt pork at 20 to 25 cents per lb, when they could have had fresh meat at from 85 to 15c. per lb. Mr. Magnus Begg, Indian agent, in his roport dated 28 July, 1885, says:

"During the month of April there was considerable sickness on the Stoney re-serve, and it was thought favorable to issue beef, which was done, and with satisfactory results."

In other words, we fed the Indians on salt pork until they became sick unto death, and then we fed them on fresh beef to restore them to health again. Has the Government of this country, has the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dian Affairs if his attention was ever in the North-West Territory not considerawn to that report? Is that the kind of treatment we ought to mete out to of treatment we ought to mete out to the wards of the nation, to the men with whom, above all things, we are in honor bound to deal squarely and honestly? We pay for these things, and we supply them, but when they reach the Indians a much lower rate in the market than the rate when the rate with few exceptions. The reports with few exceptions and the rate was a supply them. they are wholly unfit for use. The same salt pork. The reports, with few exceptions, of the agents of the Department for the last four or five years, show there have been constant complaints made to the head of this Department of the inhuman treatment received by the Indians at the hands of the officials of this Govtrue hands of the officials of this Government. These complaints have been renewed from year to year; those complaints have not been investigated. I charge that this Government, although these complaints have been made by their own agents have not investigated or, them, and where the truth of the charges ges was brought home to the agents of the Department, these agents have not been dismissed as they should have been. Mr. Wadsworth, the Superintendent of Indian affairs, in his report for 1882.

"The flour and bacon received as sup plies was bad, and the flour received by the Indians at Battleford, had become lumpy."

Mr. Wadsworth, in his report for 1883, speaking of the Indians in the Sekas-koots reserve, says:

"The flour was weight." A. McKay, Indian for 1884, says that dian agencies promi with all they mig they were urged by their aemands on the same; that they plies were not sent. report for 1882, and dians, and that he

Mr. T. P. Wadswo 1884, speaking "The chief com not get his treaty more oxen, a tool Also that :

"Mistowasis" be koop's band did pigs, and he recom-them." He further reports "Bobtail's band was due them unde

Francis Ogiltree, report, dated 14th in speaking of the "They are very a tle they are entitled of the tools." John McIntyre, Inc. rence to the " The band is cows."

And of the Wobe "I took an inver and implements, ad of a good many for And of the Mattaw "This band asks

one harrow, twenty ticing pick, one si cows still are due t And of the Fish Ri They again ask They also request two brush breaking harrows, and four traces as these prev I have shown not

bad agents to adm in the Northwest we have broken fai many respects. I that we have by ou conduct allewed th of plenty, to be starved to death. have allowed then dled and cheated o men, that we go clothing, and, to c criminality we allo and starved to deal far this is proved b ted to Parliament dian agent, under lished a letter from 16th November, in

"There is today band. Their ratio for 41 days, and, is busy roving about impossible to work ach." C. E. Denny, Indi

for 1882, says : had they received had been badly ne quence, were wild Commissioner Mcl 1879, says: "I have experi (with the distress tions for relief bei

me by the starving Again the commis "A Stony India been without food Superintendent W 1880, says : "Hunger and a

some places perse as to be unable to want of food follo an epidemic, which the many graves n Was there ever painted by the mo against any Gove

this incompetent own agents in the but the weakness this Administrati ted this condition isted one hour s knowledge of all knowledge on th the Superinten Commissioner I step was taken to the Indians. violated promise the fraud and mi the robbing and segligence and in ministration, ar graves of the Wood Mountain never moved, ne tigated. The Affairs in the never moved, no tigated. No; fortable quarter dians, whom might starve death so far as me establish th testimony that sailed. The by no means un istration, on th

ing of the con "In this con Indian familie cited. A fri days ago, was death had been