

are still in this city, and may possibly feel aggrieved at being reminded of the failure of their scheme.

*Then as to the Indian agencies.* What have they done for the Indians, even for those few who have been favored for many years by being the nearest to headquarters? Are the results in any sense commensurate with the expense of the machinery? Is it not proverbial that the system of Indian management is a burlesque, and an outrage on common-sense? Would such a system of mismanagement be allowed to continue if white men's interests were involved? I believe not. But the Indians have no voice in Parliament, and therefore no means of correcting abuses in the management of their affairs. They are but wards of the government, and have only the right to be silent. If they dared to complain they must travel two or three thousand miles at their own expense, wait a month before their grievances are heard, and be sent back with promises which are never fulfilled.

This brings me to notice the *requests* the Indians made through their deputation at Ottawa. *First:* They asked for their reserves to be readjusted in a few particulars before being surveyed. They complained that, not having been notified of the reserve commissioner's visit, many of their people were away when he came, and that thus it was impossible for them to give that due consideration to his business which their interest demanded. They begged, therefore, for the reserve commissioner to pay them a second visit.

*A second request* was that a treaty should be made with them for the lands they were to surrender, as had been done with other Indians of the Dominion. They did not ask for presents, but only that a portion of the money voted yearly for the Indians of British Columbia might reach their community, and help them in public improvements.

*A third request* was that the two acres of their village site at Metlakatla known as Mission Point should not be taken