

opportunities for preserving a record of these primitive conditions are passing away.

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THE *Canadian Gazette* (London, Eng.), recently had the following: "It is not often that having once tasted the benefits of the franchise a people desires to revert to its former status. And yet this is the burden of the prayer which the Indians of Ontario and Quebec submitted to the Dominion authorities. The twenty-one 'nations' of Ontario and Quebec—comprising the Mohawks, the Hurons, Algonquins, Abenakis, and Iroquois—assembled, and after four days' solemn conclave determined that the elective principle has not worked to their advantage, and that the old system of hereditary chieftains is preferable. The Indian Act, they fear, aims at the abolition of all the Indian nations of Canada, and they wish therefore to again become 'allies to the British Government,' instead of British subjects, and thus preserve their nationality as a confederacy 'until the Lord comes.' The Governor-General has, as in duty bound, promised that the petition shall receive consideration, but it is not likely that its prayer will be granted. What will, we hope, be its outcome is a careful and dispassionate inquiry into the truth of the assertion that the rights and properties of the 'nations' are controlled by the Council without sufficient regard to the will of the electorate. If the Indians of Canada are called upon to bear the responsibilities of citizenship, care should be taken that they also enjoy its privileges to the fullest extent."

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THE homes of the cliff-dwellers in Colorado are found only in the rockiest and most inaccessible section of that State, one especial locality, whence large collections of relics have been obtained, being known as the