



SCENE IN ALBERTA, DIOCESE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

answer that rather than be forced to take up arms against the Queen they would leave their homes and go to another part of the country. In some instances they actually did leave their homes. The same troubles brought out the self-devotion and gallantry of one of the native missionaries, George McKay. He acted as interpreter and subsequently volunteered for the dangerous task of alone seeking Big Bear's camp with the hope of tracing the unfortunate women in captivity. He never desisted from his self-imposed task, going in advance of the most advanced scouts, and subsequently penetrated into the Cree camp on his noble mission of rescue. His loyal gallantry, combined with a modesty becoming his sacred office, called forth the admiration of the whole force. He was personally commended to his bishop in a complimentary letter from General Strange, and received the dignity of archdeacon as a reward. What the bishop himself and his family suffered is best told in a letter written by him to a friend in Toronto at the close of the rebellion: "We had to leave home and betake ourselves with

serious loss was sustained. And yet, even in this deplorable trouble, the fruits of Christian effort appeared in manifest happy relief. It was found that in proportion as the Gospel was preached to the Indians, so had been their loyalty to the Queen and their allegiance to the laws of the land. Throughout the Cumberland district, an old field of the Church Missionary Society, there was perfect peace. West of Prince Albert there were two bands of Christian Indians. Great efforts had been made by Riel and his associates to induce them to rebel, but they refused and returned

many others to the town of Prince Albert, three miles from the college. A barricade of cord-wood was formed round the Presbyterian Church and mission house. Here the provisions and ammunition were stored, while the mounted police and volunteers, in all about 400 men, made it their head-quarters. In case of attack the people, especially the women and children who were crowded in the houses in the vicinity, were to come within the barricade for shelter. Late on Saturday evening the alarm was actually given, and the place of refuge was crowded. We learned