

THE AURORA.

Monthly Magazine, printed and published at the
 Rupert's Land Industrial School, as a Monthly
 Record of our Work, and of Indian
 Education and Progress.

TERMS: - 25 CENTS A YEAR.

EDITOR:

THE PRINCIPAL, Middle Church, Man., to whom all
 communications and remittances should be
 addressed.

SUB-EDITORS:

MAURICE SANDERSON AND ARTHUR COCHRANE.

THE mechanical work of printing this Magazine
 is entirely done by the pupils.

VOL. III. FEBRUARY, 1895. No. 26

INDIAN EDUCATION.

All Indian children between seven and sixteen years must attend some school for the full term each year. Any guardian of an Indian child will be subject to the same regulations as the parents. Any unavoidable cause, such as sickness, relieved parents from penalty in this matter. If there is no school within two miles, the parents of those under ten years, are relieved from penalty, and those over ten if no school is within three miles. If an agent or teacher certifies that the services of a child are required at home, or are necessary for family maintenance, that child is relieved from school attendance. Indian agents may appoint truant officers for the enforcement of these regulations. If any parent or guardian neglects to comply with the provisions of these regulations, they shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be subjected to a fine of not more than two dollars or imprisonment for ten days, or both. If the agent thinks any child of school age is being neglected in his or her education he may issue a warrant to have such an one placed in some Industrial or Boarding School where he or she may be kept till they are 18 years of age. In such cases any money belonging to the child may be retained by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs or expended for maintenance or education. Any pupil leaving an Industrial or Boarding school without permission or any one obtaining leave of absence who does not return at the stipulated time, may be arrested and brought back by the authorities. Any officer having a warrant for such pupil's arrest may enter a house or any specified place and take the child back to school. The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs has the right to return any pupil to its parents at any time deemed fit.

FROM THE FAR NORTH

"Three thousand miles through the frozen North, through the land of the Esquimaux, far away from the haunts of the civilized world exploring hitherto unknown regions,"—this is what the trip of Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, of the Dominion Geological Survey and Mr. Ferguson, extra A. D. C. to His Excellency, the Governor General, amounts to. Back again to more congenial sur-

roundings, they both look hale and hearty, not a bit the worse of their extraordinary journey. While seated in the parlors of the Government House, they narrated to a Nor'-Wester reporter some few of the many interesting incidents of the expedition. Listening to them was akin to traversing through the snowclad regions where the reindeer abounds, and picking up here and there the lichen of the trackless wastes, souvenirs, or rather mementos of that great lone land. Only recently did they reach Winnipeg after an absence of nearly seven months, during which time they paddled on the waters of the famed Hudson's Bay, snowshoed day after day guided only by the compass and urged on by the desire to discover the hidden mysteries of the frozen North. The Nor'-Wester scribe was more than prepared for the narrative which he listened to, for in the outer porch of the building were stowed away the traveling paraphernalia, together with the trophies which tell of the strange people who inhabit the vast domain.

"We have tramped 700 miles in the last month," Mr. Tyrrell said.

"What do you figure the total number of miles covered in the entire trip?"

"I cannot tell now, but it surely must be over 2,000, perhaps 3,000. As you know we started out on our journey from Selkirk on the 15th day of last June, and went from there to Cumberland House. Going up the Saskatchewan one of our canoes upset resulting in the loss of some trifling articles, among which was a pair of carrier pigeons."

From Cumberland House they went northward over the Hudson Bay company old canoe route by way of Big Frog portage to Churchill river. Following this down stream they reached Deer River, which took them into Deer Lake. Across this they paddled until they reached a trading post at its northern extremity. From this to Churchill on the Hudson's Bay was a barren expanse, with not a white man to be seen. It was an entirely new country, one in which they were particular to make careful geological surveys. Having reached White Partridge river, Mr. Tyrrell knew that of necessity its outlet should be in Hudson's Bay, for the year before he had navigated a river still further North and had found that to empty itself in the bay. Accordingly they followed the course of the stream until it brought them to Neville inlet, which is about 300 miles north of Fort Churchill. For three weeks prior to reaching Neville inlet.

THEY DIDN'T SEE THE SUN.

The weather was quite wintry like, with northeast and southwest winds blowing the drifting snow. This was on Sept. 18. The shores of the bay were then skimmed over with ice in some places, for winter had set in. Navigation was not a thing to be desired, in a light canoe. Paddling down along the western shore of Hudson's Bay for a distance of 300 miles they arrived at the mouth of Churchill bay and entered the Fort on Oct. 1. Here they remained for two months. They were too late to undertake the return trip by canoe, and too early to go afoot, as the rivers had not yet frozen solid enough to allow of crossing upon the ice.
(To be Continued.)

Religion without its mysteries, is a temple without a God.