

in honor of the Rev. Mr. Murray were made by the Rev. Messrs. McCunn, McCurdy, Patterson, etc. Among those who took part in the programme were: Miss McGregor, organist; Miss McQueen, Miss Holesworth, Miss McKenzie, W. Cameron, D. R. Grant, McDougald, Muir, Stewart, and A. C. Bell. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Grant, were enthusiastically applauded. At the piano Miss Campbell presided, with much acceptance. The Social was one of the best ever held in New Glasgow. Everyone enjoyed the gathering, but was sorry to part with a Pastor so beloved as Mr. Murray. He leaves at once for British Columbia, and carries the best wishes of all with him.

HONORED AGAIN.—We are glad to hear of the growing success of young Basil Hall Fraser, son of Dr. W. Fraser, Downie. Among the gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, he not only led the Class of his year, but was also first and foremost in four special branches of study. Let our young people push on in the way of duty with good courage, and they may be sure that diligence and good talents, well used, will come to the front in the long run.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—The Hon. Judge Young recently presented the Caledonian Club of this city with a handsome picture of "The Gathering of the Clans." The club has elected the Judge an honorary member and presented him with an address. The picture now adorns the Club's room, McEachern's building.

CANADA'S INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE report of the Department of Indian Affairs draws attention to the fact that the trouble of 1885 in the North-West Territories has been succeeded by a season of tranquility and subordination on the part of the misled and deluded Indians of that section; and although, as might be expected, those who were active participants in the unhappy and ill-advised movement may not have entirely regained the ground lost in their progress toward becoming an industrial and eventually a self-sustaining community, yet the efforts of the department in the direction of restoring matters to their former condition, with the above much-to-be-desired end in view, have been attended with success in some measure commensurate with the energy employed. The policy adopted of withholding their annuities from them until all that they destroyed upon their reserves

shall have been replaced, has had the effect of showing them that not only are they losers in a pecuniary sense as a consequence of their lawless acts of the past, but that, should they repeat the same at any future time, it will be done at their own cost. The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund on the 30th of June, 1886, was \$3,281,149.81, capital and interest, being a decrease of \$21,034.29 as compared with the previous year. The expenditure from the same fund was \$17,107.08 less than 1884-85. The following statement shows the expenditure on account of the parliamentary appropriations during the same period: Manitoba and North-West, \$1,097,934.05; Nova Scotia, \$5,972.92; New Brunswick, \$5,882.29; Prince Edward Island, \$1,995.69; British Columbia \$48,383.69. Total, \$1,159,568.64. The land sold during the year amounted to 10,131.99 acres, and the sales to \$12,861.83. The quantity of land still in the hands of the department in round numbers is 470,334 acres. Total collections on account of old and new sales on timber and on rents amounted to \$78,178.39; amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last, \$360,979.24. There are 5595 pupils in the Indian schools. The census returns of resident and nomadic Indians in the Dominion by provinces shows as follows:—In Ontario, 17,267; Quebec, 12,286; Nova Scotia, 2,138; New Brunswick, 1,576; Prince Edward Island, 323; Manitoba and the North-West territories, 30,578; British Columbia, 38,539; Peace River District, 2,038; Athabasca District, 8,000; Mackenzie District, 7,000; Eastern Rupert's Land, 4,016; Labrador, 1,000; Arctic Coast, 4,000. Grand total, 128,761.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

CANADA is called a British colony, and over all her provinces waves the British flag. But as soon as you approach her for the purpose of imperial federation, you will be reminded that a large part of her is French. Not only is it French, but it is becoming more French daily, and at the same time increasing in magnitude. The notion which seems to be prevalent here, that the French element is dying out, is the very reverse of the fact. The French are shouldering the British out of the city of Quebec, where not more than six thousand British inhabitants are now left, and out of the Eastern Townships, which have hitherto been a British district; they are encroaching