

The scout regarded Heyward in surprise, and when lifting his cap, he answered, in a tone less confident than before—though still expressing doubt—

"I have heard a party was to leave the encampment this morning, for the lake shore?"

You have heard the truth; but I preferred a safer route, trusting to the knowledge of the Indian I mentioned."

"And he deceived you, and then deserted?"

"Neither, as I believe; certainly not the latter, for he is to be found in the rear."

"I should like to look at the creature; if it is a true Iroquois I can tell him by his knavish look, and by his paint," said the scout; stepping past the charger of Heyward, and entering the path behind the mare of the singing-master, whose foal had taken advantage of the halt to exact the maternal contribution. After shoving aside the bushes, he encountered the females, who awaited the result of the conference with anxiety.

(To be Continued.)

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

CLOSE SEASON FOR FISH.

Salmon Trout and White Fish shall not be caught between the 1st and the 30th of November.

Fresh Water Herring shall not be caught between the 15th of October and the 1st of December.

Speckled Trout, Brook Trout, or River Trout shall not be caught between the 15th of September and the 1st of May.

Bass and Pickerel shall not be caught between the 15th of April and the 15th of May.

No one shall buy, sell or possess any of the above-named fish which have been caught or killed during the close seasons; nor shall they have in their possession fish which have been caught by unlawful means at any time.

It is not lawful to catch or kill any of the above-named fish by means of spears, grapple hook, negog or nishigans at any time.

No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess the young of any fish above-named.

Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus is prohibited in rivers and inland lakes.

Saw dust or mill rubbish shall not be drifted or thrown into any stream frequented by fish, under a penalty not exceeding \$100.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME.

Grouse, Pheasants, or Partidges shall not be hunted, taken, or killed between the first of January and the 1st of September.

Woodcock shall not be hunted, taken or killed between the 1st of January and the 1st of August.

Snipe shall not be hunted, taken or killed between the 1st of January and the 15th of August.

Water Fowl—known as Mallard, Grey Duck, Black Duck, Wood or Summer Duck—shall not be hunted, taken or killed between the 1st of January and the 15th of August.

Hares or Rabbits shall not be hunted, taken or killed between the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

Deer, Elk, Moose, Reindeer, or Caribou shall not be taken or killed between the 15th of December and the 1st of October. Deer shall not

be hunted with dogs or hounded between the 15th of November and the 1st of October.

Any person having any of the above-mentioned animals or birds, or any portion of them in their possession during the close season, is liable to the fines and penalties imposed by the Act, except that they may be exposed for sale for 20 days after the close season begins; or may be kept for private use; but, in these cases, the proof of the killing or taking shall be in the party in possession.

The eggs of any of the above-mentioned birds are not to be taken.

No batteries, sunken punts or night-lights shall be used for taking any swans, geese, or ducks at any time.

Any traps set for catching any of the above-mentioned animals (including fur-bearing animals) during the close season, may be destroyed by any one, without his incurring any liability therefor.

INDIAN VS. WHITE.

BY J. B. H.

Why should other races be frowned upon? If in the matter of education we, Anglo-Saxons, have been more fortunate, our brothers have but to be given similar advantages when they would become, if not our superiors, certainly our equals in civilizations and its attendant refinement. As white men and women then, it behooves us to be modest of our attainments, stretching out the helping hand, else perchance without our aid—*nolens volens*—the higher plain on which we proudly stand is reached and the position maintained. Of this, example *ad nauseam* could be given. For the present purpose one instance will suffice: A well-known Indian gentleman, to a large extent self taught, a graduate of one of England's universities, highly cultured, has associated with him in business affairs, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, all proud of their nationality and culture. Yet in certain cases they have had to admit his superiority and his ability as greater than their own, and even in the matter of hospitality and beautiful home-life his fireside was at least equal. Well do we remember the summer visit to the Reserve—the moonlight drive thereto from the village inn—our companion's mythical assurance that we would roost in a veritable wigwam, our credence and our astonishment at being welcomed to a stately mansion with extensive grounds, and as genial a family as any could desire to meet. Accustomed to European culture and therefore prepared to make allowances, imagine our surprise to find all the members as refined as the best, and that the ladies could hold more than their own in repartee, and pleasant badinage, while the respect and filial devotion shown to the venerable mother was an example for all worthy of imitation.

But what perhaps had the most lasting impression was the happy Christian influence permeating this Indian home. It was a beautiful sight to see the Indian young lady playing the dear old tunes, and to hear her mother and sisters joining with their white brethren in singing hymns of praise to our common Father—the Creator of all.

In view of this happy wife, and of the

many similar which others could tell, let vaunted superiority die, and be it the aim of all, irrespective of race or colour, to live at peace, ever striving to further the best interests and welfare of every branch of the great human family. May God speed that day.

OTTAWA, 26th Feb., 1886.

FRONTIER JUSTICE.

Old uncle Jim Brown was the first judge the Cherokees ever had.

A Creek Indian, who had killed a Cherokee, was his first murder case.

When the prisoner was brought in, Judge Brown asked him, so the story goes, if he had killed the man. "Yes," replied the prisoner. "Here, sheriff, take this man out and hang him."

"Your honor," interposed the prisoner's attorney, "the prisoner is entitled to a trial, and the jury have not been impanelled nor the witnesses sworn." "Well," persisted Judge Brown, "the prisoner says he killed the man, and what is the use to go to all that trouble. Take him out and hang him, sheriff."

And it required some eloquent pleading to convince this old time judge of the necessity of giving the prisoner a trial according to law. Judge Brown lived to be more than four score years and ten, and died during the late war, loved and respected by all who knew him.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, January 12th, the wife of Mr. Nelles Monture, of a son.



Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office, from mechanical, skilled, practical contractors, until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of MARCH, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold.

The works throughout will be let in sections. A map showing the different places, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on after Tuesday, the 23rd February instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works will be supplied at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold.

Parties tendering are requested to examine the locality and bear in mind that the season and circumstances under which the works have to be done render some of them of an exceptional nature.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with printed forms, and in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates or prices stated in the offer submitted. The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 27th February, 1886.