

The True



Witness

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CHRISTIAN INDIANS

AT THE FAMOUS DE SMET MISSION.

The Children of the Forest Shown to be Capable of Appreciating Civilization—A Great Transformation

On our way to the Golden Gate, via the Northern Pacific Railroad, my friend and I decided to lie over at Spokane Falls, the Magic City of the inland empire, to take a few days' rest after our long journey from Chicago. We had not been there before we heard of a remarkable tribe of Indians that live about fifty miles to the south on a narrow strip of land known as the Couer-de-Alene Indian Reservation. Our knowledge of the Indians was very limited, we decided, that as we were so near to a tribe that have been civilized, to pay them a visit; and our journey with the impressions we saw, together with the different subjects received, will form the different subjects of our letter. We left Spokane on Thursday afternoon for Oakesdale. There we hired a private conveyance, and were soon rolling on at a brisk rate towards the reservation. The road thither lies through rolling country as fine as can be found in the Northwest; and in good season all the yield from thirty-five to forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. Just as we were about to enter the woods, we stopped to take a view of the surrounding country. We had reached the top of the mountain, and the view was magnificent. At our feet lay the Palouse Valley, the great grain and fruit producing belt west of the Mississippi, stretching to the north and south and west, as far as the eye could reach, a vast rolling prairie, every mound hill of which is tillable to its summit. Steptoe Butte is the farthest discernible object. Its apex seems to

of heaven; and as we gazed upon the beautiful panorama, so much like a billowy sea, the ups and downs of man's mortal life were vividly portrayed by the little hills and valleys, with Steptoe Butte in the distance representing Calvary, the mountain which all who would enter eternal rest must climb. The sun was far down on its western path of light, when we emerged from the timber of De Smet Mission. The surprise was great as it was pleasant. We had pictured to ourselves a group of log cabins, with, perhaps, a few frame buildings in an opening in the forest, as constituting the sum total of the mission. Never were we so much deceived. Instead of the rustic buildings that we expected to see, we were confronted by a row of stately edifices that would be an ornament to any town. Situated at the foot of the mountains, facing away west, lit up by the rays of the setting sun, with the immense mountain peaks, whose slender tops are often hidden in the clouds, forming a dark green background, De Smet Mission presents to the view as grand and as magnificent a picture as we ever gazed upon. From the opening of the woods to the mission is but a short distance, and we arrived there in a few minutes. We were heartily welcomed by the good Jesuit Fathers; and when we explained the

we were informed that we could not have chosen a more acceptable time, because the following day, being the "first Friday" of the month, the whole tribe would be present at the early Mass, and that we would have an opportunity to observe their piety, customs, and the influence of Christian civilization upon the "Sons of the Forest." The following morning we were up bright and early, and soon after the bell ring wended our way to the church. We found the Indians there in their usual, quiet, and with great devotion, their morning prayers. The prayers ended, the priest ascended the steps of the high altar, exposed the Blessed Sacrament, and intoned the "O Salutaris Hostia," which was immediately taken up, and sung by a chorus of fully three hundred voices. During the Mass, which immediately followed, they recited the Rosary, and sang many hymns, composed for them in their native dialect by the good Fathers. They sang in perfect time, in harmony, and with a good will. We were astonished and delighted by their excellent behavior and good singing, but words fail to express the feelings which arose within us, when they began to approach the Holy Table. Then, for the first time, we had the pleasure of seeing these words of the Gospel fulfilled: "Go ye out into the highways and bring in the blind, the sick, and the lame, that my house may be filled." The sick, the blind, and the lame were

THE SICK IN REALITY. The sick lay on the floor, directly outside the sanctuary, wrapped in their blankets and their heads resting upon the laps of their friends; the blind were led to the Communion rail by their relatives; while the cripples hobbled forward on their crutches. The last to approach was an old woman, who during many years, has been unable to stand or walk a step. A couple of pieces of wood shaped like sandals, with a small band of leather tacked crosswise, protected her hands as she came forward like a creeping child to receive the "Bread of Life." We have travelled over the continent from east to west, but we have never witnessed such piety nor such strong and simple faith as it was our pleasure to see at the Smet Mission. Their devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is the great, if not the greatest secret of the simple faith and moral purity of the once powerful tribe. As early as eighteen hundred and sixty-five the whole tribe was enrolled in the League

of the Sacred Heart by the late Fr. Gazdoli, S.J. Since that time it has gone on increasing, and to-day they are all members of the three degrees of that great "Apostleship of Prayer." The following incident will convince the most skeptical that the above devotion is imprinted on their hearts. The Couer-de-Alene Steam and Navigation Co., whose boats ply daily between Couer de-Alene City and the Old Mission, consumes about

SIX THOUSAND CORDS OF WOOD per annum. As a lake and river lie entirely within the boundaries of the reserve, the Indians were accustomed to furnish the fuel for the boats. As soon as the crops were sown in the Spring, they would repair in bands to the mountains along the river to cut and haul down the timber. It was the eve of the "Big Communion Day" as they call the first Friday of the month, but they were unconscious of it. After supping they stretched out upon the green sward to enjoy their "Pipe of Peace," and to have a social chat. About nine o'clock they began to count up the days, and discovered to their surprise that the morrow was the first Friday. They were more than twenty-five miles from the Mission by the nearest possible route, and if they wished to travel by the regular road it was at least forty. Did they dismiss the thought of Mass and Holy Communion from their minds and say that it was impossible to travel such a distance during the night? Not they. Dark as it was they started, resolving to follow across mountains the narrow trail that leads to Mission. They travelled for hours and lost the trail; and after wandering about the forest all night, reached the Mission at noon on the following day. It is needless to add that the Rev. Superior in charge, who was deeply touched by this proof of their devotion, soon heard their confessions and gave them that heavenly nourishment that they had travelled so far to obtain. After breakfast we visited the boy's school and workshops. We found the little fellows bright and intelligent, and they

COMPARE VERY FAVORABLY with their white brethren. Sentences were readily analyzed and parsed, and difficult problems in common and decimal fractions and percentage were quickly solved and explained by them. Many of them are employed in the workshops at printing, joining, shoemaking, and harness and saddle-making; while others are employed about the farm. Next in order was the Convent, in charge of the Sisters of Providence. Had the famous Dutch lassies of whom we read in Irving's "History of the Knickerbockers," and who had such a passion for scrubbing, been transported there they would have found it impossible to improve the looks of the place, either by their brushes or their skill in decorating. The course of instruction embraces all the elementary branches together with music, painting, plain and ornamental needle-work, cooking, in a word, all that will help them in after life to fulfil the duties of whatever state of life they may embrace. Thus ended our tour of inspection and we returned to Spokane on the evening train well pleased with our visit. When asked by our friends what we thought of the Indians and of the manner in which they are treated by the Government, we answered that a man who relies for his information on the press will get information of

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION; that the Indians are susceptible of a very high degree of civilization; that to the Indians who are at present living upon reservations, should be given a lease of that land for a certain number of years, and that the lease should be renewed at its expiration, if the tribe had increased or kept up the original number; that the money expended in furnishing quarterly rations could be put to far better use by building workshops, sawmills, flourmills, etc., wherein they could toil the different trades and thus become self-supporting; that the allotment of land in severality in order to throw open the surplus to settlers, while it is no doubt actuated by well meaning men, is indirectly a blow at their extermination; because as soon as white settlers are among them they are ruined by liquor, and once having become victims of intemperance, they will sell the blanket off of their backs to obtain whiskey; that the lands which belong to them, both by occupation and priority of claim, should not be confiscated without their consent nor without a just remuneration; for unless their homes are protected by the Government, and their welfare, both spiritual and temporal, entrusted to conscientious men, the same that has been said of the Eastern Indians will be said of the Western, namely: "They have gone with their old forests wide and deep, and we have built our homes upon fields, where their generations sleep."

Retired. Sir Leonard, speaking at a temperance meeting, declared the other night that he would not re-enter Dominion politics. Ordained to the Priesthood. Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, has ordained to the priesthood Mr. J. L. Cormier and Mr. J. de Gonzague. The latter is the first Abenaki of the Metis tribe, residing at Pierreville, who has ever taken holy orders. He celebra ed his first mass in St. Thomas' church, Pierreville, yesterday morning. A Horrible Crime. NEW YORK, August 29.—Tenants in the four-story tenement house, No. 321 East 106th street, last night heard pistol shots in the apartments occupied by a family named Baxter on the third floor. No one, however, sought to learn what the shooting meant until 10 o'clock this morning when it was noticed that none

of the Baxters had yet been seen. Neighbors knocked at their door but there was no answer and then Policeman Lawlor forced in the door and there found John Baxter, a painter, 35 years old; his wife Mary, aged 28 years, and their children, Katie, 6 years old, and John, 4 years old, all lying dead with bullet holes in their heads. Beside the body of the husband and father lay a "bulldog" 32-calibre revolver, with four cartridges discharged. It is supposed he killed his wife and children and then shot himself. On a table was a letter written by him to his mother in which he told of his intention to kill his family and himself. Baxter was probably insane. No other motive for the horrible crime is known.

A Strange Story. OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—A curious tales comes from Pickanock which will shortly come out in the courts, and is vouched for as perfectly true. A Simple Simon having a farm of every poor land, which he wanted to sell, found he could get no price for it. He proceeded to get some United States gold pieces, which he beat and broke up, and with which he salted the sand in one of his meadows. This salted sand he sampled and took to the parish priest, who is said to be a Scotchman would call "careful of this world's gear." After inspection the priest bought the farm at gold mine prices. A few days ago he called on the vendor, and told him he had come about the gold mine. The man denied having sold the priest a gold mine, but he had sold his reverence a farm. Now the matter is coming before the assizes at Aymer.

Bignamy. PEMBROKE, Ont., August 29.—Hector Basile Thibault, of Point Alexander, was married a few weeks since to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Nadeau, of Point Alexander. A week after the ceremony had been performed a letter arrived from the parish priest at Three Rivers stating that Thibault was married before and enclosing the certificate of Thibault's previous marriage. Thibault then admitted that he had been previously married, but said that he had not lived with his wife a year and his long separation caused him to disregard the matter. Thibault was arrested and committed for trial.

Champlain. Mayor Fremont, of Quebec, has received a communication from France, informing him that by order of the Twelfth Congress of French Geographical Societies, recently held, a crown of flowers and golden palms has been laid on the monument erected at Brouage to the memory of the illustrious founder of Quebec, Samuel de Champlain.

A Pertinent Question. In connection with the drowning of the boy John Leonard at St. Helen's Island on Friday, Mr. Frank Weir, 52 St. Hypolite street, has written a letter to Mayor McShane, the keynote of which is: "Where was the professor, who is paid by the city when the boy was drowned?"

Dominion Rifle Association. OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—The Dominion Rifle Association meeting opened to-day with a strong left wind, but steady shooting, and the scores were away up, although 10's were counted out in the Banker's Nursery match. The principal scores in this match, at 500 yds., were: \$20 prize, M. Lang, 31st Batt., 25; \$15, D. McMartin, Ontario Rifle Club, 24; \$10 each, Staff-Serg. P. McCarthy, Governor-General Foot Guards, 24; Capt. D. Schultz, 20th Batt., 24; W. Humphrey, St. John Rifles, 23; Lieut. J. H. Laurie, Infantry School, Company 23, Serg. E. Grosbie, 1st Leicesters, 22; J. Pentland, 57th Batt., 22; Col-Serg. J. McMaster, 20th, 22; T. B. Green, 21st, 22; Serg. J. Limpert, 20th Batt., 22; Lieut. R. C. Brown, 40th Batt., 22; \$5 each, Sergt-Major W. S. Dowker, M.G.A., 21; Mr. E. E. Lemieux, Ottawa, 21; F. C. Ross, I. S. C., 21; T. Roderick, St. John Rifles, 21; C. Bowen, 44th Batt., 21; J. Murgatroyd, 8th P. R., 20; Sergt. C. S. Reynolds, 3rd Vics, 20; T. McKenzie, 21 Batt., 20; Major W. McShaden, 12th Batt., 20; Corp. E. Matthews, Q.O.R., 20; Sergeant Sampson, Lewis, S. A., 20; J. C. Page, C. Co., I. S. C., 20; Major J. Hughes, 45th Batt., 20; Corp. R. Davidson, 8th Batt., 19; Corp. McLean, Q.O.R., 19; S. E. Robertson, W. S. Angers, Corp. Martineau, Lewis, S. A., and Wm. Clark, of the 3rd Vics, won \$4 each with 18; Color-Sergt. Brown, Capt. Meakins, of the 3rd Vics, and Private Robinson, of 59th, with 17, won \$3 each.

Labor Congress. QUEBEC, August 31.—The formal opening of the Labor congress took place in the Montcalm market hall at 1.30 p.m. to-day, Urbain Lafontaine, of Montreal, presiding. Mayor Fremont was introduced by Mr. Jobin of Quebec, and delivered an address of welcome, which was fittingly responded to by the president. A committee on credentials was appointed consisting of Messrs. March, of Toronto; Maillot of Montreal, and Page, of Hull. The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday at 9 a.m., when the President will deliver his address. The delegates then got into carriages and drove to the Belvedere club, where a pleasant hour was spent. They then drove to Cap Rouge and back to the city. Luncheon was served at Julien's hotel, Cap Rouge. The labor demonstration will take place to-morrow.

The Holy Coat. The crowding of pilgrims into Treves to view the "Holy Coat" is terrific. A number of accidents have occurred, the most serious of which was reported on Sunday, a woman and two children being crushed to death at the entrance of the great Cathedral in the mad rush of people to gain admission.

BALMACEIDA DEFEATED.

Surrender of Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Acting Secretary of State Wharton received the following cable to-night: VALPARAISO, August 28.—Battle fought near this city this morning Government forces badly beaten. Heavy loss both sides. City surrendered to opposition, but in hands of admirals American, German, French and English fleets for good order. No communication with Santiago, Opposition forces now entering the city. McCREARY, Consul at Valparaiso.

This is the first information received by the State department from its representatives in Chili relative to the state of affairs there for some time excepting a meagre cipher despatch received this morning from Minister Egan, dated yesterday at Santiago, stating that a small fight had taken place near that place yesterday morning, and the decisive battle would probably be fought this morning. Wharton said to-night that Santiago had been cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world, the wires probably being in the hands of the insurgents, or Minister Egan would have communicated with the department giving more of the particulars of the situation.

AWAITING FURTHER NEWS. As Valparaiso only 30 miles from Santiago it is expected the consul will soon be able to communicate with Minister Egan. Mr. Wharton declined to say what action would be taken by this Government or what instructions would be sent to Minister Egan, but he said nothing would be done until further news had been received by the department.

Nothing further has been received at the Navy department from Admiral Brown, commanding the United States naval force in Chilean waters, but it is presumed the American ships have reached the scene of action. The Baltimore and the San Francisco are the ships under command of Admiral Brown. The Chilean Minister could not be found to-night, but it is generally supposed he must have received the news of the defeat of his Government and for this reason declines to receive any one.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE. The following despatch has been received at the headquarters here of the Chilean Congressional party from the confidential agent of the insurgent party at Lima: "Triumph complete. Valparaiso surrendered."

CONFIRMED AT SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—John D. Spreckles and Brother of this city, received the following cablegram direct from Valparaiso this afternoon: VALPARAISO, Aug. 28.—Opposition defeated; Valparaiso in control of Congressionists. The cablegram comes from a source which houses here interested in the Chili trade state is disinterested and authentic.

England and the Espiegle Affair. LONDON, August 29.—The Globe this afternoon, commenting upon the capture of Valparaiso and the consequent utter downfall of Balmaceda, says:—"The congressional victory gives the Espiegle affair a much more serious complexion," adding, "had Balmaceda won no diplomatic dispute would have followed but England will now have to explain what appears to be a flagrant breach of neutrality. England is answerable for her agents, and if the Congressional party claims damages, as it probably will, John Bull will find himself with another Alabama imbroglio of far less excusable character on his hands. If the case is as bad as it appears to be the soundest policy would be frankly to admit the blunder and come to some friendly arrangement about compensation. Unless we have a good defence resort to international arbitration is strongly to be deprecated."

Has Grown a Beard. BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The Emperor has ordered dealers in photographs not to sell portraits representing him as he appeared without a beard. All the lithographers, copper-plate and steel engravers are busy issuing new plates to show the Emperor as he now appears, with a beard, and the painters on glass and porcelain and the workers in leather and wood imagery are overrun with orders for representations of the Kaiser in the new style.

Ghastly Emblems of Victory. ADEN, August 29.—An Arab whose word is worthy of belief has arrived here and tells a startling tale of Turkish triumph. According to the Arab Abned Ritzhid Pacha, the Turkish commander in Yemen, the principal division of Arabia, has utterly crushed out a revolt which broke out recently in that province, and has struck wholesale terror into the hearts of the insurgents. The Turkish Pacha subsequently entered Sana, the capital of Yemen, in triumphal procession, having in his train fourteen camels, laden with hands out from the noble chieftains of Yemen.

Great Britain and the World's Fair. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Royal Gazette announces that the Queen has issued a commission to the President, vice-president, treasurer and members of the Council of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce. The preamble rehearses the invitation of President Harrison to Great Britain, to take part in the Chicago Exhibition and goes on as follows: "Whereas, it is our wish that the exhibition should afford a full and suitable representation of the industry, agriculture

and fine arts of Great Britain and Ireland and our colonies and dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, and that our subjects should co-operate in the exhibition, know ye that we, considering the premises and earnestly desiring to promote the success of the exhibition, appoint you our commissioners to obtain and distribute full information as to the best mode whereby the products, etc., of the United Kingdom, and our colonies may be produced and forwarded, and to assist and co-operate generally in promoting the success of said exhibition and to report to us in writing every proceeding taken; and, lastly, we ordain this commission to continue in full force until the exposition shall be closed and the various proceedings connected therewith properly concluded.

Shot By The Russians. VICTORIA, B.C., August 31.—Four more sealing schooners have returned to port, the Carlotta G. Cox, Annie C. Moore, Borealis and Geneva. The Carlotta G. Cox brought 1,513 skins; the Geneva 496, the Annie C. Moore 1,650 and the Borealis 1,500. All were warned to leave Behring sea. The Theresa brought news of the Hamilton Lewis, Captain Alexander McLean, having been captured by a Russian gunboat while poaching off Copper island, in Russian waters; also that the schooner Webster, Captain Dan McLean, had undertaken to raid one of the Russian seal islands and the poachers were caught. McLean was shot in the leg but the rest of the crew managed to regain the schooner and escape, leaving McLean a prisoner.

A Crazy Empress. PARIS, August 30th.—A dispatch to The Estafette from Vienna, says: The Empress of Austria shows symptoms of insanity. She is very eccentric and indulging in many oddities. The Emperor has called in medical experts, who have pronounced the case a grave one, being associated with an hereditary malady. The Duchess D'Alencon, a sister of the Empress, is in an insane asylum. The mad King of Bavaria is a cousin of the Empress.

The Eastern Question. BERLIN, August 30.—Acting in the interest of peace Chancellor von Caprivi and Austro-Hungary's Prime Minister have joined in asking the Turkish Government to intervene between Bulgaria and Serbia to prevent a rupture. Advances from Constantinople say the Porte has addressed a note to Serbia in regard to the missing by that country of troops on the Bulgarian frontier, ostensibly for the Serbian Government to hold the manoeuvres in the interior and not on the border line of Bulgaria. The intervention of Turkey is based upon her rights as suzerain to protect Bulgaria.

The Last. LONDON, August 27.—The only surviving officer of the battle of Waterloo, General Whicheote, died to-day. Fell a Thousand Feet. DETROIT, Aug. 29.—At the Exposition grounds to-day George Hogan, the Ann Arbor, Mich., aronaut, made an ascension, performing the while on the trapeze. When 1,000 feet from the earth he lost his grip on the trapeze bar, fell with frightful velocity, head downwards, and struck on the River street sidewalk. The two-inch planks of the walk were broken and splintered. Blood spurted one hundred feet from where the corpse struck, every bone in the body was broken, and the head was smashed beyond recognition. Thirty thousand people witnessed the tragedy. Hogan leaves a widow and one child. He was a brother of the Hogan who made an ascension in Campbell's airship in Brooklyn, N.Y., a couple of years ago and who never returned.

Landsdowne's Tenants. The evicted tenants on Lord Landsdowne's estate of Luggacurran, in the Queen's county, held a meeting on Sunday. By a majority vote it was decided to enter into negotiations for the restoration of their buildings. Three of the largest tenants applied for reinstatement. The Jesuits Make a Purchase. The Jesuits have just purchased for a trifling sum from Mrs. Widow Lezer Broussau, the beautiful property of her late husband on the St. Foy road, Quebec, originally built and owned by the late Mr. Benson Bennet, one of Quebec's timber merchant princes. It is supposed to be their intention to turn it into a college under their direction.

New Bells. The new chime of bells for the Basilica at Quebec has arrived from France. The largest and heaviest, which weighs 3,000 lbs., has been given by Cardinal Taschereau, the next weighing 2,500 lbs., by ex-Alderman Bilodeau, and the smallest weighing 2,000 lbs., by the Hon. I. Thibaudesau. Not Satisfied. St. John, N.B., is not satisfied with its census, and at this week's meeting of the Common council, motion will be made to take a civic census. The facts on which these demands are based are that the school attendance shows an increased population of 6,250 on the basis of one child to each seven persons. Second, that the resident ratepayers have increased from 7,600 in 1881 to 9,891 in 1891, and third that additional homes accommodate about 6,000 persons have been erected during the past ten years. The water office figures also sustain this contention. The Gazette correspondent is in opposition to the fact that St. John has gained 6,000 in the past ten years, and is positive that a new census will be proposed. The Board of Trade will take up the matter to-morrow from a business standpoint.

A Denial. Hon. Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere writes to L'Electeur a letter from which the following extract is taken:—"I must protest against the rumours circulated for some time past by certain newspapers that I am to replace Mr. Mercier as prime minister. What have I done that they should accuse me of wishing to play such an odious role?"

No pleasure or success in life quite meets the capacity of our hearts. We take our good things with enthusiasm, and think ourselves happy, and satisfied; but afterwards, when the froth and foam have subsided, we discover that the goblet is not more than half-filled with the golden liquid that was poured into it.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

THE QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY. Mr. Trow, who interrogated the Government in Mr. Godbout's absence, was informed that no portion of the \$235,000 subsidy voted to the Quebec Central Railway company had been paid, and the amount of the subsidy was still at the company's disposal.

THE MONTREAL CUSTOMS CLERKS. Mr. Armstrong was informed, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Foster that J. P. Campbell and Richard Thomas were the two defaulting clerks in the Montreal Custom house. The amount of Campbell's shortage was \$3,500, but that of Thomas was not yet reported. Neither had been prosecuted, Campbell having secured the amount and, his books showing the shortage, his dismissal was considered sufficient punishment. Thomas died before the deficit was discovered. Campbell was absent and he was placed under suspension, but subsequently returned. His whereabouts were not known and he did return on condition of not being prosecuted.

RIDEAU CANAL TOLLS. Mr. Trow, who made the enquiry, on behalf of Mr. Landerkin, was told that the amount of canal tolls collected on the Rideau canal for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890, was \$6,731, and for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1891, \$5,959.

A CERTAIN PURCHASE OF LAND. Replying to a question from Mr. Brodeur, Hon. Mr. Tupper stated that the Government did not authorize any person to negotiate with Senator Gouvément for the purchase of a lot of land of which the latter was owner during the last elections. Negotiations for the purchase of land began in 1887, when the late Mr. Labelle was member of Parliament, the object in asking the Government to purchase the land being to preserve the trees. The price was \$66 per acre for 64 acres.

PERTH CANAL BASIN CONTRACT. Hon. Mr. Foster informed Mr. Campbell that the amount of the contract entered into with Messrs. Davis & Son for the construction of the basin at the Perth canal was \$44,457. They were allowed to warp and deepen the east side of the basin at a cost not exceeding \$7,500. The actual cost was \$6,985. The total cost of the work, including extras, changes in material, etc., was \$53,614.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA. Sir John Thompson stated, in answer to Mr. Edgar, that he believed that no legislation of the Imperial Parliament had taken place during the late session affecting the subject of copyright in Canada.

LABOR LEGISLATION. In answer to a question asked on behalf of Mr. McMullen, as to whether the Government intend to introduce any legislation during the present session based upon the report of the Labor commission, Sir John Thompson said: At this and the last session legislation was introduced and adopted based upon the report, and the Government intend immediately to carry out that legislation, but will give further consideration to matters arising out of that report at a future session, as circumstances may seem best.

THE OKA INDIANS. On the item for removing the Two Nation Indians from Oka to Gibson, Hon. Mr. Dewdney stated that the Government hoped that this year would see another party, if not the whole of the Indians, transferred, and all those who removed would be provided with new houses at Gibson and would be compensated for any improvements they might have made at Oka.

On the item for Indians in New Brunswick, Sir Richard Cartwright said that he saw from the accounts that certain salaries were paid to missionaries. This is a very dangerous principle to follow, and missionaries in Manitoba and the Northwest would be also asking for salaries if it were followed.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney said that he thought the missionaries were also doing some other work besides merely attending to the spiritual wants of the Indians. He had not the information at hand and, therefore, would let the item stand. In regard to the Manitoba and Northwest Indians, Mr. Dewdney gave an excellent statement of their condition and their progress towards being self-sustaining. In 1886 they earned \$12,000, and last year they earned \$30,000. There was a decrease of \$123,811 asked for on the expenditure on Indians there as compared with the estimate of last year. Nearly all the Indians items for Manitoba and the Northwest passed, after which the committee rose and reported progress.

On motion of Sir John Thompson the House adjourned at 12.45 a.m.

Not Satisfied. St. John, N.B., is not satisfied with its census, and at this week's meeting of the Common council, motion will be made to take a civic census. The facts on which these demands are based are that the school attendance shows an increased population of 6,250 on the basis of one child to each seven persons. Second, that the resident ratepayers have increased from 7,600 in 1881 to 9,891 in 1891, and third that additional homes accommodate about 6,000 persons have been erected during the past ten years. The water office figures also sustain this contention. The Gazette correspondent is in opposition to the fact that St. John has gained 6,000 in the past ten years, and is positive that a new census will be proposed. The Board of Trade will take up the matter to-morrow from a business standpoint.