

erected and was opened last autumn. The cost is entirely provided for by Indian and local contributions.

SIOUX MISSIONS.

Immediately after the Minnesota Massacre, in 1862, many of the Sioux Indians, who had been implicated in it, took refuge in Canadian territory. Among these have been established the missions on the Bird Tail, at Portage la Prairie, at Prince Albert (already described), and at Pipestone.

BIRD TAIL.

On the Bird Tail Creek, near Fort Ellice, is a band of Sioux to which the Mission Board of the American Presbyterian Church sent one of its native Sioux ministers in the summer of 1875 to pay a missionary visit. This minister was the Rev. Solomon Tun-kan-sui-ci-ye (his-own-grandfather), more familiarly and with more facility, called the Rev. Solomon, and many of the people to whom he came were his own relatives. His visit made a deep impression and Enoch Returning-Cloud, a leading man among the Indians, taught school during the following winter and conducted religious meetings, because "he wanted the Word of God to grow." With a simplicity that ought to be a rebuke to our carelessness, he wrote: "Although I am poor and often starving, I keep my heart just as though I were rich. When I read again in the Sacred Book what Jesus, the Lord, has promised us, my heart is glad. I am thinking if a minister will come this summer, and stay with us a little while, our hearts will rejoice. If he comes to stay with us a long time, we will rejoice more. But as we are so often in a starving condition, I know it will be hard for any one to come." The Canadian Church had not money enough to answer an appeal even of this kind at once, but in 1877 the way was opened and the Rev. Solomon became the pastor of a people that had eagerly awaited his coming. Besides