you see how a portion of the high parliament voted was ex-The contractors either did not the articles at all, or supplied it iferior quality; yet no investiga-as made, no enquiry made, and was done. Mr. Herolimer, g of the Sioux bands, asys: reat deal of siokness has visited stely, caused by the want of fresh

ocklington, speaking of Stoney s, says:

ring last winter there was a great distress among them for want of ig, many of them not having a to cover their nakedness."

Wadsworth, speaking of the tar band, says that ey complained that they did not a treaty pigs, and asked for more tool chests. moccasins and milk

ports as to Mistowasis band : ey complained that they did not saty pigs, and Wadsworth recom-that Mistowasis and Ahtahkoget them." Wadsworth says of the Bob Tail

ney complain that still due them.

treaty, a cow and a bull." farther : he Ermine Skin band complain of

ant of a mower and some carts."

are not the only complaints that adding have been making for a number of years. We promised, and were robligations to supply the Indians, resh from the plains from which the o had disappeared, with fresh beef, instead of fresh beef we supplied with salt pork, though we could see beef at from 8 to 15 cents a 1b., had to pay for the pork, some of a was rusted at that, from 20 to 25 a pound. The table I submit, d from the vouchers in the Indian rument, shows the following rates:

1. Fort McLeod, in 1882-3, beef rtment, shows the following rates:
it Fert McLeod, in 1882-3, beef
worth per lb. 8½c and bacon 20c;
83-4 beef was worth per lb. 1½c,
bacon 23½c; in 1884-5 beef 15c and
a 18c per lb. In the Saskatchewan
ict in 1882-3 beef was worth 15c and
a 25c; in 1883-4 beef 20c and bacon
per lb. At Battleford in 1882-3 beef
worth 12½c and bacon 23c; and
A beef 17c and bacon 20c. In Cal-4 beef 17c and bacon 20c. In Cal-in 1882-3 beef was worth 8 and ba-tle; and in 1883-4 beef 14 c and n 24tc per lb.

this, although the department made aware of the fact by its agent, Herchmer, in his report for 1883. Herchmer there says:

A great deal of sickness has visited a lately, caused by the want of fresh b. The Indians under, treaty 4, reed in 1884-5 \$15,290.92 worth of r, and \$1,288.45 worth of beef, aligh it is known that beef is life to the ian; while salt pork is disease and

bountitul, humane and attentive bountitul, humane and attentive sument, whose duty it was to look rethe interest of the Indians, supplied in with twelve pounds of disease and the to one pound of life. And, although the reports of the Dement are literally teaming with nings to and remonstrances against Government for the inhuman treation of the Indians received at their da, by supplying them with pork indo fresh meat. Agent Herchmer, his report dated 24th July, 1884; sking of the types of disease among iking of the types of disease amo

Indians, says : To these might be added, I think, sudden change from fresh meat on prairies to flour and bacoa in compar-

l again on page 61 he says :

At Oak River eleven men have died of 88 heads of families, and seventeen dren under three years old. This is y distressing and is hard to account—the change of diet owing to the fail-of buring and account of hunting, and scrotula, being prob-

is very distressing, the agent patically remarks, while all the time se agents were doing what they knew y ought not to have done, namely, plying these men with salt pork at to 25 cents per lb, when they could e had fresh meat at from 8 to 15c lb. Mr. Magnus Begg, Indian agent, is roport dated 28 July, 1885, says:

'During the month of April there was siderable sickness on the Stoney rebeef, which was done, and with satistory results."

other words, we fed the Indians on pork until they became sick unto th, and then we fed them on fresh f to restore them to health again. s the Government of this country, the Commissioner of Indian Affai he North-West Territory not considd that an ounce of prevention is the pound of cure, that it would be ter to feed the Indian on fresh beef prevent disease, rather than to feed 1 on fresh beef to effect a cure, espe-ly as fresh meat can be purchased at ly as fresh meat can be purchased at nuch lower rate in the market than pork. The reports, with few excep-ns, of the agents of the Department the last four or five years, show there head of this Department of the inhun treatment received by the Indians the hands of the officials of this Govment. Those complaints have been ewed from year to year; those comints have not been investigated. I rege that this Government, although se complaints have been made by ir own agents have not investigated m, and where the truth of the charwas brought home to the agents of Department, these agents have not en dismissed as they should have been.

. Wadsworth, the Superintendent of lian affairs, in his report for 1882. aking of the Riviere qui Barre Inns. says :

'The flour and bacon received as supes was bad, and the flour received by
Indians at Battleford, had become

Wadsworth, in his report for 1883, aking of the Indians in the Sekasota reserve, says :

"The flour received by those Indians y averaged 93 pounds per sack," again, speaking of Poundmaker's

The flour was inferior and of light weight."

A. McKay, Indian agent, in his report for 1884, says that the Inspector of Indian agencies promised to supply them with all they might require, and that they were urged by that agent to make their aemands on the Department for the same; that they did so, but the supplies were not sent. E. McColl, in his report for 1882, says:

"Waggons were promised these Indians, and that he was apprehensive of serious consequences, unless the claims were recognized."

Mr. T. P. Wadsworth, in his report for

Mr. T. P. Wadsworth, in his report for 1884, speaking of Day Star's band,

saible to work on on empty stom-

C. E. Denny, Indian agent, in his report for 1882, says:

"I found the Blackfeet willing to work had they received assistance, but they had been badly neglected and, in conse-quence, were wild and unsettled."

Commissioner McLeod, in his report for 1879, says:

"I have experienced great difficulty (with the distress and suffering) applica-tions for relief being constantly made to me by the starving bands of Indians,"

Again the commissioner says :

"A Stony Indian and his family ha been without food for many days. Superintendent Walsh, in his report for 1880, says:

"Hunger and suffering prevailed. In some places persens became so reduced as to be unable to help themselves. The want of food followed by disease caused an epidemic, which marked its results by the many graves now to be seen in Wood Mountain."

Was there ever such a picture as this painted by the most skilful artist? Was there ever such an inductment preferred against any Government? Was there against any Government? Was there
ever such an indictment preferred against
this incompetent Government as that
framed in this report of one of their
own agents in the Northwest? Nothing
but the weakness, the incompetency of
this Administration would have permitted this condition of affairs to have exhour after it was made known to the Government, but with a full knowledge of all these facts, with a full knowledge on their part, on the part of the Superintendent-General and of Commissioner Dewdney, not the first step was taken to rectify the wrong done to the Indians. The breach of faith, the violated promises, the broken pledges, the fraud and misconduct of the officials, the robbing and cheating all around, the megligence and incompetency of the Administration, are all marked by the graves of the Indians on the side of Wood Mountain! Still the Government never moved, never stirred, never investigated. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the Northwest Territories never moved, never stirred, never investigated. No; he luxuriated in his comfortable quarters in Regina, and the Indians, whom we are bound to protect.

plied with food, the experienced much hardship from exposure and starvation." for assistance given them by Col. McLeod and other residents."

have already referred, said : He has reduced them at the present time reported in the Regina Leader of the to that state that in the case of one Indian (I am prepared to prove this and to give the name of the Indian too), within two months seven of his children died

policy, it is a policy that ought not to prevail in any civilized country. Six years ago the Agent General of Indian Affairs openly and deliberately adopted this policy in the following language:—

"I must say, however, that it was a dangerous thing to commence the system of feeding the Indians. So long as they know they can rely, or believe they can rely, on any source whatever for their food they make no effort to support them. selves. We have to guard against that, and the only way to guard against it is

Mr. Jackson, in his speech to which I Now, Sir I submit that I have establish Mr. Jackson, in his speech to which I have already referred, said:

"Now, I charge that at Indian Head, in the winter of 1883, several of the Indians died of starvation. When I stated that fact, I knew it to be a fact. I stated that fact, I knew it to be a fact. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his reply to me, brings a lot of documents, and the report of Dr. Edwards says that five men starved to death. Mr. Dewdney says that there was so much provisions at Indian Head. I know they were there; but his fat had gone forth not to feed it have made against this Government, for exposing which I was denounced as a traitor and a liar, and brought twice before the conference of my church, but the verdict of the invest-tories have been subjected to the greating committee always supported me. The Indians have been detrauded by the contracts not being carried out as specified in the treaty; and the Indian is being defrauded, and so is the Government, there was so much provisions at Indian Head. I know they were there; that many of the Indians con the reserve is the greatest loser." but his fiat had gone forth not to feed that many of the Indians on the reserve is the greatest loser."

them so much, that Pi a pot was a bad at Indian Head were starved to death. I piece of muslin, and that they must cut charge that Dr. Edwards, an employee down the rations. And now, instead of five dying, it is a matter of my own missioner Dewdney, and so scandslous "That corru To per cent. of all the Indians on the Indians on the Indians on the Indians on the Indian Head reserve died through starvation in six months (that is 20 per cent. per annum). He have knowledge, a matter I can prove on my oath, that instead of five dying here, report, that Lieutenant-Governor Dewdthrough starvation in six months (that is tour. I charge that this scandalous state of affairs was well known to the Administration, and that this is true is beyond what has he done with them because of their turbulency, because they showed a disposition, perhaps, to rise up and join the Lidians of the world and for the contractors and officials on different reserves. I can't give particulars. I know it exists. The money thus lost if expended on educating the young Indians would do a great deal of good. There is no use trying to teach the old, they won't learn.' their turbulency, because they showed a hands part of a speech made by Lieuren-disposition, perhaps, to rise up and join the Governor Dewdney to the North the Ludians of the north in fighting? west council during its last Session, as would naturally like to enquire into the

residence on the reserve, hearing that there was a great deal of sickness in because they had not the necessaries of life. I tell you what I know to be a fact. The Indians on the File Hill reto make an inspection of Pia-pot's people.

the Agent General of Indian Affairs six years ago. It is a cruel and atrocious policy, it is a policy that and trocious and the session of Commons, I ask the people of this and tools to the agricultural implementation. the Northwest Territories, taught nonthat neighborhood, speaks as follows:

"In this connection the case of several Indian families in this vicinity may be cited. A friend driving by one, a few days ago, was given to understand that death had been in their midst. On en
the Northwest Territories, taught nonthe Northwest Ter

tering the topes a pitiable sight was discounted and the same of the companies of the companies and a glance aufficed and the first counternaces, and a glance aufficed the first duties of a Government which has so need to the warrior's death.

One can hardly imagine how they cause of the warrior's death.
One can hardly imagine how they had a composed their last meal. Everything in the war of blances was under or counternaces, which is a larguage;—
"When Louis Riel was sent for last summer he was sent for by those poor of the dead braves. Around a cheerless fire was hudded an Indian and three of the dead braves. Around a cheerless fire was hudded and lains and the counter of the dead braves. Around a cheerless fire was hudded and the counter of the dead braves. Around a cheerless fire was hudded and the county of the dead braves. Around a cheerless fire was hudded and find an and three of the dead braves. Around a cheerless fire was hudded and the county of the dead braves. Around a cheerless fire was hudded and for the town of the county of the dead braves. Around a cheerless fire was hudded and the county of blances was under or own of the Indians and the county of the Indian and three of Indians of the paper of the county of the Indian and three of Indians of Indians and the county of the Indians and the Indians of Indians and the Indians and the Indians of Indians and the Indians

the past grave irregularities in the Department, for exposing which I was de-

"That corruption exists is commonly

1885, according to the Sessional Papers,

counts are charged to the Indians for supplying medicine. I say that is enough to physic every Indian in the Northwest twice over, and keep them physicked nearly all the year round. That is not all. In 1883 the Indian action of the May sheet as receiving annuity in 1881 for a family of 11, including two infant children, whereas at the date of payment, only one of these children was born."

We pay for travelling expenses of the count is charged with \$3,630 for commis sion paid to those pets of the Government, I. G. Baker and others, as comment, I. G. Baker and others, as commission for advances made to the Iudians. I ask you, Sir, and I ask this House, when the Parliament of this country liberally donated \$1,109,000 to feed, clothe and support the Indians, why we should pay the sum of \$3,630 as commission to I. G. Baker and others counts I find we paid J. Creighton for a silk handkerchief, 90 cents. Why should the Indian account he charged with the for advances made by them. The Government had the money, Parliament voted the money, it was in their hands. and it was their business to supply the

in one year as commission for advances. This is not all. In the for advances. This is not all. In the part of ing Indians fishing, \$135.76. Will any account for 1883, the enormous aum of ing Indians fishing, \$135.76. Will any man tell me why we should pay that sum for this service? I think the Indians for this service? I think the Indians that fishing than the Government of the service is a shout fishing than the Government of the service is a shout fishing than the Government of the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service is a service in the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service in the service is a service in the service in the service in the service is a service in the service in west council during its last Session, as would naturally like to enquire into the reported in the Regina Leader of the 10th expenditure of the enormus sums voted by Parliament to feed and clothe the Indians. It can be accounted for; a locally after they had taken up their lindians. It can be accounted for; a lindians in the Northwest Territories. large portion of it can easily be accounted for. The Indian is charged with what he never gets; he is charged two prices for the articles he gets. He is charged with articles that ought not to be charged with articles that ought not to be charged to him stall the is robbed right.

Indians in the Northwest Territories. And recollect, we supply these men with horses, buckboards, sleighs, and camp ayment of \$453 for venetian blinds for the Regina office. A more scandalous charged with articles that ought not to be sum of \$26,312 charged in one year for for venetian blinds for a little office in the reconstruction. fact. The Indians on the File Hill reserve believe that if one of their number falls sick there is no use in trying to make him get better, they have not sufficient nourishing food and they must let him die."

wards, who was then in our own employ, to make an inspection of Pi-a-pot's peocharged with articles that ought not to be charged to him at all, he is robbed right to make an inspection of Pi-a-pot's peocharged to him at all, he is robbed right to make an inspection of Pi-a-pot's peocharged to him at all, he is robbed right to make an inspection of Pi-a-pot's peocharged to him at all, he is robbed right to make an inspection of Pi-a-pot's peocharged in one year for venetian blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual binds for a little office in and left by the officials and by the middle men, and that I propose to prove beothim die."

It is an yet there is an senormous than the sum of \$26,312 charged in one year for venetian blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in data of the sum of \$26,312 charged in one year for venetian blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office in Regins! I venetual blinds for a little office the humblest farm instructor, can travel in the Northwest Territeries from the Ist January to the 31st December, all the year around, and not spend \$26,000. It is the cheapest country in the world to travel in. All you require is a few Indian ponies and a buckboard, and in the case of these agents these things are supplied. Out of this sum the Commissioner of Indian Affairs got nearly \$2,000. In addition to that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs gets his camp outlit, his Y Fask you, Mr. Speaker, I ask this House of Commons, I ask the people of this country, if it is not a scandslous outrage and tools, to the amount of \$863.50; Indians under the shadow of the vice-regal establishment at Regina, at Indian under Treaty No. 3, \$1.178.71; Indians under Treaty No. 5, \$2,346; Indians under Treaty No. 5, \$2,346; Indians under Treaty No. 5, \$2,346; Indians under Treaty No. 6, \$37, 420 13; Indians under Treaty No. 7, \$22,581 99. The Indians under those seven treaties are charged in those accounts, in three years, with agricultural implements and tools, to the amount of \$863.50; Indians under Treaty No. 3, \$1.178.71; Indians under Treaty No. 5, \$2,346; Indians under Treaty No. 6, \$37, 420 13; Indians under Treaty No. 7, \$22,581 99. Indians under Treaty No. 7, \$22,581 99. Indians under Treaty No. 7, \$20,000; Indians under Treaty No. 7, \$20,000; Indians under Treaty No. 7, \$20,000; Indians under Treaty No thing that auman skill and numan legal uity can devise as necessary for travelling on the prairie; and yet he draws nearly \$2,000 for travelling expenses in one year. I say again, it is a gross injustice to the Indians that these sums, voted by Parliament to clothe and feed the Inaper or so many of them as did not discuss the people of the sum of the dians, whom we are bound to protect, might starve to death and freeze te death so far as he was concerned. Let me establish this statement by a mass of testimony that cannot be successfully as sailed. The Moose Jaw News, a paper by no means unfavorable to the Administration, on the 14th March, 1885, writing of the condition of the Indians in the regions of their own agents in the neighborhood, speaks as follows:

Of starvation before distributing it."

Children of these Indians died of starvation would require agricultural since of them died from old dient them dients, the dient dient them scandalous expenditure is not for one A. Mackay, Indian agent, speaking of year only; it continues from year to year. In the Sessional Papers of 1884,

More thank the state of the sta

wives is represented on the May sheet as

We pay for travelling expenses of the employees of the Government in the Northwest in many cases more than their salaries amount to, and that in a country and it was their business to supply the necessary funds to purchase supplies; it was their business to have bought the articles for cash, and to have paid for them instead of having the Indian account charged with this sum in one year as commission for advances. This is not all. In the

though this band of Indians had not, so far as I am able to judge, a thousand acres under cultivation

"There are only one ox and one cow I find that the Indian account is charged alive out of the seven supplied by the