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when I entered their meeting, and said: "You have come now, not to help us, but to prevent us from doing what we have a perfect right to do, that is, to hang and kill sixty-five Americans" (that was the number of men who came to lynch the boy Louis). I was fortunate enough to be able to dissuade them from their wild intention, for had they crossed the line, not one-half of them would have returned alive, as there are in that part of Washington Territory a most desperate lot of men, who would not wish for better sport than shooting down Indians. I sent them all home about half satisfied. I met some of their chiefs on the 18th of the same month, and in the meantime I received a letter from the Superintendent, Col. Powell, to be read to them. Eighteen chiefs and forty-seven Indians attended this meeting. When I read the Superintendent's letter of sympathy and counsel to them, they expressed themselves well pleased, and said they always knew him to be their very good friend. They also said they were now most glad that I prevented them from going to revenge the lynching of the boy Louis.

The Indian liquor traffic is quite difficult to suppress, especially at Yale, Burrard Inlet saw-mills and New Westminster, and it will continue to be so as long as half-breeds can lawfully enter saloons, buy and carry away any quantity of liquor. They are the daily associates of the Indians, and in many cases their near relatives. The Indians seldom arrest or inform against them. The Chinese have lately redoubled their efforts to sell Chinese liquors to the Indians. In consequence of the lesson taught them last year, by the destruction of large quantities of their liquors, they do not attempt to take any more on the reserves. They confine themselves now to what they can sell to drunken Indians who live in the towns, and what they peddle up and down the river to northern Indians who are working at the fisheries. Last week three Indian constables arrested a Chinaman in the act of selling a bottle of liquor to an Indian in this city. They were set upon by a large number of Chinamen, who rescued the prisoner, and beat the constables unmercifully with sticks and stones. Before assistance could arrive, the Chinamen escaped to their houses, and, as usual in such cases, the Indians were unable to identify any of them.

I am happy to be able to report that there is a very marked increase in the Indian population of Burrard Inlet Mission, Sechelt, Sliammon and Clahoose. They have large numbers of young children at each of these places. At the Mission they have fifty-two nice and well built cottages, in regular rows, with good, wide streets. They have a splendid new church, which was dedicated on the 20th June last. It cost them—exclusive of their own labor—\$3,500. It is considered the best finished church in the Province. On the day of the dedication, there were about 1,000 Indians present, men, women and children, all cleanly and well dressed. They were much admired and praised by the large number of white people who attended the dedication on that day. They have very excellent regulations, strictly carried out, on the place. They will not allow any intemperate person to live there, nor any heathenish practices to be carried on, nor will any person who is found guilty of immoral conduct be allowed to live at the Mission for any length of time. The women are obliged to keep the grounds about their houses clean and free from decayed fish and other filth. They have also to wash the floors of their houses on Friday of each week. The men are almost constantly employed at the saw-mills, where they receive good wages.

The Indians from all parts of this agency complain very much this spring and summer of how they are undermined in the labor market by Chinamen, especially in all kinds of light work, where the Indian women and their boys and girls used to be employed. Although many of them have come long distances this season to the fish cannaries, very few of them got employment, as their places had been taken by Chinamen, in cleaning and canning the fish; they are also doing all the washing and ironing in private families, what Indian women used to do heretofore. The poor Indian women and old men, and their boys and girls, used to make considerable money every summer picking berries and selling them to white people. This summer large numbers of Chinamen went into that business too, and almost completely ruined the Indians. The feeling entertained towards the Chinese by the Indians at present