

but desisted almost immediately ;—that the following year, June 10, 1884, Chief Louis Sanation, having declared his tribe satisfied, “the claimants are satisfied,” made no exception for these same occupants, and consequently included them in his general declaration ;—that, indeed, these Indians have no plausible reason to complain, since they received each from the Seminary an average sum of at least \$20.00, either in materials to repair and arrange their houses, or in money to pay for their work, and that the most humbly housed amongst them are better off than the others, having received cleared land to the value of from \$200 to \$300, which amply compensates for what may be lacking in the houses.

So far, indeed, are they from complaining that the above-mentioned letter of Mr. Thos. Walton, Indian Superintendent at Parry Sound, and dated Sep. 2nd, 1884, concludes by the following remarkable admission regarding the Indians of Gibson without distinction :—

“They feel assured that if their friends (at Oka) knew of their prosperity and *comfort* they would not much longer hesitate at migrating to Gibson.”

The complaint, therefore, does not come, at least spontaneously, from the Indians. We might, consequently, stop here, for if the occupants themselves of the Squatters' houses do not complain, and have no reasonable cause for so doing, one naturally asks on what ground Mr. Vankoughnet continues to insist in his demands.

But we shall face the matter as it stands and continue.

We affirm, then, Right Hon. Sir, that the Seminary of St. Sulpice always considered itself as being exonerated, in