

REPLY.

Mr. Jackson's animus arises from Mr. Dewdney's resistance to his attempts to speculate in certain lands, set aside by arrangement with the Indians as a treaty reserve.

CHARGE No. 5.

Mr. Cameron's charges against Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney were all made on the authority of the speech of the said Mr. Jackson, delivered in December, 1885, at a meeting of the North-west council. Mr. Jackson was very emphatic in contending that Governor Dewdney had allowed Indians to starve to death.

REPLY.

In a speech delivered at the same meeting, Governor Dewdney, by unanimous permission of the Council, delivered an address which may here be summarised. He showed—

1. That Mr. Jackson had based his attack on rumors and not on facts.

2. That Mr. Jackson was masquerading when he professed to have no personal animus against himself and no hostility to the Dominion Government.

3. That the Indians among whom some died of starvation some years ago, were a band of Indians mostly consisting of old widows and children, whom Pie-a-Pot had collected to increase his annuity, and they died not because there were no supplies, but because when they came in they were so diseased they could not eat any kind of food.

4. That at the time these Indians were alleged to have died of starvation there were on their reserves 231 sacks of flour, 6,999 pounds of bacon, 160 pounds of beef, besides a quantity of tea, tobacco and ammunition.

5. That in the case of the Assiniboines, among whom it was, from other sources, alleged that starvation existed, these people were at that very time receiving among 294 of them, from the 15th to the 31st July, 43 sacks of flour, 954 pounds of bacon, and 1,650 pounds of beef. At this time they also received 30 pounds of powder, 120 pounds of shot, 1000 caps; and game ducks were plentiful, one