

menced at Legaic's pole. Now, if you look at this, you will see that it is not just, and as the Company could take plenty of land to the east, up the harbor, we cannot tell why they wish to enclose our houses on their land; and we were told by Dr. Powell when he visited us that the Hudson's Bay Company's land would not come more than a few feet west of their fence.

Then all at once we found a man here surveying for the Government; he said, all round the north-east side of the harbor, and we were told that this land had all been claimed by white chiefs in Victoria, and they said they had bought it from the Government, and this before our claim had been settled. We wrote about this, but received no reply.

In the fall of 1883, Dr. Powell came up in a war-ship to Metlakahtla, but we think he was ashamed to come up here, for his words to us had all been broken, so he sent Mr. McKay as agent. He met us and listened kindly to our trouble, and said our claim was just. We said, if he would go and lay it before the Government and get it settled, we should then be glad to have him come back. He went away and never came back, and we thought it was because he wished to carry out our wishes that he was not allowed to come back.

And again a war-ship came to Metlakahtla, and we were told that the chief of the Government, Mr. Davie, said that not one inch of ground belonged to the Tsimpshans, and then you know there was trouble at Metlakahtla about the two acres on Mission Point. All this sending of war-ships, and putting Metlakahtla people in jail, and the way we were treated about our land, caused us great trouble, and made our hearts weak. Our Council, that had for years kept the roads in good order, and built bridges, and endeavored to repress immorality among our people, was put down by Judge Elliott, who said we were no Council, and now you see our village is in a bad state, and our young people who once had great respect for the village Council, have none now. We have been put down and discouraged by those who should have encouraged and helped us. But we have been kept by our teachers and our profession of religion from breaking the laws, as they have always encouraged us to believe that we should have our rights.

When Mr. Jemmet came to survey on the Naas, we sent him a letter protesting against his work until we had our land matter settled; but he went on, and we are told that our fishing stations, which he marked off, are but one chain in depth from the water's edge, and on this we were to be allowed to build no houses. This seemed very strange to us, for here our fathers used to live two or three months of the year, and we had large houses on this ground long before Mr. O'Reilly and Jemmet were born. This made us feel sore and angry, and