

who sell a small bottle of poison to the Indians for a very high price. Parents of Indian children have been known to ask the agency physician for poison with which to end the sufferings of the sick son or daughter. They say they do not like to see their friends linger when they can not recover. The sudden death of those who have been long sick, but are in no immediate danger, is no doubt owing to the use of poison by the medicine men.

A common river or marsh moss is used for heart disease, and is eaten fresh from the water. Fern is used for the same purpose, eaten raw. The water of boiled crab-apple leaves is used as a drink for spitting blood. Leaves of a tree bearing yellow flowers and black berries (*Lonicera involucrata*) are chewed for sore mouth, or they are chewed and rubbed on sores.

Wood moss is applied to sores. A common weed (*Geum macrophyllum*) is a universal remedy, "good for everything." The leaves are eaten raw. Fungus is chewed and rubbed on sore neck. The roots of *Maianthemum bifolium* are chewed and applied to sore eyes. Having given these uses of the few specimens brought, the squaw suddenly crushed them all up together in her hand and carried them off. She said there were many more herbs used here, but that they grew far away. She promised to bring me some, but thus far has failed to do so.

Among the forest trees on the bank of the river their graves are made conspicuous by the quantity of white cloth or colored fabrics inclosing or floating above them. At present, as formerly, all the personal property of the Indian is buried with him or decorates his grave. With the last Indian woman who died here a large quantity of good clothing and a nice sewing-machine were buried. In old times the animals belonging to an Indian, his horses, cattle, etc., were killed upon the grave, but through the influence of the agents this practice is discontinued. A recent exception to the usual custom is the case of a sick Indian who believes he will soon die, and who has made his will, leaving his personal effects, as well as his house, to his brother. These Indians have not the same fear of handling a dead body as is shown by the Makahs, who hurry it away while still warm, although the Quinaielt bury the body in the earth or lay it in a sheltered canoe very soon after death. In putting the body of a dead Indian into its coffin or box, the body is suffered to lie just as it is first placed. If in the haste consequent upon the dislike of these Indians to handling a dead person it is put face down it is suffered to remain so, and in carrying the dreaded burden the box or coffin is tipped and handled with a roughness and disrespect distressing to civilized men.

Mention has been made of the houses inclosing the dead.

The coffin of an Indian who died last spring was placed in a box, with rounded end, raised high on posts. The box was covered with red cloth, and cloth was stretched around and covered the posts. Over it

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