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companion, to take them away. Looking down upon the earth from his house on a high mountain, and seeing a great many Indians playing ball, he covets the ball and sends the man to steal it for him! Such is the childishness of their religious ideas!

The me-satch-ies, or evil spirits, who take possession of sick people, and whom the doctors are employed to drive out, seem to occupy their thoughts to the exclusion of the great bird. With loud beating of the Indian drum and of sticks, accompanied by their own voices and the contortions and guttural howls and wails of their doctors, they seek to drive out the unwelcome guest. The lips of the medicine man are often applied to the body to draw out the evil spirit. An Indian school girl was lately dangerously sick; her friends wished to have her removed to "the ranch" for treatment by Indian doctors. As she expressed no wish in the matter, she was kept in the school and received treatment from the reservation doctor. She recovered, but the credit of her recovery was not given to the white physician. One of her shoes and some of her clothing had been taken to the ranch and had been doctored by the medicine men; hence her recovery!

The Quinaielts have no large figures of idols. The little tamanantas sticks, with faces rudely carved upon them, are the only objects at all resembling idols. The doctors place these sticks in an upright position around the patient, to assist in conquering the disease. The Indians stand in great fear of the medicine man. They believe if they disobey him that he has the power of casting an evil spell upon them; that he will cause them to sicken and die. It seems to be impossible to eradicate this feeling from their minds. Little can be expected from the older and middle-aged people with regard to laying aside their ancient superstitions. Some of the latter, who profess to do so, practically retain their old faith in the medicine man.

While in school and listening to the advice and explanations of white people, the Indian children, as a rule, are not unwilling to take medicine as prescribed; but if their friends visit and talk to them their old prejudices seem to be revived. In one case an Indian girl resisted all efforts to give her suitable remedies, declaring she would rather die than take the white doctor's medicine. She died in a day or two after. Although sick with an incurable disease, her life might have been greatly prolonged if she had consented to receive the medicine required.

Many of the adult Indians seem not only willing but anxious to use the medicines of the white man, but prefer to use them in combination with the efforts of their own doctors, any good resulting from taking the medicines being always attributed to the power of the medicine man.

Recent circumstances have developed the fact that poison is used by these Indian doctors to hasten the death of patients considered incurable. I have been told that a poison made from toadstools was formerly used. At present strong poisons are obtained from unprincipled white men,