

The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1893

TRICKY AND UNTRUTHFUL

The Daily Columbian of the 10th inst. contains an article on the redistribution question, which is a fair specimen of the way in which that paper discusses the policy of the Government. It is full of mis-statements and the writer proves himself an adept in the art of misquotation. He says at the outset that the Premier stated on the 14th of March "that the Government will bring down a measure to do justice to all parts of the community," and that on the 30th of the same month he said: "Redistribution is not absolutely necessary and the Government has decided not to bring down a measure." The quotation, italics and all, is just as it appears in the Columbian. The editor, of course, wishes the reader to believe that these are the very words of Mr. Davie's announcement. But what the Premier really said was different both in form and sense. Here is the passage which our contemporary has so outrageously garbled:

"It is not absolutely necessary to do so as an election is imminent, and even if the bill were brought down, there is no present indication of anything which would justify the Government in disturbing the Legislature before the usual time." As the reader sees, the words which the editor of the Columbian places in italics are not in the passage at all. This is "tricky" of a very dishonest kind. Honest writers, when they place a passage within quotation marks, are most careful to have them in every respect identical with the text from which they are taken. But the Columbian had an object in suppressing parts of the passage and in taking on a statement that did not properly belong to it.

The head and front of Mr. Davie's offending was his not bringing down a bill which had been promised in the Speech from the Throne. If it is "purify" in Government not to bring down all the measures that are mentioned in the Speeches from the Throne, there has not been a Government either in Great Britain or Canada which has not been at some period of its existence most perfidious. The Dominion Government, in the season that has just closed, for good and sufficient reasons no doubt, dropped two important measures that had been promised in the Governor's Speech. One was a bill relating to the franchise, and the object of the other was to improve the Civil Service. Although these two promised bills were withdrawn, and that too without a word of excuse or explanation that we have seen, no member of the Opposition thought of accusing the Premier and his colleagues of "perfidy," and it is to be presumed that the Liberal in Ottawa have an correct idea as to what is fair and frank and proper in a Government as any contributor to the columns of the Westminster Columbian.

But our contemporary's "tricky" does not end here. It is almost untruthfully to give its readers the impression that Mr. Davie tried to justify the course he took by evidence that had no existence when he made up his mind to drop the bill. This is what it says:

And what are the excuses (reasons there are none)? After the Government having said, in Bulletin No. 5, the revised census figures before it for about a year—on which figures, evidently, the voluntary promise of redistribution was made in the "speech from the throne," and reiterated on the 14th of March, Premier Davie, on the 30th of that month, tells the House, in effect, that the reason for not bringing down redistribution, which intention he then announced, was because the proper census figures were not before the Government, and on Friday last, April 7th, when put upon his defence for the perjury of his Administration—which perjury was consummated and announced on the 30th of March—the Honorable Mr. Davie endeavored to bolster up and excuse the action which his Government had then taken by citing a house-pones of census figures published by the Vancouver Government organ, as an Ottawa despatch, on March 31st—a day after the Government had announced its revised perjury and perjury to the House and the country!

What are the facts? After Mr. Davie had shown with the utmost clearness, from figures that had been in his possession for some time, that it would be impossible to apportion the representation fairly or to the satisfaction of any part of the Province, he went on to say— "Evidently there is something wrong with the census, or else about the population of New Westminster District. Why, the returns of the census are not all in. It was only on the 31st of March that the following appeared in the Vancouver World."

Then follows the statement giving the population by origin. What could be more open than this? The Premier, after he had, as we may say, closed his case, introduced this further evidence, telling his hearers where it came from and when he received it. The man who affects to find something perfidious in a statement made in this candid and straightforward way, must be either a great hypocrite or a great fool.

The information which caused the Government to pass in the work of framing a redistribution bill was, as is shown by a return laid on the table of the House obtained from Ottawa at different times between the 28th of February and the 25th of March. That information had been received and the determination to withdraw the bill had been arrived at and announced before what our contemporary elegantly and appropriately calls "a house-pones of census figures" was quoted.

If the Government needed a justification for the course it has pursued in this matter, it could not find a better or a more conclusive one than in statements and calculations respecting the population of the Province made by members of the Oppo-

sition and its newspaper organs. They have proved, if they have proved anything, that the census, as regards this Province, is not to be relied upon. The Columbian finds fault with the Premier's conclusions when, if it is capable of forming an intelligent opinion on the subject, it would see that they are all fairly and legitimately drawn from figures supplied to the Government by the authorities in Ottawa. If there is anything wrong or absurd or "misleading" in these conclusions, blame the Premier for them in the silly trick of the shallowest kind of schemer. What the Columbian should give the Premier and his colleagues in the Government credit for is that they did not act upon the conditions to which the statistics of the census fairly lead. If they had done so there would be some reason for the newspapers of the Mainland to complain. But as they have taken the prudent course and done what was fair to all parts of the Province they deserve, and we have no doubt they will before long obtain, the commendation of all fair-minded and intelligent British Columbians.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE

The figurist of the Vancouver World no doubt means well, but his execution is not quite so commendable as his intention. He has by a somewhat elaborate calculation figured out the population of this Province to be 107,077. In this he differs from Mr. George Johnston, the able and accomplished Dominion Statistician. That official in the first volume of the census, which has just been issued, makes the population of British Columbia to be 98,173. Where does our contemporary get the extra 9,904. He surely cannot have evolved them out of his inner consciousness, and it is not likely that the officials of the census department would make so palpable a mistake as the World's calculator has apparently discovered.

On looking over the figures we find that the figurist has counted the Chinese in the Province twice over. In his statement he sets down the "white" population of the Mainland at 31,946 and the white population of the Island at 31,025, but he does not seem to know that the Deputy Minister of Agriculture included the Chinese in the white population. [This can easily be shown to be the case. If to the 62,971 white inhabitants of Mainland and Island 36,202, the number of Indians, be added, we have 99,173, the population of the Province as shown by the census. This leaves no room in the Province for the Chinese. But they are here all the same. Again, if we take from the World's 107,077 the 5,910 Chinese, we have 101,167, which is within six of the census population.]

After this little error of the World's figurist is corrected it will be found that his conclusions must be the same as our own. There are, according to Mr. Lova, 31,946 "white" people, which include the Chinese, on the Mainland. There are, according to the same authority, 31,025 white people on the Island of Vancouver. If we take from the white population of the Mainland the 5,727 Chinese who are not entitled to vote, that live on the Mainland, then we have 26,219 the population of European origin on the Mainland. If we subtract the 3,183 Chinese from the white population of the Island we have of genuine white people from whom the votes are taken 27,842. This gives the Island 1,623 white people more than the Mainland.

Now it must be remembered it is the authorities who furnish the figures from which the results are obtained who are responsible for them. We did not manufacture them. We simply found out what they meant. It must be remembered that right or wrong, exact or inexact, it is the figures supplied from Ottawa that lead to the conclusion that the voting population of the Mainland is 26,219 and the voting population of the Island is 27,842. This being the case it must be admitted that those who find fault with the Government for not acting on the results thus fairly worked out from the census are not the true friends of the Mainland.

QUARANTINE

We see that the Government of the United States is fully alive to the necessity of doing all that can be done to prevent the cholera getting a foothold on this continent during the coming summer. An International Conference of Health Officers was held in New York last week. Its deliberations cannot fail to be followed by good results, both to the United States and to Canada. Whatever people may think and say about commercial union and political union between the United States and Canada, there can be but one opinion as to the benefits to be derived from a union of the two countries for the preservation of the public health. The closer that union is and the more hearty the co-operation of the two Governments, the better for the whole continent. The New York Times, in an article on Quarantine and Sanitation, says:

"The cholera 'scare' of last year and the continuance of the danger this year seem likely to prove of great benefit to this country and especially to this city. They have given an impetus to the study and discussion of questions of quarantine and of local sanitation which will greatly advance the general appreciation of such matters, and they promise to result in great improvement in the administration of affairs pertaining to the public health. The benefit will not be found alone in the safeguards against contagious diseases brought from other countries, but also in the advance made in sanitary precautions which serve as a protection against all manner of influences that impair the general health."

The representatives of State Boards of Health and other public sanitary authorities who are now in conference in this city appear to be of the opinion that the importance of quarantine so long as cholera is prevalent abroad. The most advanced policy, from a scientific point of view, is that of Great Britain, which relies mainly on a

thorough local sanitation and the least possible interference with trade and travel. This policy is almost a necessity for Great Britain on account of its dependence upon uninterrupted commercial intercourse, and it is made practicable there by the restricted area of the country, the concentration of traffic at a few great ports, and a central control over the execution of sanitary regulations by the National Government.

This does not make it less important to give all possible attention to local sanitary conditions. If by any chance infection should get through the quarantine barrier, our only safety against epidemic would lie in such a degree of cleanliness, such effective drainage, purity of water, supply, and general physical condition of the people as will make it easy to stamp out sporadic cases, and will give contagion the least possible chance to spread. We have every reason to look forward without alarm to the advance of summer.

This is sound common sense. The city which pays proper attention to its sanitary affairs, which has a pure water supply, and which is as clean as it ought to be, need not fear a visitation of the cholera, which is, *par excellence*, "a dirt disease." It is to be hoped that the municipal authorities of Victoria are preparing to put the city in a state that it can bid defiance to the cholera.

WITHOUT "RESERVATION OR DISTRACTION"

The News-Advertiser being now able to discuss public affairs without "any reservation or distraction," gives its readers its free and unbiased opinion of the present political position. It might be expected that a journal so happily situated would take a wide view of the political field and that its comments on what has passed under its observation would be new, striking and instructive. But our contemporary shows that it does not know how to take advantage of the highly favorable condition in which it is placed. Being in a position to say exactly what it thinks and being free from distraction of all kinds has done it no good whatever. Whether it is from the lowliness of its point of view or the defectiveness of its political vision, our contemporary can see nothing but the redistribution question. This subject fills its whole field of view from centre to horizon. It can think of nothing but the redistribution of the Government in not submitting a redistribution measure to the Legislative Assembly, and the fearful consequences that must follow its postponement. It evidently wishes its readers to believe that the greatest offence that a Government can commit is to delay, for even a single session, a measure which had been mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. The Advertiser solemnly assures its readers that "the Government by its failure to take action in regard to a measure of Redistribution has practically—at least to a very great extent—lost control of the matter." This is wonderful. The House that will meet next year will be in competition the same as the House that met this year. The Government will in all probability be the same in every respect, and they will be in possession of more information, and better information, on the subject than they now possess. How, then, can they have lost control? Where is the uncontrollable element? Where will it work? One would think that men of common sense, who consider the subject without reservation and without distraction must see that the Government will next year be in a far better position to deal intelligently and equitably with the subject than they were a few weeks ago.

The Advertiser tries to make it appear that the Government has denied to the people something which they had a right to expect and which is now irrevocably lost. It says that the measure if introduced during the session which has just closed would be "at least an instalment of what was demanded; would do something to reduce the glaring irregularities at present existing, and should, above all, be taken as an earnest and pledge of the Government's desire to formulate an equitable and thorough measure as soon as it could do so." It adds, "this great opportunity has now passed away."

If the Government had done what our contemporary finds fault with them for not doing, that is, brought down a measure confessedly imperfect and unsatisfactory, a mere instalment of what the Province ought to have, the Opposition, the Independents and many of their own supporters would, and with good reason, protest against their parsimonious course. They would then indeed have laid themselves open to the charge of having broken their pledges. The measure of redistribution which the Government are required to bring down is not a mere make-shift, something that can be made to do until a better one can be enacted, but a complete measure intended to meet all reasonable requirements and suited to the circumstances of the province for some time to come. And it is because the information in their possession was insufficient to enable the Government to frame such a measure that a redistribution bill was not submitted to the Legislature this year. The people would indeed have lost much that they have a right to expect and would have reason to complain that faith had not been kept with them, if they had been treated in the way that the Advertiser assumes they ought to have been treated. What the Advertiser now describes as a "great opportunity" would, if the Government had been so unprincipled and so short-sighted as to embrace it, have been short-sighted as the Advertiser and the party which it supports as a shameful breach of faith.

The great opportunity is not lost. The Government has it still in their power to give the country a good redistribution law, by which justice will be done to all parts of the Province and to every citizen. The people have lost nothing whatever by the postponement of the measure, and the men who try to make them believe that they have are either dishonest mischief-makers or ignorant, unthinking small politicians. If a redistribution law had been placed on

the statute book it would have been operative, for no one has ventured to say that the enactment of such a law would make an immediate appeal to the people necessary. It remains to be seen what the Government will make of the opportunity which is still left open to them. They must be judged by the measure which they bring down. When it is known what its provisions are the people will be in a position to judge whether they have done wisely or unwisely, fairly or unfairly. In the meantime the people are as well off as if the bill had passed this year.

We cannot compliment the Advertiser on the use which he has made of the opportunity. After reviewing "the present political situation in the Province without any reservation or distraction," the only conclusion it has been able to come to is to blame the Government because they did not break faith with voters by recommending to the Legislature a "partial measure," which is the very thing they were bound in honor not to do. Postponing the measure, which the Advertiser affects to regard as such a grievous offence—if it is a fault at all, which we are far from admitting—takes the proportions of a meritorious act when compared with the deliberate breach of faith which our contemporary approves and recommends.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

We see that the question of corporal punishment in schools is being again discussed in this city. The question is admitted to be a difficult one by the best and most experienced educationalists. Those who dogmatize on the subject and talk glibly about the ease with which corporal punishment in schools can be abolished have no idea of the difficulty of keeping a large number of children, many of them badly trained at home, in order. Some of the loudest denouncers of corporal punishment in schools, freely and by no means judiciously, corporally punish their own children at home. Our private opinion is that the less logging there is both at home and at school the better, but if we were asked if we believed that the rod can be safely dispensed with in the home and in the school, we could not conscientiously say "yes." There are some children upon whom corporal punishment seems to have no effect. They are, in fact, must be rendered intractable. But it is dreadfully hard for them to be good. The temptation to violate rules and to go wrong when they ought to be working, is almost invariably too strong for any good resolutions they may have formed. The application of a cane now and then has a wonderful effect in strengthening the wills of these weak little vessels. And we are far from believing that whipping has the demoralizing effect that some sentimental people would have us believe. Every one knows a few fine fellows who in their day had to bear many a severe caning, and deservedly too. But the operation of caning is not a pleasant one for either the parties concerned, and every possible means of maintaining discipline and of encouraging industry should be tried before it is resorted to.

The capable teacher who conscientiously tries to do without corporal punishment will be surprised to find how well he or she succeeds. We do not say that it can be wholly dispensed with, but we do say that the school can be so managed that when the teacher does find it necessary to resort to the rod, no one who has any sense will complain—the culprit least of all. Children have a keen sense of justice. They know who is their teacher, and as a rule, he takes his punishment without a murmur. The parent's acquiescence in the justice of the punishment, and those who, besides the teacher, are responsible for the good management of the school and its efficiency see its necessity.

Corporal punishment should not be inflicted arbitrarily or for every little fault. A child should not be punished corporally or in any other way for being dull or stupid. It is the greatest cruelty and injustice to punish a child for what appears to be defects of mind or temperament. The teacher who has not discernment enough to see whether the backwardness of a boy or girl is caused by idleness or by want of capacity has mistaken his vocation. The forcing system which is now almost everywhere in vogue is terribly hard on the dull children. The anxiety to get "marks" and the grief and disappointment they feel when they fall behind in the competition, to say nothing of the chiding and reproaches of the injudicious teacher, do such children, we are satisfied, much more harm than even the abuse of corporal punishment. There are, we fear, far worse punishments inflicted on offending children both at home and at school by thoughtless parents and teachers, than we inflicted with the rod in schools on the idle, the impudent, and the violators of rules.

But it will be said that the fact that some children are tortured in one way is no reason why other children should be tortured in another. That is quite true. But what is to be done in this matter of corporal punishment? Are teachers to be bound down by hard and fast rules, and is the efficiency of the schools to be endangered by banishing the cane from the schools, or is discretion to be left to the teacher when to punish and when to refrain from punishing? We strongly incline to the latter alternative with this additional safeguard, that the Trustees in the choice of teachers should always give the preference to the teachers who conduct their schools in the mildest way. When it is once known among the teachers that readiness to punish and undue severity in punishing are looked upon by Trustees as serious defects and will be likely to stand in the way of promotion or re-engagement, a long stride will be made in the direction of reform in this matter of corporal punishment in schools.

A PIECE OF NEWS

It is amusing, as well as humiliating, to see the stuff which is sent across the continent as important news. A number of feather-headed, frothy, small politicians, who possess no influence whatever, have made a fuss about the postponement of the Redistribution measure. They have been such fools as to talk about "cession" to one in British Columbia who possesses either sense or intelligence attaches the slightest importance to what these windbags say or do. But they have attracted the attention of the space liar, who lent an eager ear to the gossip of the streets and saloons, and out of it manufactured a long telegram, which, with sensational headlines, is given a prominent place in respectable newspapers in the cities of the United States. The telegram is a nonsensical fabrication, and has the appearance of British Columbian being a malicious hoax. We are surprised to find that any intelligent news editor could be deceived by such utter rubbish. The only effect that such telegrams, purporting to contain reliable news, have on those who know the telegraphic news of all kinds and from all places. They naturally conclude that such an absurdly untrue story can be accepted as news from this Province other stories equally absurd and equally untrue. There are ministers of the dwelling places, the working implements, the household utensils, the ornaments of dress, the make and other paraphernalia of the dance, the coffee boxes in which dead Indians are laid away, and—even going beyond the grave—the skulls and bones generally, which have been returned for use or exhibition. In the absence of a catalogue or printed description of any kind, it is somewhat hard for the ordinary visitor to learn the significance of the multifarious objects which attract his attention. It is, however, will, no doubt, have many drafts made upon his rapidly accumulating stock of Indian lore. The two white men who are perhaps the best posted on all that concerns the traditions of the British Columbia native tribes are those who have gathered together this Provincial collection—Mr. James Deans, whose attention has been given chiefly to the Queen Charlotte Indians, and Mr. F. Jacobsen, whose work has been amongst the Bella Bella and Bella Coola. Mr. Deans is now in Chicago, in charge of the B.C. Indian exhibit at the World's Fair. When a COLONIST man visited the Museum yesterday, he was fortunate enough to find Mr. Jacobsen there, and in consequence heard the stories of the

GENERAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST. There are several miniatures of the native huts, skilfully and artistically built of cedar planks hewn by the natives. At the door of each hut stands the "toting pole," a highly ornamental piece of workmanship, with the great ends of the pole inscribed upon it, and constituting, as it were, the family crest. These miniatures are of course too small to exhibit in a household. The principal objects, and a collection of all sizes, each cut out of a solid piece of cedar, and arranged in a row, are marvels of the woodworkers' art. Of rude appearance, but quite as remarkable as any of the other objects, are the "dishes" made for the convenience of native position of the tribes, whose appetites require the power of mastication. These old people grind up in these dishes, as in a mortar, the salmon and other fish forming their principal food. There is a rudely constructed loom, and marvellously spun robes—its product. Heavy stoves, niches and other furniture, and grasped by the widows and widowers, "pile drivers," indispensable in the construction of fish dams. Axes made of stone serve all the purposes of the white man's axe. The "dishes" are made of human bone. The dance blankets form the chief articles of apparel shown, one of those which attract general attention being ornamented with wooden "natural" painted in imitation of the real article, which gives place to the substitute because of the rattle required to be produced in the dance. Wooden comb and other adornments of the hair, unlike those in use in white civilization.

THE JOHN G. TAYLOR WING

McGregor & Jeeves Secure the Contract for Erecting the New Orphanage. Their Figures Well Within the Limit Prescribed in the Terms of Competition.

After several sittings and the careful consideration of a large number of tenders, the contract for building the new Protestant Orphan's Home on the twelve-and-a-half acre plot at the corner of Cook street and Hillside avenue has been awarded to Messrs. McGregor & Jeeves, whose offer, \$20,310, includes all site roofing and heating with hot water. A perspective sketch of the new building may now be seen in the office window of the secretary, Mr. Charles Hayward, at the residence of E. H. Worlock and Mr. James Hutcheson, composed the building committee.

The plans provide for a building pleasing to the eye, original in design and thoroughly modern in all its accommodations. The building will be constructed of brick, upon stone foundation, and each and every apartment, whether for the occupation and use of the officers, teachers and servants, or for the one hundred little ones who may find a home under the sheltering roof of the institution, will be light, airy and comfortable. The play-rooms, dormitories and bathrooms of the boys occupy one section; the girls' quarters another, and the two will be made equally comfortable and homelike. The hospital, provided for by the erection of a smaller detached building in which will be combined all the improvements resulting from experiments and experience in the treatment of the sick. Every detail of the plans testifies to the care and attention spent upon them by the architect, Mr. Thomas Hooper.

Although not yet definitely decided, it is expected that the new structure will be named the John G. Taylor wing of the Protestant Orphan's Home, in grateful remembrance of the late Mr. Taylor's legacy of \$20,000 to the institution, the property of which has been appropriated for building purposes, leaving besides a somewhat large amount to be raised by the energetic managers, as will be readily seen by the appended figures:—
Cost of site (12 acres).....\$12,200
McGregor & Jeeves contract.....20,310
Furniture and fittings (estimate).....3,000
Architect's fee and premiums.....1,500
Fencing and sundries (estimate).....1,500
Total cost (estimate).....\$42,160
Work will be commenced immediately and the entire building is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of October next. The accepted tender for the selected site shows that the original design of Architect Hooper can be executed by a responsible contractor (with first-class bonds) for a sum well within the prescribed limit of \$20,000, as laid down in conditions of competition. The committee, however, in wisely substituting slates for shingles have increased the cost some \$1,250 not originally contemplated.

CUSTOMS CORRUPTION

New York, April 14.—The Dry Goods Chronicle makes a serious charge of corruption on a large scale in the revenue service. The general charge is: First—That there exists in the appraiser's office of New York a combination of officials acting in collusion with importers to defraud the government by undervaluing imported merchandise. Second—That the active instruments of corruption, namely, certain examiners in the appraiser's office, are protected and supported by higher officials. The third charge is that the protection and support is extended by the superior officials to their subordinates in the full knowledge of their dishonesty and corruption. In support of these three general charges the Dry Goods Chronicle makes a dozen specific charges, accompanying them with letters, figures and statements. The gist of these charges is that a prominent silk importing firm, with the connivance of customs officials, has systematically for a number of years profited by the extensive undervaluations.

CURIOS OF SAVAGES

A Unique Collection Added to the Provincial Museum. Many Attractions of the Provincial Museum.

The Life and Habits of the Island Tribes Illustrated, With Many Traditions.

Strange Story of the Man-eater and Dog-eater—Tastes Strangely Acquired.

Sightseers have just had provided for them an additional attraction at the Provincial Museum, where the Indian department has been enlarged, so that it now occupies a room double the former size, well floored with the fantastic and useful articles collected during the course of many years' labor amongst the Indians of the islands of British Columbia. The curios are arranged in a catalogue or printed description, and Curator Fanning is now busily at work upon them, and in a few days will be in a position to welcome all comers to the new department.

The assortment is remarkable for its diversity, and gives one a good insight into many phases of Indian life and native character. There are miniature models of the dwelling places, the working implements, the household utensils, the ornaments of dress, the make and other paraphernalia of the dance, the coffee boxes in which dead Indians are laid away, and—even going beyond the grave—the skulls and bones generally, which have been returned for use or exhibition. In the absence of a catalogue or printed description of any kind, it is somewhat hard for the ordinary visitor to learn the significance of the multifarious objects which attract his attention. It is, however, will, no doubt, have many drafts made upon his rapidly accumulating stock of Indian lore. The two white men who are perhaps the best posted on all that concerns the traditions of the British Columbia native tribes are those who have gathered together this Provincial collection—Mr. James Deans, whose attention has been given chiefly to the Queen Charlotte Indians, and Mr. F. Jacobsen, whose work has been amongst the Bella Bella and Bella Coola. Mr. Deans is now in Chicago, in charge of the B.C. Indian exhibit at the World's Fair. When a COLONIST man visited the Museum yesterday, he was fortunate enough to find Mr. Jacobsen there, and in consequence heard the stories of the

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form the most prominent feature of the whole collection, as may readily be realized when it is mentioned that the Indians have apparently of sixty different dances and in connection with each of these dances there is a tradition of more or less interest. One very distinguished looking mask is credited "telling" that of the Indian who first brought the dance to the O-wee-kanos, the tribe who have been a good deal in the papers lately; his distinguishing characteristic is a second mouth, specially adapted for sides. A particularly fierce-looking mask is that of the Devil of the River, who captures the canoe. The dancer, who first brought the sun to the earth, is shown in sombre black; he holds the sun out of an Indian boy in heaven, and the heat turned the thief black. Several wolf heads have given their tradition. A grizzly bear is given the credit of having provided the fertile valleys of the Province and honored accordingly; when the grizzly came on the scene mountains over-erect the whole scene; wherever he stepped a depression was formed, and thus blowing in made the soil. Two red-eyed masks are those of the crying spirits, before whose time tears were unknown. The Goddess of the Sea is propitiated by a mask designed to be the most beautiful of the collection. A character of a decidedly Japanese cast of countenance, the Kawi, who brought the dance to the Coast; despite his Oriental appearance he is said to have come from the Northwest.

An interior view is given of the house of the mighty man-eater, who, after a supper of human flesh, would have eaten the wife, or down from Heaven, and honors various members of his tribe by hissing good chunks out of their flesh. This "spirit" and others of more or less renown are one of the horridest of the "SAMPEE TRADITIONS," constituting the "story of Iana, the Man-eater and of Nulleem-killa the Dog-eater," forming part of the collection of such interesting tales made by Mr. Jacobsen.

There was once a great chief named Iana, who lived in the mountains of the Bella-Coola, whose name was Wakar. Wakar had a son named Kila-killa-lala (dancing) was unknown to the Indians at this time; he had a tradition that there were four gods in Heaven who used to eat mummies, dogs, etc. This chief was thinking how he could best introduce his son to the dances, he never having seen them. One day he told one of his slaves to get ready, as he was going on a hunting expedition. So Wakar went to

certain tree and took down one of the mummies which were there. Getting one of the flesh off he mixed it with some of mountain goat meat and placed it in a box. Evening coming on he camped, and ordered the slave to build a fire and cook the meat by putting red hot stones into the box which contained it, in water, and the slave, making the mixture to be mountain goat, accordingly did his bidding. After this the chief pretended he was unwell, and he made the slave work extra hard to see what effect the work and mummy meat would have on him, but it failed to do anything but effect. For four days he tried this, but the slave was none the worse; after the fourth night he asked his slave how he liked the meat and if he felt sick, whereupon the slave, not knowing he had eaten mummy, made reply he felt all right, and no bad effects resulted. "Well," said the chief, "thank you for your kindness in letting me experiment on you, as I had intended to eat some bad results would have followed." So he took the tradition of the four spirits, Bek-Bek-Koalla-Nesua, Hon How (ne being the name of the Bella-Coola mummy). The slave would not believe that he had eaten mummy meat, so they departed on the way home. Now, Wakar seeing no bad result from mummy eating, decided the son, Kila-killa-lala, to eat mummy. He took his knife and took his name and so he became the first cannibal on earth.

Wakar had another son, Gallowak, and he was also a cannibal. He had a dog which would feed from eating dog-eating meat, none had failed, would get this son to represent the spirit of Nulleem-killa on earth. The tradition of the spirit is as follows: There was once four brothers, and even hunting up in the mountains near Bella-Coola and during the night, while they were camped under a projecting rock, a dog came down from the top of the brothers heard a tremendous roar, as if an earthquake or several rocky land slides were at hand; in the midst of this the spirit of Nulleem-killa came down, and he gobbled one dog, and his brother, and the other three taking to flight, hid themselves among the three prelate brothers. After eating the dog, Nulleem-killa thus addressed his brother: "Why did you not run away and hide like your brothers? For this I will give you my name and you shall be the second Nulleem-killa on earth, but remember that you are a dog-eater." The brother, breathing on the brother four times, he vanished; the brother at once caught a dog and bit the head off and received Nulleem-killa's spirit, and he ascended into the sky, first saying to his brother: "Nulleem-killa's spirit has taken me away, but remember I will be with you again in four months." The three brothers then saw him ascend, and they were all very glad. The brothers returned again to their homes where their two sisters lived, and had the usual Indian lamentation of four days, pulling their hair and scratching themselves, as is the custom among this class of Indians. "In four months' time, as one of the sisters was out walking, she thought she saw the long lost brother on the other side of the river, so went across to see what he would take hold of him he would immediately vanish into smoke. His appearance was altogether different; his face was haggard, his eyes were staring, and he was a madman, and his hair was on one side so long and the other side so short, while in patches he had gone altogether. She asked her brother why he had become thus, and he replied: "Up in Nulleem-killa's presence the wind is so strong it has blown it out. Then she begged him to come home and live with her, and he said it could not be, he could not return until she did certain things for him. Then she said, what can I do for you? He said: "Go; I will return in four days, when you will shoot with a bow a burning arrow over my head, and the arrow which would take away Nulleem-killa's spirit from me and I could thus return to earth and to my friends." Then, after four days he was again seen, and he said: "You have done more for me than any other man, and you shall not lose by it; you shall build yourself a mansion and live in it, and I will have eaten the dog, the slave being ignorant of the presence of dog flesh in the goat, he thinking it was a mummy, being slain from a bull part of it he commanded him to eat all that was cooked, Wakar himself not eating any on account of his pretended sickness. The second day he forced his slave to eat all the hot raw dog flesh; afterwards to work hard, as he wanted to see what effect it would have on him. Waiting till next morning, and seeing no bad effect, he thought he would eat raw dog flesh. 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