

consented. Next and finally : Whose were the land on which Metlakahltla stood, and the improvements ? After months and years of contention, with abundance of provocation to bad feeling, the powers that be decided that the real estate, church, dwelling-houses, and the rest belonged to the Society—at least, did not belong to those who by their toil had created the whole.

Then it was determined to emigrate, to remove altogether beyond the limits of British Columbia, and to seek new homes with stable property rights upon American soil. And, fortunately, the boundary of Alaska was but about fifty miles away. With this project in mind Mr. Duncan, early in 1887, visited Washington, and from President Cleveland received permission to occupy Annette Island, about five miles by fifteen in extent, mountainous in the middle, but with heavy timber and fertile soil about the shores, and at one point a fine harbor. The autumn following the trying exodus was made—for almost all their worldly goods were left behind—and the foundations were laid of New Metlakahltla, known on the charts of the coast survey as Port Chester. Aid was received from friends in the East to the amount of some \$12,000, with which were built a steam saw-mill, salmon cannery, etc. By a fire last summer the former was destroyed, but has since been rebuilt, while from the latter a dividend of 15 per cent was gained. Only a few months since Mr. Duncan visited San Francisco to purchase some canning machinery, an organ, and a caloric engine. Though no details have been received, the intelligence comes that February 7th, by another fire, twenty-eight houses were destroyed. In spite of these repeated disasters, both people and leader bear up heroically. The new location is described as most delightful and admirably well chosen ; the population is nearly as large as in the palmiest days ; signs of progress appear on every side, and the future is full of hope.

Surely, in this brief and imperfect statement of facts, evidence sufficient has been set forth to justify the enthusiasm and amazement of all who have visited the scene of Mr. Duncan's labors, or who in any way have become acquainted with the astounding changes brought to pass without, within, in realms material and spiritual, social, intellectual, moral and religious, in life and in character. Well might Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, behold the spectacle with surprise and admiration, and declare that he "could find no words to express his astonishment ;" or Admiral Mayne write : "He impressed us as a man out of ten thousand." And Charles Hallock : "Metlakahltla is truly the full realization of the missionaries' dream of aboriginal restoration." And N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner of Education : "The story is one of the wonders of the age, and teems with incidents of surprise and gratification." And Sheldon Jackson : "There are few chapters in missionary history more full of romance or more wonderful." Theodore Christlieb, an authority in such matters, singles out for especial mention "William Duncan, the schoolmaster, a practical missionary genius." And Dr. Gustav War-