

food brought a price never before dreamed of. A pound of beans sold for a dollar and other articles were on a like scale. Douglas became aware during his journey of a strong feeling of discontent among the Indians. They were indignant that their territory should have been so despotically appropriated by the white man and the yellow metal, esteemed so valuable, extracted and taken away without any equivalent being offered the original owners of the soil. This gloomy mood of the natives was intensified to fury by the reckless and brutal manner in which some of the worst of the old California miners treated them. Douglas did what he could to soothe their ruffled tempers and they listened to his admonitions with the respectful attention they always accorded him, but they failed to be convinced that they should not resort to violence. The Governor appointed several justices of the peace while on his journey and gave general directions for the guidance of those to whom he looked to keep order. At most of the bars rules and regulations of a stringent character, especially as regards the treatment of Indians, had been adopted by the miners themselves, and, everything considered, a wonderful state of orderliness prevailed all along the river. Notwithstanding this, however, there were a few who committed acts calculated to inflame the worst passions of the natives, and besides this the outrages during the early part of the summer could neither be forgotten nor forgiven. In the latter part of July a number of bodies of white men were found on the banks of the river mutilated beyond recognition. Murders were reported almost daily till at length the miners became roused to the alarming state of affairs and held a meeting at Yale. A large number of men were enrolled and an expedition dispatched up the river to overawe the Indians. The expedition was fortunately successful, the tribes as far as the forks of the Thompson entered into a treaty of peace with the whites and the miners returned to their claims which they had abandoned in terror. In October another influx of fortune seekers took place in consequence of the success of the prospectors on the Thompson. There were now about ten thousand miners distributed along the river, two thousand of whom were above the Little Canyon. When the winter of 1858 closed in the transformation which had taken place in the country along the River Fraser as high up as the Thompson, was marvellous beyond measure. In the space of eight months a country had been populated, towns had sprung into existence and