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# NA-NA-KWA

OR

DAWS ON THE NORTHWEST COAST.

7.

KITAMAAT. B. C.

July. 1897.



TOTEMISM is of great value to the ethnologist, and nowhere can it be more completely observed, or more easily studied than in the isolated Indian villages of British Columbia and Alaska. It is not merely a system of rough crests and monstrous heraldry, but is symbolical of a vaguely religious and very definite social institution. A totem, crest, or as we say Kitamaat, *mahiniough*, consists of an intimate object, viz.— Raven, Frog, Eagle, Beaver, Grizzly Bear, Black Bear, Brown Bear, Fin back Whale, Salmon, Crow and so on. The aborigines regarded with the most superstitious respect the totems of their clans, believing there existed between the members of a tribe, and other tribes

bearing the same totem, an intimate and rather special connection.

One of the relations existing between a man and his totem is this, *he calls himself by its name*. So if the totem is an eagle, all the members of the same totem are eagles.

Again the natives commonly believed themselves descended from their totem, and therefore being akin to it treated it with due deference.

Seeing a school of fin-back whales on one occasion, I remarked to a man, "Is their oil no good, that you do not hunt or shoot them?" He replied, "Oh the fin-back whale is brother to so and so," naming one of his neighbors. And though great schools of these big whales are in the Inlet at all seasons of the year, they come and go unharmed. Then there are the ravens, those saucy black fellows are with us all the year round, on the coldest day in the winter, and the warmest day in summer, they are to be seen on the beach, chatting over their tasty morsels; and yet I have never seen one shot or hurt in any way. So a certain amount of respect is paid also by Christian Indians to their totems. The above remarks however are not applicable to all totems or all totemic clans.

The relation existing between a man and those of the same totem is also that of *mutual help and protection*. If a man respects and cares for the other members of his totem, he expects they will do the same for him.

Two months ago some of the Haidas of the Eagle totem came to Kitamaat to trade for Oolachan oil. They were complete strangers, and of utterly dissimilar language, yet upon it being ascertained that they were Eagles, the houses of the Eagles were immediately opened to them, and from them the strangers received entertainment and help.

## DAWN AT KITAMAAT.

*Continued.*

In the early days, and in some heathen villages, a man endeavored to gain favour with his totem by dressing himself in the skin or other parts of the totemic animal, this was the custom among the Tlinkets of Southern Alaska. The Queen Charlotte Island Indians mutilated their bodies by tattooing their totems thereon. Some of the Coast tribes would paint their totems upon their foreheads.

Totemism has most rigid laws in regard to marriage and descent. Husbands and wives must be of opposite totems. It is considered a gross and culpable offence for a grizzly bear to marry a grizzly bear, or for a salmon to marry a salmon, but it would be quite a proper thing for a grizzly bear to marry a raven, or salmon an eagle. The descent is in the female line, i. e. the children always take the totem of their mother and belong to their mother's family so that they are by totemic law nothing to their father. Should trouble arise between the totem clan of the father and that of the mother, in spite of personal feeling children must enter the field against the father, and champion the mother's side.

The image of the totem is often carved on the four corner posts of large houses, sometimes over the door as a coat-of-arms, this is called a *chvathugh*.

A totem pole, *skylokwilsilah*, is made from a red cedar tree, and is curiously shaped and fashioned with carved figures of totems and human beings. The process of carving is watched jealously by rival clans, for if the chief whose totem pole is being carved introduces into it any portion of a carving peculiar to that of another chief, there is liable to be a conflict of clans. These poles are erected before the houses of chiefs and people of importance, either to show the rank of the living, or commemorate the dead. On these colossal monuments, which are sometimes nearly 100 ft. high, instead of written inscriptions, are totemic hieroglyphics representing the genealogy, history, and weird mythology of the race. These records stand in almost every Indian village, and at Skidigate and Masset are to be seen a perfect forest of totem poles. The cut of totem poles was kindly lent to Nanakwa by a gentleman in Victoria.

"FOR, BEHOLD, THE DARKNESS SHALL COVER THE EARTH, AND GROSS DARKNESS THE PEOPLE."

At the conclusion of the fight between the christians and heathens narrated in the last Nanakwa, the members of the noonithgosta met in solemn conclave, and again put the christians under the ban, but Wahuks gumalayu the champion for the cause of Christ, not intimidated by their threats, sent forth Insualtk and Ohmakaso with little bells, to call the christians together again.

At this season of the year a woman, Ungwahskunok, of great repute amongst the people as one versed in the occult art, used certain incantations, and cast a spell over the small fish or oclachan, whereby they, fascinated, and drawn forth from the vasty deep into the river, filled the fish traps of the people. The ringing of the bell enraged the people, for Ungwahskunok had declared the small fish would hear the sound and being alarmed would withdraw in a panic from the river, thus the village would be deprived of an important means of livelihood. Kupsiahkaks a chief rushed out to stop the bell boy, but Insuatk kept on ringing "Jesus bell", then Kupsiahkaks struggled with him to get possession of the bell, however the boy was firm, and said "you can kill me if you like, but the bell must ring," whereupon one of the christians rescued both boy and bell from the hand of the assailant.

After this the christians had rest for awhile, Chief Jessea promised protection to the teacher and his wife. Bro. Edgar remained for the greater part of two years and did valiant work for God. He was succeeded by a Tsimpshian, Chief Dudo ward, who taught here for a short time.

*To be continued.*

"Lo! the day of God is breaking:  
See the gleaming from afar!  
Sons of earth, from slumber waking,  
Hail the bright and Morning Star."  
—W. F. SHERWIN.

## NOTES OF A TRIP.

FROM MR. RALEY

As I sit down to write this morning and my mind dwells for a moment on the day's duties, the situation strikes me as humorous. There is the ordinary routine of house work to be done, marmalade jars to be sealed over, bread to make, to say nothing of the weekly washing which has been postponed owing to steady rain for two days, and above all Emsley to be watched. He and Ada have just been holding clunch on the stairs and have now gone to the Home to meet Mr. Raley.

I have learned one thing, a day that a Missionary's wife has to devote herself to what is termed Missionary work, her domestic duties have to be let go.

I intended this quarter to introduce you to the old people of Kitamaat but have decided to give notes of a trip instead.

Some people are always troubled when they write because they cannot find anything to say, now it is the reverse with me, I am bothered because I think of too many things. It enters my mind that the "many things" however may be interesting only to myself. Living in a place like Kitamaat, we are, as it were, in a little world of our own, and what may be very entertaining to us may be equally boring to outsiders.

But I must hasten to my trip.

After being detained for two weeks not only by the weather, but by the illness and death of a young woman, whose death Mr. Raley had to investigate, for a complaint had been made to him that Indian poison or witchcraft was the cause, on Friday evening April the 21st. Mr. Raley said "we will start to-morrow if there is a north wind," so we packed our clothing which had been adorning the upstairs hull for days to be ready at an hour's notice, and prepared the necessary food.

Saturday morning we were up early and by 7 o'clock were afloat in our small open boat with a crew of three men.

The day was perfect, we sailed along quietly until noon and camped for lunch. In the afternoon the men had to take the oars, the wind having changed. Baby was a little sea-sick and it made him also home-sick, in fact for three weeks daily he said "Mamma, I wants to go home."

At six o'clock we rowed into the beautiful little harbour Aigiespa, and pitched our tents. To the left lay a great island glistening with snow, to the right the large harbor Giltocise, while in the front two small islands rose out of the sea, forming a pleasant break in the long stretch of water. We remained in camp until Monday morning at 7 o'clock. We spent Sunday reading, talking, walking, and looking at the water, held two services and had three meals. The boys did most of the cooking and washing up, they missed a dish-cloth at the second meal, someone had lost it, finally one of them discovered it in his pocket. We were very comfortable in the camp not feeling at all chilly until late at night when we let the fire out in the tent stove. The ground was naturally cold as streams of water were flowing down from the snow-covered mountains. We reached Hartley Bay six p. m. Monday, thankful for no mishaps and three beautiful days.

Mr. and Mrs. Read greeted us warmly.

Mail awaited us and on opening, Mr. Raley discovered the District Meeting was to be held earlier than usual and he would be unavoidably too late. I learned also that the W. M. S. Branch Meeting was to be in Vancouver, May 9th. A note from the Boscowitz stated she would call about the 29th, but it was May 1st, when she appeared. We put in a quiet pleasant week with Mr and Mrs Read and their three little girls, and visited all the native families who were at home.

On the Boscowitz we met Miss Strycher going as nurse to Port Simpson Hospital, we had an enjoyable two days trip to Simpson and on Wednesday evening before reaching there, held an impromptu entertainment. Miss Strycher had been the only lady aboard (which is often the case on this coast) until I appeared; however, owing to the kindness and courtesy of the ship's officers, the time had passed pleasantly.

We reached Simpson 10 p. m. in a drenching rain, and appreciated the genuine welcome of Dr and Mrs Bolton and the nurses.

Thursday morning we visited the Girls' and Boys' Homes, and had an hour of happy conversation with the Missionaries. Rev and Mrs Osterhout were in Victoria. Three years had passed since I had last been at that mission. The Boscowitz returned from the Naas at 3 p.m. on stepping aboard, we felt we were actually starting for the South, unfortunately the weather was damp and breezy.

We reached Nanaimo at 4 a.m. Tuesday, the Captain having kindly put into port to oblige us, Mr Raley and Mr Pierce were thus at seat of Conference; and by taking the "Joan" at 7 a.m. I was enabled to reach Vancouver before noon, and be present at the first session of the Branch.

Emsley and I were very kindly entertained by Mrs Martinson, but my son did not altogether enjoy his first days in the city, he was so nervous of the horses.

We had a good Branch Meeting; I attended in the interests of the Kitamaat Home, the members were interested in, and sympathetic with our work. Five years previously I had attended a Branch Meeting in Vancouver and ladies who had not seen me in the mean time, greeted me with "how you have changed."

When Conference closed Mr. Raley joined us, and we proceeded to Victoria. Having only a week there, every hour was full; there was such a lot of shopping, and as many social engagements as we could possibly manage. The city as usual had a prolonged celebration of the Queen's Birthday. When the B. coast steamed out 20th. May, we were aboard, after having an hour or two of happy converse with several friends who came to see us off.

Poor Emley celebrated our departure by an attack of croup. Dr. Spencer and Dr. Rush were passengers. I wondered if baby thought it a safe time to indulge in the malady. Saturday we called at Steveston and Vancouver, and then we were homeward bound.

We arrived at Kitamaat the 31st. May. As we bade good-bye to the officers of the boat, and expressed a hope to take another trip with them we felt they were men who wished us success in our work, and the Captain and Passenger in a material manner expressed their sympathy.

We found Miss Long and Miss Walker and the Home children generally well. They are a large family to have on one's mind when absent.

Was the trip a success? Yes. Were we refreshed? Socially. Were we rested? Not exactly. Mr. Raley looked a trifle better, for he had been thoroughly run down, but I was told I looked more fagged than when I went away. However these are incidents in our lives. Miss Long and Miss Walker are now away, enjoying fully I hope, not only a trip but a holiday.

### KITAMAAT HOME LETTER.

Another quarter has gone and brought us to the annual holiday. Before sketching the closing exercises I would like to glance over the past year. It began with the measles and for months or until Christmas there was continual sickness. Sometimes I felt discouraged, we accomplished little needle work, and the house work did not satisfy me either, my time being much taken up with the sick children. After the New Year we were for weeks hindered by building operations. I must say, especially the large girls, praise for sewing worked well, the home is no place for idling, and the regular daily routine of the bread making, and the large things were done as faithfully and well as I could expect from young girls. It is to be taken into consideration that one person has to superintend the domestic work and sewing besides.

I would like to say there has been gradual, and yet very noticeable improvement in the character of many of the girls.

Miss Walker looked after the department of the boys, she saw they kept their rooms in order. The boys got wood ready, and carried the water, also this spring cleaned up the grounds, and helped in the garden.

Now for the closing. June 11th. was Home Sunday. Special sermons were preached to parents and children, and at the Sunday School Mrs. Raley and Miss Walker gave addresses, the singing of the girls added to the interest. Tuesday afternoon was the public school examination. At 6 o'clock the old boys and girls had a reunion at the home, we had a nice tea of soup, buns, tarts, cake and tea and the tables were pretty, decorated with ferns and wild flowers; refreshments over we repaired to the school house for games. This annual reunion of the married boys, girls and babies is one way whereby we keep in touch with them.

On Wednesday we had the examination of girls' industries. They had been equally anxious with me to have a good exhibit and had worked hard, I think we succeeded, the parents appeared pleased. We were very much rushed the last two weeks, one of the middle girls brought in some print for a dress. I said she might make it herself for examination, and remarked it would be nice if the big girls could each make a dress. They told their parents and seven were sent in, so with the work I had planned they had all they could do to finish.

Mrs. Raley tells me the ladies like details so I am giving a list of the articles made: Grace, Amelia, and Flora cut and made their dresses, each made a suit of infants' clothes, which were much admired, being nicely made and pretty, included in the sets were fine flannel jackets worked round with wool, in fancy work they made sofa pillows from samples sent by Mrs. Briggs. Amelia made a cushion for a seat from canton flannel samples, she and Grace crocheted mats, Flora a collar, and their knitting consisted of stockings and mittens. Flora made a pair of moccasins from cloth samples, I would be glad to get more samples, as all the children wear them in winter. Rosa and Mary Ann made dresses and night dresses, Rosa made a cushion for a seat and crocheted a table mat, Mary Ann a brush and comb bag of holland outlined in red cotton, and crocheted part of an afghan, their knitting was similar to the others.

The middle girls made their dresses and under wear brush and comb bags, stockings and all worked on the afghan. The little girls made chemises, petticoats, stockings and boy's braces.

The exhibit was in the school house, a table also held bread, buns, cakes, and tarts made by the prize cooks. When the parents had seen the work, the older girls handed them tea and some of the prize baking. On Thursday the 15th. the red letter day, we held the entertainment and prize giving in the Temperance Hall. The program was a lengthy one and consisted of solos, quartettes choruses and recitations, the people did so enjoy them. I wish for the children a very happy holiday, all are going away but three one of these remains with her parents who are sick, the other two being orphans, remain with Mrs. Raley. —E. E. LOSO.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Nanakwa.

Dear Sir:—

Thinking that an account of our experience as prospectors in the Kitamaat valley might be of some interest to you and the readers of Nanakwa, I herewith give you a short summary of the results of our prospecting trip through the Kitamaat region.

Last summer Mr. James L. Steele and myself spent six weeks, prospecting in the above mentioned country, we found good mineral indications and several good strong ledges. We made a few locations, took down some samples to Victoria and Seattle, and had them assayed. Out of about one hundred and fifty pounds of samples nearly all assayed satisfactorily, thereby giving us good reason to believe that we had struck a good mineral belt. Acting by reason of the encouraging assays, we returned to Kitamaat, and have spent the last six weeks cutting a trail and doing some development work on these claims.

Our work up to the present on these claims has consisted in stripping and digging open cuts across the ledges, to find the width and trend of the leads. In all the cross cuts the ledges showed up strong; several shots were put in along the ledges in the open cuts, and in all the cuts the quartz showed up full of copper and iron sulphides, resembling the best ore we ever saw in the new famous Boundary Creek country, where we spent six years prospecting. The ledges range in width from four to twenty feet, traceable from a thousand to three thousand feet. The "Golden Crown" ledge, the first one discovered has been traced through four full claims viz:—the "Golden Crown," "Mammoth," "El Prado," and "Wellington." The "Copper Queen" and "Columbia" mineral claims are located in strong well defined side ledges.

In final I think there is excellent reason to believe there is a good mineral belt running through the Kitamaat country.

Mr. Otto L. Olson a thorough and experienced prospector says the showings here are some of the best he has seen during his experience as a prospector. The claims, some of which lie near tide water, the others about three and a half miles from

tide water, are easy of access, no high ranges to go over to reach the claims, and to them could quite easily be built either wagon or rail road. Timber is abundant and water power excellent for almost any kind of mill power necessary.

Hoping the above account may find a place in your paper.

I remain

yours respectfully

John Dunn.

### Mr Coste Reports in Favor of Kitamaat.

In the first number of Nanakwa Jan. 1898 we spoke of the Kitamaat Route in the following terms:—

For 1000 miles the Coast Range of British Columbia and Alaska presents a lofty and almost impassable barrier. It is however broken at Kitamaat by the Inlet and Valley. Nature provides a nearly level pass which no doubt will be found to be an easy gateway to the interior—the Klondyke, Upper Skeena, Cassiar, and Omineca.

Six months after, Mr. Coste visited Kitamaat, and together with the officers of D. G. S. Quadra made an examination of the Harbour, with the following result:—

(Colonist. May 19. 1899)

Ottawa, May 18. — Engineer Coste's report, presented to parliament to-day says that Kitamaat harbor, at the head of Douglas channel, is the best place for a Yukon railway terminus on the Pacific coast, as the railway would pass through a much better country than from Alice Arm. The Stikine River could only serve temporarily as a first link in the route to Yukon, and it would be necessary to build a railway from some point on the coast to Glenora.

Our friend Mr. Wilkinson C. E. is now at Atlin. he expects to be at Kitamaat again in the Autumn.

ONE OF THE LARGE FAMILIES  
MAINTAINED BY THE  
WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The names of the children in the Kitamaat Home, together with Indian names and ages are here inserted. This sheet can be used as a reference for the children are often referred to in Nanakwa. The history of some of them is tragic and extremely touching, consequently they appeal to our most practical sympathies.

The children are the "hope of the future" for the Indian race, and are now largely in our hands, when we realize what this means, our responsibility is enormous.

GIRLS.

ENGLISH NAME.	INDIAN NAME.	AGE.
Flora Amos ....	Dahlaks ....	17
Grace Walker ....	Kulliklaks ....	16
Amelia McKay ....	Hwalmakasu ....	15
Rosie Mattison ...	Atthinksuhtk..	15
Mary Ann Morrison	Kulliklaks. ....	13
Alice Bates. ....	Nohsahmtk.....	13
Emma Adams....	Kwakullahxs ....	13
Nancy McMillan..	Dohthl. ....	12
Angelina Green ..	Dundedathl ....	12
Martha Ross. ....	Wedahthl. ....	12
Polly Wright ....	Shalliluk. ....	11
Minnie Amos ....	Gilhunohultk....	10
Mary Ann Grant....	Nuayouks. ....	10
Little Young. ....	Etahkahgeluks... 10	
Mary Cross. ....	G lakiskahzo. ....	9
Martha Brown ...	Kwukulllaks ..	9
Louisa Wood ....	Ungwahsilahgilleth	9
Lizzie Wilson ....	Glakyasun i ...	8
Annie Wilson ....	Whankulth ....	8
Eliza Ross. ....	Kwuntillaks. ....	8
Mary Nice. ....	Suppellahks. ....	6

BOYS.

John Amos ...	Gahdegeahow ....	20
Matthew Wilson	Shahglasu. ....	16
Jeremiah Morrison	Wiyahkay. ....	14
Robert Stewart.	Gahditla. ....	12
Willie McKay...	Wiyouthlmsu ....	11
Henry McIver..	Pappahkhowkwalah	11
Lewis Morrison.	Gahdige. ....	11
Silas Nice. ....	Byk. ....	11
Oliver Ross. ....	Gahlahahgeluk ....	10
George Wilson .	Gahlstugh. ....	10
Job Bolton. ....	Insuhtk. ....	10

In pronouncing the above Indian names;— sound a as in far; e as in they; i as in machine; o as in cone; u as oo in lock; g as in game.

THE NEW HOME.

The house has 70 ft. frontage to the sea, with space to the left for a wing necessary, the depth is 20 ft. and height 22 ft. The rooms down stairs facing the front are boys' sitting-room, hall, staff sitting-room, girl's sewing and sitting room; those in the rear are boys' lavatory store-rooms for staff and home, dining room and kitchen, a side entrance open into a small hall between the kitchen and girls' room, here is the stairs leading into the girls' dormitories,

The rooms in the front up stairs are boys' dormitory, which runs the depth of the building, teacher's room, sick room, girls' lavatory, store room and matron's room; at the back are hall, two dormitories for girls. There are two large attics and a cellar. The building is entirely of wood, with the exception of four chimneys which are terra cotta pipes. There are 84 windows and two fire escapes leading from the dormitories, one of which is not completed.

The building is not finished, but we have most of the material necessary except a few doors and windows.

The people have done a great deal of work, but one paid carpenter has been employed; and he is still at work and before long we hope to have the first coat of paint on. The site upon which the building stands was dense forest, many trees have been cut down, and many stumps taken out, and the ground in front has been graded; the boys deserve credit for the manner in which they have worked this spring. We intend to have a cut made of the Home as soon as we can get a photograph.

THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

The Home children look forward as eagerly to the holidays as do white children. We are accustomed to closing the home for two months in the summer but we feel this will be the last season when we shall do so as there are several girls who would be better not to leave Home, but enjoy the holidays there. As soon as we have an assistant for the matron this can be managed.

"An arm of aid to the weak,  
A friendly hand to the friendless,  
Kind words so short to speak,  
But whose echo is endless.

The world is wide, these things are small,  
They may be nothing, but they may be all."

R. MONCKTON MILNE

## INDIAN AGENT'S VISIT.

C. Todd Esq. made an official visit to Kitamaat on his Steamer Vigilant, early in June. He held a council with the people, suggested improvements that could be made upon the reserve, and urged on the natives the necessity of vaccination. He spent a day in connection with school matters, and informed us that the day school would henceforth receive government grant, if the conditions are complied with. He visited the Home and expressed his pleasure at the work done by Miss Long, and also stated he entirely approved of homes for Indian girls, believing them to be a powerful lever for elevating the people, he so intimated that when the government would be in a position to assist, our Home would obtain help.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES.

We have plenty of daylight now. It lasts from 2 A. M. to 10 P. M. but in December we have to be satisfied with but 10 or 11 hours. St. Muriel of Lowe's Inlet Cannery was here on the 13th. June on cannery business. Mr Curtis the manager, kindly brought our mail.

Owing to an unusually backward season, circulation is slow. The weather has been showery with strong south winds, even at the present time the house is chilly without fire.

The run of "small fish" commenced 17th. April, but was unusually short owing to the state of the river. However we are thankful our limited collection for the Home was not short, the annual amount of six large barrels being given.

The town is in a measure deserted, every able bodied man having left. Three men and their families have gone logging, the other people are at the cannery. A number of old people are at home, a few invalids, and two or three women with young children.

Captain Whiteley and Rev. W. H. Pierce cut some time ashore while the "Biscovitz" is unloading freight. They visited points of interest at the mission, and sympathized with us in the large amount of work to be done here.

Rev. J. C. Spencer M. D. accompanied by his wife and daughter are at River's Inlet. Dr. Spencer has charge of the hospital at Wannuck during the coming season; he is assisted by the Messrs. Lawrence of Port Simpson. Dr. Spencer was appointed to the Bella Coola mission.

Miss L. G. Matron of the Home, left on 21st. June by the Str. "Edith" to enjoy a well earned holiday. She expects to visit Victoria, Vancouver, and Port Simpson before her return. This is the first time Miss Long has left the mission since coming to the Coast, hitherto she has spent her annual holidays at Kitamaat.

We welcome to the Coast Mrs. (Dr.) Large whom we were pleased to meet in Victoria. Dr. and Mrs. Large will spend the summer at Steveston on the Fraser River, where large numbers of Indians, Japanese, and Chinamen gather for the Salmon fishing.

We are glad to hear Mrs. Pierce wife of our devoted missionary Rev. W. H. Pierce of the Upper Skeena, who went East a year ago, is much improved in health, we are pleased also to hear Mr. Pierce is going East for a holiday, the first in 15 years. We know Bro. Pierce will be much in demand, he is a very entertaining speaker.

Sir. "Cutch" called here on the 13th. June on her way from Skagway with two prospectors Messrs. Linnin and Davis who have claims in the Buckle Valley. They had been informed of a good trail in from here, however decided there was too much snow in the mountains; so left in a few days to take the Skeena Route to their claims, intending to return this way in the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland and Miss Olga spent a couple of days at the Mission, they came on the Str. Edith from Rivers Inlet. Arriving early on Sunday, they attended the church services and were particularly pleased both with the Sunday School, (the attendance at which was over 20), and the singing at evening service. As Missionaries in an isolated Indian village we have enjoyed the passing visits of these white people, who are as yet almost a novelty here; especially do the ladies appreciate a visitor like Mrs. Kirkland, and we hope that another year we may again have the pleasure of seeing her.

Joseph Williams (Gaelhastough) while at camp this spring caught cold in a cut finger; a friend of his had a bottle containing carbolic acid, which she suggested would be good to use. Instead of diluting the acid he poured a quantity on the finger with the result that it became like a charred stick. He came to Kitamaat to see the Missionary about it, and was advised to lose no time in going to Dr. Bolton. Joseph heroically wished to sever the offending member himself with a sharp axe, but was persuaded to go to P. H. Simpson where the Doctor performed the operation with finer instruments and less serious consequence, Joseph returned in May with his hand well healed.

## A CURIOUS FRIENDSHIP.

An amusing sight is to be seen at Metlakahla; which is, one of the canine race followed by a feathered creature, the mannik may go where she will, but close at her heels there will always be observed a wild goose.

## VACCINATE!!!

By small pox, in the United States this year; says the New York Medical Record, tribes of Indians in Indian Territory and Arizona have been wiped out. It would be well for all the Kitamaats to be vaccinated at once.

John Arnes our oldest boy has done the work of a monitor amongst the boys; in the Home his influence has been excellent.



## BAPTISMS.

"One LORD, One Faith, One Baptism."

At the Mission Church Kitamaat.

June 18th.—Solomon, son of Peter and Rhoda Bates.

At Hartley Bay.

April 25th.—Cecelia, daughter of Samuel and Maria Wilson.

## MARRIAGES.

"Those whom GOD hath joined together let no man put asunder."

"Husbands, love your wives, even as CHRIST also loved the Church."

April 17th.—John Thompson and Mary Smith.

## BURIALS.

"Concerning them which are asleep, . . . sorrow not."

April 21st.—Rhoda Anderson, aged 14 years 6 months.

" 29th.—David Amos, aged 11 months.  
May — Infant son of Andrew and Lucy Spalding.

" 1st.—Matthew Ross, aged 91 years.

" 31st.—Margaret Mcmillan, aged 52 years.

## PERSONALITIES.

Miss Walker and Mr. Robinson accompanied the Kitamaats to Rivers Inlet.

Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Chairman of Port Simpson District, has gone East for a few weeks.

Jacob Duncan has returned from Port Simpson Hospital after having his thumb amputated.

Tommy Smith who has been treated at Port Simpson for an abscess, has returned much improved, but is still an invalid.

Rev. G. H. Raley, Mrs. Raley and Emsley returned from Conference per S. S. "Barbara Boscowitz", arriving at Kitamaat 31st. May.

Dr. Rush of the Nass, who was aboard the "Boscowitz" came ashore at Kitamaat while the boat remained, he was kept busy in the mission room kindly attending to serious cases requiring medical assistance.

Mr. Geo. Edgar, native agent of China Hat, underwent a successful operation for appendicitis at the Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, on the 23rd. May. Dr. Ernest Hall had charge of the case.

The nursing force of Port Simpson Hospital are pleased to add to their staff Miss Strycher of Ontario. Miss Spence and Miss Strycher are now at the Skeena River Hospital with Dr. Bolton.

Messrs Steele and Dunn who were here prospecting last season have returned, and are now doing development work on their claims. Mr. Olsen an experienced prospector is also in search of the precious metal.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE WITH MANY THANKS, THE FOLLOWING KIND GIFTS WHICH HAVE REMAINED US DURING THE QUARTER:—

PER Mrs. (Dr.) BRIGGS, TORONTO.

BOX OF DRUGS, MR. LLOYD WOOD, TORONTO.  
BOX, "WHITE VIOLET" MISSION BAND,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

BALE, COOPER'S AUXILIARY, DERHAM CENTRE, ONT.

BALE, WELLINGTON ST AUXILIARY, BRANTFORD.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, MR WALKLEY, VICTORIA.

BOX CLOTHING, Mrs. KENDRAY, VICTORIA.

PERIODICALS, MISS HARDY, ENGLAND.

PERIODICALS, MR. C. C. JAMES, TORONTO.

## NANAKWA

OF DRAWN on the North West Coast.

A QUARTERLY LETTER EXPLANATORY OF SOME PHASES OF MISSION WORK AMONGST THE NATIVE TRIBES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT KITAMAAT, B. C.  
BY REV. G. H. RALEY.

SECOND YEAR, NO. 7.

JULY 1899.

## NANAKWA FUNDS.

THE FUND IS NOT ONLY TO DEFRAY THE COST OF THIS QUARTERLY LETTER, BUT ALSO TO ASSIST IN THE RUNNING EXPENSES PERTAINING TO THE PRINTING OF THE MISSION. WEEK AFTER WEEK OVER 200 SHEETS WITH THE TEXT OR A PASSAGE OF SCRIPTURE IN BOTH THE KITAMAAT AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES ARE PRINTED, AND DISTRIBUTED AT WHAT IS CALLED "SOLUOLUM TEXT" WHICH IS HELD AT THE CLOSE OF THE MORNING SERVICE WHEN THE TEXT IS TAUGHT IN BOTH LANGUAGES; QUESTIONS BEARING ON THE SUBJECT ARE ALSO ASKED BY THE PEOPLE. HYMNS HAVE BEEN PRINTED IN THE VERNACULAR, AND AS TIME IS FOUND MORE WILL BE PRODUCED.

WITH MANY THANKS, WE ACKNOWLEDGE THE FOLLOWING, RECEIVED DURING THE QUARTER.

DATE	NUMBER	\$
Apr. 27	.....14	1.00
" 27	.....15	25
May 3	.....16	75
" 6	.....17	5.00
" 6	.....18	2.00
" 11	.....19	25
" 11	.....20	00
" 11	.....21	25
" 17	.....22	50
" 17	.....23	50
" 18	.....24	50
" 24	.....25	1.00
" 24	.....26	00
" 24	.....27	1.00
June 5	.....28	10.00
" 29	.....29	2.00
" 27	.....30	2.00

NAMES ARE NOT PUBLISHED THE NUMBER CORRESPONDS TO A NAME.