Mr. Duncan has done such good work for the natives. Here is a town of well constructed buildings, and a church which is as fine a building as to be seen on the Northwest coast, and has been entirely by the Indians and the direction of Mr. Duncan, who first commenced a mission at Fort Simpson, British Columbia, but afterwards removed to Matlahkahlah near the mouth of the Skeena river. Mr. Duncan has been living with the Tsimshian Indians since 1857, and done a great deal towards civilizing and Christianizing that tribe. His mission is connected with the Episcopal church of London, England. The mission at Fort Simpson is in charge of the Methodist church at Ontario, Canada, who have erected a large and commodious church edifice, which, standing on the summit of a hill in the rear of the old trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, is a prominent object when approaching the harbor.

The good which the missionaries have done is shown by the natives having not only built a beautiful church, but have removed their old wigwams and erected neat cottages in civilized style, making neat and pretty town. Formerly, their houses were decorated with large columns carved with images of beasts, birds and fish, representing the totem or heraldic designs of the residents, but these have been removed and the principal places where this style of work can now be seen, are on Queen Charlotte's Island and in the Prince of Wales archipelago.

After leaving Fort Simpson, we pass by the entrance to Portland Inlet into which the Nass river flows, as one of the many tributaries to this vast body of water. Here is the great fishery for the eulachon or tarwhin, which is so full of grease that when dried it will burn as readily as a candle. This grease is of the consistency and color of solid lard, and is used as an article of diet by the natives. The eulachon is a small fish resembling the smelt, and is caught by the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, either with salt or by simple drying and smoking like herring, in which state they are exported in large quantities from Victoria to London and are much prized as an article of food.

We next pass by old Port Tonnog, built by the U. S. Government at the time of our occupation of Alaska, but soon abandoned as a worthless and useless structure. From Tonnog, we pass through the Revilla Gigedo channel, up the Duke of Clarence strait and turning to the right through Stacklake strait, we reach Fort Wrangell on Wrangle Island near the mouth of the Stikine river. Here is the great commerce transacted for the mining region of Cariboo and other rich localities in British Columbia, the boundary line of British Columbia coming very near that point. Here reside the Stikine tribe of Indians who closely resemble the Haidas of Queen Charlotte's Island in many of their customs. Here will be seen the peculiar form of canoe which is known as Puget Sound as the Haida or northern canoe, and which differs from the Chinook canoe in having a much larger head and stern; our illustrations will give a good idea of these fine canoes, of some there seventy feet long and capable of carrying one hundred persons. They are made out of a single log of cedar, dug out with rude instruments made by the Indians from stone or mussel shells. These canoes are of a peculiar shape in the form of adzes. In these canoes the fearless Indians will make voyages of a thousand miles, traversing the distance from northern Alaska to Puget Sound. We now find the various queer devices carved in wood and stone which so strongly resemble the terra cotta work of the Aztecs and ancient Mexican and Peruvians. These carvings all have a meaning and significance. They are not idols or objects of worship, as has been wrongly described to them by careless writers, but represent either the family totem or heraldic design, or the dress worn by the doctors when engaged in their shamantic rites. One of the most common is the peculiar rattle of which we give an illustration. This rattle is used by all the different tribes and seems to have a general explanation. We obtained from a very intelligent Haida chief the following legend:

The rattle represents the raven, the tail being the handle; on the belly is carved the arrow hawk; on the back is an Indian with a frog and generally a bird's head. The Indian is a mythological personage called by the Haidas, "Ka-ha-baa," or "kra-baa," he was a demon warrior, in the mountains and was once traveling in his canoe when he was capsized and nearly drowned. He swam ashore and ran into the woods for shelter and would occasionally descend to the villages and steal children which he took into the woods and ate. The frog is supposed to possess a subtle poison in its head, and when the Medicine men wish to work had spells they eat a frog's head.

The carving represents Ka-ka-bete sucking the poison from the frog's tooth, and here afterwards turned into a land otter. This peculiar form of rattle is used in all the northern tribes, and the explanation given varies with the different localities, but has a general significance.

The spoon, of which we present an illustration, is also a very common household implement. It is made from the horn of the mountain goat—"Alacerus Montana"—which is found in the mountainous regions of Alaska and British Columbia. Some of these spoons are elaborately carved and bring high prices from tourists to Victoria, and the same remark will apply to the silver bracelets, finger rings and ear ornaments made by the northern tribes. Even their food dishes are carved to resemble a totem or family coat of arms, and some of this work is beautifully executed.

Some of the combs they use are made of wood, very fanciful, but not adapted either to remove dirt or vermin—they seem to be simply scratched—but of late years the native-made combs have been superseded by more civilized work, and it is only the old persons in remote villages who continue to use the native manufacture.

The halibut hook used by the northern tribes is a very fancy looking affair, not unlike the hooks made by the Makah Indians of Cape Flattery; but they are very effective, and immense