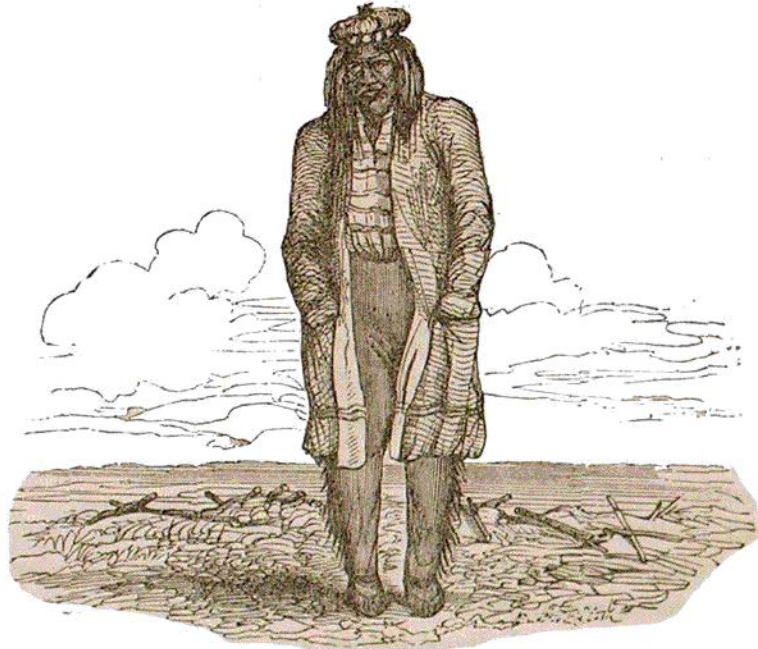


become quarrelsome and turbulent when they are provided with fire-arms. On these trips they are accompanied by about thirty warriors, well armed.

The men are usually clothed in blanket coats; but, notwithstanding this slight approximation to civilized habits, they have the air of the Indian, strongly marked, about them.



MALE COSTUME.

The number of Indians now collected was two hundred. The women were employed in drying salmon and the cammass-root. Some of them are employed in cooking, while others are engaged in dressing skins.

The mode of removing the hair from the skins, is with a round and broad chisel, fixed on a handle, like an adze: the skin, while yet green, is laid on a log or board, and the hair chopped off. The smoking process differs from that already described, at the Cowlitz. A large hole is dug in the ground, in which a fire is made; the skin is sewed on the inside of a bag, which is suspended immediately over the fire, so that little of the smoke can escape, and the process goes on rapidly. This process is necessary, otherwise it would, on becoming wet, and drying afterwards, be hard and stiff.

There were many children among these people. The young Indian women as well as the wives of the Company's servants, who have married half-breeds, invariably use a long board as a cradle, on which the child is strapped, and then hung up on a branch, or to the saddle.