Russia's Plight Near Liaoyang

Kuropatkin May Have Got Only Portion of Army Across River.

Another Great Defeat Is Momentarily Expected at Tokio.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—Gen. Oku undoubtedly caught the biggest section of the Russian centre on its flight toward the Taitze river, which, because of excessive rains, has overflown its banks. The Russians abandoned many of their big guns at dawn, and hundreds of their supply wagons, but their rear guard had to be strengthened to defend the men who were attempting to cross to Kuropatkin's relief. Gen. Nodzu's army, that is, his left division, evidently swung around Liaoyang to take the place of Gen. Oku's right, and all that has been received from him is a bulletin that probably 100,000 Russians were in the northern defences of the city.

This is the first indication here that Gen. Kuropatkin was unable to withdraw in force from the north side of the river, and while it has not been amplified by any message from Baron Oyama, the construction put upon it is that the Russians still hold Liaoyang, or rather that two-thirds of their army is trapped, unable to retreat and prevented from fighting either on the south or west because the Japanese artillery dominates the town.

The most pleasing news today was the bulletin from Gen. Kuroki that his army had begun fighting at Yenthai, ten miles northeast of Liaoyang. This undoubtedly means the coal mines section, as the town proper is on the railroad, six miles directly north of the Taitze river. Back of the coal mines, toward the railroad, are many hills, two of them 1,800 feet high, and in all probability Kuroki's army already has obtained possession, thus controlling the railroad with batteries of artillery.

It is believed that Gen. Kuroki was able to take more men across the river than Gen. Kuropatkin.

When the result of his engagement reaches Tokyo, the greatest victory of the war will be recorded, inasmuch as the Russian line of retreat will have been broken toward Mukden. It is recognized that the attack on the heights of Yenthai is a formidable proceeding, but it is thought here that the Japanese commander, with his usual foresight, arranged many of the details in advance.

It is probable that his infantry seized all the strategic points before it was necessary to bring all the guns into action. Except for the three bulletins from Oku, Nodzu and Kuroki, nothing has been received from the scene of war. Baron Oyama has not been heard from, but it is momentarily expected that another Russian defeat, and one of great proportions, will be announced.

Royal Celebration

(Continued From Page Two.)

ers, first prize, $40.
2. Electrical Workers, $20.
3. Best artistic float, Painters, prize $50.
4. Best dressed union, Painters' Union, prize $20.
5. Wholesale manufacturers' float, Smith & Champion, prize $15.
6. Retail merchants float. Dixie H. Ross, prize $15.
7. Union label goods, J. T. Jones' cigar store, Douglas street, prize $20.
8. Best dressed team, Painters' prize $7.50.
9. Best comic clown. first. No. 29, first prize, $5; second, No. 31, second prize, $2.50.

No. 10 not yet decided upon, in regard to the percentage of members.

THE LUNCHEON.

Over Two Hundred Sat Down at Tables Spread in Victoria Hall.

After the parade an excellent luncheon, given by the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, was served at Victoria hall, No. 77 Blanchard street. Edward Cave, the new proprietor of the Victoria hotel, catered for the occasion and provided a lunch the excellence of which was the subject of much favorable comment. Over two hundred sat down to well-ladened tables.

CITY HALL MEETING.

Joseph Martin, K. C., and Others Address Big Gathering.

On Monday evening the city hall was well filled to listen to the orators. Mr. George Coldwell, president of the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria, occupied the chair.

The principal speaker was Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C. He gave some interesting facts concerning recent legal decisions in the English courts, which had special interest for the labor men, deducing from the decisions the advice that workingmen should take a more active part in the politics of the day and not leave politics so much in the hands of a small class. Mr. Martin paid his respects to the Liberal party in general and to the Victoria "clique" in particular, drawing a somewhat black picture of the machinations of those latter gentlemen. Those criticisms were applauded to the echo, and this encouraged Mr. Martin opened another battery on the offenders. The proper policy for workingmen was not to form a separate party of their own, but to throw their weight and influence with one or other of the two great existing parties. Whichever they thought was the party which had their interests most sincerely at heart was the party they should join. If they found it recreant to party, until they got what they wanted. The vote of the united workingits trust they could go over to the other men was very important, and could not be despised by any party.

Messrs. Kingsley of Vancouver, Socialist, J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., Victoria, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., Nanaimo, Socialist, and others also delivered stirring addresses, which were listened to with great interest and were frequently applauded by the audience.

Chairman Coldwell in his opening address cordially thanked all who had aided the committees in charge of the celebration, which, as they all saw, had been a great success. The gathering in the city hall was highly successful in its objects, namely, to enable the workingmen to listen to the political gospel expounded by some of the chief exponents of the several parties.

THE LADIES' TOMBOLA.

The winning numbers in the ladies' tombola are printed below. The judges who supervised the drawing were B. S. Oddy, Robt. H. Swinterton and Dr. S. F. Tolmie:

All who hold number tickets that correspond with those published can get an order for the goods by presenting their ticket to Mr. Jones at the Empire cigar and news stand, Douglas street, near City Hall.

WINNING NUMBERS.

1, 1553; 2, 1549; 3, 1550; 4, 1552; 5, 684; 6, 1913; 7, 107; 8, 2836; 9, 1450; 10, 93; 11, 915; 12, 602; 13, 2340; 14, 835; 15, 2765; 16, 844; 17, 2828; 18, 1798; 19, 892; 20, 1781; 21, 1397; 22, 1986; 23, 1501; 24, 1343; 25, 1622; 26, 1934; 27, 1760; 28, 2017; 29, 1954; 30, 2724; 31, 1611; 32, 2036; 33, 2702; 34, 174; 35, 784; 36, 1419; 37, 2890; 38, 801; 39, 2018; 40, 65; 41, 82; 42, 852; 43, 1311; 44, 2875; 45, 1487; 46, 1938; 47, 108; 48, 1684; 49, 1784; 50, 1592; 51, 2842; 52, 1948; 53, 1582; 54, 1533; 55, 1676; 56, 1977; 57, 1672; 58, 1672; 59, 630; 60, 2941; 61, 667; 62, 1950; 63, 817; 64, 2861; 65, 1726; 66, 1486; 67, 400; 68, 1585; 69, 1717; 70, 361; 71, 665; 72, 1473; 73, 2045.

THE GRAND BALL.

Fitting Finale of Labor Day Celebration at A. O. U. W. Hall.

As the closing incident of a most successful day, the dance at the A. O. U. W. hall on Monday night was all that could have been desired. The attendance was only limited by the capacity of the hall, and, with the capital music supplied and a floor that lacked nothing to make it perfect, a most enjoyable time was spent. The hall had been fittingly decorated for the occasion and never has this popular assembly room shown to better advantage than it did upon the occasion of the labor unions' dance. Dancing was kept up until well on into the morning, and one and all voted the affair a most enjoyable one. The following committee, in whose hands were the arrangements for the dance, are entitled to great praise for the success of the dance: E. B. Keown (chairman), Miss Gregg, Miss Morris, Miss Sweeney, Miss Tolmie, Miss Moraes, Miss Watcher, Miss Wylde, F. Henskie, C. Polnter and J. Hancock.

HE KNOWS, THEREFORE PROPHESIES.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—"I have no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the war in the Far East and I firmly believe that the Japanese will be the leaders of civilization there." This optimistic statement was made by Dr. F. D. Bovard at the opening of the Japanese Methodist conference yesterday morning. Dr. Bovard was among the first to prophesy success for the Japanese army.

Disappointment In St. Petersburg

Abandonment of Liaoyang a Great Shock to Russian Capital.

Much Doubt Yet as to Whether Koropatkin Is Still Retreating.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—2:20 a. m.—There is bitter disappointment tonight, probably the keenest during the whole land campaign, over the situation at the front. Up to the retreat from Liaoyang, the abandonment of positions has been expected, and that much the public and officials thought they knew of Gen. Kuropatkin's plan of campaign. Had Liaoyang been abandoned without a fight, the public at least would have looked forward patiently to a decisive stand at Mukden, but after a desperate battle with victory for the instant, apparently in sight, to find Liaoyang abandoned, its immense stores captured or destroyed and the retreat continued under the most adverse conditions, has severely tried public confidence in the commander-in-chief.

At this hour even the authorities know little more than what has already been given to the public. There is still much doubt as to whether Kuropatkin is continuing his retreat. The situation as it is known to date is that the Russian army is south of the branch railway connecting Yentai station on the northeast of Liaoyang with the Yentai mines, where a fierce fight has been in progress. Actual fighting seems to have been suspended for the moment, the armies resting after their terrific and continuous exertions of the past ten days, the longest single battle in history. It will depend upon their respective recuperative powers as to which will first be able to resume activity. The country is ill suited to military operations. It is flatter and more open than the region of Liaoyang, but it is covered at this season with dense fields of Chinese corn growing higher than a man on horseback. It is more suited to surprise tactics and to offensive operations than to an orderly retreat.

One feature of the situation, however, has apparently been overlooked by the local critics in their recent eagerness to chronicle a decisive engagement, namely, that Kuropatkin is still in command of the railway and apparently has saved a majority of the rolling stock. This is chiefly in requisition at present for the transportation of the wounded, but Mukden with strong defences is less than 30 miles north of Yentai. What force Kuropatkin is holding in reserve ever the authorities do not exactly know, but it is believed that it must be considerable while the European reinforcements have been rushing east for weeks past and are pouring in there daily.

The Japanese army is confessedly exhausted and is getting further from its base of supplies. If it reaches Mukden without dealing Kuropatkin a crushing blow, and Field Marshal Oyama seems to be not yet able to envelope the Russian forces, the Japanese will find themselves in front of a fresh and strongly defended city where the Russians will be sure of a warm welcome and renew supplies, and against which it seems impossible that the Japanese commander will be able to hurl his brave but worn ones successfully. Stiffening forces. It is possible that even now Russian reinforcements may be descending from the north to aid their retreating comrades at Mukden, which is less than two days' ordinary march distant even ignoring the railway.

What effect the present reverse will have on Gen. Kuropatkin's reputation at home it is impossible to say. It may be remembered, however, that before starting for the east Gen. Kuropatkin said that he expected his reputation to sink lower than his friends ever dreamed, but that HEREAFTER there would come a turn in the tide and it would rebound. He was unwilling to predict WHERE it would occur.

The battleship Orel has gone to Cronstadt. This brings Rear Admiral Rojdestvensky's squadron to its full complement.

SINKING DIFFERENCES.

Ottawa Citizen.

The Russian explanation of the sinking of that British ship is to the effect that they were giving the Knight Commander a bath.

GREAT HEADS FOR ADVERTISING.

New York Telegram.

A Parisian street advertising scheme whereby hatless men expose their bald pates with advertisements painted thereon has met with a setback. Government stamp must be punched on all such ads., and the heads must also bear the union label, which fastens with two tacks.

IGNORANCE OF CHILDREN.

London Punch.

Mr. Pritchard, of Boston, America, in a speech on the ignorance of children, mentioned that a large number of pupils attending school in his native town declared themselves unable to say what butter was made of. Possibly, however, the parents of these were in the margarine business, and the little ones were loyally keeping trade secrets.

ONE IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Toledo Blade.

Over 1,000,000 voters absented themselves from the polls four years ago; another million or more have come upon the stage of action since then. There is thus an uncertainty regarding 2,000,000 and probably a much larger number of voters this year. In a total vote of probably 15,000,000 this year, the majority vote of these 2,000,000 may, and probably will, decide the contest. Here is a factor that the campaign managers will do well to recognize and direct their attention to its conservation.

More Harriman Liners Promised

A Well-Known Transportation Operator Determines to Increase Service.

Important Changes in Pacific Coast Shipping Are Promised.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—It is reported that E. H. Harriman, of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail companies, will soon put on another steamer on the route connecting this city with Astoria and Portland, to offset the advantage that has lately been gained by steam schooners plying between the ports. The steamers Columbia and George W. Elder, now on the route, have had their business damaged to a great extent by the smaller but more lively steamers running along the coast, and the Harriman interests have awakened to the fact that competition is necessary if they would maintain their prestige.

In this connection the report is current also that the steamers Leelanaw, Edith and Francis H. Leggett will be soon placed on the route connecting Puget Sound with far southern ports, all the vessels to ply both coming and going. Opposition to the Pacific Mail Company is the first consideration of the new arrangement.

COUNTING THE DEAD.

Tokio, Sept. 4.—1 p. m.—Field Marshal Oyama, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning, says: "After the fighting of last night and this morning Liaoyang fell into our hands. Our casualties are believed to be very heavy. No report has been received concerning conditions on the right bank of the Taitse river.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The Russian losses before Liaoyang on September 2, as officially computed, were 3,200.

It is reported here that General Kuropatkin has arrived at Tieling, which is eighteen miles south of Mukden and twenty-two miles northeast of Liaoyang.

SEATTLE-SITKA CABLE.

Seattle Daily Times.

Major E. Russell, United States signal corps, has sent to the Times at this city a copy of Col. James Allen, the following interesting facts and statistics concerning the new Seattle-Alaska cable:

The manufacture of the cable was begun in April, 1903, the entire cable being made at Bayonne, N. J., opposite Staten Island, N. Y., and sent in two shiploads around Cape Horn to Seattle.

The structure of the cable is as follows: The copper conductor, weighing 136 pounds per mile, is made up of ten small wires twisted together.

The wire is thus stranded to give the conductor greater flexibility and decrease the liability to rupture. Around this conductor there is a cylindrical insulating covering of vulcanized rubber 0.52 of an inch in diameter. Outside of this is wrapped a strong tape, then a protective padding of two layers of jute. On this is laid closely the galvanized steel armor of wire, which constitutes the protective covering and gives the cable its great tensile strength.

A final covering of tarred jute is put on the outside of the armor wires. The rubber compound used on the outside of the copper conductor is of the highest quality and is applied seamlessly. This last feature is important, as it is a recent achievement of American manufacturers, and constitutes a marked advance over the older cables made with rubber insulation. Up to the present time gutta percha, in place of rubber, has been exclusively used for all long deep sea cables.

Gutta percha is not only much costlier than rubber, but it requires much greater care in handling. By using rubber insulation the signal corps not only secures a cable which will withstand much rough handling, but also one which will cost little more than half what a gutta percha cable would cost.

On long submarine cables it is impossible to use the same kind of receiving instruments that are familiar to those acquainted with operations of land lines.

The difficulty is due to the retardation of the signals caused by the enormous capacity and resistance of the cable. A sharp, quick current sent into one end of the cable comes out at the other as a current wave, gradually increasing and as gradually dying out. For this reason it is necessary to have some instrument which will, so to speak, detect delicate ripples of current superimposed on these slower waves. Such an instrument is the siphon recorder invented by Lord Kelvin. The signals received in a delicately pivoted coil whose almost imperceptible movements are communicated to a capillary glass siphon.

One end of this tube dips into a small reservoir of ink. The other end touches a moving paper tape on which the signals are recorded as waves in the ink. The siphon is kept constantly vibrated to reduce the friction against the paper tape. Some idea of the delicacy of this instrument may be gained when it is stated that one five-thousandth part of the current necessary to operate the ordinary telegraph relay will give strong readable signals on the siphon recorder. The signals are produced in reversed directions corresponding to the dots and dashes.

Each cable office is provided with a complete testing set, and every week or oftener the cable is thoroughly tested to detect any incipient flaw in the insulating envelope or developing fracture in the conductor. In many cases it would be possible weeks or months before it seriously interfered with the operation of the cable to detect and locate a fault and proceed with its repair by the cableship before interruption of communication. The two greatest enemies of cables are ship's anchors in the shallow waters and earthquakes in the deeper.

Curious accidents have occurred, such as the entangling of a whale in the cable or the biting and crushing of the cable by sword fish or saw fish.

The following are the cable constants at Seattle:

Length, 1,060 miles; diameter reep sea cable, 8-10 inch; diameter intermediate, 1 inch; diameter shore end, 1½ inches; weight deep sea, per mile, 3,000 pounds; weight intermediate, per mile, 6,000 pounds; weight shore end, per mile, 18,000 pounds; resistance copper conductor, per mile, 7.4 ohms; insulation resistance, per mile, 3,000 megohms; capacity per mile, ½ microfarad; ratio of copper resistance to insulation resistance, 1 to 440, or less than 1-4 of 1 per cent.; speed with which cable may be operated, about 30 words per minute; greatest depth of water, 1,630 fathoms; average depth about 1,000 fathoms.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The schooner James A. Garfield, Capt. Norby, which sailed from San Francisco Saturday for Everett, Wash., narrowly escaped being wrecked outside the Golden Gate. After drifting all night in a dense fog the port anchor was let go early this morning, but the chain parted and the anchor and thirty-five fathoms of chain went to the bottom. The starboard anchor with forty-five fathoms of chain met a similar fate.

The schooner then drifted into the breakers five miles south of the Cliff House, carrying away its shoe and portions of the keel and rudder. Water was entering the hold at the rate of two inches an hour when the schooner was pulled off the shore and towed back into the harbor by the tug Defiance.

Lever's X-2 (Vise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

THE PULP INDUSTRY.

The pulp industry will soon become one of the most important on the British Columbia coast. Three companies are carrying on preliminary work a short distance north of Vancouver, while another is cruising and surveying limits at Quatsino, on the West Coast of Vancouver island. Of the three former, the Oriental Power & Pulp Company, is much advanced in its work. It has the surveys completed of its concession, 83,000 acresso, and has a wharf and some buildings already in place.

Another of the companies near to the city is the Pacific Coast Wood Pulp & Power Company, which is now being floated in London, England. The concession of this concern is in the vicinity of Powell river, about 80 miles north, and it is expected that a sawmill will be erected there next spring.

Survey parties have been engaged all summer on the limits of the Bella Coola Development Company. This is composed of Seattle people, of which Mr. A. E. Williams is the manager, and Mr. R. M. Thompson the secretary. They have both been in the north all season, and are now returning. Mr. Williams purchased Captain Troup's launch, the Kootenay, in the early summer, for cruising purposes. Mr. Williams is well pleased with the country and thinks that his company has one of the best concessions on the Pacific coast.

Seattle people are also interested in the Quatsino Power & Pulp Company, which has 125 square miles of the finest timber on the West Coast of Vancouver island. Mr. J. A. Moore of the Moore Investment Company, Seattle, is one of the main shareholders. Surveys have been completed and it is stated that papers are signed for the construction of the mill, commencement to be made not later than January next.

Train Cuts Street Car in Two

Passenger From St. Louis Fair Dashes Into Waiting Trolly.

Seven Passengers Killed and Eighteen Are Seriously Wounded.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Seven persons were killed and eighteen were injured, eight seriously, today by the collision of a Wabash world's fair shuttle train with a suburban electric car in the Sarah street crossing. There were twenty-five passengers in the car and none escaped injury.

The dead:—

John W. Wilson, Kirkwood, St. Louis county, aged 70.

George W. Majors, aged 60, St. Louis county.

Harry B. Culp, aged 60, St. Louis.

Andrew McKinley, aged 12, St. Louis.

M. H. Bristol, aged 60, Webster Grove, Mo.

Two unidentified women.

Seriously injured:

Raymond Reister, aged 11, St. Louis, right leg lacerated and body bruised.

Mrs. R. L. Wilson, St. Louis, body bruised and cut and face cut. Miss Mary Buddensky, St. Louis, right leg broken. G. E. Schumacher, St. Louis, cut and bruised about body. E. J. Coleman, Old Orchard, St. Louis county, left leg broken. L. R. Wilson, severe injuries. Albert Jennings, face cut and body bruised. John Gillespie, Kirkwood, St. Louis county, internally injured.

After temporary assistance by physicians at the scene of the wreck those most seriously hurt were taken in ambulances to the city hospital, while the others received attention at their homes. All the injured will recover.

The shuttle train was returning to the Union station from the world's fair grounds at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, it is stated. The street car, which was on its way to the suburbs with a load of people, stopped directly in front of the engine and was cut in two. The trucks of the car were knocked 100 feet away, while part of its roof was carried 200 feet further by the train. Bodies of the dead and injured, with wreckage from the dismantled car, were scattered along the track for that distance.

A. W. Rumbaugh, a member of the shuttle train, who blames the motorman of the electric car for the accident, said:

"I was within 100 yards of the suburban crossing when I saw the suburban car start across the track. It looked to me as if it had ample time to get across."

ABOUT YOUR COMPLEXION.

A yellow, muddy complexion tells of derangements of the liver and indicates the presence of bile poison in the blood. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills set the liver and kidneys in action, purify the blood, cleanse the system, and assure a healthy complexion and robust health. As a family medicine Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are of inestimable value.

VICTORIA FOR NOME.

Big Liner Sailed Saturday for North.

On the fourth voyage of the present season, the Northwestern Steamship Company's Victoria sailed for Nome late Saturday afternoon from Seattle. The vessel carried 2,000 tons of general cargo and more than fifty passengers. Among those who left on the vessel were John Foster, discoverer of the Immachuck district; A. J. Pritchard, a heavy operator in the north, and other mining men of note.

Mr. Pritchard expects to winter in the Immachuck district. He is taking in $11,000 worth of mining machinery, which he purchased in this city. In the closed season he will do considerable development work. Mr. Pritchard has some of the best properties in Alaska, and so far has been very successful in his Alaska mining ventures.

Following the steamship Victoria, the company steamship Tacoma sails on the last voyage of the season to Siberian ports September 12. The vessel will proceed to Nome and thence to Teller, Tin City, York, Cape Prince of Wales, East Cape Vladimar, St. Nicholas, Anadir and Nome.

The company steamship Olympia sails on the last voyage of the season to Behring sea September 20. The Olympia goes to Nome direct and return. The steamship Victoria sails on the last voyage to Nome direct October 5.

STEAMER NEWPORT SOLD.

Well Known Sound Craft Goes to 'Frisco.

The steamer Newport, owned by the Alaska Pacific Navigation Company, has been sold to W. S. Scammell & Co., of San Francisco, for use as a passenger and freight boat between that port and Half Moon Bay. The consideration is said to have been between $15,000 and $20,000. Capt. T. H. Corning, who will command the Newport, arrived in Seattle last night from San Francisco.

The Newport was formerly on the run between Valdez and Dutch Harbor. Later the vessel was taken off the run and brought to Seattle. The Newport was replaced by the steamer Dora, said to be better fitted for the route along the western coast of Alaska. For the last three months the Newport has been tied up at one of the buoys in the bay.

Capt. Corning was formerly in command of the steamer Maggie, operating to Half Moon Bay. The boat was not considered large enough for the run, and negotiations for the purchase of the Newport commenced.

Half Moon Bay is a farming centre, about twenty-seven miles from San Francisco. Capt. Corning says that the passenger travel is increasing rapidly, and that tons of produce are shipped to the California metropolis annually.

History of A Toem Pole

Professor Meany Contributes An Especially Interesting Article.

Indian Legendary Tales a Theme Surrounding B.C. Coast Indians.

Edward S. Meany, professor in the University of Washington, contributes the following article to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. It possesses a special local interest from the fact that reference is frequently made to the Vancouver island Indian tribes:

The great totem pole in Pioneer square has excited the wonder of many visitors to Seattle. In common with other old settlers, I have often been asked the meaning of the figures carved there by the Indian artist. It was with shame that I confessed to little or no real knowledge of the subject, and so, when an inquiry to the Post-Intelligencer was referred to me for answer, I set to work on the case in real earnest. The problem proved much more difficult than was suspected, but the result is satisfying to me, and I hope it will prove equally so to the interested readers of the Post-Intelligencer.

The story of the search for information will help to impress the importance of accuracy in all such cases. In the first place a dozen photographs were secured and one of these was sent with each letter, seeking information.

The headquarters for all such knowledge in this country is the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington City. The reply from that source was as follows:

"Replying to your favor of April 2nd, I regret to say that our expert in totem pole lore is now at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, where he is pursuing his studies. Perhaps if you address him there immediately he will be able to respond before leaving for San Francisco. However, if you are not in haste for the information, I can refer your letter to him on his return here, which will be in six weeks or two months.

"In the pole shown in the illustration sent me we have at the base the eagle, and passing upward, the bear, the whale, the raven, the bear (or other grotesque), the frog (?), a man and a bird (which in this case may be a kingfisher or possibly an eagle or a hawk). The photograph does not give it clearly. These are all, or nearly all, creatures having a place in the mythology of the people, and if not deities, are supposed to be possessed of superhuman powers. They may be totems of individuals, families, tiles, or clans. Their curious relations in the pole indicate the relations of the different animal concepts in the myths and stories of the people, and only the sculptor himself or his family can tell us why case fully explain the significance."

Thus Mr. W. H. Holmes, chief of that important bureau, sought to give all the help he could, from which it is evident he was in doubt about the animals intended to be portrayed by the sculptor. The expert referred to by Prof. Holmes was John R. Swanton, whose reply to an inquiry came from Riverside, Cal., as follows:

"Your letter containing inquiries regarding the Seattle totem pole and photograph of same came duly to hand before I left Wrangel. I delayed answering at first, in hopes of obtaining the information you desire, expecting afterwards from lack of time in my power changes of location.

"But your letter come to hand a week earlier I would have interviewed one of the Tongas Indians, then in Wrangel, regarding it, but he had left when it arrived. Usually, it is time thrown away to seek an explanation of a pole in one town from some one in another. The proper persons to interview on this subject are the Tongas themselves, most of whom are now, I believe at Ketchikan, and it was impracticable for me to stop at that place. I was told that there used to be three principal families or divisions at Tongas (Ganahudi, Tekoe, and Dokthawed), the first of which is Raven and the two last of the Wolf clan. The two former were the most numerous, and, if I might venture a guess, I should say that the pole probably belonged to the Tegoedi. Some day I expect to visit Ketchikan, and would then be pleased to find the proper explanation. At the same time I think it would hardly care to wait so long, and suggest that you make the acquaintance, by letter at least, of some competent person in Ketchikan.

"It seems to me that it is not to be very difficult for such a one to extract the desired information.

"It seldom makes much difference whether you explain a totem pole up or down. Among the Haida there are two types of house poles, one illustrating the man and wife, the other containing the crests of the owner who put the pole up. Grave posts generally present the crests of those for whom they were erected. Among the Tlingit a crest system was not developed to the same extent and the poles seem rather to illustrate stories or contain fanciful designs. Most Tlingit poles, too, were put up for the dead.

"The literature on this subject is rather meagre and unsatisfactory. For the carvings of the Kwatkiutl Indians, consult Dr. Boas' report, entitled, 'The Kwakiutl Indians,' in the report of the National Museum. Some of the reports of the committee appointed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science of Canada may also be looked at with advantage. Krause's 'Tlingit Indians' contains many good things and Swann's 'Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands," in the Smithsonian contributions may also be mentioned. My own report on the Haida ought to be out soon."

"Father" Duncan, of Metlakahtla, Alaska, is one of the most successful missionaries to the Indians. He was appealed to, and his reply shows the same desire to be cautious:

"Your letter is to hand, but I regret to say I cannot just at present give you the information you ask for, as none of the Indians who are interested in the totem pole you mention are now at home. When I see any of them I will try to get from them the particular legend or folklore which it illustrates. All I can read of it now without their aid is that it represents the symbols of the Canada clan, which is one of the four clans into which all the Indians are socially divided."

Another successful missionary is Father A. J. Brabant, who for thirty years has labored among the natives of the west coast of Vancouver island with headquarters at Hesquiat. He has gathered a vast store of information about the Indians, and it was thought he would be able to throw some light on the meaning of the Seattle carving. His reply follows:

"I do not know anything as to the meaning of the figures on the totem pole, a picture of which you enclose in your letter of April 2nd.

"The totem pole in reality does not exist on this coast (Vancouver island). It seems to be confined to the north, and, as far as my information goes, it is erected as a monument by a certain individual or a clan, to commemorate the doings of ancestors. It is a kind of history, represented by figures carved on the pole, true or fictitious. As, for instance, Indians on this coast, in reality not knowing any better, represent the 'thunder' by a bird in a struggle with a whale. But I must not presume to explain to you an Indian 'curio' which I have not had the chance thoroughly to examine by myself. I have read so much nonsense about the customs and doings of the Indians on this coast that I have lost all confidence in information given by outsiders concerning Indians of other parts.

"I have seen and admired the totem pole in the public square of Seattle, but, like yourself, Dear Mr. Meany, I could not explain the meaning of the figures, and I am of the opinion that no one else can except the family in whose honor the monument was put up and of course members of the same clan or parties who got their information from the family or clan itself."

Hon. John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, is another pioneer of that interesting territory, who has been a keen observer. He is one of the best-informed men living, on all subjects pertaining to Alaska. My letter was forwarded from Sitka to St. Louis, where he is at work on Alaska's exhibit at the world's fair. He took time to tell me about Mrs. Edward Marsdon and her two brothers, William and David E. Kinhook, of Ketchikan, who belonged to the family originally owning the Seattle totem pole, "and the interpretation they give you can rely upon."

The governor's private secretary at Sitka then undertook to get me the desired information from that family, and has just forwarded the following interesting and reliable letter from David E. Kinipook, of Ketchikan:

"I have just received your letter, and I am going to tell you the story of the totem pole. Now, the top one is a crow himself, and the next one from the pole top is a man. That crow have told him a story. Crow have told him a good-looking woman want to married some man. So he did marry her. She was a Frog. And the fourth one is a mink. One time the story says that one time it was a high tide for some time, and so crow got marry to mink, so crow he eats any kind of fishes from the water. After some time crow got tired of mink, and he leave her, and he get married to that whale killer, and then crow he have all he want to eat. That last one on the totem pole is the father of the crow. The story says one time it got dark for a long while. The darkness was all over the world, and only crow's father was the only one can give light to the world. He simply got a key. He keeps the sun and moon in a chest, that one time crow have ask his father if he play with the sun and moon in the house, but was not allowed, so he start crying for many days until he was sick. So his father let him play with it, and he have it for many days. And one day he let the moon in the sky by mistake, but he keep the sun, and by which take time before he could get his changes to go outside of the house. As soon as he was out he let the sun back to the sky again, and was light all over the world again. (End of story.) Yours respectfully,

DAVID E. KINHOOK.

"P. S.—The Indians have a long story, and one of the chief of a village or of a house only a chief can put up so many carvings on our totem pole, and he have to fully know the story of what totem he is made. I may give you the whole story of it, some times. Crow have to move a quart moon in his mouth, because he have ask his father for a light.

"If you can, put this story on the P.-I., of Seattle, Wash., and I think the people will be glad to know some of it."

The Indian's letter, thus given verbatim, accounts for six of the totem carvings on the pole, reading from the narrative, one not accounted for in his narrative, the fifth one from the top and is probably a repetition of crow when he is about to change his spouse from mink to whale killer.

Compare this Indian's mythical legend with the carvings and you will see why men who have spent their lives in observing and studying the Indians and their customs hesitate when asked to read the symbols on one of these specimens of aboriginal art.

EDMOND S. MEANY.

British Members To Visit America

Between Fifty and Sixty M. P.'s of Old Land Are Coming This Month.

Some of the More Prominent—Various Business Interests Well Represented.

Mr. I. N. Ford, the well known correspondent in London of the New York Tribune, in a recent letter, referring to the deputation of British parliamentarians who are to visit the United States and Canada at the beginning of September, briefly sketches a number of the more prominent:

The House of Commons, Mr. Ford says, is the most democratic body in the United Kingdom. Titles count for little in the regular debates, and social influence is less important than representative character.

A member may be neither brilliant nor entertaining as a speaker, yet he will be respected by a full house if he be a representative man with a large body of followers outside Westminster, or if he be an expert on any subject or class of interests. It is one of the prudest things which Commoners have to say of themselves, that while the members are not a single great industry nor business interest or social class without a champion at Westminster. This composite character of fifty or more members of parliament which is starting for America at the close of this month. It includes not merely Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen, but also leaders of industries, prominent members of the bar, eminent soldiers and sailors, bankers and shipowners, country squires and aristocrats, peers and working men. When the delegation is received by President Roosevelt at the White House on September 22 the roll of British business interests and professions may be called, and there will be a representative assembly of guests from the United Kingdom.

One of the best known English members of the deputation is Sir Charles Howard Vincent, who has represented Sheffield since 1885, and is a protectionist of the old guard. A native of Sussex and the son of one of the clergy of Chichester, he had a military education at Sandhurst, married an heiress, and found leisure for cultivating his talents as an organizer and a writer. He practiced at the bar for two years; was director of criminal investigations for the metropolitan police for six years; had terms of honorable service in the Metropolitan Board of Works and the London County Council; devoted much time to the development of the auxiliary forces, being commandant of the Queen's Westminster volunteers for a long period; made journeys around the world with Lady Vincent, one of the most indefatigable of traveled Englishwomen; wrote a series of books and pamphlets on law, commercial interests and military affairs, and was never out of employment in politics when there were Conservative organizations to be banded together—the Primrose League to be recruited and imbued with fresh enthusiasm, the Empire League to be founded, and fiscal reform to be worked out under Mr. Chamberlain's leadership. Throughout his busy career he has been a consistent opponent of free trade, and he has been ridiculed as an old Tory squire crying aloud in the wilderness for the protection of British agriculture; but his triumph has come in these latter days, when over two hundred members of parliament have committed themselves to the principle of preferential trading in the Empire, leaving his Conservative companions in the journey to Washington and St. Louis will be General John Winburn Indian Mutiny and the first Transvaal campaign; Colonel Edward Pryce-Jones, a manufacturer and merchant of Newtown, who has been a captain of yeomanry and organized a volunteer battery of the South Wales Borderers; Mr. Herbert Whiteley, a cotton spinner and manufacturer, and Sir Thomas Firbank, a railway contractor and capitalist.

Among the Scotch visitors the most picturesque figure will be Mr. James Galloway-Weir, member for Ross and Cromarty. His chief function in the Commons is inquisitiveness, and frequent as have been his appearances at the question hours, he never rises without exciting laughter. With his russet whiskers, his awkward figure and gestures, and his rugged, weather-beaten face and piercing eyes, he is an unconscious comedian, who entertains the Commons by the seriousness with which he discusses trivial matters and the solemnity of his chest tones, as one word slowly follows another, as though he were droning out a prayer in a Perthshire kirk. He is a Liberal, of the Gladstonian type, and his supreme end in life is to secure a revision of the Crofter Act. Another Liberal is Sir John Leng, who owns the most influential journal of his party north of the Tweed, and has made a fortune by successful ventures in establishing popular journals and periodicals. He visited America in 1876 and wrote a book about the new republic; and he has remained a most hearty admirer of everything American. He has made the Dundee Advertiser as influential an organ of Liberal opinion as the Manchester Guardian is in the North of England and in the Midlands. Mr. Duncan Vernon Pirie, Aberdeen, is a soldier, who has served in the Egyptian, Soudan and Nile campaigns, and is a consistent Liberal and Home Ruler. Mr. Eugene Wason was born in Wales, where he called to the bar, and is a progressive Liberal. Mr. James Caldwell is another influential Scotch Liberal, who has had two careers, as a barrister and lecturer on law at Glasgow, and as a calico printer and successful manufacturer.

The Welsh delegation which is to visit America is almost as influential as the Scotch. Mr. Samuel Thomas Evans has been in parliament for fourteen years, and is a most caustic and aggressive debater. He is one of the few men on the Liberal side who can hold their ground against Mr. Chamberlain; and he always commands the attention of the House when he speaks. He was a solicitor for many years, but since his entrance into the bar he has been actively engaged in the courts and has been less conspicuous in parliament. Mr. John Bryn Roberts is another Welsh barrister who takes a conspicuous part in parliamentary proceedings, and is a staunch Radical, irreconcilably opposed to Liberal imperialism. Mr. John A. Thomas is a Swansea solicitor, who has represented the Duke of Beaufort in the Harlech Rural, who exerts great influence in the Commons. Mr. David Alfred Thomas, Lord Chamberlain's leading ally in the coal trade. Mr. Alfred Davies is a Liberal, representing the Carmarthen district. He is a son of a Welsh Congregational minister, and is an underwriter interested in the carrying trade.

The most prominent Irish member who has accepted the invitation to St. Louis is Mr. Timothy M. Healy, the wittiest and most brilliant man on the Nationalist side. He has been a free-lance fighter in the Home Rule group, but he has never offended in the House than any other Nationalist, with the exception of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. This popularity is due to the marvelous power of entertaining jaded members when he is on his feet. His speeches are delivered in a droll manner, yet do not lack dignity, and his humor is essentially individual, and highly ingenious and original. One of his associates in the American pilgrimage will be Mr. Hugh Alexander Law, a son of a Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was born in Dublin and educated in Oxford, and is a loyal follower of the Nationalist, and a Major John Eustace Jameson, who is also going to St. Louis, was elected as a Nationalist from the West division of Clare, but he has been drawn toward the Conservatives by business interests. He is the son of a Dublin distiller, and has succeeded in the management of an extensive business. He is a man of force and experience and has been a government inspector of factories. Mr. Thomas Lough, the Liberal member for Islington, was also born and educated in Ireland, and, while he has not been connected with the Nationalist group, he has been a fervent Gladstonian and one of the founders of the Home Rule Union. He is a tea merchant in Eastcheap, and a man of energy and marked capacity for work, whose voice is often heard at Westminster. He is an aggressive politician, with Irish quickness of mind and fluency of speech, and devotes himself to the business of the Commons. He has a country residence in County Cavan, and has been a golfer when he has had leisure for the game.

The chairman of the British delegation at the interparliamentary conference,