are capable of undergoing, the basal elements of speech, the radicals or primaries remain almost intact, it would be well-nigh useless to look for the origin of most of our American stocks. But while these are so invariably constant we need never despair, and if any one doubts of this constancy and persistence of roots in language, let him examine the dialects of the great Déné or Athapascan stock, the northern and southern divisions of which have been so long separated by intervening tribes, that have occupied their present settlements for many centuries at least, that they not only have no knowledge of each other's existence, but their dialects differ as widely as do the languages of the modern Aryan races of Europe; notwithstanding all of which, the great majority of the radicals of the southern branch find their exact counterpart in those of the north. It is because I have been so deeply impressed with the persistence and constancy of the radical elements of our American tongues that I repeat these are the only safe lines on which to institute comparisons, and the only ones we can follow with profit on this continent.

I append a few specimens of our tribal, place and personal names. Some of our Polynesian scholars may be able to detect the Oceanic elements in them. That these elements really exist in them no one, I think, can doubt after a brief examination of them.

Sha-lana = God, heaven, divine, etc., Haida.

Het-gwau-lana = Name of God of the lower regions, Haida.

Tle-tsa-ap-le-tlana = Name of one of the lesser deities of the Bilqula.

Mas-mas-a-lanih = Name of one of the lesser deities of the Bilqula.

Koo-ho-tlanaë = Angestral name of the Bilqula.

Tsqoah-kanaë = Place and tribal name of the Bilqula.

Sha-nt-lani = Name by which the day is known in Haida.

Kani-sltsua = Name of the Thunder-bird deity in Kwakiutl.

Kanha-da = Name of one of the gentes of the Tsimshian.

O-kanakan = Name of one of the tribes of the Salish.

Kane-a-keluh = Name of the divine culture-hero of the Kwakiutl.

Kia-kunaë = Name given to the Sun deity by the Kwakiutl. It signi

Kia-kunaë = Name given to the Sun deity by the  $\mathit{Kwakindl}$ . It signifies "our chief or supreme one."

The resemblance in form and meaning in these "Kane" words to the Kane = "God," or "heavenly chief," of the Polynesians, is very striking and suggestive, as is no less the suffix "lana," or "lani," found in Salish, Kwakiutl and Haida alike. This term is used as an honorific suffix in identically the same sense in Polynesian, particularly among the Hawaiians, whose kings and queens have it invariably added to their names. It may be seen, for example, in the name of the present ex-queen of Hawaii. The significance of the common use of the same radical in the two groups is further strengthened by the fact that in Polynesian it has the sense of "divine," "heavenly" and is the same word as their lani or rangi = "sky," "heaven," etc. One has but to compare this "lani" or