

manner, he accounts for the tradition of a great flood, which seems to be common to nearly all of the older civilizations, by the complete submersion of their native land. He, also, thus accounts for the almost uniform custom among the ancients of these various peoples, of building pyramids; also for the many remarkable similarities in customs, religious belief and hieroglyphic signs. Even the Garden of Eden itself, he interprets to be the fruitful island of Atlantis, where he claims that agriculture was carried to a higher degree of scientific perfection than ever since attained, and where the happy people lived amid perennial flowers and fruits. It is a strong effort in opposition to the usually accepted theory of the manner in which America was peopled, but is equally inadequate to account for the American aborigine, who differs as radically from the Atlantean descendants of Donnelly as from their putative Mongolian ancestors. The land from which the American Indian came, if, indeed, he be not "indigenous to the soil," is a question for anthropologists yet to decide.

There seems little doubt that, whatever may have been the origin of the Aztecs and the Cliff-dwellers of Mexico, or the noble red man of Cooper, some of the Indians now living on the coast of Alaska and British Columbia, are of Mongolian descent, though probably not of pure blood. The Haidas of Queen Charlotte islands show these characteristics more distinctly than other tribes, both in their customs and lighter complexion, though they also have characteristics which seem to associate them with the Aztecs, and traditions much similar to the Algonquins and Iroquois of the Atlantic slope. The Indians of the Alaskan coast, though not so advanced in mechanics as the Haidas, are far ahead of the Indian tribes with which we have been acquainted for years. Es-

pecially in the manufacture of clothing, canoes and domestic and cooking utensils, they show a much higher stage of development. On pages 871 and 872 are represented two of these large canoes. Many of them are large enough to hold twenty warriors, and in them, like the Norsemen of old, these tribes used to make predatory excursions along the coast to the southward, terrorizing and plundering the natives of Puget sound.

One such invasion, which ended most disastrously to the marauders, occurred in November, 1856. A fleet of these war canoes entered the sound and penetrated as far as Steilacoom, where a battle occurred between the invaders and the reservation Indians, in which the former were defeated. They then retreated down the sound, pursued by a United States war vessel, under the command of Captain S. Swartwout, accompanied by the steamer *Traveler*. The pursuers found the northern Indians encamped in force at Port Gamble, who would not permit a party to land for a "peace talk." During the night the ship and steamer moved in shore, near the camp, where their howitzers and field pieces could rake the camp from two directions, and Lieutenants Semmes and Forest landed with twenty-nine men, wading waist deep in the water, and carrying a howitzer in their arms. In the morning, the Indians took shelter behind logs and trees, and fired upon the party on the beach. Instantly the guns of both vessels and the attacking party opened on them, and then the marines charged, driving the Indians into the woods, where the density of underbrush and fallen timber rendered pursuit impossible. The camp and property of the marauders, including their canoes, were destroyed, and a steady fire of cannon and musketry into the woods was maintained. The next day, the Indians begged for mercy. They said they had lost twenty-seven of their