

time than any other man in studying the traditions and customs of the Columbia river tribes, thus writes on this subject:

Most of the phenomena of nature are ascribed to some being or beings, without the intervention of natural laws. The winds are the breath of some being. The Eastern Washington and Oregon Indians say that the warm Chinook wind, and the cold east wind, were anciently five brothers each. The Chinook wind brothers lived down somewhere toward the mouth of the Columbia, while the cold wind brothers lived somewhere east of Walla Walla. The Chinook wind anciently blew much stronger than now, tearing up trees and blowing down people's habitations, while the cold wind blew hard, and was so cold as to freeze them, so that, between the two winds, they were constantly kept in trouble. A great while ago, the cold brothers sent a challenge to the Chinook brothers for a wrestling match, the conditions of which were, that whoever was thrown should be beheaded. Speelyai, the Indian god, was to be umpire, and to execute sentence by cutting off the unsuccessful parties' heads with his big stone knife. Agreeable to this understanding, the brothers on each side met. In the contest the Chinook wind brothers were all thrown, and, as agreed upon, Speelyai beheaded them. The eldest of them, however, had an infant son, who, in time, grew to be a very strong young man. Having been told, by his mother, of his father's death at the hands of the cold wind brothers, he vowed to avenge it, and daily cultivated his strength by such exercise as pulling up trees, beginning with very small ones when he was very young, and increasing the size as he grew stronger and older. In this way, he, like the old woman who lifted the calf every day, became very powerful, so that it was nothing for him to snatch the largest tree out by the roots. When he thought he was a match for the cold wind brothers, he sent them a challenge for a wrestle, with the same conditions as in the former contest. The result was, the cold wind brothers were thrown, one after another, until four were down and beheaded when Speelyai stopped the contest, saying it was not good that there should be no wind, but that hereafter the cold wind should not be so freezing, nor blow with such violence, but should continue to blow cold in a moderate form. The Chinook wind was not to blow with such violence as to break down the trees and destroy people's houses, but should continue to blow in a milder form, for a new race of people was to come who were not to be destroyed by the winds. The Chinook wind was to blow strongest at night, and the cold wind in the daytime, which they have continued to do until the present time.

There remains nothing to be added on the subject. The origin of the name "Chinook wind" is fully explained, and the fact that the wind so called in the Columbia region is the one to which the title was first applied is established. And because the winds so called in other localities come from the same great source and perform the same great office of ameliorating the rigors of winter, and because the title was given to them by those who had first learned the name in the region where it originated, it is theirs by right of legitimate inheritance.

H. L. WELLS.

That's a queer notion they have in Sea tie of making a combined chamber of commerce, restaurant and lodging house—queer because they failed to include a dime museum.

ARCHED ROCK "JUSTICE."

ON the coast of the Pacific, from the lowest point of California to the straits of Juan de Fuca, the shores are steep and rocky, and the stretches of sand beach are few and short, except at long intervals. Many curious rock formations are observed by the traveler as his vessel steams quietly along within easy view of the shore. But it is the rambler on the beach who has the best opportunity to see and explore the many curious formations. Here and there are outlying islands of jutting points of rocks where the sea lions congregate, while from the shore itself bold, rocky headlands and cliffs thrust themselves out into the sea to defy its power and resist the impact of its mighty breakers. Some of these have passages through them, as though blasted for the entrance of a tunnel, through which one can pass in a boat at the proper stage of the tide, and where, in times of storm, the breakers make a most splendid sight in their dashing passage through them. Such a rock as this is the one known as "Justice," on the coast of Sonoma county, California, an engraving of which is given on page 303. There are other such rocks on the coast, notably one near Cape Foulweather, just north of Yaquina bay; but this one has, no doubt, been visited by a greater number of people than the others, and is, in consequence, better known.

The *Rosebury Review* makes an onslaught upon an innocent member of the *Waxer Sioux* staff because this journal playfully suggested that the editor of the *Educational Compendium* was in need of just such a journal as he proposed to publish, the editor of the two papers being one. He ought not to feel so chagrined, for an eastern educational journal, now in its twenty-third volume, sends us its number for February 10, in which the ordinary rules of grammar are violated nearly as much as they were in the *Compendium*. This simply shows that every man who can teach the three "Rs" and "hog Latin," or every back-door graduate of the pulpit, is not competent to edit a newspaper in which the queen's English is to be treated with respect.

The Chicago World's Fair committee has located the site of the exposition on the lake front, between Michigan avenue and the water. The grounds will be extended lakewards far enough to give an area of 260 acres, or twenty-two acres larger than the grounds of the Paris exposition. This is right in the heart of the city and within a few minutes' walk of every railroad depot and all the prominent hotels. In point of ease of access no fair ever held in the world has equaled it. By such action as this Chicago is demonstrating her right to the distinction she has secured.