A Law Enforcement Society Launched.

LEAGUE ORCANIZED

**ROB'T LIVINGSTONE PRESIDENT** 

Addresses by H. W. Scott, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Edgar P. Hill-Executive Council of Laymen and Ministers.

The Law Enforcement League was formally launched and a permanent or-ganization effected at a largely attended and influential meeting last night. In the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association. The constitution and by-laws were largely signed by the members, and

H. W. Scott was chairman and Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise secretary. Mr. Scott, on taking the chair, said:

### Chairman's Address.

By request I am here, to preside at this meeting. I overcome my repugnance to appearing at public meetings, that I may have opportunity to make some remarks that I trust will be deemed fit at this time. Yet

these remarks will be very brief. The object of this association, as I under-stand II, is to bring the moral forces of this community to support of decency and order, at least in outward appearance, and, as may be hoped, by refer action on habits and cus-toms more or less vicious and offensive to morality. Extinction of vice is an impossibil-. Suppression of its grosser forms is, to an tent, practicable; and there are vices which se much of the quality of evil, in proportion Ity, Bupt as they lose their growness. Familiarity with vloss, their continuance without rebuke, check or protest, does infinite evil. It tends to conion of ideas of morality; it causes the young to lose the line of distinction between evil and its opposite. They who at first fear evil or abhor it, seeing it often become familiar with it, then cease to regard it at all as evil. This is the argument for repression of the outward

manifestations of evil. I have attended some of the meetings of the summittee under whose direction the constitution of this association has been formed, and I thick I may say the movers entertain no Utopian bles. The purpose is not extreme, therefore not impracticable. Pressure on the moral and civic sense for enforcement of decency and order in the external and public life of the community is the leading thought; reminder to individuals of their personal duty goes with it, as a means to an end. It is no transcendential scheme. It is plain and prac-tical. Results may be expected. Results, in-deed, have been reached already. Open gam-biling has been suppressed in Portland.

Of this duty of citizenship every person who feels his moral and civic responsibility should bear his part. I am willing to take mine, both for myself and for my business; indeed, I have berge with I have borne mine, as I could, during these many years; and now I grow old. We differ somewhat among ourselves as to method, and even as to principles of the work. For myself, I will say I was so reared as to come at an early period of my life to the belief that the in-dividual should always be held to responsibil-ity for his own conduct, and that he has no right to plead in extenuation of his wrongdoing that he was tempted, and therefore fell. Hence, I do not, as I think, iay so much stress as some do on the duty of society to the individual; and besides, I believe that idea permicious in many of its results, for the wrong-doer is taught thereby continually to plead it or appeal to it for his excuse or exulpation. Nevertheless, society has a right to strike at open evils, and it must do so. There is, however, I think, too strong a tendency to excuse those who are said to be "led to ruin" others. Temptations, allurements to vice,

will always exist. They are inseparable from the conditions of man's moral existence. There has been complaint, I am aware, that the newspapers of Portland have not been sufmaility. Views on this subject differ, I sup-

pless it pleases the community to obey them. en that condition is reached they are But, as I suid at the outset, this association has a rational object-namely, to bring the moral forces of this community to support of decency and order in our social and polit-ical life, at least in outward appearance. The

profounder work of regeneration within is the ore arduous, as it is the more important. mforcement of law is well in its way, even necessary and ever necessary; but it is the spirit that makes laws, that must be nurtured, in all ways. Foundations lie in char-acter: nowhere else. The rest is but hay and stubble, and the boast of it but the cracking if thorns under a pot.

But I must not pursue this further. Other peakers will address you. I introduce Dr. Rabbi Wise's Speech.

Rev. Dr. Wise was warmly received as stepped on the platform. He said: The morning after the gambling resorts in

this town were closed by order of the pollos officials, a nickel-in-the-slot machine was pla-carded with the words, "Not dead, but sleep-ing." We, who gather here tonight, resolved ing. The crape hung in jest over the nickel machine may stay in its pince, for nickel-in-the-slotion shall never be resurrected to life, while the Law Enforcement League exists and

remains true to its purpose. The work, planned by the Law Enforcement League, should be halled with delight, even by those to whom the names "reform" and "reformer" are of unsavory odor. We mean to do away with the need of civic reform. So that they who hold reform measures and reformers to be super-fluous will do well to join hands with us. The work to which we hereby determine to

give our thought and care is not particularly attractive, for we are to band together to be-come "watchdogs on every kind of abuse and crime." Shall we do only such things as are Epaminondas, great as he was, did not scorn to take the office of chief scavenger, and that when Antisthenes was rebuked for buying himself with trivial things, he replied: service, I say, is not for myself; it is for my country.

The need for such work as we are about to

ple. In a government, which has not passed the experimental state, the officials, being little more than human, require to be encouraged and supported. Sometimes even, outside of Portland, to be compelled or coursed into fulfillment of their duties. In a word, to help bonest officials, and to watch such as are prone to stray from the straight path of personal integrity and civic honesty, it becomes necessary to organize between elections and to stay organized. Mark Twain lately said that in every town forty-nine men are clean and decent, and the fiftieth man is a rogue Because of the frequent passing of power and rule into the hands of the fiftieth man, is that the forty-nine men do not come together and organize, whereas the fiftleth man organizes 17. The forty-nine are unorganized and ited; the fiftieth is a compact and mobile organization. Fortland purposes to reverse this order of things, and to make lawbreakers "lame and impotent" by organizing law-up-holders into a homogeneous and effective

whole. He it understood, from the very beginning, that we seek to avoid all entangling political alliances; that we would not be enmeshed in the net of politics. The work of the Portland Law Enforcement League is to be wholly outside the sphere of political action. Still, it must be clear that if the need should arise we, who piedge ourselves to this cause, would overlook or ignore all party lines and affiliations in order to place such men in office as would give us a clean, well-governed city. Our chief task is to wage an educational, aye,

moral campaign. We must teach our fellow citizens who are blindly ignorant or who will-fully blink at facts that open and unpunished violation of the law demoralizes a community. leading by easy stages from disrespect and

the conditions of man's moral existence. There has been complaint, I am aware, that the newspapers of Portland have not been suf-ficiently active or nearest in the work of civic

of regeneration. That sentiment or purpose is a joint product of culture and growth; and it has, as I think, small reason to place its de-pendence on statutes, which will not be obeyed Saengerfest Bund, or have renewed the lease of life of the Louisiana State Lottery when that establishment betrayed its criminal whole-sale thieving by its ability and willingness to pay more than \$30,000,000 into the State Treas-

ury for a renewal of its expired charter. We must have the courage to hurl at the teeth of those who cry, "Enforcement of the law hurts our business." Our highest business is to make and keep Portland a clean, well-or dered, self-respecting community. Felix Ad-ler pleads eloquently for spiritual dominance in city government-an element of spiritual cleanlinees. This is but another name for law aforcement, for civic righteousness, our in-

spiration and our aim Dr. Hill's Remarks. Rev. Dr. Edgar P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian Church, was the next speak-er, and he said in part: "I feel giad that the steps of Dr. Wise were directed to-

ward Portland. The cause of righteous-ness is very much strengthened by his being here. It has been said that when certain men hear about reformers being near them they have an uncomfortable feeling. No one likes to be called a 're-There is a certain odium atformer. to secure the enforcement of the law and to make of open and unrestricted gambling a thing of hideous memory, if not of oblivion; to announce to the forces of viciousness and disorder that we are neither dead nor sleeptain type of character for which we may entertain a certain degree of respect. But somehow, we prefer to have the other man have the label put on him, even though we may be interested in the same movement.

"Why is it that even an earnest concientious person dislikes to be called a eformer? For the same reason, perhaps, that no woman likes to be called a mother in-law. She is quite willing to be called the mother of a certain man's wife, or of a certain lady's husband, but she does not take to the idea of being called any one's mother-in-law. It is too suggestive. She may be altogether angelic herself, but she realizes that a certain type of person has come to be associated in the popular pleasant and easy? Plutarch tells us that mind with that term, and she does not care to have her character brought into question.

"The ideal reformer, according to comic "This newspapers, is a vinegar looking creature, for my with a broad-brimmed hat, long, black coat, a white tie, black gloves, and an umbrella under his arm. Or, it may be a severe-looking female, with short hair The need for such work as we are about to undertake arises out of the very natural pop-ular government. Good citizenship implies more than the casting of a ballot once or twice a year; it presupposes a steadfast inter-et and an unfailing loyalty to the highest weifare of the city, state and country. In an ideal popular government the officers, elected and appointed, carry out the will of the peo-ole. In a government which has not massed clal purpose. A spiendid work has been done already. Now we must conserve the results which have been gained. There-

fore it has been decided to organize a law and order league. I can think of three benefits to accrue from such an organ ization. "First, it will enable us to bring to pear the sentiment of the community upon

a given point. There are more good men in the town than bad. "Second, such an organization will assist in the detection of crime. The best police force in this country is apt to be lax in performing its duty unless conscious that the law-abiding citizents are vigilant. ganization in order that funds may be raised to employ may be raised to employ men whose business it shall be to represent officially this move-The merchant cannot take the ment. time to go prowing around cigar stores and saloons to see if gambling is going on, and no more can I. But some one

must do this, and he should be paid for it "The complaint has been made by cigar dealers and the owners of certain prop-erty, and restaurant men, that business has seriously fallen off, since open gambling has stopped. But even if some lines of business, which has been thriving on tears and blood, have suffered, we know that the homes of Portland are safer to-day than they were two months ago. Many a wife tonight lifts her heart to

Officers Elected.

On the call of the chair, Rev. Dr. Wise read the constitution and bylaws, and Rev. Dr. Blackburn moved their adop-tion. Alister Mackenzie proposed that the by-laws should provide for the extinction

# INDIAN WAR VETERANS

THEIR EFFORTS TO SECURE GOV-ERNMENT PENSIONS.

### T. A. Wood Tells a Washington Post Reporter What the Old Soldiers Did for Their Country.

The debt of gratitude owed by the United States to the survivors of those

United States to the survivors of inose who, half a century ago, fought with the aboriginal red man for possession of the great plains and rich slopes of the far West is well set forth by T. A. Wood, one of a delegation now in the city to ask Congress to grant to the veterans of the leafure mark the same sight to persion the Indian wars the same right to pension carried by service in the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish struggles. Captain Jason Wheeler, 80 years of age; Lieutenant Wil-liam B. Stillman, H. D. Mount, George W. Riddle, L. S. Wood, J. C. Cooper and T. A. Wood, all elderly men, compose the band of representatives of these veterans, whose numbers have been reduced by disease, old age and the effects of wounds from 7000 to barely 1000. The delegation is at the St. James Hotel and is receiv-

Talking of what the veterans of the Indian wars had done for the United States, T. A. Wood yesterday reviewed the events of the great Indian wars between 1847 and 1856. He said that prior to the incursion of the white men on the Pacific Coast, checked. the territory now occupied by Oregon and Washington was the great center of popu-lation of the Indian tribes. On the Const the Indians numbered, in 1855, within the boundaries of what is now Oregon, 400,000 souls. At the same time the total numer of white persons west of the Mis-ouri River was less than 3000. ber of

In 1847 the fragment of this white popu lation living in Oregon was compelled to take up arms to defend itself from extermination by the Indians. At that time there was not \$200 in the whole colony, outside of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Methodist and Presbyterian missions The provisional government was indebted to the amount of \$4079 72, and there was only \$43 70 in the treasury. Wheat, at 50 cents a bushel, was legal tender for all debts,

### Roused by Indian Raids.

Raids of the Indians, accompanied by acts of debauchery and murder, had aroused the settlers from time to time. said Mr. Wood, but the climax did not come until December 8, 1847. On that On that day Governor Abernethy called for volunteers to fight the redskins. A meeting held the same evening discussed the massacre of Rev. Marcus Whitman, his wife, and 12 other persons, and the maddening fact that the Cayuse Indians at that time held in captivity 57 women and children. That night one company was enlisted, with H. A. G. Lee as Captain, and on the next day the little band was on its way toward the dalles of the Colum-bla River to check the Indians, who were about to invade the colony. Other ompanies were soon enlisted, and in a few weeks the provisional government of the Territory of Oregon had 448 volunteers in the field, or about one-half of all the white men west of the Missouri River.

It was generally accepted as a fact at that time, said Mr. Wood, that the Hudson's Bay Company had been supplying the Indians with guns and ammunition for years, and the redskins were better prepared for war than the whites

There were no stores of ammunition in the territory. It required 12 months to communicate with Washington City. There was no money in the country, and the territorial government had no credit God in gratitude for a happier, purer, and more prosperous home." at home or abraod, as it was an organi-mation independent of the United States Government, and there were easily 100 In-

dians to every white man. "The Hudson's Bay Company could not or would not credit the territory for sup-plies, and they had substantially all there was to be had west of the Missouri River," said Mr. Wood. "Hon. A. L. morality. Views on this subject differ, I sup-pose, as a consequence of our different ways of viewing the principle of personal remon-sciety and government on the other, as I have intimated already. Beeldes, I can say that no business sacrifices so much to uphold the memal side, in them contentions against vice, reliand arrow is the newrones. It is prescribed. Mr. Riss rightly considered merchants of Oregon City loaned \$1600. Besides these sums, individuals loaned a few dollars. Wheat was secured by issu ing territorial bonds and used as a fund

astonishment and immediately withdrew, astonishment and immediately withdrew, leaving a guard of two or three hundred. Tom-tice-Tom-let was their great chief and medicine man, and the Indians thought a bullet could not harm him, hence their astonishment at his death." Lieutenant Stillwell, one of the party at the St. James, told of the ensuing campaign as follows: "We had orders from the first not to

We had orders from the first not to fire, but let the Indians bring on the bat-tle. In a short time we heard a drum to the right, then another and another. In a few minutes our front and right were alive with those howling devils. They were led this time by a chief known as Five Crows. He and McKay exchanged which required some days.

shots, and Five Crows was wounded. "From this the fight began along the entire line. The Indians massing their forces on our right, the Colonel sent the cannon to our relief. The bullets flew around us like hall, but our boys never flinched, but loaded and fired like veter-ans. When the cannon was dicharged, which was loaded with a log chain, you ought to have seen the Indians scatter. This was the first time they had ever heard a cannon, and were always ready to vacate their position to give room for the chain to alight. The Indians attempt-ed to flank us on the left. Captain Maxon, to protect us on his left, withdrew his force from the right, leaving a gap in our lines. This was soon discovered by the Indians. Three thousand of them formed in a V shape with the chief in the center, came thundering down on us, alming to enter this say and break our from 700 to bures Hotel and is receiv-is at the St. James Hotel and is receiv-ing energetic co-operation in its efforts from the Senators and Representatives of Oregon, Washington and other states of the Northwest, says the Washington Post to the opening. The Indians, taking this to be another cannon, wheeled to the right. When I saw this well-formed com-

pany of demons charging down on us, my Fighting Without Food or Water.

"In rsponse to a command to charge, we went with a yell and drove the Indians out of the first and second hollows. Our lines were two deep; theirs much longer and 20 or 30 deep. Seeing we were not able to come up with them on horseback,

we sent our horses to the rear, and tried it on foot. In this way we drove them from one hollow to another until they turned to the right and ascended the buttes on Butte Creek. Here we halted to await the arrival of our teams, which reached us about sundown. Tired, hun-gry and thirsty, we camped here for the night, without anything to eat or water to drink; in fact, we had nothing in the were only a few tents, and the majority of those not on guard had to walk about to keep from chilling to death.

"The Indians did everything they could that day to bring on a battle, except firing. We reached the Umatilla River in the afternoon, having been nearly two

further up the stream. We had some poor cattle, which we slaughtered. We cooked

away from their camp the night previous Where they had gone we did not know. After a day's rest, we took up our march for Fort Walla Walla, which we reached on the afternoon of the day following. Her, we dug up a supply of ammunition the 1 idson's Bay Company had hidden. There were no provisions, however, to "On March 1, 1848, we moved up the riv-

er and camped a short distance above Pen-Pen Mox's village. On March 3 we moved to the old mission house, where Whitman was massacred, and after gath ering up the bodies of those massacred and burying them, we built a stockade,

### Trials of Territory Defenders.

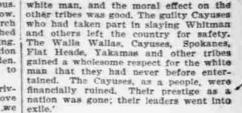
"Captain Garrison's company, who were out on a reconnoissance, were out five days without food of any kind, and then they subsisted for two days on the en-trails of the beeves we had killed at Umatilla. "In a few days our command started

at in a northwest direction, in search of the Indians, who were discovered crossing the Columbia River to the north side, two of whom were killed. We gathered up the of whom were killed. We gathered up the loose horses and cattle that we found on the range, which had the effect of bring-ing on an engagement that lasted three days. It has been estimated that fully 20,000 Indians were engaged in this fight The volunteers were out of provisions be fore the conflict began, and after two days' fighting ran short of ammunition. Every moment of all this time the war-whoop could be heard of the thousands of wild men, as they circled about and charged time, after time this little army day and night. The captured horses were finally abandoned, in hopes of inducing the Indians to withdraw, but it had the opposite effect. The Indians interpreted this action to imply that the whites were defeated. They were greatly encouraged and made more daring dashes. After they had delivered their shots, with their bodies swinging to the sides of their horses, they passed out of gunshot to reload. Thus a constant fire was kept up. Only a small portion of the Indian could be seen, as he kept his body sheltered

# by his horse. "One writer who was present says that

when the Indians charged on us the earth would shake as if moved by an earth-quake. While we were in Two Canyon, north of Walla Walla, the valley was lit up by the constant firing. After getting out into the plain, on our retreat to the Tempter we had not our retreat to the Touchet, we had many of our men wo ed and many of our horses killed. W When world in our wagons to cat except flour, and we had no water to make bread or wood to cook with if we had dared to build a fire. One-half of our comrades stood guard while the other half tried to sleep two hours on, two hours off. There were only a few tents and the majority low the ford. They secured a position sheltered by brush, where they were en-abled to do us a great deal of damage.

Had it not been for the bravery of Major Rinearson, Captain Thompson and a num-be, of others, a great many more of our men would have been killed than were. As it was, they were not driven out until a number of our men were killed and many wounded, and a great many of the Indians were left in the field. So many of them were killed at this place that they



### Gave Their Country a Kingdom.

This is only a dim outline of the beinning of the most remarkable warfare that ever white man was engaged in, a warfare that lasted intermittently until 1856. These men laid here a foundation of civil government which is now firmly established on the North Pacific Coast. These were the brave men who crossed a desert and established an empire. They have proved by valor that while they had courage to take this vast territory west of the Rocky Mountains, they also had the bravery, when the uprising came and their right to the possession of the land was in question, to hold it against all odds

"In the Civil War more men were killed in an hour's time in several engagements than were lost by this colony in establishing civil and religious liberty on the Pacific, but the 1800 who perished at the hands of Indians were 12 per cent of the entire population then living west of the Missouri River, and, while we have had war where more men were slaughtered, there never was a war fought against such odds-without money, with little ammunition, and without National support. They were absolutely ignored by the gen-eral Government; in fact, they have been ice criminally neglected by the United States Government, "It was these men who acquired the

title to this Northwest Territory from the British, adding four magnificent states to this Union, and after 52 years, they stand today substantially as the only veterans of the United States without compensation and without pension; these men from the first until the present day have been neg-lected by the United States Government."

### Addition to Ocobock Building.

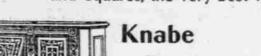
Plans for the second story of the Ocok building, on Grand avenue and East Alder street, have been completed. There will be a large hall and a number of of-fices covering an area of 160x50 feet. The addition will have a foundation independent of the first story. This is necessary for the reason that the walls of the first story are on the ground and have no foundation. The cost of the improvement will be about \$5000. A committee of Multno-mah Camp, No. 77, Woodmen of the World, is negotiating with Mr. Ocobock for the lease of the second story.

### Will Elect One Director.

It was erroneously stated in the East Side news the other day that Mount Tabor school district, No. 5, would elect two directors March 1, in place of H. B. Adams and L. F. Normandin. A director to succeed Mr. Normandin will be elected. Mr. Adams does not retire until 1902.

## We are now selling PIANOS and ORGANS at greatly reduced prices. Concert Grands, Parlor Grands, Baby Grands, Uprights -and Squares, the very best makes, such as-

FAREWELL PIANO SALE



Steck... Hardman



days without food to eat or water to drink.

"The Indians camped one or two miles

our meat without sait and made our bread with cold water straight. We discovered the next day that the Indians had slipped "This was a great victory for the with cold water straight. We discovered the next day that the Indians had slipped

evil and error, as the newspaper. It is con-tinually boycotted on all sides, for the stand it takes on various questions where the inter-ests or prejudices of considerable numbers of reals of prejudices of considerable numbers of people are involved. We expect it, yet we keep steadily on in our course, feeling that we are under obligations to pursue the right as we see it, ist the consequences be what they may. The newspaper could, however, make a great deal more money by being a less moral newspaper. People who would go across the street to avoid hearing something that is improper will eagerly buy a paper that has it in actual, it could not begin to make good the print, and they will keep that paper care-fully, show it as frequently as possible, lend it out under strict promise that it shall be returned, and perhaps hay it away in some safe place, to be re-read in after times. You see here what the conscientious editor has at all times to contend with. He knows all the time he could sell more papers if he were less particular about the contents, and get far more money for advertisements. The daily newspapers of Portland have endeavored to keep up this standard of propriety, of morality, and they have an advantage herein through lack of active local competition. The more newspapers there are in a community, the greater the pressure to catch renders by a lowering of tone and by sensationnism. The daily newspapers of Portland will never be so moral again, so carefol as to their tone and rontents, after the sets of vigorous competi-tion shall set in Err sever pressures competi-tion sever the sever pressures competi-tion sever the sever pressures competi-tion sever the sever pressures competi-tion sever pressures competitions as the sever pressure to the sever pressures the sever pressures to those to the sever pressures to the sever pressures to the sever pressure to the severe pressure to the tion shall set in. For every newspaper must earn enough to support it, or it must die, and most money is to be earned by publication of light, frivolous, sensational and even immoral newspapers. There are advertisers not a few I'll tell thee thou dost evil." who base their estimate of the value of news-papers to them entirely on the number print-ed. regardless of what is in them, or where they circulate. The temptation, then, to lower the tone of the newspaper is very strong; and in cities large enough to support several con-siderable newspapers, the tendency of the tone is downward, and the few that try to maintain it have but small circulation, and are published with more labor than profit. I mention these conditions because the present seems to me as good a time as any to set forth this feature of the relations of the newspaper press to subjects of serious import, especially in the do-main of social and moral reform. In a larger city, a work like that in which this association engaged would not have the co-operation of the press to the extent that it has in Port-Inne

Enough of this; perhaps more than enough. What I have said is but one more illustration of the fact that human society, in any degree above savage conditions, is a thing of infinite complications. The immense variety of irreg-ularities and excesses which society has to contend with, it generates within itself, by natural law. They are the product of man's social nature. Man is gregarious. Most per-sons like contact with the crowd. Few have relitary dispositions. It would not be best for mankind if many had it. But every impulse of mun's social in ture, uncontrolled, runs into auuse. This association is dealing merely with outward effects. The only reform for man's reform from within.

reform from within. Of the problem before us, therefore, we are dealing only with the limbs and outward parts. We are trying to give society, in its externals, a little appearance of decorum. But some mark of virtue on its outward parts will not suffice. The source of power for virtue lies far behind all such efforts as this. It lies in parental duty; in reflicious and moral instruc-

moral loss and deterioration which result from the miasmic conditions in a "wide open city." In order to make the labors of the Law En-forcement League permanent and of abiding value, we must engage upon an educational campaign, thus preparing the way for a moral crusade. The men who undertook the lead a little while ago in compelling the city officials to enforce the law were told. "You are spolling the fair name of our city." We are not spolling Portland's fair name; we mean to have Portland deserve and keep a good name. Portland's good name is to be sullied by the evil and viciousness, we must have the high courage to address ourselves to those in pow-er, to those tolerant of evil conditions, as spoke that noble subject to his erring King. "Oh, whilst I can vent clamor from my

We do not wish men to lend nominal sup-port to our cause, because, as some had put it, they "cannot afford to stay out." We appeal for their moral sympathy and material aid, be

of the devil. The complaint was made against the pro-posed enforcement of the law that such en-forcement would shut out poor men from the right to gamble, enjoyed by the rich without molestation. Unjust, cruel discrimination! To deprive the very poor of the privilege of being robbed of their last furthing! I take it that I must not use the word "robbed." for are we not assured that when

ared would not have the co-operation of ers to the extent that it has in Fort-igh of this; perhaps more than enough.

The behind all such efforts as this. It lies in parential duty; in religious and moral instruc-tion; in the family; in the church; in social customs; in business requirements. The suble forces that make for continuance of the race are the most powerful of all in their domina-tion of man's nature. Society should use them for moral ends, to the utmost. Next is the pressure that enforces sobriety and morai-ity in business and fudustry-without which but enforcement of law is not all. It is, in-doed, but a very small part of the work of making a sound basis of social and civic morals. The sentiment or purpose that lies behind law, and at times endeavors to express itself through law and enforce its will through inw—in which it often fails—is the real agency

inw-in which it often falls-is the real agency vorable to a wide-open city." The same ma-

was offered by Rev. Dr. Wise that (a) there should be an active membership open to residents of Multnomah County, and (b) an honorary membership, open to residents of Oregon, such membership not conferring upon them the right to vote at meetings of the league. The mo-tion was agreed to.

The constitution and by-laws, as amended, were agreed to, on motion of J. T. Ross. On a report presented by the comof J. T. mittee on nominations, these officers were unanimously elected as officers of the league:

President, Robert Livingstone. Vice-President, Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison.

Vice-President, Rev. D. A. Secretary, Oscar Cox. Treasurer, A. E. Davis, Executive Council-H. W. Scott, W. M. Ladd, F. McKercher, E. C. Bronaugh, A. Lanes Failing, Rev. Dr. S. S. L. Mills, James Failing, Rev. Dr. S. S. Wise, Rev. Dr. E. P. Hill, Rev. Dr. H. W. Kellogg, Rev. Dr Alexander Blackburn and Rev Arthur W. Ackerman. Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison followed in an amusing speech, and congratulated the committee on the successful organization

of the league. Dr. Blackburn urged those present to insure the success of the league by signing the constitution and by-laws before they left the hall, and the respon before they left the nail, and the response was hearty. Those intending to join the league can sign the necessary papers to-day, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

## DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses. Danlel Brunger, 42, Margaret E. Wells,

K. K. Baxter, Margaret A. C. Mathew-

**Building** Permits. Mrs. Martha Moore, two-story dwelling; East Eighteenth, between East Ankeny

and East Ash, \$500. R. L. Zeller, two-story dwelling, East Eighteenth street, between East Ankeny

and East Ash; \$1900. Albert Bitner, repairing house on East Mill street; \$275.

H. C. Schneider, two-story dwelling, East Seventh street, between Thompson and Tillamook; \$1500. Albert Olson, cottage, Broadway, be-tween First and Victoria; \$700.

L. Rassmusson, cottage, Mississippi avenue; \$1000. Contagious Diseases.

Lola Harvey, 285 North Fifteenth street; scarlatina Elenor Jonson, 940 Mississippi avenue; diphtheria. George Golden, Tweifth and Marshall; scarlatina. Louise Chalmers, 451 Alder street; scar-

let fever Fred Beldin, 399 Sacramento street; measlės William Crozier, 686 Frederick street;

neasles. William J. Roberts, 730 East Ankeny street; measles Bennett Williams, 286 North Twentyfirst street: measles.

Moderta Waterman, 167 North Twelith street; measles.

Birth Returns. February 19, to the wife of Arthur schuan, of San Francisco, at St. Vin-Schuan, cent's Hospital, a girl. February 13, to the wife of Fred E. Werling, 753 Savier street, a girl. February 19, to the wife of A. V. Wam-

berger, 127 Sellwood street, a boy. Death Returns.

Woodlawn; la grippe.

"The proclamation of Governor Aber-nethy provided that each volunteer should furnish his own horse, saddle, bridle, blankets, gun, and such ammunition as he was able.

"Joe Meek started in the dead of Winter overland to Washington for aid. Jesse Applegate and associates started overland to California to see if help could be found, but after nearly perishing in the Siskiyou Mountains they abandoned the trip. Jo-seph Meek returned March 2, 1849.

"The immediate cause of the first In-dian war was the massacre of Marcus Whitman and others. The 57 captives referred to were ransomed by Peter Skeen Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, by the payment of 53 blankets, 50 shirts, 10 guns, 10 fathoms of tobacco, 10 handker-chiefs, 100 bullets and a quantity of powder, and were brought down the Colur River in battenus, reaching Oregon City, January 10, 1848.

### Beginning of the Campaign.

"Of the army then in the field Cornelius Gilham was Colonel; James Waters, Lieu-tenant-Colonel; H. A. G. Lee, Major; A. L. Lovejoy, Quartermaster-General, and John Palmer, Commissary-General. Several skimishes were had with the In-dians near The Dalles and on the Des Chutes, in which a number of white men

were killed and a greater number of In-dians. The most notable skirmish in this locality was where Major Lee and 21 men had a running fight with a number of Indians on the cast side of the Des Chutes River. Lieutenant Stillwell, one of this

party, became separated, and being se-verely wounded in the left hip, did not reach camp until daylight. "The second day after this engagement the entire command, which numbered less

than 400 men, engaged a large party of Indians at Willow Springs. The In-dians had built a breastwork of rocks on top of a high ridge. The command suc-ceeded, after a desperate fight, in driv-ing these Indians away. From this place they moved to Wells Springs, where they camped for the night. Here they found the Indians greatly increased in numbers. "As the command took up the march early the following day the scouts report-ed the Indians had formed a line of bat-tle on a ridge a short distance in advance.

This is comparatively a level and open country to the east of Wells Springs, and not a hard country to maneuver in. The ridges are not so steep nor are the val-leys so deep but that horsemen galloped at will. The Indians were massed on horseback, a full half mile deep, and a mile and a half in length on the right and front. Each one of the 10,000 or more were volume as only an Indian can you were yelling as only an Indian can yell. Newell and Palmer, Indian agents, tried to talk with the Indians, and, if possible, make with them a treaty of peace, stipu-lating only that the parties who were guilty of the massacre of Whitman and

others should be delivered up, but soon gave up their efforts.

Saved by Death of Medicine Man

"Two Indians come up close to our line on the right, and, after shooting a dog. rode back to the butte. Tom-tice-Tom-let, an Indian chief, then rode to within #0 yards and shouted to Captain Tom Mc-Kay, with whom he was well acquainted: 'I will kill you!' McKay said: "All right. The Indian jumped from his horse and Death Returns. February 17, Sarah J. Mason, 60 years; residence, Salem; apoplexy. February 18, William Marshall, 73 years; Wordleast McKay, missing him. He wounded a Mr. Knox in the foot. McKay fired about the same time and killed the Indian chief. The Indians gave a long-drawn-out yell of rage and