What Lewis and Clark did.

NATHANIEL WYETH

PRESIDENT OF OREGON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-



And they took of the fruit of the land in their hands and brought it down unto us and brought us word again and sald, It is a good land which the Lord

SETTLERS TO PUGET SOUND

NE HUNDRED years will soon have gone since Lewis and Clark took of the fruit of Oregon. That fruit was scant indeed-so scant that the explorers barely could subsist; but in the foresight of these first American ploneers the fruit was rich with promise The land was good and Lewis and Clark took back the word unto their country-

This fruit has grown within a cen-tury how much? The contrast from a wilderness bears witness.

The exposition to be held at Portland two years hence will show that contrast. portray how many states descended from the heroism of Lewis and Clark; how industry and learning and ortunity and hope have opened with ing to George Rogers Clark; the progress of 100 years. This exposition will reveal the winning of a territorial empire. It will signalize a movement which has brought the Nation to the margin of an ocean where West and East join forces. It will be a monument to the everlasting fame of Lewis and Clark, and the patriotism of American

No event is fraught with more significance in American history than this of Lewis and Clark. From none has come a more important chain of circumstances. The filmsy fable of romance envelled this land before these pioneers arrived. Oregon was remote from the centers of the world farther than any part of America except perhaps the central wilds of Alaska. An unknown region stretched beneath primeval shadows 1000 miles westward from the headwaters of the Missouri and nearly an equal distance from British explorations in the north to Spanish discoveries on the south. Between the sources and the mouth of the Missouri the land was almost as a

wilderness untraced. The Columbia and He had Missouri flowed as if from darkness. The little known of this great area had come from fur traders. Lewis and Clark were the first Governmental ex-

achievement stands unpeered in the anNootha Sound, fall down into the latitude of
nals of the world. The distance that they covered was equal to one-third the circumference of the earth. The wilderness they traversed was two-thirds the width of the American Continent. Only one member of the company lost his life and the causes of his death were not attributed directly to the journey.

To the United States.

He experty select the idea, and only asked to be assured of the permission of the Russian russion was obtained, and an assurance of protection while the course of the voyage should be through her territories. His finances not permitting him to make unnecessary stay at not attributed directly to the journey. In spite of suffering and peril, the leaders kept journals unequaled for fidelity, minuteness, comprehensiveness and accuracy. These journals are a treasury of priceless information for history and ecience.

Their Single Personality.

No leaders ever developed greater qualities of vigilance, tact and bravery than did Lewis and Clark. Their discipline was perfect, and their men had unbounded confidence in them. They cared naught for notoriety or estentation. To them duty and heroism was a matter of course. So closely are the characters of these two associated that they have one personality; they worked as one and so will history preserve their memo-

Picture if you can a land whose water courses led no man knew where; whose mountains lifted up their heads to unknown heights; whose wastes had never felt the tread of civilized men; whose by Jefferson, but the society engaged present farms and cities were a trackess wilderness except as Indians or wild Michaux, however, was suspected to be beasts left passing vestiges; whose plains were free and open and whose forests had not once received the ax's stroke; authorities. whose only sounds were gurgling and splashing water, or notes of birds or cries of savages or howls of beasts or breathings of forests-picture if you can all this and you have a faint idea of the "great unknown" between the Mississippl and the Pacific.

And what eye had pierced the darkness to the Pacific?

Jefferson's.

He gave the stimulus that resulted in the exploration of the great West and the winning of Oregon. In April, 1803, the United States had bought Louisians. But already Lewis was preparing an expedition under the direction of President Jefferson. It was to be for the innocent yet craftlly worded purpose of "extending the external commerce of the United States,"

Jefferson's Long Desire.

send an exploring party to the Northwest coast of America. Not that he exthe Pacific-this idea came to him a long ceived his first motive from John Led-

I find they have subscribed a very large sum I find they have subscribed a very large sum of monsey in England for exploring the country from the Mississippi to California. They pretend it is only to promote knowledge. I am afraid they have thoughts of colonising into that quarter. Some of us have been talking here in a feeble way of making the attempt to search that country. But I doubt if we have enough of that kind of spirit to raise the ey. How would you like to lead such a y? Though I am afraid our prospect is worth asking the question.

George Rogers Clark was an Illustrious brother of William Clark. The elder Clark had saved to the United States from England the "Old Northwest." But Jefferson was right. The time was not yet come for realization of his wish. Ledyard had become aware of the excellent opening on the Pacific for the fur trade. Vainly he endeavored to engage American capital in the business.

as follows of his luckless endeavors: While I resided in Paris, John Ledyard, of while I resided in Fails, John Ledyard, of Connectiout, arrived there, well known in the United States for energy of body and mind. He had accompanied Captain Cook on his voy-age to the Pacific Ocean, and distinguished himself on that voyage by his intrepidity. Be-

Then he went to France and met Jeffer-

son, who in 1813, 17 years later, wrote

plorers of the great West. So successful company in the fur trade of the western coast | were they in opening the wilderness that of America, in which, however, he failed. I the Government afterward sent out other expeditions. But Lewis and Clark's schatka, cross in some of the Russian vessels to

OREGON

St. Petersburg, he left it with a passport from one of the Ministers; and at 200 miles from Kamtchatha was obliged to take up his Winter quarters. He was preparing in the Spring to resume his journey, when he was arrested by an officer of the Empress, who by this time had changed her nitrol and forbidden his proceeding. He was put into a closed carriage and conveyed, day and night without stopping, till they reached Poland, when he was set down and left to himself. Thus failed the first attempt to explore the western part of our northern continent.

This scheme was a most foolhardy one though offered by so large a mind as Jefferson's. One man could not possibly have made his way alone across the continent. Only a few years later Jewett and Thompson were enslaved by Nootka Indians.

When Jefferson returned to America in 1789 his cherished hope came with him. Three years later at his suggestion a fund was raised by the American Philosophical Society to send an explorer to the Pacific. Merriwether Lewis was eager to make the journey and was favored Andre Michaux, a French botanist. a French spy and Jefferson is said to have secured his recall by the French

Jeniousy of Spain.

Spain regarded the young Republic forging westerward with jealousy if not alarm. The time was fast approaching when that bigoted monarchy was to lose its possessions in the New World. It sought by every possible means to retard the progress of the vigorous Republic to the Mississippi frontier. But now, as the eighteenth century closed, the young Government was so firmly established that there seemed no probability of its failure.

For nearly a century the three European monarchies had engaged in fierce competition over America. The schemes of France had been daring and far-reaching and had excited the enmity of the other nations. Clearly a great struggle was impending. The crisis came. France ceded Canada and the territory east of For 20 years Jefferson had desired to the Mississippi to England and the territory west of that river to Spain. sacrifice was a cruel one to French ampected to establish American claims on bition. The realization of that ambild have made Fr time after-but he desired to extend the of the New World. She had intended limits of geographical knowledge. By to colonize the valleys of the St. Lawsome authorities he is said to have re- rence and Mississippi and to connect the two regions by a line of forts between yard, an American, who had been with | the headwaters of the streams. She Captain Cook off the Oregon coast in 1778. | aimed to confine the British to the At-In December, 1783, we find Jefferson writ- lantic slope and the Spanish to the Southwest. But the dream had been too magnificent to be realized.

Marquette and Joliet in 1973 had fleated down the Mississippi River to the Gulf. La Salle, in 1682, had taken formal pos session of the Mississippi at the mouth of the stream, in the name of the King of France. Up to this time he had explored nearly the entire length of the river and to him first had come the conception of a mighty French Emp A settlement was established on the Bay of Biloxi in 1899, and at New Orleans, 23 years later.

As yet American territory had not been of great weight in European councils; but it was destined to be so in a few years more. Collision between the expending colonist frontiers of the three nations was plainly on the way.

In the vicissitudes of European politics France and Spain were frequently tointerior. The French built posts at New Rivers.

Meanwhile the British colonies were growing rapidly on the Atlantic sea-

and France was a striking example of raphy of his route" Lewis "placed himthe warped governmental policies of those colonies collided with the French in the the continent. Later the United States English rights east of the Mississippi. Then in 1800 France acquired Louisiana west of that river.

DR. JOHN MELOUGHLI

Purchase of Louisiana.

Such was the status of politics when Jefferson was nursing schemes to explore to the Pacific. Then came a momentous event-the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon by the United States. The alarm over the acquisition of the territory by France from Spain now turned to

Preparations for the expedition were under way even before this. In January, 1803, three months before the purchase of Louisiana, Jefferson had recommended in a confidential message to Con-

THE INDIAN'S LAMENT.

Speech of a Nez Perces Brave at St. Louis, 1833.

I came with an eye partly open for my people who sit in darkness. I go back with both eyes closed. How can I go back blind to my blind people? I made my way to you with strong arms through many enemies. go back with both arms broken and empty. . . . My people sent me to get the white man's Book of Heaven. You took me where you allow you white women to dance as we do not ours, and the Book was not there. You took me to where they worship the Great Spirit with candles, and the Book was not there. You showed me the images of the good spirits and the picture of the good land beyond, but the Book was not among them to tell us the way. I am going back the long and sad trail to my people in the dark land. You make my feet heavy with gifts and my moccasins will grow old gifts and my moceanins will give carrying them, yet the Book is not among them. . . My people will die in darkness and they will go a long path to other hunting grounds. No white man will go with them, and no white man's Book to make the way plain. I have no more words.

gress that a party of explorers be sent and that \$2500 be appropriated for their uses. The occasion of the message was the necessity of renewing the law for Government trading posts among Northwest Indians. But the real purpose of the expedition was to gain geographical knowledge and trade for Americans among the tribes of the Missouri. "Our Nation seems to owe it to its own interests to explore this, the only line of communication across the continent," said Jefferson to Congress,

The aims of the Government were not as yet political-only commercial and "literary." Exploration of Oregon, consequent on Gray's discovery of the Columbia, did not yet have political sigquel was the acquisition of Oregon. One other the Florida treaty of 1819, whereby the United States succeeded to Spanadvent of American missionaries, and finally the coming of American frontiers-

cal is indicated by his instructions to Lewis and Clark:

gether; yet each regarded the colonial aims of the other with distrust. Both advanced their military forces into the interfer. The French built nexts at New the waters of the Pacific Ocean may offer the most direct and practicable water communica-Orleans and on the Red and Arkansas tion across the continent for the purposes of

In order to get more "familiarity with the technical language of the natural board. The contrast exhibited by them sciences and readiness in the astronomifrom the languishing colonies of Spain cal observations necessary for the geog-

self under the tutorage of distinguished two countries. The expanding English professors," wrote Jefferson in a biographical sketch of the explorer in 1813. Valley of the Ohio. War resulted in "Decming it necessary that he should which the French were expelled from have some person with him of known lus of his earlier work by becoming the competence to the direction of the encame into existence and succeeded to terprise, in the event of accident to himself, he proposed William Clark, who was approved.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNON

Lewis was nominally in command of Clark as his equal, and the question of authority never was raised between the tactful captains.

Jefferson's instructions to the explorers charged them in part as follows:

You will take observations of latitude and longitude at all remarkable points. The variations of the needle, too, should be noticed. The interesting points of the portage between the heads of the Missouri and of the water offering the best communication with the Pacific Ocean should be fixed by observation. Your observation, are to be taken with severe Your observations are to be taken with great palms and accuracy. The explorers were to make them-

selves familiar with the names of the and limits of their possessions; their language, traditions and monuments; physical circumstances. The explorers were to study, also, the soil and face of the country, fauna, flora, mineral productions and climate.

All these duties were performed with were not learned men in the sense of letters; but their studies of Nature by all dealings. "Probably no officer of the observation have probably never been | Government," says Dr. Coues, "ever made hand from Nature, and books were ac-

And who were Lewis and Clark? Career of Lewis and Clark.

They came from noted families of Virginia, families in whose veins flowed the best vigor of American manhood; the tense spirit of American purpose love of American freedom; and the fearless, mettlesome reliance of American empire-builders. From their cradles they were nerved to deeds of patriotism. When the echo of the battle of Lexington reached Charlottesville, the birthplace of the explorers, Lewis was eight months old, and Clark had seen nearly five Summers. Both grew to men of action. Lewis is thus eulogized by Jefferson:

Of courage undaunted; possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its diection; careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order and discipline; honest, disinterested, liberal, of sound understanding and a fidelity to truth so scrupplous that whatever he should report would be as certain as if seen by ourthe enterprise to him. Meriwether Lewis was born August 18, 1774.

mear the town of Charlottesville, in the County of Albemarie, in Virginia, of one of the distinguished families of that state. Meriwether continued some years under the fostering care of a tender mother, of the respectable family of Meriwethers, of the same county, and was remarkable, even in infancy, for enterprise, boldness and discretion

When only 8 years of age he habitually went out in the dead of night alone with his dogs, into the forest to hunt the raccoon and opos-sum, which, seeking their food in the night, can then only be taken. In this season, no event or circumstance could obstruct his purpose-plunging through the Winter's sno and frozen streams in pursuit of his object.

Lewis was put in a Latin school at nificance. But the expedition started a the age of 13, and five years later resequence of events whose automatic se- turned to his mother and entered upon farm life. But he had a passion for of these was the Astor expedition; an- more dazzling pursuits and at the age of 20 volunteered in the service of Wash- lowstone, down which he floated to the ington, by whom the "whisky rebellion" Missouri, where he rejoined Lewis. ish rights on the Pacific; another, the of 1794 was put down. At 23 years he other party had followed Bitter Root was appointed a captain. Four years River northward to Heligate River, and later he became private secretary to thence eastward to the Great Falls of full opportunity to study his worth, and Lewis and Clark Pass. When he returned from the Pacific In 1806 he was made Governor of Missouri Territory.

he was very probably murdered. The place was in Tennessee, in what is now called Lewis County.

The early death of Lewis has left us genius of American ploneers.

FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR OF OREGON than given by Jefferson and revealed in his short work. But Clark's character stands out in bold relief in the history of the Great West for 10 years after. In that time he confirmed the gengreatest factor in the civilization of the Great West. The transcendent achievements of the journey to the Pacific are due equally to Lewis and Clark. The personalities of the two are so entwined the expedition, but he always treated that they are as one. The individual work of each has added to the fame of both. William Clark was chasing butterflies

JOSEPH LANE

and baking mud cakes in the sun when Lewis came into the world. William was then 4 years old, having been born August 1, 1779. His father was John Clark, of a family in whom the ploneer ing spirit was strong. William first looked upon the world in Caroline County, not far from Charlottesville. When he was 14 years old his parents moved to the place now known as Louisville, Ky. Amid the severe conditions of pioneer life William received his learning chiefly in the school of life. Here he Indians and their numbers; the extent founded in two great qualities-hardihood of body and fortitude of mind. Experience was his teacher and it built up a their occupations, diseases and moral and character of firmness and self-reliance that knew no obstacles.

Until his death in 1838, Clark was er gaged in Governmental work in the "Great West." Far and wide he was known to the Indians as the "Red Head" painstaking fidelity. Lewis and Clark and as the "Great Chief." Indians and whites had implicit faith in his fairness in surpassed. Their knowledge came first- his personal influence more widely and deeply felt. Thousands of Indians had made his personal acquaintance when he traveled among them; and in later years there could have been few who did not regard his signature as "medicine of the most salutary sort."

The Journey o Oregon.

Space is not sufficient here to follow details of the journey across the conti-The distance traversed was 8000 miles and the time devoted to traveling was nearly 20 months. On May 14, 1804, the explorers started up the Missouri. Early in November they went into Winter quarters among the Mandan Indians in North Dakota. In the following April they continued their journey. The party that reached the Pacific numbered 33 Three episodes stand out prominently

in the records of the expedition. One was the sighting of the Rocky Mountains May 26, 1805, "the object of all our hopes and the reward of all our ambition;" another was the discovery of the first waters of the Pacific, August 12, 1865, and the third was the first view of the Pacific, November & "the great Pacific Ocean which we have been so long anxious to see. Oh, the joy!"

The route was up the Missouri and Jefferson Rivers to their source, where one of the party thanked God he had lived to bestride the Missouri. Thence to Lemhi River, a tributary of Salmon River, which flows into the Snake; down the Lembi and northward to Bitter River; down this stream to Lo Lo Fork; through Lo Lo Pass westward to the Clearwater and down the Clearwater, Snake and Columbia Rivers to the ocean. The return followed closely the same route back to the Bitter Root River, where the party divided. Clark pursued that stream to its source and thence to the three forks of the Missouri. Up the Gallatin River he proceeded to the Yel- see. This monument will be the first Prosident Jefferson, who thereby had the Missouri, by Big Blackfoot River,

This latter geographical feat of the explorers was probably the greatest ever achieved. It proceeded from the mind The end of Lewis' life is envelled in of Captain Clark. These streams had and mystery. He was reported to have never been explored. No man knew the from nature's richness. Industry and killed himself in a fit of despondency, but direction of their waters. But the inlater investigations have revealed that stinct of Lewis and Clark led them where knowledge could not, and led them right- goods unto these portals of a wider ly. This achievement stands as the trade, Patriotism will be fired in the transcendent triumph of the geographical

without further estimate of his character When the explorers emerged from the

MATTHE DEADY

SCHOOL TEAC

wilderness in which they they were believed to have perished, the nation received them with delight. Says Jeffer-

Never did a similar event excite more joy through the United States. The humblest of its citizens have taken a lively interest in the issue of this journey, and looked with impa-tience for the information it would furnish. Nothing short of the official journals of this extraordinary and interesting journals of this extraordinary and interesting journey will exhibit the importance of the service—the courage, devotion, real and perseverance under circumstances calculated to discourage, which animated this little band of heroes, throughout the lower depression and takens the long, dangerous and tedious travel.

Such is a brief outline of this momen ous expedition. Now, as to consequences of the achievement of Lewis and Clark Will "Old Oregon" join in spirit and in zeal to honor the memory of these explorers? Will Old Oregon unite to show how many fold its value has increased since it was brought to light? Will Old Oregon combine to teach the world the fame of these two men, which grows as unremittingly as Oregon opens up Its trensures?

Lewis and Clark Exposition. "Yes," comes back the answer. "Yes,"

says Washington and Idaho and Oregon, the mother of them both. "Yes," say other states which did not feel the tread of these explorers but the electric thrill. "Let Oregon the New lead on," say all, "and we will follow."

Where initiative belongs is therefore clear. Portland has responded and the state will soon reply. Then other states and finally the Nation will make answer. In 1965 a monument will be built within the bounds of Portland beside "Multnomah's" banks, the river which, except for savages, Captain Clark was first to Centennial Exposition to commemorate the deeds of the two captains and the progress of a century. And what will it portray?

Products of soil and mine and factory will be shown as emblems of the newfound wealth. But these will not be all. The people will display their resources of science and of art. Learning and invention will be called upon to do their part toward bringing more of wealth commerce will receive new opportunities and Occident and Orient will bring their young and old anew. And the Nation will be made to feel the meaning of the West-

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS (1805-1905) IN THE MOMENTOUS HISTORY OF OREGON

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

road to the California line. Citizens of the Willamette Valley responded gladly to his plans. The Legislature of 1867 offered a subsidy of \$250,000 to the company that would build the first 100 miles of road. The Oregon Central Railroad Company organized. A dispute arose over the policy of construction, the company divided into two rival factions, each claiming the name "Oregon Central." and each determined to win the \$250,000 subsidy and the voted land grants. Construction was begun in 1868 by one faction on the east side of the Willamette, and by the other on the west side. Bit. ter animosity raged between the two until Ben Holladay bought up both roads and harmonized them. In 1872 the east side road reached Eugene. But financial difficulties developed in 1876, after the road had got to Roseburg, and Henry Villard assumed management.

Villard has an enduring place in the industrial history of Oregon. He removed the insulation with which Oregon was encased. Though he ruined himself financially, he gave more impetus than any other man to the prosperity of today. hlm, Oregon was brought into touch with the East by the Oregon Rallway & Navigation Company and the Northern Parific, and by extension of the Oregon & California, which was connected in with the Southern Pacific.

All this work made Oregon more com-

activities followed railroads. Watercourses opened and these achievements all the years before that time. in their turn set up industrial vibra-

Since industry received impetus early

## REPRESENTATIVES TO CON-GRESS FOR OREGON.

Samuel R. Thurston, Dem.	1549-51
Joseph Lane, Dem	1851-50
La Fayette Grover, Dem	1859
Lansing Stout, Dem	1850-61
George K. Shiel, Dem	1861-63
John R. McBride, Rep	1863-65
J. H. D. Henderson, Rep	1865-67
Rufus Mallory, Rep	1867-63
Joseph S. Smith, Dem	1800-71
James H. Slater, Dem	1871-TI
, James W. Nesmith, Dem	1873-75
Lafayette Lane, Desh	1875-77
Richard Williams, Bep	1877-70
John Whiteaker, Dem	1870-81
M. C. George, Rep	1881-80
Binger Hermann, Rep	
W. R. Ellis, Rep	1893-99
Thomas H. Tongue, Rep	1897
Malcolm A. Moody, Rap	
J. N. Williamson, Repasses	

in the '50s it has been moving forward fast. In 1855-6 it suffered a temperary

achieved more in manufacturing than in

The economic history of Oregon is one of harmony between the factors of progress. Capital and labor have worked together in peace. Between the two exists perhaps more good will than anywhere in the United States. Many of the possessors of capital began poor. No such gap exists as in old communities of the East, between great wealth and severe poverty. There are no extremely wealthy en in Oregon,, neither are there any pinched with penury. The products of the land are well distributed.

The First Newspaper. Evidence enough that the ploneers had brought their democratic habits to Oregon was the publication of the Spectator, the first newspaper on the Pacific Coast. The newspaper is as inseparably linked with American life as is the school or church. The first printing press had come to Oregon in 1839 and had been set up at Lapwai, where it was used in mission work. The Western Star at Milwaukie and The Oregonian at Portland followed in 1850. Several months later the Oregon Statesman appeared at Oregon City.

impulses, their common interests.

brought consciously to view. The printing press was thus an agent of cohesion in the social body. The pioneers were not so much re

JEFFERSON'S PROPHECY.

Extract From a Letter Written by

Thomas Jefferson to John

Jacob Astor in 1813.

I learn with great pleasure the pros ress you have made towards an estab ent on the Columbia River. view it as the germ of a great free and continent, and that liberty and selfgovernment spreading from that, as well as this side, will insure their complete establishment over the whole. It must be still more gratifying to yourself to down with that of Columbus and Ral

eigh as the father of the establishment

and founder of such an empire.

In the pages of these journals is de- ligious as they were moral. They did tailed the industrial history of Oregon. | not harmonize with missionaries, yet the forces strengthened. In their pages is reflected the intellec- moral tone of the community admittedly tual vigor of the pioneers, their common was improved by these zealous people i progress. The sons and daughters of increase the contrast. This peculiarity The Industries and institutions were rooted in ploneers received stimulus to deeds of bad good and bad effects. Strong traits

benefits and social happiness were day show growing criminality, the blem-sity. Another was Tualatin Academy, ish is not within the core of Oregon life.

American Protestant missionaries in 1834 found good conduct a ruling motive under British regime. Immorality was punished in whites and savages. Indians were not debauched until Americans came. Catholic missionaries in the service of the British followed after the American. Unseemly competition arose between the two classes of workers, which weakened the influence of the Protestant missionaries over the Indians and precipitated the Whitman massacre and other tragedles. However, the object of each sect was the moral betterment of the country. As they could not elevate the Indian they soon turned their energies to the improvement of the white population. The first public religious services held

in Oregon were at St. Paul in 1838. A Catholic church had been erected there in 1836. A similar church was built at Champoeg in 1839. Methodists built a church at Oregon City in 1842 and Congregationalists in 1844. Conflicts arose between various sects of the population. But these were but manifestations of social activity. As communities grew, guided industries, of a character that

Schools are potent forces of industrial

out of which has grown Pacific University. These and other schools have helped to mold the character of Oregon.

Old Oregon Is Passing. Early conditions produced customs,

## SENATORS FROM OREGON.

Delazon Smith, Dem	1850
Joseph Lane, Dem	1859-61
Edward D. Baker, Rep	
Benjamin Stark, Dem	1861-62
Benjamin F. Harding, Dem	
James W. Nesmith, Dem	
George H. Williams, Rep	1865-71
Henry W. Corbett, Rep	
James K. Kelly, Dem	
John H. Mitchell, Rep	1873-07
La Fayette Grover, Dem	1879-83
James H. Slater, Dem	
Joseph N. Dolph, Rep	
George W. McElride, Rep	
Joseph Simon, Rep	
John H. Mitchell, Rep	

dividuality all its own. Circumstances of settlement and isolation interacted to sment engenders others, by setting fluences that hung over the United States. ties were thereby unified. The bonds of gon the safeguards of the communities The earliest school was the "Oregon Insti-

in motion hitherto letent forces, many In the past decade, the Oregon country, social duty were strengthened; social they had left. And if statistics of to-1 tute," the germ of Williamette Univer-, ally were not plastic to the outside forces of opinion and action. Oregon now has commerce with the

world, of commodities and ideas. Its

progress hence is rapid. From intercourse at home, life expands to in-tercourse abroad. The ettendant action and reaction are producing new activitles and evolving character changes. Cumulative forces are engendered which lift to moral elevation and stimulate the growth of intellect. Social agitation is the life of a community, for motion is liberty Itself, and industry and science, The century begun has opened Oregon wide unto the world. New particles are gathering round the core of ploneer life. The heart is almost hidden now, but it is there, and so it will remain yet growing smaller in the ratio of the mass. Old Oregon and new is bound unto the future and must follow in the lead of time. Its aspect will transform again and yet again and many times to front the hour. Life will change its phases from the days that are unto the days that come, just as it has from the days that were. Oregon and the world have merged their currents and together flow to co destiny. The West no longer is the West nor East the East, but both are one. Our land has come to be no bros interest of increased and centripetal was unique, Oregon therefore had an in- than a flash of time. Its faces look upon two oceans and their outward

osite, opened its resources to market and setback from Indian wars, and again in public mind attained a common undersastened industrial evolution. As one imstanding in the public print. Communithe ploneers, These men brought to Orethat grew spontaneously on Oregon soil.