

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN SOUTHERN OREGON

Prospector Who Was in the Party Relates His Experiences Inside History of Cause of Rogue River Indian War.

PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 22.—(Special).—After an absence of 23 years from the State of Oregon, I find, on my return, many changes have taken place in the cities and country, also many old pioneers of the Golden West have passed away, and soon there will be no one to tell the early history and hardships that were passed through by the pioneers of the West.

The little early history I shall relate may be of but little interest to the young man or woman of Oregon, but there are still a few old settlers of the Willamette Valley that will read this article and call to mind the name of the State.

The writer left New York City in May, 1859, with Captain Pike, for California. We arrived at the Isthmus in June, 1859, crossed on foot, and took a schooner for San Francisco, where we arrived in July, 1859. From San Francisco I went to Sacramento, thence to the American River, in California. At this time, placer mining was good. In the Fall of 1859 I went to Shasta City, thence to Redding Springs, where I spent the Winter. In the Spring of 1859 I prospected as far north as Yreka and had considerable trouble with the Shasta Indians. Soon afterward I crossed the Siskiyou Mountains into Oregon, and went down on Rogue River. The prospecting party consisted of Luther Hasbrouck, Nathan Giles, Moses Dusenberry, George Wells, Henry Lawrence, John Collins, John Twentyman and Captain Jennings.

First Mining in Oregon.

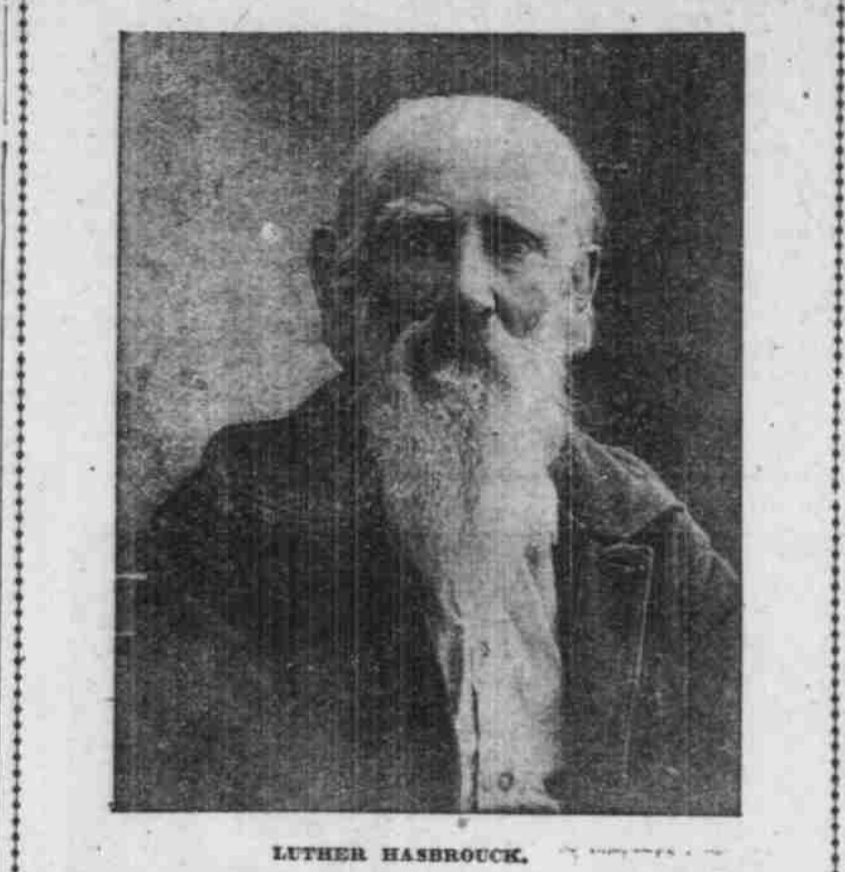
The first mining in Oregon was at Big Bar, near Rock Point, on Rogue River, in Jackson County. It was in the middle of May, and the first placer mining in Southern Oregon. The diggings did not prove good, and the prospectors went down Rogue River until they came to a small stream since called Applegate Creek. Not finding gold in paying quantities on this creek, they followed the creek to its head, crossed the Siskiyou Range into California, and came down to a spot that was called the Big Bar, on Klamath River. At this point they worked for two weeks. Not being satisfied here with the diggings—which paid one-half of an ounce per day, the party went down Klamath River until it came to a small stream which was named Indian Creek. Many Indians camping there. We prospected this creek to its head, but not finding sufficient gold to pay, we crossed the Siskiyou Mountains again into Oregon, and what is known now as Josephine County. We discovered a river which we followed down until it was named the Siskiyou. We named this river Illinois, it running through Illinois Valley.

We first camped on the north side of the Illinois River, then crossed to the south side, and went down the river until we came to a small stream putting into what is now called Illinois River, which was afterward named Josephine Creek, after a daughter of Mr. McIndro, who came in that same Summer, 1859.

First Gold Washed Out. Josephine Creek was found to be very rich, paying one to two ounces per day. Luther Hasbrouck washed the first pan of dirt on this creek; and it averaged 50c to the pan, and washed 35 pans. It was in July, 1859, and was the first discovery of gold in Josephine County, and our party composed the first white men in the Illinois Valley.

It may be of interest to those that are reading this article to describe the conditions and surroundings that a new country presents to eight men in a country filled with wild animals, and above all the savage red man of the forest. It was necessary at this time to frame some laws that would be applicable to a new Eldorado, and name the streams and valleys for the first time found by man. Luther Hasbrouck was elected captain of our small company and was designated to draw up the by-laws of the party. The first thing that was done was to name the rivers, which was done by ballot. The first ballot was for the name of the valley. There being five men from the State of Illinois, they voted to call it Illinois Valley, and it was so named. The next was the naming of the river, which

IN PARTY WHICH DISCOVERED GOLD IN OREGON.



LUTHER HASBROUCK.

was also by ballot, and was named Illinois River. Althouse Creek was named after a man by that name from Linn County, Or. later on, Sailor diggings was named after John Twentyman, he being a seafaring man or sailor.

On the way down the valley, we camped on Sucker Creek. At this place, we caught a mess of suckers, and we called it Sucker Creek. The size of the mining claims agreed to by the company on Josephine Creek and the number of claims allowed are as follows: It was agreed that the discoverer should have two claims, and all others coming in afterward one claim, with a frontage of 30 feet.

Indians Are Troublesome.

The Illinois Valley Indians at that time being troublesome, it was necessary to build a fort for protection, and consequently a fort was built of logs on Josephine Creek and called Fort Gidney. It was so named after Nat Giles, whose nickname was Gidney. As soon as the fort was completed we found it necessary to go out after provisions. It was agreed that each should be drawn to see who should go out. The men who went out were Luther Hasbrouck, Moses Dusenberry, Henry Lawrence and Captain Jennings. They went north until they found the trail from Oregon to California, which they followed to Shasta City. There they purchased supplies and returned, being gone 21 days. The men expected that they would have independent diggings on Josephine Creek, but on their return they found a thriving mining town. Probably 3000 people were in Illinois Valley at this time.

It seems that our company of men was known in Northern California as first class prospectors, and were followed for two months by a company of 19 men, who, as soon as they found the first company had found good diggings on Josephine Creek, returned and reported to all miners in Northern California. This caused a grand rush to the new Eldorado on Josephine Creek, and from this time all Southern Oregon was alive with busy miners. Althouse Creek, Sailor Diggings, Josephine Creek and Galice Creeks were in full bloom.

On the return of our party that went out to Shasta City for provisions, they found that the other four partners had taken out 1200, besides hunting their own

game and living entirely on deer meat for 12 days.

I presume there are some of the old settlers still living in Oregon that have a remembrance of the Rogue River Indian War, but probably few know the cause of this war, that led many brave pioneers of the Golden West to shed their blood for home, family and protection. In the Fall of 1859 Luther Hasbrouck went into partnership with Samuel Grubbe, John Twist and Ad Miller in the general merchandise and butchering business. The partnership continued for nearly two years, and the business was sold out to Mr. Derbysheer, who continued it. Just before selling out to Derbysheer the company had some cattle stolen by the Illinois Valley Indians, and they were caught with the meat in baskets, going to Deer Creek. On being overtaken, the Indians left their baskets and ran. Sam Grubbe went over to Deer Creek the next day and saw old Chief John, of the Illinois Valley Indians, and tried to arrange a settlement. Chief John and the Indians turned loose and prepared the next day to the store and get their baskets and make things right. The next day 15 bucks came over on the ridge near the store. Sam Grubbe undertook to approach them and give them some blankets that were left with the baskets containing the stolen meat, when all at once the 15 Indians turned loose and shot at Grubbe. They shot through his clothes and blankets, but did not wound him.

The Indians then fled back to Deer Creek. Sam Grubbe was a very angry man after this occurrence, and swore he would have revenge. The next morning he insisted that four of the party should go over to Deer Creek and have a talk with Chief John. The rest of the company said so, as it was a dangerous trip and refused, and he went alone. Old John, the chief, promised to come over and make peace. Next morning the Indians came over and prepared for a fight, and discovering they were on the war-path with guns and bows and arrows all drawn ready to shoot, "Ad" Miller and Sam Grubbe shot two Indians. The rest of the band retreated to Deer Creek, the killing the first Indians by whites in the Illinois Valley. This trouble was the commencement and cause of the Rogue River Indian War.

LUTHER HASBROUCK.

Mrs. Frank Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. and George and Charley Williams, drove to Olympia Sunday, returning Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams entertained at dinner Friday evening in honor of Miss Allen, of Spokane. Those present were Miss Lena Ingraham, Miss Isabel Birge, Miss Ora Freeman, Miss Hindeley, Miss Edith Mead, Charles Nelson, Ben Wallace, Will Bar, Herbert Crutenden and James Urquhart, of Chehalis.

Chehalis.

Henry Alberts, of Otco County, Nebraska, is a guest of his brother, George Alberts.

A. H. Brobst, of Nebraska, is visiting his sisters, Mrs. N. B. Moore and Mrs. Clippinger.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Tinkle, of Albany, Or., are visiting in Chehalis, and will remain in Lewis County a couple of months.

Mrs. Ed Murphy, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Donahoe, returned to La Grande, Or., this week.

Miss Otie Van Orsdall, of Vaughn, and Mrs. James Blosser, of Snohomish, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gabel have returned from their wedding, and are spending a few days in Chehalis before going to their home at Olympia.

Judge H. S. Elliott returned this week from Cripple Creek, Colo., where he attended the meeting of the supreme lodge of the Woodmen of the World.

Captain and Mrs. Hugo Storm, of Tower, celebrated the sixth anniversary of their wedding at their home last Sunday. Many guests were present from the surrounding country and some from Portland, Chehalis and Toledo.

Watsburg.

Miss Sawbill, of Iowa, is visiting Mrs. R. M. Horner.

Miss Grace Gilbreath, of Dayton, visited her friends here last week.

Miss King, of Missouri, is visiting her cousin, Miss Ada Phillips.

Miss Mattie Parton, who has been visiting here, left for her home in San Jose, Cal., Wednesday.

CALVIN HEILIG MANAGER

MARQUAM GRAND THEATER

CALVIN HEILIG MANAGER

ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 25—TOY MATINEE SATURDAY

THE EVER WELCOME

TIVOLI OPERA CO.

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS the greatest Comic Opera ever written

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Book by Harry B. Smith. Music by Victor Herbert. First time outside of San Francisco at popular prices. Lively, Beautiful and Tuneful.

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(HOOT MON)

Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee

THE TOY MAKER

Each Child Attending Will Be Given a Toy Free.

Evening Prices—Entire lower floor and first 3 rows in balcony, 75 cents. Balcony, in rear of first 3 rows, 50 cents. Gallery, reserved (first two rows), 25 cents; balance, 15 cents. Boxes and Loges, \$5.00.

Popular Matinee Prices—Entire lower floor and first 3 rows in balcony, 50 cents. Balcony in rear of first 3 rows, 25 cents. Entire gallery, 15 cents. Seats now selling for the entire week.

THE BAKER THEATER

GEO. L. BAKER, Lessee and Manager

THE SALE OF SEATS BEGINS WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK FOR

THE NEILL STOCK CO.

WHICH WILL OPEN THEIR ENGAGEMENT

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 31

IN THE BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY PLAY—

A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN

Produced under the personal direction of ROBT. MORRIS

Charles Wyngate, Fred Mower, Catherine Countiss, Robt. Morris, Wm. Southard, Elsie Esmond, Robt. Sidde, Wm. Bernard, Mina Gleason, Wm. Bernard, Howard Russell, Lillian Rhoads, Elspeth McNeill, W. H. Dilla, Little Dot Bernard

And our prices for the entire season will be—Evening 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c; Matinees 10c, 15c and 25c. Secure seats early and avoid the rush.

HOW EDUCATION HAS IMPROVED RELIGION

BY PROFESSOR J. L. DELANESSAN

RESPECT for the life of others and their possessions, deference for all men older than themselves, protection and care to children, to women, to the aged, to the sick, to the infirm, the obligation to unite all together for the defense of life and common social interests against the dangers menacing it from outside, the maxim that one should do to others as one wishes them to do to oneself—such are the only moral precepts, extremely simple and common to all social groups, which are to be found in the early works of the poets, the philosophers, or the founders of religion. Attention to individual interests has always been held as despicable and blameworthy.

Progress counts among its essential elements individual egotism inherited from our ancestors which continues to be developed in the heart of each person who at the same time giving birth to the sentiments excited by mutual relations and exchange of services.

In virtue of this hereditary, inevitable egotism each individual is impelled to become more intelligent, more influential and more wealthy than his fellow-beings in spite of his affectionate regards for them.

Behold in consequence the open strife between the love of self and the love of others, between egotism and altruism; in the heart of each person, a struggle, which ignorance, passions, prejudices, a false conception of individual and general interests, trouble both brains and hearts and infinitely complicate the ideas at first so simple and so just which were entertained regarding our social duties.

In proportion as individual interests assume importance, as physical and intellectual inequality become pronounced, involving inequalities in the division of riches and moral influence; in proportion as the number of members of society increases and the tribe or village is transformed into a nation, the necessities of social life determine the division of labor, the constitution of distinct organisms for the different functions, and the partition of individuals first into families, then into diverse groups, each of which plays its particular role.

We see then how fatally are developed in each group of society, and in the ensemble of the solid body itself, egotistic sentiments none the less narrow, none the less ardent, none the less redoubtable for the fate of moral ideas than the personal egotism which each individual inherits from his ancestors, each family from their antecedents.

Under the influence of these sentiments every nation and each of the social groups into which it is divided conceives particular ideas relative to social ideas, and soon there exists as many distinct codes of morals as there are nations in the world, as there are social groups in each nation.

In all epochs of history and in all places, to kill any member whatever of the nation in which one is born has been held a crime punishable by death. To massacre as great a number as possible of the members of all other nations, to pillage their houses, their ships, to burn or destroy their industries, on the contrary, for a number of centuries were acts encouraged by the particular social moral of each people; and these even today are acts eminently productive of laurels and of glory when they are accomplished under certain conditions.

Many peoples of antiquity who condemned slavery in their own territory lent themselves without scruple to the most extended traffic in slaves belonging to other populations, and hence did not see in slavery anything contrary to their social morals. Others, still less scrupulous,

found nothing immoral in transforming into slaves their indolent fellows, and there are even now in the world many countries where this practice obtains without shocking the moral sense of their most virtuous members.

In Jerusalem the people revolted in the name of the morals of Israel when Herod wished to build a simple theater; while at Rome at the same time, and always in the name of the national morality, the entire population passed its life in applauding spectacles the most abominable and the bloodiest the world has ever known.

As many moralities as nations, but in each case the code is essentially egotistic, taking into account only the particular tastes and interests of the nation.

In every nation there is also a special code for every social group. The morality of the philosopher is rarely that of the magistrate. The morality of the men who make laws frequently differs from that of those who are called upon to obey them. The morality of the aristocrat is not the same as that of the plebeian; that of the merchant differs in a number of respects from that of the functionary or soldier. There are as many moral codes as there are social groups, and each egotistic!

Religion themselves rapidly liberate themselves from the narrow limits of primitive times. They speedily come to represent quite different things than the collections of beliefs, ideas, moral precepts, extremely simple, and rituals not in the least simple, whose mysteries the family used to guard with a sort of shame, of which the only priest was the chief of the patriarchal community and of which the only disciples were the children and grandchildren of the venerated patriarch.

They become national institutions; they impregnate the nation with their ideas, passions, prejudices; their god or their multiple gods are transformed into national deities—that is to say, become responsible for whatever of good or ill which befalls the nation, charged to protect it against everything and to fight for it heedless of the legitimacy or justice of the issue.

With each religion there is a corresponding body of priests, recognized by the nation and forming a social group distinct from all others, bearing, like the others, its own particular interests.

However, under the influence of intellectual progress, advancing from century to century, special groups involving entire humanity are formed.

The barriers which separate nations already have been disturbed by locomotives, steamboats, telegraphs and telephones, while at the same time a mass of common interests are born on every hand in the frontiers of diverse peoples, bringing into constant relationship millions of individuals of all nations and races, and, above all, giving rise to new sentiments which create new ideas as to the duties which all men must fulfill to all others irrespective of the spot on the globe where they are born.

Do we not see already rising on the horizon human societies, the dawn rays of the fraternity preceding the radiant sun of humanity?

Even religious groups are diminishing in number as the number of their gods disappear. We often see the followers of Judaism renounce the practices of their codes in order to obtain the rights of other members of society and without impairing their honor.

It is necessary to add that science discovers the source of ideas relative to individual duties as well as those to others by the simple investigation of nature.

The educator, in my opinion, should first of all teach his pupils the facts rela-

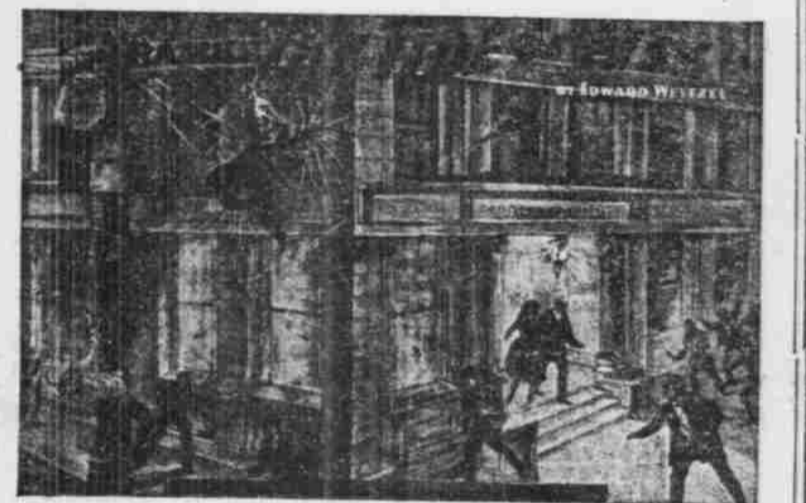
CORDRAY'S THEATER

JOHN F. CORDRAY, Manager

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One Week and Saturday Matinee, Starting SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 24



A Play THAT PLEASURES THE PEOPLE Bubbling Over With Heart Interest Most Enjoyable Love Story Thrilling Scenes Startling Climaxes

Presented by a Capable Company of Players FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY

SEATS NOW ON SALE—Prices: Evening, 25c and 50c. Matinee, 25c (To any Part of House). Children, 10c.

NEXT ATTRACTION JUVENILE SPECIALTY CO.

Shields' Park EDWARD SHIELDS, Proprietor. 13th and Washington Sts. Every Night No Liquors Sold

Advertisement for Capt. John Holtum, Millard Bros., Polyscope, and Joseph Thompson, listing various acts and performances.

Advertisement for Shields' Park, mentioning the proprietor Edward Shields and the location at 13th and Washington Sts.

NEWS OF SOCIETY CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Visit with Mrs. Patton's parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Guise.

The families of H. Cole and W. F. Miller are camping at Willhot Springs.

Mrs. E. M. Wilcox and son and daughter are home from a visit with relatives in California.

Mrs. E. W. Finser and cousin, Miss Hostetter, left Monday for a visit with Albany relatives.

C. B. Hare came up from Portland Sunday and visited with his wife, who is a guest of her uncle, P. Farrell, of this city.

George Conser spent a few days in Portland this week.

C. B. Williamson returned to his home at Milton last Monday.

O. B. Funk, of Spokane, was the guest of A. C. Giger this week.

Miss Willa Minor left this week for a few weeks' outing at the coast.

W. R. Irwin and family left for Portland and the beach Wednesday.

E. B. Parks, of Walla Walla, was in this city last week, the guest of R. C. Willis.

Mrs. C. E. Redfield and daughter, Miss Blanche, left Monday for an outing at the coast.

WASHINGTON.

Vancouver. Frank Eichenlaub made a trip to San Francisco during the week.

Miss Agnes Dunbar, of Skagway, Alaska, is the guest of her uncle, W. R. Dunbar.

been at Klicker Springs, camping, are at home again.

Mrs. Walter Calman, in company with Mrs. R. B. Benham, are in Seattle attending the carnival.

Lewis McCormick, one of the oldest residents of the city, was given a birthday party on his 73rd anniversary, Monday.

Rev. E. L. Smith and wife, Miss Baker, President S. B. L. Penrose and wife and F. Anderson and wife are at Bingham Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Strirling returned this week from their wedding trip to the coast, and are domiciled at the residence of Hon. Thomas H. Brenis.

Invitations to the wedding reception of Miss Edith Sharpe and Chapman and Benjamin Cate Holt have been issued. The wedding will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Upton on September 10.

Aberdeen.

Miss Burrie Dalton is entertaining Miss Catherine Jamieson, of Menominee, Mich.

Miss Annie Rostrom and Oscar Peralta, both of this city, were married at Monteau Friday.

Mrs. Jacob Weatherwax and Miss Ira Weatherwax are the guests of friends in Portland this week.

Dr. and Mrs. George W. Todd returned Friday from a two weeks' camping trip in the Cascade Mountains.

Mrs. Charles W. Sawyer, A. B. C. Ellison, A. H. Farnham and A. C. Ennis spent Friday with friends in Elma.

Dr. G. W. Overmeyer and family, Mrs. A. J. West and Miss Davidson, returned Thursday from an outing at the beach.

Rev. H. D. Crawford and family and Mrs. W. W. Weatherwax are enjoying an outing at Iron Springs, on Copalis beach.

Miss J. G. Weatherwax, and children and Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Losh were the guests of friends in Montesano Thursday.

Centralia.

Mrs. O. F. Taylor and son, Perry, are at the Green River Hot Springs.

Walla Walla.

Mrs. Charles Buffum is in Seattle visiting relatives.

H. B. Caswell is home from a visit with his family at Seaside.

Mrs. W. C. Marion and daughter went to California this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Redell went to Long Beach early in the week for recreation.

Miss Georgia Folsom, of Pendleton, is in this city visiting Mrs. William Ferguson.

Miss Carrie Weir and Miss Blanche Kellinger have gone to Seaside to attend the carnival.

W. P. McKean and family, who have