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OREGON PIONEER HISTORY.

SKETCHES OF EARLY DAYS.---MEN AND TIMES IN THE FORTIES.

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NUMBER XIII.

AMERICANS IN OREGON IN 1840.

From W. H, Gray's history it appears that six of Captain Nathanial Wyeth's men remained in Oregon after his enterprise was transferred to the Hudson's Bay Company. These were S. H. Smith, sergeant, Tibbetts, a stone cutter who came in 1832, and James A. O'Neill, T. J. Hubbard and Courtney M. Walker, who came in 1834. There was also Felix Hathaway, a sailor saved from the wreck of the William and Ann.

In 1834 Ewing Young and party came overland from California. They were Ewing Young, John McCarty, Webley Hawkshurst, Carmichael, Joseph Gale, John Howard, Kilborn, Brandywine, and Geroge Winslow (colored).

By the brig Maryland, also in 1834, came Capt. John H. Couch, G. W. LeBreton, John McCaddan and William Johnson. An English sailor, Richard McCary, found his way over the Rocky mountains.

There also arrived in 1834, connected with the M. E. Mission, Rev. Jason Lee, Rev. Daniel Lee, Cyrus Shepard and P. L. Edwards, who became identified with mission work.

The following persons, who came connected with Wyeth's enterprise, left the country: Burdet, Greely, Bull, St. Clair Whittier and Brock. Moore, also of Wyeth's party, was killed by the Blackfeet, and Turnbull died at Vancouver of over eating.

In 1835 the only arrival was Rev. Samuel Parker, who visited and explored Oregon for the American board of foreign missions.

In 1836 came Rev. H. Spalding and wife, Dr. Whitman and wife, and W. H. Gray, missionaries of the American board, and Rev. Mr. Beaver, chaplain at Vancouver. No settlers came.

In 1837 came Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Shepard, Dr. Elijah White and wife, Alanson Beers and wife, Miss. E. Johnson, W. H. Wilson and J. Whitcomb, of the M. E. mission.

In another company came Rev. H. K. W. Perkins, Rev. David Leslie, wife and three daughters, Miss. Margaret Smith, of the same mission.

George Gay, John Turner and Dr. Bailey came overland in 1837 from California.

In 1838 came Rev. Elkanah Walker and wife, Rev. Cushing Eels and wife, Rev. A. B. Smith and wife, and Mrs. Mary A. Gray, of the American board.

From the Rocky mountains came James Connor and native wife and Richard Williams.

In 1838 Bev. F. N. Blanchett and Rev. Demares located at Vancouver and French Prairie.

In 1839 Rev. J. S. Griffin and wife, Asahel Munger and wife, came for the Independent Protestant mission.

There also arrived Robert Shortess, J. Farnam, Sydney Smith, Mr. Lawson, Rev. Ben Wright, Rev. William Geiger, Mr. Keizer and John E. Peckernell, a sailor.

In 1840 came Mrs. Lee, Rev. J. H. Frost and wife, Rev. A. F. Waller, wife and children, Rev. W. W. Kone and wife, Rev. Gustavus Hines, wife and sister, Rev. L. H. Judson, wife and children, Rev. J. L. Parrish, wife and three children, Rev. G. P. Richards, wife and children, Rev. O. P. Olley and wife, of the Methodist mission, and the following laymen: George Abernethy, H. Campbell, H. B. Brewer, W. W. Raymond, Dr. J. L. Babcock, and their families; also, Mrs. Daniel Lee, Mrs. David Carter, Mrs. Joseph Holman, and Miss E. Phillips, of the Methodist Episcopal Protestant mission.

Of the Independent Protestant mission there came in 1840 Rev. Harvey Clark and wife, P. B. Littlejohn and wife and A. T. Smith and wife.

James Moore, Joseph Holman, Amos Cooke and Francis Fletcher came as settlers.

Father P. G. DeSmet came to the Flathead mission, a Jesuit priest.

Rocky mountain men then in the country with native wives were Wm. Craig, Robert Newell, J. L. Meek, James Ebbetts, W. M. Dougherty, John Larison, George Wilkinson, a Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Algear and Wm. Johnson, author of "Leni Leoti, or the Prairie Flower."

Mr. Gray sums up that in the fall of 1840 there was in the country thirty-six American settlers, twenty-five of whom had native wives, thirty-three American women, thirty-two children, thirteen lay members of Protestant mission, nineteen ministers (thirteen Methodist and six Congregational), four physicians (three American and one English), three Jesuit priests and sixty Canadian French, making, outside of the Hudson's Bay Company, one hundred and thirty-seven Americans and sixty-three Canadians, including the priests.

While Mr. Gray's history has great value, it is perhaps not infallible in minor details, as I judge from seeing Mr. Kilbourn, who came with Hilman across the plains, credited as coming from California with Ewing Young. Kilbourn afterwards went to California. He also omits A. T. Smith and wife from arrivals in 1839. But he says his carefully prepared list was lost and he wrote from memory. Whatever criticism may be made as to Mr. Gray's work and however many may differ from him in opinion, it cannot be denied that he has secured for the future many valuable facts of great general value. His writings are diffuse and lacking in continuity and clearness, so as to embarras the student of history and detract from the interest his work actually possesses, apart from the strong prejudice it displays at times.

The history of the several missions is preserved and generally well written up by the various interests they represented. I shall not attempt in these papers to recapitulate that history, or to treat of their doings as missions, but may occasionally introduced facts and incidents if they come within the purview of my object to delineate the life of "Pioneer Days." While we shall leave to others to tell the history of missions, we may find occasion to notice the acts and experiences of pioneers who were also missionaries. There are many who entertain strong prejudice against the missions established long ago in Oregon, and who indulge in unkind criticisms, but no such sentiment will influence these writings; for they will manifest all the kindness consistent with true history for all who were Oregon pioneers.

OCEAN TRADE OF HUDSON'S BAY CO.

In earlier times the Hudson's Bay Company had regular communication with the world by the ocean highway once a year. Three sister ships were built expressly for their trade. One of these was always on the way from England, another was voyaging up the coast and back. They were named Columbia Vancouver and Cowlitz, and wereabout 500 tons burden. The one that came from England discharged her cargo of goods, machinery, etc., and then made a journey as far north as the fur company had trading posts. Sometimes they went to the Sandwich Islands with cargoes of lumber. The third year it returned to England. It was a three year voyage. The voyage to and from England occudied eight months at that early day. Their trade with the Russians required a voyage as far north as Sitka, where they carried flour and lumber. It was a great time when the ship from England came in. There were letters for all then, for that was the regular time to hear from home. The ship was due in the fall, and expectation ran high when the time approached. All the news they had from home and from the world depended on their ship coming in.

In 1836 the Beaver came out as a sailing vessel. She was rebuilt into a small steam craft, for local use. She was put together here, and when ready for service an excursion was given that included all people of distinction. It went down the Columbia to St. Helens, up the slough to the main Willamette, then down the Willamette and up the Columbia to Vancouver. Little Willie McKay was a lad only 9 or 10 years old, and went on this pleasant voyage. He recollects it now as one of the sunniest days in all his life; the happiest time he has any memory of. There were aboard McLoughlin, Danglar, McKinley and Work, and their families; also, Pambrun Missionary Samuel Parker, a companion of Whitman, John R. Thompson of Philadelphia, the ornithologist, Calvin Tibbetts, James Gervais, E. Lucie and Otten H. B. Emers. It was a most distinguished party. So the Beaver made her trial trip, and for the first time a steam vessel plowed the waters of the Columbia river. The next day she towed the ship Columbia to the company's saw mill, to load lumber for the Sandwich islands. This was the ocean traffic of the fur company. As will be seen, even in 1836 there were distinguished strangers in Oregon who could be invited to make the excursion trip on the Beaver.

The great distance from England and the danger of loss on the ocean made it necessary to take many precautions. For this reason there was always in store in the storehouses in Vancouver a full year's supply ahead of all possible needs and requirements. They had early experience that taught the need of this, for they lost two vessels when they had no such surplus stock and suffered greatly for want of supplies. The ship Mary and Ann went ashore on Clatsop and all her crew were murdered by the Clatsop Indians. We have described them as murderous and treacherous, and then they proved it by the murder of the crew and the stealing of all the goods as the ship broke up. A boat load of the crew safely got ashore to be murdered by these fiends. That occurred about 1830. In 1835 the ship Isabella went ashore on the middle sands or was lost on the bar. Both these cargoes were nearly a total loss. Much stuff was picked up by the Indians and the company saved a little. So thereafter they laid in supplies for one year in advance of their needs. It seems sad that these ships, as so many have done since then, made the voyage half round the world to lay their bones on Clatsop beech and on Columbia bar.

Wheezing in Pigs.

TANGENT, Or. Apr. 10, 1886.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Do you know what will cure my pig. He wheezes and has a stoppage in the head? J. E. JENKS.

[NOTE—Your pig has evidently got a cold or else a sligh derragement in the throat. You will find that sulpher mixed with the feed is good. Use your judgement of the quantity.—ED.]

Beware of Violent Purgatives.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator in small doses until you find just how much will suit your case. It can be taken with perfect safety by the oldest person or the youngest child, and all those whose systems have become debilitated. Mothers may give it to their children with the utmost confidence in its safety and efficacy.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life as Simmons Liver Regulator.—H. HAINER, St. Louis, Mo.

It is difficult for a mother to keep her boys from acquiring a taste for liquors or tobacco, if the father indulges in them. We advise such to get a good school Physiology, and in connection with this study some scientific work which teaches plainly and exactly the effects of these poisons on body and mind. Get books that have plenty of cuts to appeal to the eye, and study them carefully with your children.

INSECTS AND THEIR ENEMIES.

The Relations of the Farmer Thereto.--How they Originate and How to Depose Them.

BY F. S. MATTESON.

Flies: A country proverb says: "Flies like dirty people." I presume because of the abundance of food and breeding facilities afforded them. The house-flies deposit their eggs in all kinds of manure where it is sufficiently warm and moist. From the egg hatches a white maggot, which lives for a time upon the manure juices, goes into chrysalis form and comes forth a perfect fly to join with his fellows in being a nuisance about the house. Several broods are produced in one season, and the last brood, in the fall, hybernates in the chrysalis until spring. The fly is a scavenger, but his power to make himself a nuisance is greater than his usefulness in removing offensive matter. He procures his food by suction, and imbibes only liquids. Dry substances he moistens with saliva, and sucks off what he can thus obtain. His food is greatly diversified and nearly everything he finds about the house he partakes of. He is particularly fond of sweets, and advantage is thus taken of him with sweetened solutions of arsenic. An unsafe practice.

Various devices are resorted to to rid houses of his undesirable presence. Besides poisons a variety of "fly traps," mostly constructed on the matrimonial principle of bring easy to get into and hard to get out, are used with indifferent success. He may be pretty effectually excluded from tight rooms by the use of wire screens at doors and windows, but these are bothersome and expensive. A device I have tried that is effectual, if not "tony," is to take a large bunch of asparagus tops, when they are well branched out, and hang up in the center of the ceiling. Every fly in the room will go on it to roost. In the early morning put a thimbleful of gun-powder on a piece of paper, set the edge on fire and by the other edge hold under the asparagus pretty close up. When the powder flashes it will burn off the wings of every fly. Sweep them out doors and that lot is done for. Repeat daily; the fly has many enemies. A great many of the wild birds eat him; toads, frogs, hornets, wasps and spiders help to thin him out; pigs and fowls root and scratch over manure and eat him in the larvæ and chrysalis, and the ducks and turkeys gobble him at every opportunity. At farm houses prevention is a good remedy. Let the farmer haul out his manure and spread it upon the fields every fall and spring, and thus obtain benefit of increased crops and decreased flies.

The blow fly (flesh fly, blue-bottle fly) differs from the house fly in his larger size, brighter color, and subsisting and depositing eggs for animal substances—usually putrid. If he would only confine himself to putrid flesh he would be deemed useful and receive a vote of thanks, but he prefers to be obnoxious and execrated. He loves fresh meat, and after sucking all the juice they can hold the female lays her eggs upon the meat, which in three or four days become maggots and feed upon the meat juices, and in eight or ten days they are grown and retire into the earth or other moist cool hiding place to undergo their transformation and come forth perfect flies. They probably hybernate in the ground in winter in the chrysalis, but I don't know.

The only practical remedy is to keep meat away from him, or him away from meat, by screens, smoke, darkness, etc. He is subject to the same enemies as the house-fly, but not being so prolific is not so numerous.

If these articles were illustrated with prints of the various insects described much information would be easily and quickly conveyed, rendering different species readily recognizable, that words can give only in long tedious and unsatisfactory description for which I have not space. Yet I hope, with brief description, to render the beetles, of which I shall treat, readily recognizable by those unacquainted with them.

The beetles (in the vernacular "bugs") all have one distinguishing characteristic, that of having horny covers for their wings. The click-beetles (snapping bugs) have a peculiar mechanism in their necks, by which they can, when turned on their backs, spring into the air usually alighting on their feet. They also snap as if they would break their necks when caught and held. These are parents to the wire-worm, a white or yellowish worm an inch and a half long and as big around as a darning needle, and tapering off at both ends. His skin is smooth and hard, he has no legs or feet, and lives in the ground and lives upon roots of plants. I am more particular in this description as I lately saw the millipede described and illustrated as a "wire worm." While the millipede is harmless, eating only dead and decaying vegetation, the wireworm eats the living roots of many cultivated plants and is injurious according to its numbers.

The wire-worm winters in the ground, and is active all winter, and undergoes his changes and comes out a perfect bug, in spring. I know nothing as to where the click-beetle lays her eggs, or how many, or how long it takes them to hatch; but I think there are two, if not three broods during a season; and therefore one click-beetle killed, is equal to several hundred wire-worms destroyed. I have no remedy to suggest, except to encourage the insect eating birds, and thus prevent their increase.

I make it a point, while working among my berry plants or nursery stock, to kill every wire-worm, cut-worm, or chick-beetle that I come across; especially at this season of the year, when one killed means several hundred less later on. And a few days ago I killed a cut-worm in the body of which were five or six larvæ of some sort of parasite, of the size and appearance of small maggots. This is the first instance I have observed of this, and I have failed, after some dilligence, to find another; but it proves that there is a cut-worm parasite enemy with us. May he increase.

The Pea-wevil is an Oregon institution, and "buggy pea" are a rule with very few exceptions. Twenty-five years ago, it was unknown here, and bounteous and profitable crops of peas were raised on every hand.

But the little brown bug is too much for the Oregon farmer, and the pea as a field crop, is abandoned. The pea-wevil is a sort of an intermediate between a bug and a fly, but will best class with the bugs. He is three-sixteenths of an inch long, and of a brown, or blackish grey color. He propagates in the young pea while it is growing in the pod. The female thrusts her ovipositor into the pea through the pod, and deposits her egg, one in each pea, just under the rind. The egg hatches out a little white worm which is fat and plump at green pea time, and the good people of Salem probably eat a half bushel of them every summer. The worm lives in the pea, subsisting upon its substance, eating out houseroom for himself, and under going his transformations, ready to come out a perfect insect in the spring, and be on hand to perpetuate himself when young peas are ready again. No local remedy. Some say that peas planted after the first of June will escape the bug; but that is unsatisfactory, as peas planted at that late season, usually fail to make a profitable corp. The Japan pea, (called also wedge-pea,) is bug proof, and a good pea not only for the peas, but as hay; but it appears to be undeservedly neglected.

The damage to Oregon farmers by the loss of this crop is very great. What a blessing it would be now, during the present depression, if the farmer could raise peas as of old. But he is helpless. This "army of occupation" holds undisputed possession of the territory it has overcome, with no probability of evacuation or dislodgment.

To be continued