

**OREGON TERRITORY**

(Continued from page 1)

the Willamette River on the north bank of the Columbia River, which was called Fort Vancouver. Upon establishing this trading post he developed a farm of three thousand acres on which agriculture, fruit growing and dairying prospered. He manufactured flour and lumber, which he shipped to other posts.

These events marked the beginning of a higher civilization in the Oregon Country. Men who met him were encouraged to settle, and he helped them establish farms. This was the beginning of the settlement of this territory. Few men came with other intentions than that of fur trading, but none met with the success of Dr. John McLaughlin.

John Ball was the first school teacher. He had come west with Nathaniel Wyeth, a fur trader that met with success in that line. John Ball was a graduate of Dartmouth. When he arrived at Fort Vancouver in 1832 he was requested by Dr. McLaughlin to teach school. His first class was twenty-five Indian students, whom he taught to speak English.

The Indians were eager to learn the religion of the white people. They were told that the greatness of the white people was largely due to their religion. The Methodist denomination sent five missionaries to the Flathead Indians, but they joined Wyeth's overland party and located a mission in the Willamette Valley under advice of Dr. McLaughlin. Reverend Jason Lee established a manual labor school for Indians and children of French fur traders who had Indian wives. This school was moved to what is now Willamette University grounds and was placed in charge of Reverend George Gary. A large frame building was erected here. The white settlers moving into this locality purchased this site and resolved that it be a school for white children. It was known as the Oregon Institute until 1853. It was then incorporated as the Willamette University.

Other missionaries came into this territory and erected mission schools. Some of these pioneer missionaries were Dr. Whitman, Dr. Samuel Parker, Reverend Daniel Lee and Reverend Spaulding.

Commissioners were sent by President Jackson to the Oregon Territory so that he might know more of its resources and aid in the development of the northwest. It was reported to the President that this boundary should be the 49th parallel, which was yet the contention of Great Britain and the United States. Many influential men gave lectures for the aid of settling this Territory.

In 1843 a train of one thousand persons migrated to the Oregon Territory, which was more than all the settlers in Oregon who had preceded them. The fami-

lies and their wagons and property were taken down the Columbia River on rafts and boats, and they settled in the fertile valleys of this section. Many other parties soon followed this large emigrant train. Laws were made for this Territory. A band of twenty-five rangers were organized to protect the settlers and their property. An election was held in 1845 for a governor and other officers. George Abernethy was the first governor.

A new route for the ox teams was opened in 1846. This road left the old Oregon road at Fort Hall and ran down and across the Modoc and Klamath country, onward into the Willamette Valley.

The number of settlers was so great now that many people were unwilling to accept the 49th parallel as boundary. They made their slogan "Fifty-four Forty or Fight."

In the inaugural address of President Polk, the Oregon Country was given much prominence. The United States was willing to accept the 49th parallel as the boundary. Great Britain refused this offer and based her claims as follows: The exploration of Francis Drake and other English seamen; the complete control of the fur trade by the Hudson Bay Company; and the construction of Fort Vancouver in 1825.

The United States based her claim to the territory on the right of discovery by Captain Robert Gray; the Lewis and Clark expedition; and the founding of Astoria in 1811.

But after 1825 there came a foundation of more substantial claims for the United States. The American fur traders began to compete with English fur traders, the great migration into the Willamette valley and the missionaries establishing mission schools.

When England refused this offer of the 49th parallel, Congress voted that the joint occupation of Oregon end. But to avert war the question was again opened with Great Britain. That nation accepted the 49th parallel as the boundary. The treaty was signed in June, 1846.

This great Oregon Territory was then distinguished as the only territory that the United States has not acquired by war or purchase. It was secured by those "love-of-adventure six-footers" and their sons, and those missionaries who brought the "Light" and settled, "stayed and stuck." They made known their desire to be a part of the United States to President Polk, who had a vision of its present day worth, and with an iron will pressed the question, and put it under Old Gtory.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, world famous surgeon, declares that glandular operations performed to regenerate the old and those exhausted from life's excesses are the "bunk." The only way to grow old gracefully, he says, is to protect your health during youth. He claims that by personal care we can add 10 years to our life. He thinks hip flask drinking, auto petting parties, irregular eating and improperly balanced diets are being felt already, but will take their greatest toll 10 to 15 years hence. In his opinion it is impossible to keep step with the rhythm of the jazz age and hope to join the Methusaleh club.