Revival of the Whitman Romance.

An Old, Old Story in New Dress.

Attempt to Make Sentimert at the Expense of History-Mrs. Fuller to the Rescue.

It strikes as curious the mind of a conscientions nineteenth century his torian that any man or set of men should undertake to foist upon an in telligent public, history constructed on the plan of the Niebelungenlied, the tales of King Arthur's round table or the story of William Tell. Yet this is What Dr. Oliver W. Nixon, "for seventeen years president and literary edi-Chicago Inter-Ocean, has

Even if I were not called by name to defend myself from the calumny of he ing styled "a defamer" of Dr. Nixon's hero, a natural reverepce for what l am convinced by my judgment and assured by the facts is the truth on the subject of Dr. Whitman's agency in Oregon affairs, would impel me take notice of Dr. Nixon's book.

Why a man who is killed, as the natural sequence to a course of events in which he has taken a principal part should be idealized as a martyr be cause he failed to accomplish what he had undertaken, my reason it too obtuse to discover. Why a man who during his lifetime had adjadutely nothing to do with the polities of Ore gon, and who has left not the least record of desiring to have any, should become, nearly half a century after his death, a shining example of devotion to his country's interest as against another power, with whose subjects he was on terms of amity if not of dependence, my darkened intellect fails to comprehend

The real author of Dr. Nixon's "true romance" was W. H. Grav, the car penter and general assistant of the Walilatpu mission in the Walla Walla valley, which was the superintend- 31, viz., the Forty-first congress, Feb. ont's or Dr. Whitman's station. Besides this there were other stationsthat in charge of Rev. H. H. Spalding at Lapwai, eighty miles or more distant from Waillatpu; another in charge of Messrs. Walker and Eells in the Spokane country, and for a year or longer a fourth among the there is reason to believe that if forupper Nez Perces. Mr. Gray was mer negotiations had been renewed in sometimes at Lapwal. I mention these | Washington, and that, for the sake of particulars to show the ground cov- a settlement of the protracted controred by the Presbyterian missions, and vesry, and the only remaining unadjufor another reason, which is to account for my own fault as an historian in following Gray's narrative in my "River of the West." I naturally supposed that a man for years emfairs must be telling the truth about them, and I went in clear statement." says the next is a error. When I found it out I sought and forever silencing effectually the to rectify it, and it is this conscientious slanderous tongues that have in modeffort to correct my own and incident ally others, mistakes, which has brought down on my devoted head the heavy blows of the Gray-Nixon controversialists. But although they have attacked my position by the press and from the pulpit they have not been have only the resource of repeating unreview of Dr. Nixon's book will bring the courts is not without value in conout some general points which I desire to make Taking up chapter VL entitled "The Ride to Save Oregon," Nixon closely follows Gray, making a difference sufficient to give an appearance of in dependent knowledge. Gray says that in the autumn of 1842 Dr. Whitman, happening to be at Fort Walla Walla. the Hudson Bay Company's post on the Columbia, and at dinner with some newly arrived Catholic priests, heard them boasting that some sixty settlers from the Red river country were about to arrive, who would give the balance of Power to the British in Oregon He also states that Sir George Simpson governor of the Hudson Bay company not only ordered this colony to Oregon for the purpose of holding the country, but accompanied it himself. Gray fur which ther represents that Dr. Whitman on occasion of this dinner impetuously replied to the priests that he would bring a thousand settlers for their sixty, and jumping on his horse rode home, a distance of thrity miles, in great haste, and before dismounting from his foaming steed announced progress for a large migration. It goes | But to return to the motives which to Mrs. Whitman that he was going immediately to the states to bring out a large immigration and save Oregon goods could not be got together by the of all, in the untractable disposition to the United States. He also says that he did set off within two or three days. In the same chapter in which he relates these exciting incidents he to Washington that winter to take a hand in shaping the boundary treaty this is romantic enough, but unfortu- and all arrangements perfected for nately it is not true. If anyone interested to know the facts (and we might assume that Dr. Nixon should be such a man) will take the trouble to open Sir George Simpson's "Voyage Around the World," he will find that the pur pose of Simpson's visit to America was solely to look after the affairs of the London company; that the visit took place in 1841 and not in 1842; that the Red River settlers arrived in 1841 instead of 1842; that Sir George, after paying a visit to Stickeen to inkilling of Dr. McLaughlin's son, and a visit to San Francisco to establish a business house there, returned to London through Russia, and that in his whole narrative he makes no mention looked the fact that Lovejoy himself of having seen any United States territery, much less that he paid a diplo matic visit to Washington to interfere with trenty-making. So far as any Catholic priests arriving with or before the Red River set-Louis party. tiers in 1841, the Hudson Bay company to allow two priests who wished to come to Oregon that year from Canada the privilege of traveling with their express, a privilege emigrants." never refused to the American missionaries. I have not the space reouired to go into explanations of these apparently contradictory acts of the British company, I can only state facts directly opposed to the Gray-Nixon romance. As Dr. Whitman did not go East in 1841, but in 1842, all grate to the Pacific. He left Independthat interesting story of the utterances of the avant-couriers of the Red River with an emigrant train of about 1000 settlers. Whitman's impetuous reply to their boast of occupying the country and his hasty departure for Washington, falls flat. Gray, in his ignorance of history, has trading off Oregon for a codfishery on the coast of Newfoundland with Lord ing the value of remembered events, Ashburton, and that he did prevent it, the truth being that the Oregon boundary was not considered in the corres-

just as open to discovery by Dr. Nix-on as by myself, because they are all matters of record. Yet he chooses to THE IN. IH PER' ERTED write as if he believed the romance he offers in place of history. Another statement which cannot be sustained against the evidence to the contrary is that Dr. Whitman brought a wagon through to the Walla Walla valley in 1836. Dr. Nixon makes Whitman say to Secretary Webster in March, 1843, Six years ago I was told there was no wagon road to Oregon and it was impossible to take a wagon there, and yet in despite of pleadings and atmost threats I took a wagon over the road and have it now." Of course, as this conversation had

t upon another?

no witnesses, it is purely an imaginary one, if we were willing to be-lieve Dr. Whitman a liar, as I am not, it might have taken place. Dr. Whitman did not take any wagon to the Columbia river in 1836. The American Fur company, with which he traveled, annually took wagons as far as Green river, which was the rendezvous of the

ons, amounting to 120, 694 oxen and 773 loose cattle. The emigrants are trappers, white and Indian. Beyond from different states, but principally from Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and there the puntry was rough, moun-tainous and rocky, and very trying to New York. The majority of them are the feet of animals, as well as hard upon wheels. For this reason the farmers, lured by the prospect bounty in lands (long held out leaders of the Hudson Bay company, congross), by the reported fertility of the soil, and by the desire to be first to whom the American company transferred the missionaries for guidance and protection, objected to the propoamong those who are planting our in stitutions on the Pacific const.' Further on he says: "They have prac sition to continue the use of wagons. beyond Green river. But the two ladies in the party found a wagon as tically demonstrated that wagons man Saved Oregon," which he prop great convenience, and, in the case of drawn by horses or oxen can cross erly in his sub-title names, "A True Mrs. Spalding, a necessity, for her the Rocky mountains to the Columbia health was such that she could not sit river, contrary to all sinister asser tions of all those who pretended it to on a horse all day. This motive, with

tradicts it.

the

uses these expressions: "I have, since our interview, been instrumental in

plloting across the route described in

than 300 families, consisting of 1000

persons of both sexes, with their wag-

accompanying bill, and which is

only eligible wagon road, no less

possibly others, induced Mr. Whitman se Impossible." I come now to a consideration of the to cling to the lightest of his two wagons. He took off the front wheels real motives which led Whitman to at Fort Hall and made it into a cart, make his winter journey to the states. and in this shape took it as far as Fort My Gray-Nixon opponents allege that was solely to "save Oregon," which Boise, where it was left, the horses being quite worn out, and Mrs. Spaidwas in no immediate danger. I say ing having recovered her health. Farnand abundant proofs bear me out, that ham, who came to Oregon in 1839, he went on his own private business speaks of having seen this cart at and the affairs of the mission, and Fort Bolse. In 1840, when the Ameri that whatever he said or did while in can fur companies were abandoning the East that seemed to bear upon the mountains, beaver no longer benational politics was simply as any ing plenty, two mountain men-Robert other person going from Oregon to the East in those days might have said or Newell and Joseph L. Meek-brought both of Whitman's wagons through to lone these things. To come from the the Columbia, leaving the cart at the Pacific coast in 1842 was to have done mission, but taking the four-wheeled omething remarkable. To be able to vehicle to the Willamette valley the relate stories of adventure and de following year. This part of the road scribe a vast and wilderness country to Oregon-from the Snake river to the was to gain an interested audience Willamette-being by far the most difanywhere. Especially were the pres ficult portion of the route, why should ident and cabinet alert to learn every history deprive these men of the honthing bearing upon the value of a ter

ors which belong to them and bestow ritory whose title was in dispute be ween the United States and Great The want of candor in Dr. Nixon's Britain; and every man, whether h book is too glaring to be passed over. was a mountain man or a missionary who had been in Oregon was closely For instance, he quotes from "Senate document (without number) December questioned. Only the year before Dr White, a returned missionary, had 9, 1871," as follows: "There is no been sent for to go to Washington and doubt but that the arrival of Dr. Whitanswer questions. He answered their man in 1843 was opportune. The presso intelligently that he was told to ident was satisfied that the territory proceed to the West and collect as was worth the effort to win it. The many as he could of the people who delay incident to a transfer of negotiawere walting for the bounty land act, tions to London was fortunate, for and lead them to Oregon that season He was made sub-Indian agent, paid a salary, and commissioned with other extraordinary powers. At the same time Fremont was sent to explore the ountry as far as the Great Divide, it dicated cause of difference between being intended that his reports of the the two governments, the offer had land passage should connect with been renewed of the forty-ninth par-Commodore Wilkes' reports on his exallel to the Columbia and thence down plorations on the Pacific coast. Yet the river to the Pacific ocean, it would in the face of all this action by the government we are told that Oregon was in danger of being traded off for a codfishery on the Newfoundland coast

Dr. White gathered up about 130 persons by advertising and lecturing d to lead th

the missions were not self-supporting after six years, and warned by the pany of Nez Perces and Cayuses, who had come out to meet and trade with missionaries themselves that they were in danger, had ordered that the Cayuse and Nez Perce stations since the immigrants, of whose expected ar be abandoned, and that Mr. Spaulding should return to the East, while Dr. Whitman should join Walker and Fells at Spokane. Such an ending to rival they had been apprised, piloted the companies down Snake river and over the Blue mountains into Oregon The latter, and most difficult part of six years of constant effort was not to be thought of. Besides, the arrival of an immigration furnished an arguthe journey to Whitman's station was entirely under the direction of the Indians, as Dr. Whitman was intercepted ment, which if properly presented to the board ought to satisfy them that ed at Grand Ronde and hurried to Lapwal to attend Mrs. Spalding, who the two stations which were ordered closed could not only, with an annual was very ill.' All this is susceptible of proof, and nothing which Dr. Whitman influx of immigration, hungry from reported to the board thereafter con the plains, become self-supporting, but the source of wealth. All that In a letter to the Secretary of war he

was lacking was more help, and that he intended to demand. But there was no time to be lost, as his orders were imperative. In a fortnight after White's arrival Dr. Whitman was on his way to the East to explain the new situation and to ask for reinforce-ments. His friend McKinlay fitted him out with the dress of a Hudson Bay man, the better to insure his

safety, and with a guide to other of the company's forts, whence he would be forwarded along his route. No sooner was Dr. Whitman well started on his way than the Cayuses commenced hostilities. One of their

chiefs invaded the chamber of Mrs. Whitman at night, she being protected by a single white man. Alarmed at this outrage she fied to Fort Walla Walls and was sent to The Dalles, where the Mothodists had a station, and spent the year of her husband's absence in visiting different places in the Columbia and Willamette vallies. Even in the matter of Mrs. Whitman's desertion in the midst of an Indian ountry, Dr. Nixon descends to subterfuge, giving the impression that the doctor provided for his wife's removal to The Dalles before leaving his station, although if he knew his sublect at all he must have known that he left her in charge of the mission with only one man for a helper. Al the writers of that day, namely, Hines, White and Lee, comment on the fact, After the incident referred to, and the flight of Mrs. Whitman and her male assistant, the doctor's mill was burned down, with the grain it contained. From this time until 1847, when the troubles cukulmated in the massacre of November 29th, the history of the missions is one of failure Convinced at last that he could not hold out much longer Dr. Whitman purchased The Dalles station, but, reglecting to remove, and the Indians becoming further enraged at the appearance among them of a fatal dis-case introduced by the immigration, he paid the penalty of his determination with his life. -PRANCES FULLER VICTOR.

San Francisco, July 28, 1895. -8. F. Call.

THE MOSQUITO POISON.

It Is Far More Deadly That Strych

The New York World has collected upful of good, healthy New Jersey posquitoes, ground them into a Ho uid mass and unalyzed it. The chem ical analysis was carefully and pa tiently performed by a well-known analytical chemist and expert on pol-

It has been found that the glands in the mosquito's head secrete a dead ty poison known to science as strych ne. And strychnine is one of the nost powerful poisons. Less than one drop of pure strychnine in your blood will kill you instantly. It is infinite ly stronger than arsenic, morphine

ned Fruits. A Chapter on the Saving of Seeds. A Safe Way to Keep Eggs-Storing Potatoes-Tomatoes and Frost -Other Farm Notes. It has always been the custom i put eggs down in salt or lime if they are to be held for higher prices. There are about as many different ways of keeping eggs as there are people who wish to keep them. We will give a simple method used by a few. In the first place, all eggs that are intended to be preserved should be laid by hense not mated with a cock. Infertile eggs will keep for a long time. It is al-ways more or less risky to attempt to keep fortile eggs, for if there is much change in temperature the germ may start and then die, thus causing the egg to "addle," or spoil. If, however, there is no germ there to start, they the egg stands an excellent chance to keep. True it is that the longer we keep eggs the staler they will getthey never seem to go the other way but if they are kept in a cool, dry place they will not get musty. Keep eggs so that the air can get to and at around them. The room should b cool (from 40 to 60 degrees) and well ventilated. Don't let it get musty Build racks that will hold, say 100 eggs each. Make the bottoms of wire notting and run sticks across every two inches apart. The sticks should be half an inch wide at bottom and come to a point at top. They should be triangular, in fact. Make the sides of tray one inch high. Now make a

rack the width of the trays, with cleats on the inside, say four inches apart, so that the trays can be shoved the rack, one tray above anothe In this way a great many eggs can be placed to a small space and always be out of the way. Turn the eggs half over two or three times a week Draw out a tray of eggs, invert an supply tray over the full one, take firm hold on each side and invert. replacing the formerly empty tray in the rack. Thus it only takes about a minute to turn 100 eggs.-Agricultural Epitomist.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CANNED FRUITS.

The present season will witness a ry great change in the manufacture of canned goods, especially fruits, in California. The tin can appears to be doomed for all the best qualities of fruit, and possibly for every line. The vacuum process, a recent invention, which has just come into use in Europe, has been adopted by some of the largest packers on the Pacific coast. By this every atom of deleter ious gas generated in cooking, and even the air, is extracted, reducing fermentation to the minimum. The cost of manufacture is materially reced, for the use of all solder is do be opened without any can opener, or the next year the moth was more abundant than ever-in fact so abunkey-opening device, as a small hole dant that not more than ten per cent punctured by a penknife enables one of sound fruit was harvested. With to life off the entire cover. The especial point of value to the consumer in a very few years from the time the by the adoption of this new process is that there is a great saving in freight charges, because the goods in glass are "solid packed." A tin can of the ordinary type contains two-thirds one-third syrup. A solid fruit and pack contains 10 per cent fruit and 10 er cent syrup. The superior attraciveness and healthfulness of fruits packed in glass need no comment. It may be said, however, that in the lower grades of canned fruits, as at prescat packed, the aperture in the top the can is so small that the fruit is rushed and cut while placing it in the cans, and hence the syrup is cloudy. This cannot happen by the new process. Besides this, the use of rosin, acid and sodder and the hot iron to fasten the cap often scorches the syrup in the can. By the new process the cheaper grades of fruit will be almost as good as the higher grades, the only difference being in would be the hight of folly to plant the size of the fruit. apples. However, about this time California, and other states as well can put up jellies, jams, preserves and similar fruit products of as high quality as anything imported, and probably for less money. The only difficulty is in the commercial knowledge apples growing in Oregon can yet be required to create distinct brands and made a perfect success, and I will give them standing in the world's tell your readers how it may be done markets. This will come in time, and In order that the tree may have a rom present indications very shortly. proper start, care must be taken in American Agriculturist setting it out. First plow the soil at

FARM, FIELD FIRESIDE the state, and I think best to call at-tention to it as being one of the many frauds that are being perpetrated in tention to it as being one of the many frands that are being perpetrated in these days. I also desire to caution readers against being led into the purchase of the stuff, which is doubtless nothing more nor less than the now well-known "black pepsin" which analysis proves to be 84 parts of com-mon salt, 14 parts of anatto, and two parts of rennet and erganic matter. A 2-onnee box of this mixture is sold for \$2.50 and the materials are worth about three cents. There are several other mixtures of a similar nature and for a similar purpose that are be-ing foisted on the public. The words referred to are: "To whom it may concern: I am able to demonstrate to any person that one pound of cream-ery butter can be increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent, both in weight and volume by the addition of sweet milk. One pound of butter is capable of taking up one-half pound f milk. This is done without ing the grade. No trace of foreign matter is left in the butter thus treated." The family right for the use of this method is offered for

mall sum of \$5.00. Parties who are so "penny wise and pound foolish" as to purchase any of the so-called rights should bear in mind that by its use they become fit subjects for dealing with the state food commissioner by rendering themselves liable to prosecution. Besides, such practice is bound to act as a boomerang, and destroy what reputation for good butter making the DECTS of the article may have previously and. Farmers should not be deceived into buying the mixture, or the right, for the material made with its ald we cannot call it butter) soon spoils and is unfit for trade. The claim that he yield of butter is increased is simply false. The so-called increase is brought about by incorporating with butter fat, curd milk, sugar and other constituents of the milk, and the decomposition of the nitrogen ous matter soon renders the entire mass raneld. Our attention has been called to samples of this material, and no doubt the parties will cease its use after being acquainted with these facts.

G. W. SILAW, Chemist. Oregon Experiment station, Corvallis.

APPLE CULTURE IN OREGON.

Ten years ago, when I came bregon, no such thing as a wormy or scabby apple or pear was known of or seen in Western or Southern Oregen. It was the boast of the inhabl tants that on account of climatic conditions the codlin moth (Carpocapsa pomonella) could never find lodgment n Oregon, the excessive rainfall in the winter serving to drown the lar Being unacquainted with the VHO. habits of this pest I readily fell into the habit of heralding far and near the above statement, and that Oregon must, therefore, become the great ent apple growing state in the Union. Two years later, in walking through an apple orchard with a friend from the East, I was reciting my 841 speech, when, to my horror, he cut open an apple in which was a fullgrown codlin moth larvae. I tried my best to persuade him and likewise my self that it was not the regular apple worm, but try as best I might, I could not conceal my apprehension.

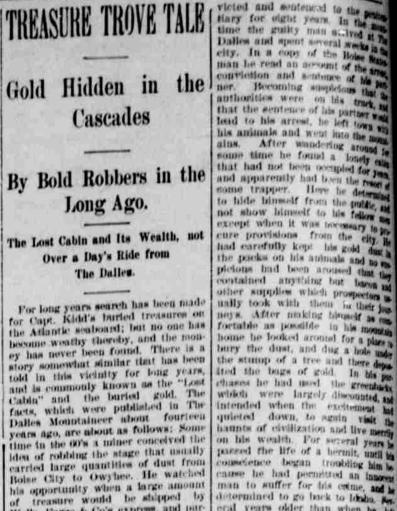
The following year, reports cam from different sources near the city that quite a large percentage of the for several days afterwards. When apples was wormy. I had my eyes he could relate coherently what had open to the fact then that the codlin happened the robber had placed sevmoth was here, but hoped that one of our normally wet winters would drown all the larvae, and that would

In this country, where summer rains

Almost contemporary with the advent

of the codlin moth came the fungue

are conspicuous by their absence,



conscience began troubling him he masse he had permitted an inner man to suffer for tils crime, and h determined to go back to idaha. Re-Wells, Fargo & Co's express, and pareral years older than when he let chasing a riding animal and pack horse, left Boise City, ostensibly for and changed by the rough life he had led, when he arrived in Bolse no on know him. His partner had near the purpose of going on a prospecting tour in the mountains near Silver the sentence imposed on his City. His horse was loaded with a and he was stricken with I'rillion Soon afterwards he was taken set prospector's outfit and a lot of procistons, and his departure created no oundy sick, and just before he died suspicton. Picketing his homes in a wrote a full confession of his crime, and described the immediate plan clump of bushes close to the road, he where the dust was hidden, but no haid in wait at the month of a canyon, where it was in the Cascade mous on the road between Boise and Owyhee, where the stoge usually arrived alas. His partner was pardoned on of the penitentiary, and nothing has

victed and sentenced

Henry h

at dusk, and awaited his opportunity. Presently the lumbering sound of the heen heard of him since Concord coach could be heard descend-The "Lost Cabin" and the buried treasure has created great excitence ing the grade. There was a steep pitch before the road entered the canin this state and Idaho for ma you, and the driver usually "slowedcars; but until recently its where abouts was a complete mystery. up" and drew a tight roin after troiting down the hill, and this was the few yours ago a young man informe point where he stationed himself, his the writer that he had found the cab in about twenty niles from Host fare completely masked and his trusty sife in his hand. As the stage river in the heart of the Casead approached he drew his rifle on the mountains; but he falled to find the gold, and we have heard nothing free driver, and outered him to stop and o throw out of the boot the United him since. Others have sn hunting for it; but their search States mail and Wells, Fargo Co's trong box. This was done immedibeen fruitions. We had forgotten th story until last week, when a well stely, and the next thing the robber did was to bind the driver hand and known citizen of The Dalles informs foot and gag him. There were no us that he helped to remove the passengers on the stage that day, and he had only one man to handle. from the identical cabin about for teen years ago, and he is quite ee With his pick he broke open the box, tain he can locate the spot where the gold still lies. In a few days he inafter taking it away from the road to a safe place from observation, and found over a hundred pounds of gold tends making the trip, and says be can ride there in a few hours. Then must be nearly \$20,000 baried in the dust, and a large amount in greenbacks. He suddled his horses quickspot, and he considers it well worth a ly, after putting away the gold dust fourney in the mountains. So may convenient places in his pack, and years have elapsed since it was stden that if found now it would be considode all night as rapidly as he could ered the same as treasure-trove, and The driver was found the next day in the helpless condition in which he was would belong to the lucky person Further developments are awaited, left, and from exposure to the sun and in a little while the mystery surand lack of nourishment was delirious rounding the "Lost Cabin" may be

richer thereby.

cleared up and one or more men be

eral hundred miles between him and the spot where he had committed the The world grows glddy in its old sge. on his part-They are auctioning Pacific coast fra last of this pest. However, who was innocent of the crime in London, drinking beer in Germany that his comrade had committed; but that was made from Oregon hops, sail unfortunately was absent on that day | ing ships with Oregon masts everyand returned on the evening of the where, and eating Oregon flour is text. He was arrested, tried, con- China and South Africa .- Ex.

rn times attempted to deprive the old iero of his great and deserving tribute" Why is the fact concealed that this senate document is a chapter from and knew nothing of the road before and him, he prudently left his wagons at "Gray's History of Oregon" senned by the same hand, or the further fact that its purpose was to obable to overturn it, because I am able | tain from congress a grant of land at to prove my statements, while they Lapwai, ostensibly for the American rived of Whitman's station by the midboard of Missions, but really to enfounded assertions. In the columns of rich men connected with the Oregon a newspaper I am limited, but a brief missions? The history of this case in nection with the subject in hand. On this business Mr. Spaulding went to Washington and while in the East presented the Whitman story, as published in this document, to the editor of the New York Evangelist, Dr. J. G. Craighead, with the request that he should do all that he could to maintain Dr. Whitman's claim to be considered the savior of Oregon. This the gentleman promised, and afterward went to Washington where he spent two ionths in looking for evidence that

of his wagon at the fort. These facts dispose of the charge that Grant endeavored to discourage the taking of wagons to the Columbia. As a matte there was nothing discovered to coroborate the statement of Gray and of fact, this nute traveled by White's Spalding, and asking him for light. A company, and the following year by the great wagon company, was fully opy of this letter is among papers in described to them by Grant, who fur possession. I now come to the consideration of nished the captains of divisions with that part of the Gray-Nixon narrative | a chart of the country. No credits for deals with the immigration of exploration, therefore, are due to Dr. 1843. It should be unnecessary to go Whitman, or the immigrants who per-iato the examination of recorded evi-formed the labor of opening the road dence, the daim being on the face of to wagons by grading or felling trees. it untenable. Dr. Whitman arrived in As all this is susceptible of proof, I the United States in March, 1843, and beseech my opponents to refrain from found, according to his own report to saying hard things about me for statthe board, preparations already in ing a fact. without saying that a body of 800 or led Dr. Whitman to go East as sud 1000 people with cattle and household denly us he did. The cause lay, first efforts of one man between the first of of the Indians in general, and the

March and the middle of May in a Cayanses in particular. There is a country thinly settled like the border whole volume of evidence to show states, or indeed anywhere. Nothing that from the earliest years of the tells us that Sir George Simpson went short of a year's time would suffice. missions the Indians were dissatisfied. Farms and other property were to be While they were willing to receive disposed of, wagons and cattle and material benefits, they were unable to which was also Whitman's errand. All six months' provisions to be provided, comprehend spiritual truths. After some experience with them it was quitting the country forever. Yet found necessary to use an arbitrary Gray says that the magic voice of authority over them, even in some Whitman accomplished this marvelous cases to whip them. This punishment exodus by simply passing through Mis- was sometimes inflicted on the young souri on his route to Washington, and chiefs at Lapwai, but the Cayuses Dr. Nixon says by way of making an would not submit to it. On the conimprobable thing sound probable, that trary, they on several occasions atwhile Whitman was in the East attacked Dr. Whitman by striking him tending to mission and private affairs, knocking off his hat, throwing mud Mr. Lovejoy was "publishing far and over him, and like hostile demonstrawide that Dr. Whitman and himself tions. As there were usually at his would early in the spring pilot across place no more than three or four per the plains to Oregon a body of imsons, including Mrs. Whitman, retal vestigate the causes which led to the migrants," and further, "it is just as lation, if it had been Christian policy, certain that a large immigration to would have been unsafe, and these in Oregon that year was incited by the sults were submitted to. The Indiana movements of Whitman and Lovejoy being only grown-up children, pre as any fact could be." He had oversumed more and more upon the im munity they enjoyed, until at last they says, and he has inserted the statewere quite beyond control. In 1841 ment in his appendix "The doctor rewhen Wilkes visited Waillatpu he was mained all night at the fort (Bent's informed of these troubles, which he reports in his "narrative." Apparent-Fort, in Colorado), starting early on the following morning to join the St. ly all that held the Cayuses in check Here we parted. The was the presence of the Hudson Bay doctor proceeded to Washington, I company. When matters became to remained at Bent's Fort until spring. serious to be overlooked McKinley and joined the doctor the following the agent in charge of Fort Walls July near Fort Laramie, on his way to Walla, a firm and kind friend of Dr Oregon, in company with a train of Whitman, paid a visit to the chiefs and gave them to understand that up There could be no mistake about this

less they conducted themselves in a statement, though he, depending on friendly manner toward the mission memory and influence by the impresaries they might expect to lose th sions of others, says a little further on. trade of the company, this argument "The doctor came to the frontier setusually being sufficient to quiet them tlements, urging the citizens to emifor that time.

But as they beheld the prosperity ence, Mo., in the month of May, 1843. of Whitman, who by much labor and souls for Oregon"-clearly a matter of energy had built up a comfortable hearsay, as he was himself at Fort home, farm and flouring mill, and compared with it their own failures Bent at the time mentioned. To quote they were consumed with envy and as reliable anything stated after an jealousy. They assumed that the land interval of thirty-three years and said that Whitman made his visit to strengthened by no recorded testi- used by Whitman belonged to them, Washington to prevent Webster from | mony is to lay one's self open to grave | and that consequently the crops from it were theirs. They destroyed the doubts. With my experience in provdoctor's water ditches because they such evidence is set down as worthless were not allowed to use the water for or at best only corroborative. An ar- their gardens, and stole the melons from the mission garden, besides prac-

traning or the other well-known no As he had only previously traveled by sons. Streehnine is often called nea to and from the Columbia river. prussic acid, and its deadly effects are instantaneous.

Who ever dreamed that the mosquito Fort Hall and depended upon pack was charged with such a powerful hornes down Snake river and across poison? the mountains. By this course he ar Who ever supposed that this little

nsect was armed with a fluid more dle of September. Mr. Grant, the leadly than the venom of a rattle Hud on Bay company's agent at Fort snake? Hall, assured Dr. White that he could, But now, in the light of this new

if he wished to attempt it, take his clentific discovery, we can underwagons through to the Columbia, and tand why some people, and especial cointed out the road. It ran, after ly babies, are so frightfully poisoned caving Fort Boise, through Burnt by mosquito bites. Now we can un River canon and Grand Rodne valley, derstand why we read every summer thence over the Blue mountains to th of deaths from mosquito bltes. And Umatilla. This route had been pointnow it is small wonder that horses and ed out to Farnham in 1839 by the cattle which have become entangled company's agent at Fort Bolse as a in the underbrush of forests and feasible wagon route while comment swamps exposed to the incessant log on Dr. Whitman's abandonment ttings of mosquitoes are polyoned to death

The poison of the mosquito is a sour, clear liquid, which the insect carries in polson glands back of its head th purpose, it has been determined, is to aid the insect in procuring blood by causing a sharp irritation of the flesh which will draw blood to that point from the surrounding veins.

Thus the poison of the mosquito is nserted into the flesh of the victim an soon as a puncture has been made in the outer skin. Its effects in drawing the Mood to the point where the insect s at work are immediate, but the full force of the irritation is not felt until some time afterwards, when the mosquito has secured its load of buman blood and gone away.

The irritation that then sets up in the wound is of the most painful description, and the poison distributed throughout the system by the circulation of the blood. _ Every mosquite bite therefore adds a certain quantity of poison to the blood and to the sys tem of the victim, and repeated bites from mosquitoes cause the blood to become heavily charged with venom with a consequent weakening of the system and acceleration of the action of the heart.

OREGON NEEDS THE "O."

Almost without exception the people of nearly every section echo th reiterated editorial expression: "Ore gon needs the Burlington," called out by the recent reports that this road, which has been seeking a way into the West, has engineers at work running a preliminary survey up Salmon river from Lewiston in an endeavor to find a route that way, for their coast extension of the road has caused no in considerable comment as to the probable route of the road.

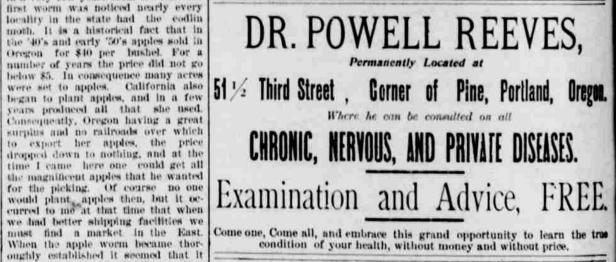
The people of Northeastern Washington have always contended that the road would take a northern route. rossing the Rockies in the neighborhood of the passes occupied by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, but the surveys that are now being made further south are evidence that no permanent route has been selected What this company is undoubtedly doing is investigating every available route, and from the findings of its encineers will select the one it deems best for the road. The company's ac tion shows that it desires to run south of or touching Yellowstone Park. To do this and still reach the Northwest it now seems certain that one of two routes will be chosen: either by way of Salmon river, where a survey is

now being run, or by way of Council valley, in Idaho, and Grand Ronde, in Oregon. The latter route has already been surveyed, as reported some time ago. This route runs from the Idaho line at Yellowstone Park. through central Idaho to Eagle valley. Union county, and from there to Grand Ronde valley, via Catherine creek, connecting at Union with the Hunt survey. The data for this route are on file in the head construction office of the road, and as soon as the reports of the surveyors now running the preliminary line up the Salmon river route are filed something definSAVING SEEDS

Millions of dollars are paid out for eeds in this country every year, because a supply is not saved from home gardens. For years we followed the the earth another spade's depth practice of saving seeds for our own straighten out all the main roots, and ise, and we found it paid in two if it be late in the spring and the atways. It saved the expense of buying mosphere dry, immerse the roots in a new supply every year, and gave us pail of water, carefully sprinkle dry, a chance to sow seeds of varieties that tine earth on the roots, and be careful were adapted to our climate and soil, when filling up the hole to put next which is a matter of importance. We to the roots nothing but finely pulvertried new variaties every year in a lzed soil. small way, but our main crops were always such as we know would do well with us, and by this practice we is necessary to thoroughly cultivate ever ran risks of failure by having the soil, keeping it free from weeds. planted seeds that were not adapt a to our surroundings. Many times very meritorious variety in one plac. known as black spot (Fusleladium is of no value a few hundred miles dentriticum). The successful orchard away, and in this way many times a ist must combat this as well as the garden is a partial failure.

codlin moth. While the tree is dor In saving seeds we did not save the mant, after pruning-ordinarily about fag ends of the crop for seeds, but se February 1st-spray with the follow lected the earliest perfect specimens ing formula: Two ources each of and let them mature for seed for the blue vitriol and unslaked lime to the crop next year. In tomatoes we se gallon of water. Dissolve the blue lected the best formed specimens that vitriol in hot water and slake the ripened to the stem, and did not crack lime. Pour each in the cold water when mature, and kept them for seed If poured together while hot they do In saving seed of parsnips we selected not mix readily. When the blossoms the seed from the central whorl, only have fallen and the apples are as rejecting all from the side stems, and large as hickory nuts, spray again for a good many years we grew seed with the following: Four pounds in this way, and the last were as good each of blue vitirol and lime, three as the first. Part of a row of peas pounds of whale oll soap and four would be left to mature all the pods ounces of paris green to 50 gallons of instead of having the first ones picked water. About three weeks subse off for use. This would give us an quently spray again, but unless evi opportunity to select the best for seed dence of the scab is had leave out the blue vitirol. Spray again about four and save the variety from deterioratimes during the season, at intervals tion. Sweet corn, beans, cucumbers, and most of the other vegetables of three to four weeks. Get a good grown, were treated in the same way pump and nozzle, and have the barre fixed with an agitator-simply a pad-We never tried to save seeds from radishes or calibage, as there is a condle suspended so as to scrape the bottom of the barrel-and at every stop stant improvement in these made by specialists, and if care is taken better agitate the liquid thoroughly before pumping. In addition to spraying, seeds can be bought than home grown. In the matter of cabbages tie a strip of burlap about four inches and cauliflowers, especially the earlier wide around each tree about two feet sorts, too much care cannot be taken from the ground. These I examine in buying seeds, for there is a vasi about every ten days, killing all the difference in strains in these, and a worms secreted thereunder. It is necgood early Jersey Wakefield cabbage essary to begin spraying early and is as much better than a poor one as continue late, as there are three broods. I have raised from 75 to 90 can be imagined. In saving seeds they should be thor per cent of sound fruit, while those oughly dried, and kept in a place

ticle in the Missionary Herald, pubwho do not believe in spraying never pondence between Webster and the lished by the Mission Board in 1843, theing many other annoying acts. At **REMEDIES** The remedies used in this dispensary are known only to our selves, and have descended to us as a priceless heritage from our the secured over 25 per cent of good fruit. where they will not be exposed to ex-British plenipotentiary in 1842, but only informs its readers that Dr. Whitman the missions there were similar com-The cost is about 15c per tree, and treme cold, though most of them will the Maine boundary, which had never overtook them on the South Platte. plaints made, as the reports printed ite may be expected. been settled. Had Whitman intended Thus it is clearly not proven anywhere in the Boston Missionary Herald furendure any degree of weather and the saving at least 50c per tree.-D. illustrious ancestors, through many generations of the brightest lights in the medical profession that the world has ever known; and to these precious treas-ures of knowledge we have added the results of many years of labor and re-search in our chosen calling, until now we feel confident of curing all curable cases, and of greatly benefiting all when the second grow, but a good many are some what | W. Coolidge, of Eugene, in American to influence international negotiations that Dr. Whitman either was instru- nish evidence. The statistics show that a large pro-Agriculturist. he would have been unable, as the Webster-Ashburton treaty was con-cluded in August, 1842, before he had thought of leaving Oregon. Now all these errors of Gray are sensitive in this respect.-Farm News. portion of our trade with Canada has been diverted to Great Britain under A BUTTER FRAUD cases, and of greatly benefiting all who have not yet received any relief whatever A warrant has been issued for the our present tariff policy. That is one of the ways in which democratic rule arrest of County Judge Magers, of Mc-Minnville, for killing Chinese pheas-The following words are from a DR. POWELL REEVES, circular that is being circulated over 'ants, makes itself obnoxious.



These old reliable doctors will consult with you Free of Charge, and tell spraying was recommended, and as 1 you your disease without asking you a question. They also furnish all mediwas about to plant an orchard I concine at their offices, and save you extra cost of buying medicine at the drag We can give you references of many remarkable cures they have made store. ciuded to plant a few apples and see on this Coast, by leading bankers and business men. Call at the office and what could be done. After four years' read them for proof. experience I am prepared to state that

The successful physicianthe skillful surgeon-the emileast 12 inches deep by subsoiling. If nent specialist – your oest but a small domestic orchard is being friend-the world's benefactor planted one can afford to go to a good deal of trouble. Dig the holes at least -permanently located-conthree feet in diameter. Throw out the sult him this day. earth one spade's depth, then loosen

Treats rupture, piles, fissurefistula and rectal ulcers, with out knife, ligature or caustle, and without pain or detention from business. He also treals all private diseases, loss of power, spermatorrhoa, syphilis, pimples, etc.

2 2 Most Successful CATARRH Doctors IN THE WEST.

These old reliable specialists of many years' experience, treat with wonder-il success all lung and throat affections, Cancer, Piles, Fistula and Rupture.

All cases of acute or chronic inflamation, far or near sightedness, dim ness of vision, scrofulous eyes, closing of the eye duct, squinting, cross yes, wild hairs, syphilitic soce eyer, granulated lids, tumor, cancer of the lids, etc Deafness from catarrh, singing or roaring noises, thickened drum, in-CAN flamation of external ear, purulent discharges from the ear, etc.

Neuralgia, sick, nervous, or congestive headache, dull, fall feeling* loss of memory, dizziness, softening of the brain, tumors and eczema of the scalp.

Catarrhal and syphilitic sore throat, acute and chronic pharyngitis, NAUA enlarged tonsilitis and palate, hoarseness, loss of voice, thick phlegm in throat, which causes hawking.

LUNGS Consumption in the first and second stages, hemorrhage and chronic bronchitis, dry and loose cough, pains in chest, difficulty in breathing hepatizations, asthma, etc.

Valvular diseases, weak and fatty hearts, dropsy, and rheumatism the heart, languid circulation, etc.

STOMACH Catarrh and ulceration and acid dyspepsia, indigestion, pain and fulness after cating, heartburn, waterbrash, and difficulty in swallowing.

LIVER, SPLEEN All diseases of the liver, spleen, bowers, constructed chronic diarrhoea, kidney and bladder, all nervous and reflex disorders, rheumatism and all skin diseases, eczema, salt rheum, ringworm, hip joint disease, old sores, fever sores, stiff joints, hair lip, spinal irritation, nervous prostration, rupture, piles, fistula, rectal ulcers, which produces pain in small of back.

SEXUAL ORGANS All private diseases, spermatorrhea, nightly or daily losses, which, neglected, produce nervous irritation, loss of memory and ambition, softening of the brain, idiocy, insanity, etc., syphilis, stricture, inability to hold the urine, impotency or loss of power, sterility, prostotorrhea, ropy, sandy sediment in urine, or gravel, varicocele treated by a new surgical operation, hydrocele, all losses or drains, atrophy or shrinking of the organs.

RUPTURE Piles, Fistula, Varicoccle, Hydrocele, and all tenderness or swell-ing treated without pain or detention from business.

LADIES Who may be suffering from any of the distressing allments peculiar to their sex, such as persistent headaches, painful menstruations, displacement, etc., do not give up in despair, even if you have met with repeated failures in seeking relief. We are happy to state that we have cured hundreds of cases after other physical state that we have cured hundreds of cases after other physicians have pronounced them hopeless. Charges very