"THE OREGON TRAIL

Story of the Daring Trip of Lewis and Clark.

Gray's Discovery and Jefferson's Expansion Expedition Secure Gregon to United States.

thence across the Stony (Rocky) mounthence across the Stony (Rocky) mountains westerly by the waters of the Cotains westerly by the waters of the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any river
affording the most practicable route to
the Pacific ocean. Congress at once appropriated 1500 for that purpose—a sum
that now would seem ridiculously small
for the accomplishment of so great an
enterprise. In these days of abundance
and extravagance, it would not be enough
to pay the mileage of the Oregon congressional delegation to the capital and
back, although it is but four in number.
Yet this sum was sufficient to pay the
entire expense of an expedition numberal warriors, and one of the chiefs, who
ing serious trouble with the Sloux, that
first cannot be and to find indians from whom he could purchase
thorses, and get information and assistance in crossing the great divide. He
traveled on foot 90 miles, where he found
size encampment of Shoshones, of
which Ca-me-ah-wait was the chief. After
much smoking, palaver and talk by signs,
for he had no interpreter, he made an
agreement with Ca-me-ah-wait for horses,
and aid. The chief and many of his peopropriated 1500 for that purpose—a sum
that now would seem ridiculously small
for the accomplishment of so great an
enterprise. In these days of abundance
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to pay the mileage of the Oregon congressional delegation to the capital and
back, although it is but four in number.
Yet this sum was sufficient to pay the
entire expense of an expedition numberal warriors, and one of the chiefs, who Yet this sum was sufficient to pay the entire expense of an expedition numbering an average of 33 men for about three years, excepting a solder's pay of \$7 per month for the men, and a trifle month for the men and many of his people with horses, went with Captain Lewis to his camp on the Missouri. As soon as they arrived, Sac-s-ja-wae was called to act as interpreter, but not until she had began to interpret the works.

Meriwether Lewis, who had two years been acring as his private secretary, to take command of this important expedition. Captain Lewis was of a fine old | savages. Virginia family and a man of sterling character. President Jefferson said of him, "His courage was undaunted; his firmness and perseverance yielding to nothing but impossibilities; a regal disciplinarian, yet tender as a father to those committed to his charge; honest, disinter-ested, with a sound understanding and a

in case of the death of Captain Lewis. Mr. Clark was a man of great energy. industry and firmness of purpose. He at once received from the president a commission as captain in the army. Captain once received from the president a commission as captain in the army. Captain
Lewis was instructed to make a list of
articles and supplies for the use of the
expedition, together with the cost, which Lewis was instructed to make a list of articles and supplies for the use of the

nary
Camp equipage
Medicine and packing same.
Means of transportation
Indian presents
Provisions extraordinary
Material for making into portable
packages the various articles.
To pay hunters, guides and interpreters
To transport men from Nashville, 300

prefers
To transport men from Nashville,
Tenn., to the last white settlements
on the Missouri, silver coin.......

Total and were written by himself, covering everything they could possibly learn of the country-its rivers, mountains, climate and soil: its productions, animal, mineral and vegetable; the different tribes or nations of Indians they found, their names numbers habits and customs; their laws, language, religion and morals; their relation to each other, the extent of their domain, and the possibility, amount and character of trade that might be established with them. They were instructed to treat the Indians in the most liberal and friendly manner, and to use every reasonable endeavor to cultivate their friendship and confidence.

Review of the Expedition.

Now, as the history of this expedition has never been very extensively published or generally read, a brief review of it may interest many readers. Lewis and Clark left Louisville, Ky., on

the 5th day of July, 1808, in their own bouts, because at the time steambouts and were unknown to the Steamboats were not in use on the Ohio river until about 1816, and railroads did not get that for west until about 1840 They reached the mouth of Wood (Du Bolise) river in December, where they en-camped for the winter, which they spent in drilling the men and getting ready for an early start in the spring into the great

On the 18th of May, 1804, they broke camp and set out on this most wonderful and perilous journey by embarking in three boats; one keel boat, 55 feet long, riseed with one large square sail and 22 cars, and two pirogues, one with five and one with hix cars, all containing 45 men. They were provided with two horses, which were led along the bank of the river to pack in game killed by the hunters. All of the men, except York, a slave be-longing to Captain Clark, were listed in the army of the United States for the

The progress up the Missouri river was necessarily slow, being a constant struggle against the stubborn current of the ngest river in the world. When it was possible, they used the sail, and often made good progress by that means, but settles poles were resorted to. At the mouth of each tributary river of considstable size they stopped to make astro-nomical observations and explore the newound river some miles to learn its size.

Abundance of Game.

Hunters were kept out much of the time, who found it an easy task to supply the camp with meat from the mouth to the head waters of the Missouri. Those oundless plains of almost unsurpassed fertility were dotted with numerous herds of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and wolves, while beaver, hear, geese, brant and ducks, wild turkey, quall and pheasants were exceedingly plentiful. Buffalo were innumerable: they saw single herds con-taining over 10,000, and they were seldom out of sight of them. All over that vasempire from our western frontier to the summit of the Rocky mountains, and from away north, in Camada, to Mexico, in the distant south, were countiess thousands of them. Though less than 100 years ago, the buffaloes have disappeared from the face of the earth-are extinct. The survivat of the fittest prevalled, and man now tills

the soil that grew their food. The expedition had not proceeded far un-til they met a party of traders from the

Wise DEALINGS WITH THE INDIANS

Wise DEALINGS WITH THE INDIANS

Wise and two children were also allowed

Wise one,

This Pierre Dorion was employed by Wiseon P. Hunt, of the Astor expedition, in 1811, but Pierre would not go unless his wife and two children were also allowed

Great Falls of the Missouri. to go.

Winning the Indians' Favor.

had to sell.

affected intoxication, insultingly informed act as interpreter, but not until she had began to interpret the words of Captain them enough presents, and that his party could proceed no farther. Captain Clark he was her own brother. The meeting of the two officers.

In those days the business of the government was managed with far more prudence, care and economy than it is in these days of peculation and office-grabbing. Then there was much true patriots is trampled down and sheered at as old-fashioned and out of date. Then men enough graded the boats to prepare for action. The warriors surrounding him had already drawn the arrows from their sword and signaled the boats to prepare for action. The warriors surrounding him had already drawn the arrows from their sword the government as faithfully and carefully as if working for themselves; now they serve it for the pay in sight, perhaps not universally, but quite too often to be pleasant to contemplate.

Lewis and Clark.

President Jefferson selected Captain Meriwother Lewis, who had two years after the property of the pay in sight, the indians, finding they had fearless, and that his party to the chief ordered the bad not given them enough presents, and that his party to deal with and the had began to interpret the words of Captain Lewis to the chief did she discover that they was her own brother. The meeting of sister and brother. The was her own brother. The meeting of sister and brother. The meeting of sister and brother. The meeting of sister and brother. The was her own brother. The meeting of sister and brother. The meeting of sister and brother. The was her own brother. The was her own brother. The meeting of sister and brother. The was said to care was carried by Lewis and Clark's could not be builted or frightened-sud-denly became very friendly, and they had no further trouble with those cunning

A Helpful Shoshone Woman. Dorlon, having completed his contract, remained with the Sioux, and Lewis and Clark had to proceed as far as the Mandan nation without an interpreter, but crupulous fidelity to truth."

The president also appointed Mr. Willlam Clark as an assistant, and successor.

Has wife, Sac-a-ja-wae, or Bird Woman,

er used this word in the plural than in the aiso on account of her capability and willingness to render them substantial aid. Sac-a-ja-wae had a babe only about aid. Sac-a-ja-wae had a base only about three months old, yet Captain Lewis said. "She contributed a full man's share to the service of the expedition, besides tak-ing care of her baby." She was very fond of white people and tried to adapt herself. to their manners, as well as their dress, 55 and to make herself as useful to them as

possible. Winter of 1804-5. The instructions of President Jefferson | had become so cold, the river was liable against the almost resistless current of the Missouri, besides spending much time Doy in exploring tributary rivers, and making the acquaintance of the Indian tribes. As soon as the houses were completed goods were removed from the boats into them, and the boats secured against damage by ice. The Mandans were a numerous but friendly people, and were of much benefit to their white visitors. As soon as the party were settled in their houses they chopped wood, built and burned a pit of charcoal to use in blacksmithing, and one Fields, an ingenious man, set up a shop and did a brisk business all winter in making battle tomahawks and spears, and repairing their guns, implements, etc., etc. He took corn for his work and in this way earned enough corn to supply the whole party all winter, besides considerable to carry with them. The other members of the party busied themselves in drying meat, dressing skins and making them into clothing, and building cances to car-ry the load of the keelboat, which was to be sent back to St. Louis in the spring. On the 7th day of May, 1805, after a sojourn of five months and four days, the whole party embarked in their boats. Thirteen, in the keelboat, taking the officlai reports of the expedition, and many curios and presents for President Jef-ferson, started for St. Louis. The referson, started for St. Louis. The re-mainder, 22 men, and Sac-a-ja-was and

> ourl and on into the great unknown and unexplored West.

her infant, started in six canoes and two pirogues, to continue the journey up the

Hunting Bear and Buffalo. They had many adventures and escapes in hunting bear. On one occasion, Captain Lewis and a hunter found two grizzly bears. Each fired at the same wounding both bears, one of which fled. The other attacked the hunters, but the bear was so badly wounded that Captain Lewis could reload his gun as he ran, when he turned and shot again, killing the bear, which weighed 300 pounds. At another time, Captain Lewis, while approaching a herd of buffalo to get a shot, observed a large bear following him. He quickened his pace a little, when the bear broke into a run after him, open-mouthed. Knowing the danger of a wounded bear, he struck for the river near by, rushed into the water waist deep, and turned around, facing the bear, which halted. gazed at him a moment, then fied as it he had met a foe tenfold more dreadful than himself. Not long after Captain Lewis and three others attacked a huge bear, each one shooting him. The infurlated beast turned and pursued one of the men so closely that he threw his gun away and jumped down a high cliff into the river. The bear was finally killed, seven bullets having passed through him. He weighed 600 pounds. They had many adventures, often narrowly escaping

High up the Missourl game was very abundant and tame. In their reports, Lewis and Clark say the buffalo were so tame they could walk up close to a herd without disturbing them; sometimes the bulls would step out and come quite near them, and after taking a careful look, would go to grazing again. They tell how, by a cunning trick, the Indians often killed great numbers of them at a time. The most fleet and active young man was chosen, who disguised himself in the skin of a buffalo in such a manner as to resemble a live buffalo. He then con-cealed himself between the berd and some

whom Lewis and Clark succeeded in hiring to accompany them as far as the Stoux nation as interpreter. Irving, in his "Astoria," speaks of him as "Old Dorion." He was one of those French crecies, descendants of the ancient Canadian stock who abound on the Western frontie and amaignmate with the savages. His wife was a Sioux squaw. By her he had a hopeful brood of sons, of whom "Pierre" was one.

This Pierre Dorion was employed by Wilson P. Hunt, of the Astor expedition, in 1811, but Pierre would not go unless his had been carried away by the river.

Great Falls of the Missouri. About June 16, 1805, the expedition reached and discovered the Great Falls When Lewis and Clark entered the do-ninion of a new tribe or nation, they with railroads and great manufactories, minion of a new tribe or nation, they hasted to make their acquaintance and to learn all they could of their customs and surroundings. The expedition was pro-As early as 1792 Thomas Jefferson fried to induce the American Philosophical Society to join him in raising, by subscription, a sum of money to be used in exploring the Missouri river and a route to the Pacific ocean, but was unscreasful on June 15, 1893, Mr. Jefferson, who was then president of the United States, sent to congress his somewhat celebrated confidential message, recommending the apropriation of money to explore the Missouri river to its source; the States are to the state are the state are the state are the states are the state are the state are the state are the state are the states are the state are the state are the state are the states are the state are the state are the states are the state are the states are the state are the state are the states are the s main party was doing this, Captain Lewis with two men went on to explore the route across the mountains, and to find Indians from whom he could purchase horses, and get information and assistance in crossing the great divide. He

Sho-shone and La Creole. I cannot refrain from speaking here of the spelling and pronunciation of Shoshone. In Lewis and Clark's words, it is often spelled Sho-shone, as it should be, but it is often spelt Shosh-o-nee and Shosho-neey, which I believe must be a mistake of the publishers, because no one who dan nation without an interpreter, but there they found one Toussaint Chab-oneau, another Canadian Frenchman who His wife, Saca-ja-wae, or Bird Womah, was a Shoshone Indian woman he had bought from the Minnetaras, who had captured her from the Shoshones and sold captured her from the Shoshone and sold captured her from the Shoshones and sold captured he er used this word in the plural than in the singular number, adding the "s" to the last syllable, which gives it six letters, making ceived that it should be a three-syllable word, and have so made it, thus totally destroying both the spelling and pronunconceded that every nation or people knows bing us of our furs and peltries. At that how to pronounce its own name. When I time, as now, England was one of the came through the Sho-shone nation nearly most powerful nations of the earth; while so years ago, I often heard them speak the word, and it was absolutely and unmistakably Sho-shone and Sho-shones. In Polk county. Oregon, there is a good-sized mill stream called "Rickreall." It's true as Oregon, if she only has a fairly good

> Down the Columbia to the Goal. On the 30th day of August, having purchased about 30 horses, Lewis and Clark parted with the Sho-shones, who went on their way to hunt buffalo on the Missouri, and resumed the westward march toward the Columbia. Their course was toward and over the Bitter Root mountains and down the Clearwater river, which they followed until they reached its navigable waters, where they stopped to build canoes. After having constructed canoes enough to carry the whole party and all their luggage, and having made arrangements with neighboring chief to take charge of and keep their horses until their return, they again embarked by water for the Pacific ocean. They found food and game very scarce, and the Indians poor and destitute from the time they left the Missouri river until they reached the Columbia. Down the Columbia to its mouth they found food plentiful and a great many Indians, They found all of the Indians west of the Rocky mountains peaceable and friendly, and, excepting occasional pilfering, had no trouble with them. All the Indian villages they saw in passing down the Colum-bia were visited; the chiefs smoked with, and presents given to them. At The Dalles of the Columbia, as well as the Cascades, the canoes and all their baggage had to be dragged and carried around those obstructions. On the 7th day of November, 1805, they came in sight of the Pacific ocean, and never did human eyes behold a more wished-for and pleasing view. The great goal had been reached, the major part of the great enterprise had been ac-complished, and they were the first white men to explore and cross the great wilderness-the first to blaze, and theirs the first civilized footprints to dot "the Oregon trail." They were several days in going from Pillar rock to Cape Hancock, only about 20 miles, because their cances were so small, heavily laden and unseaworthy. In fact, it is almost miraculous that they succeeded in going about in them as much

as they did without the loss of life.

Lewis and Clark found game so scarce on the north side of the Columbia that they chose a spot on the Needle river (Lewis and Clark) about 20 miles in a southeasterly direction, now in Clatsop county, Or., where they found game quite plentiful. Sergeant Goss estimates they killed 131 clk, 21 deer, four benver, be-sides great numbers of geese, ducks, swans and brant during the four months they sojourned at Fort Clatsop. After they had been there about two months an immense whale came ashore at Elk creek south of Tillamook head. Captain Lewis was about to start with a party of men to get some of the whale blubber to ent, when Sac-a-ja-wae came to him and said: "I have not in all this time been allowed to go to see the great water which I have come so far to see and now that the great fish is there also, I am going," and so she and her husband were allowed to accom-pany them. That is the last we hear of

Sac-a-ja-wae, the bird woman. Resort to Dog and Horse Ment. During their long and tollsome journey, they were not choosers of the sort of food they had to eat, and ofte nwere glad to get anything that would sustain life. They regarded the flesh of beaver the most paiatable, but they became very fond of dog meat and relished the flesh of young fat horses. At times it was almost impossible to get anything to eat, and but for til they met a party of traders from the Sloux nation, on rafts laden with furs and buffalo tallow; among them was one "Dot rion," a Canadian Frenchman, who had alved among the Sloux for 20 years, and rushed upon the buffalo. They in- Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho, hair grow. Price 50c, at all druggists.

whom Lewis and Clark succeeded in hir-ing to accompany them as far as the Stoux nation as interpreter. Irving, in his nothing but their medicines would buy food. Many of the Indians had sore eyes and often other complaints, and in hopes of getting relief from Captains Lewis and Clark, whom they called "great medicine men," would part with a scanty allowance of food for transport. of food for treatment. During the greater part of the journey, they had to make all their clothing and moccasins, first having to tan and dress the skins of which they

Mission Fully Accomplished. Through their courage, energy and good management, Lewis and Clark acof his people died, and all came near los-ing their lives from exposure and starv-There were 38 delegates in attendance ation.

Title to Oregon Territory. On May 11, 1792, Captain Robert Gray, in the ship Columbia, discovered, entered was the first vessel of any civilized na-tion to enter the river. This act, accord-ing to an old English doctrine, as well as nearly all European nations, made the river and all the country drained by its purchased Louisiana, embracing all that
vast stretch of country from the Gulf of
Mexico up the Mississippi river, and west
of the Missouri to the Pacific ocean, thus
giving us a seaboard on the Gulf of Mexgiving us a seaboard on the Gulf of Mexico, as well as on the Pacific. Jefferson titles with the companies of the National was a shrewd, far-seeing statesman, as well as a great expansionist. He immediate the convention was called

Missouri, introduced in the United States senate a bill giving each man and wire, bonn fide settlers in Oregon, 640 acres of land, and to each single man \$20 acres. Only one year later, over 1000 people crossed the plains to Oregon to avail themsel is of this most generous offer. Each succeeding year others went, all taking up lands, and all held and rethemsel as of this most generous offer. Each succeeding year others went, all taking up lands, and all held and received patents from the government. Orby right of purchase; by right of explora-tion; by right of first settlement; by right of occupation, and by right of posses-

Who, Then, Saved Oregon? Captain Gray discovered it, making it ours. In 1803, Thomas Jefferson purchased it, and immediately sent out men under the flag of the United States to view, explore and take possession, and to noti-fy the Indians of the change. Captain Gray gave us Oregon. Thomas Jefferson saved it, secured, clenched and perfected the title. England never had any claim or shadow of claim to Oregon, and but for the Hudson's Bay Company, never would have attempted to set up any claim; but that company, who were intruders, interlopers and trespas-sers, constantly importuned their home ciation of the word, and committing and government to claim it. They wanted unpardonable barbarism. It is universally protection in their ignoble work of robhesitated a single moment to fight for and sustain her legal right at all hazards. The sagacity of Captain Gray gained, and the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson saved Oregon. P. W. GILLETTE.

STOCKYARDS PROBLEM.

Board of Trade Will Confer With the Council on Removal.

Some of the members of the new board f trade are resolving themselves into a perfect push club, and it is allowable to that the surplus energy that has been bottled up here for 20 years is about to be brought out of cold storage and turned loose for the benefit of the community.

Members for the new organization are being sought out and secured, and board of trade buttons are being distributed and worn. Invitations to join meet with ready response, and many members are sanguine of recruiting up to 1000 names during January.

At the meeting yesterday the full board of directors was present, with President L. B. Cox in the chair

Portland Press Club notified the poard of an intention to make an exhibit of Oregon products at the national edi-torial convention to be held at New Orleans in February, and asked that the plan be indorsed. The directors considplan be indorsed. The directors considered it a good way to advertise Oregon, and very willingly accorded it their in-dorsement. Persons having samples to send may leave them with Albert Toxier, of the Press Club.

The committee appointed to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce in arranging for a permanent exhibit and general headquarters reported progress and was sure that there would be no failure

in raising the full fund needed. Messrs. McKenna, Inman and Connell were appointed a special committee to confer with the city council to devise an improved way of handling cars in and about the city. The idea is to expedite and increase the business of the city, especially at the stockyards. It is said that a removal of the yards to other localities would add a cost of \$5 to \$10 for switching to every carload of stock unloaded at the yards. This, it is assert-ed, would smother a great and growing industry. The board of trade desires to føster and build up all industries, and hopes by conferences with the proper committees of the city council amicably to arrange matters so that there will be no interruption of the stockyard busi-

Menace to Health.

Attention has been attracted to the unsanitary condition of the district at the cast end of the Morrison-street bridge. While there were but few people living there but a few years ago, these conditions were not bad, nor very good, but now there are quite a number living in at the Portland. that vicinity. The buildings are occup and the conditions have become unsani-tary. There is no sewerage in that neighborhood. It is thought that a short sewe might improve conditions temporarily, but still it is well understood that finally a complete sewerage will have to be pr vided for all the low district.

SMITH'S DANDRUFF POMADE

A STATE ORGANIZATION

SPANISH WAR VETTERANS UNITE AS A BODY.

General Summers Chosen Colonel Without a Dissenting Voice-Resolutions of Gratitude.

A state organization of the volunteers was perfected at the Armory last evening, and General Summers elected colonel of complished most fully and satisfactorily every object and purpose of their mission and General Summers elected colonel of the regiment. Lieutenant Charles Ahap. Mx years later, Wilson P. Hunt, of Murphey, of Salem, was chosen lieutenthe Astor expedition, started on the same ant-colonel. No material changes were the Astor expedition, started on the same route and for the same point, with double the number of thoroughly armed and equipped men, and had he followed the footsteps of Lewis and Clark, would have made a safe and speedy trip; but in crossing the Rocky mountains he took a more southerly route, which led him into numerous troubles and danger. Some of his people died, and all came near lost.

when the convention was called to order, and nine unable to attend were represented by proxies. The entire business of the In the ship Columbia, discovered, entered and explored "the great river of the West," and named it for his ship, which next state encampment. There will be a tributary streams the property of the us possible to the regular military formation of the army. The state officers are Thomas Jefferson, by treaty with France, styled regimental officers. The subordi-

ing out the Lewis and Clark expedition to explore, examine and take possession of the newly acquired territory.

Six years after this exploration.

At 8 P. M. the convention was called to order, when General Summers and Captain McDonell were chosen chairman and secretary, respectively, of the temporary organization. L. E. Hooks to explore, examine and take possession of the newly acquired territory.

Six years after this exploration, John Jacob Astor sent out a party of 70 or 80 men to settle and establish a business at the mouth of the Columbia. A few years later, other American citisens settled in that territory. In 1842, Senator Linn, of Missouri, introduced in the United States senate a bill giving each man and wife, er, R. C. Platts and George Day a com-

Maxwell, Henry Hockenyos, Fred Martin and S. P. Ingles; Roseburg camp, George Day, with three proxies; Gilbert camp, Portland, H. U. Welch, George Wigs, G. F. Jennings, C. H. Meussdorffer, Dan Ewing; H camp, Chris Bell, F. W. Freeman, Robert J. O'Neil, W. W. Harder, Bruce Kaltz and C. E. McDonell; Worrick camp, Salem, G. W. Jones, Romeo Gilbert, L. Rose, Brare, Frank Collier and C. A. camp, Salem, G. W. Jones, Romeo Guert,
J. Rex Byars, Frank Collier and C. A.
Murphey; Eugene camp. L. E. Hooker,
with four proxies: Woodburn camp, R. C.
Platts and W. H. Barrett, with three
proxies; Camp No. 3, Sanford Writing, T.
N. Dunbar, H. J. Hayes, C. U. Gantenbein, George H. Carr, C. P. Mercer and
G. O. Streker.

G. Q. Stryker.

Following the report of the credentials committee, permanent organization was taken up. General Summers was nominated and elected colonel of the state association with much enthusiasm and with the content of Lieuten. out opposition. The election of Lieutenant C. A. Murphey, of Salem, for the officeof lieutenant-colonel was without an opponent. Captain Sanford Whiting was chosen unanimously chief surgeon, and L. E. Hooker, of Eugene, first assistant sur-geon. A contest between Gordon A. Peel and J. Rex Byars for the office of second word, and it was absolutely and unmistakably Sho-shone and Sho-shones. In Polk
county, Oregon, there is a good-sized
mill stream called "Rickreall." It's true
name is "La Creole," from the Creole
who first settled on its banks, but
an old Missourian came and settled
there, and not undertanding the word.

former, and Captain C. E. McDonell by the Portland members. At the opening of the meeting, General Summers spoke briefly on the work that had been done for the regiment while in the service by Governor Geer, who was present to confer regarding the badges to be manufactured for the members of the volunteer commands from the state. Governor Geer replied to the expressions of gratitude for his services, stating that he always appreciated highly everything that had been accomplished by the regiment bearing Oregon's name. Then he narrated his efforts to have the war department donate a cannon captured in Manila to furnish each volunteer from the state of distinctive badge, and the successful issue announced of the shipment here of an old bronze field piece. The governor asked that committee be appointed by the regiment o confer with him on the matter. The chair selected for this purpose Captain H. U. Weish, Captain Sanford Whiting, Sergeant W. C. North, Lieutenant C. A. Murphey and Captain C. E. McDonell, who will meet his excellency this morning to

determine a design and other particulars Before adjournment several resolutions were passed by the convention, the first of which was the earnest wish of the vet-erans that the authorities at Washington would, at the earliest date, have the remains of fallen comrades returned to this country for final sepulture. The second was of condolence to the families of soldlers who have died since their return from the islands. The third was of regret at the news of Major-General H. W. Lawton's death, who commanded the divisio in which the Second Oregon fought most of the time while in Luzon. The general was very warmly eulogized in this resolution. The fofurfth was an expression of thanks to Governor Geer for his many efforts in behalf of the volunteers' interests while campaigning in the Philippines and since their return to Oregon. The fifth was to the members of the Emer gency Corps and Red Cross Society, thanking them for their constant and ardent work for the soldiers. The sixth thanked the Sisters of Charlty and the St. Vincent hospital for their kindness to sick soldiers, the Chamber of Commercial for timely assistance, the members of the volunteer employment committee, the Oregon and Columbia telephone compa nies, the O. R. & N. Co., the Southern Pacific, and the City & Suburban. The convention adjourned to meet again

this evening at 9 o'clock, at the home of General Summers, where he has planned a social entertainment for the delegates and the members of the regi ment.

PERSONAL MENTION.

F. Dodwell, of Tacoma, is at the Port-H. A. Snyder, of Aurora, is registered at the Perkins. F. V. Murray, of Honolulu, is registered Dr. M. E. Hurd, of Salem, is registered at the Imperial.

Dr. J. B Burns, of Republic, Wash. is at the Portland. C. A. Boyles and wife, of Astoria, are guests of the Perkins. J. O. Spencer, of Clifton, Or., is regis-tered at the Imperial.

Dr. J. A. Lamberson, of Lebanon, registered at the Perkins. A. E. Thorne, of Toledo, Wash., is reg-stered at the St. Charles. Misses M. and N. Jeffery, of Astoria. are guests of the Perkins.

H. M. Hudson, for a long time a member of the Portland police force, is in the cities prohibited.

city from his Kalama farm. He is staying at the St. Charles. A. R. Bentley, of the Bentley Construction Company, returned from the East yesterday.

J. T. Tuffs, a business man of Wolf Creek, Josephine county, is registered at the Imperial.

George P. Sharkey, F. H. Welsh, E. Grunstead, Olaf Kyllo, Louis Lango and M. Lewis left last night for Dawson City. R. A. Booth, banker of Grant's Pass, and member of the Booth-Kelly lumbering firm, registered at the Imperial yes

Charles H. Chance, who has been with Willis & Willis the past six years, started

wife and child, I. Q. Williams, H. P. Downs, F. C. Edminston, at the Grand; C. H. Brown, John Hale, G. Wilson, at the Lick; P. Hammel, at the New West-ern; P. Wessinger, at the Golden West; A. C. McFarlane, at the Russ,

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"At Gay Coney Island." Regarding the "Gay Coney Island" com pany, which appears at Cordray's Sun-day night, the Anaconda Standard of De-cember 13 says:

"'Gay Coney Island' was presented at the Grand opera-house, Butte, last night, to a large audience, and the play has lost none of its polish and interest since it was here the last time. The several prominent people in the cast do their parts very well, and altogether give a first-class show, in which the galety and everyday scenes at the famous resort are ably

set forth.
"The plot is merely of importance in asmuch as it holds together the character throughout in a continual progress of amusement. There are several species special features—the whistling and imitations of Al Holt, who probably has no peer as an imitator of the mocking-bird; Miss Mattle Lockett, a pleasing soubrette, who can both sing and act; Miss Marie Stori, a violinist of exceptional ability, who gave to 'Suwanee River,' the encore, a depth of sweet melody and harmony which it would seem next to impossible to extract from a violin; Burt Weston and Charles Belmont are by far the cleverest team

that has yet essayed the principal parts.
"The company is a large one, and every
member of it is entitled to more or less notice. There is nothing in the play to shock the sensibilities of the most puri-tanical. The choruses are exceptionally good, and as for the play itself, every-body knows what 'Gay Coney Island' is."

De Pachmann Sale Opens Today. The Boston Transcript has the following to say of Vladimir de Pachmann, the great Russian pianist, who will be seen at the Marquam Grand Monday night, January 8, of his appearance at the Worces-

ter festival;
"If Mrs. Sembrich was the radiant star of the evening, De Pachmann was the beaming sun of the afternoon. It is fully six years since De Pachmann was heard last in this country, and it was in 1893 that he played Chopin's second concerto in F minor in Worcester. His technique is wonderfully accurate and complete, his tone coloring is replete with gorgeous effects, yet the acme of refinement, and his understanding of the great master of planoforte composition in its most exalted and stylish form is something incredible.

tions from chord to chord and phrase to phrase, rhythm ever changing and unduating, and indescribable effects of sustained tone produced with the aid of the

The sale of seats opens this morning at

Frederick Warde

The appearance in this city January 18, 11, 12 and 13 of Frederick Warde, together with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Bruns with their star-cast company, including six former leading men, in an elaborate scenic production of "The Lion's Mouth, will undoubtedly be the event of the year in theatrical affairs. Mr. Warde stars this season under auspices and condition never before attained by this distinguished and popular actor. His manager has not only surrounded him with the foremost actors of the legitimate stage, but has given his productions an environment which for pictorial and historic lilustrawhich, for pictorial and mistoric illustra-tion, has seldom been equaled by a spec-tacular performance. Two 60-foot bag-gage-cars are carried to transport the scenery for "The Lion's Mouth." Mr. Warde, as the first actor in America, is too well known and appreciated to re-quire any explanation. Minnie Tittell Brune has won the hearts and commendation of the critics throughout the country who also vouch for the worth of Mr. Warde's company.

The Neill Stock Company. As the James Neill stock company jour-neys across the country on its Western tour, houses are crowded everywhere and managers of all the theaters in which I has played send telegrams to Manager Heilig praising it in the highest terms. Last night a wire came in from Manager G. P. McFarland, of the Butte theater, which is a fair sample. It is as follows: "Butte, Mont., Jan. 4, 1900.—Cal Hellig, Portland: James Nelli company poly the best attraction ever in this house."
As some of the best attractions on the road have played the Butte theater, this nmendation amounts to something.

SAID TO BE ALUM POISONING. Serious Case of Hiness Reported From the Use of Impure Bak. ing Powder.

Johnstown, Penn., Tribune. The poisoning of the Thomas family, of Chomas' Mill, Somerset, Co., four mem-Thomas' Mill, Somerset, Co., four mem-bers of which were reported to have been made dangerously ill powder used in mixing buckwheat cakes, has been further investigated.

The original can with the remainder of

the baking powder left over after mixing the cakes was secured by Dr. Critchfield The powder had been bought at a neigh oring country store, and was one of the

ow priced brands.

Dr. Critchfield said that the patients had the symptoms of alum poisoning. As the kind of baking powder is sold m many city groceries, as well as country stores, Dr. Critchfield thought it important that a chemical examination should be made to determine its ingredients. He therefore transferred the pacage of pow-

der to Dr. Schill, of this city, for analysis.
Dr. Schill's report is as follows:

I certify that I have examined chemically the sample of * * * * baking powder forwarded to me by Dr. Critchfield. The

specimen contained alum. Dr. Francis Schill, Jr., Analyst, Alum is used in the manufacture of the lower priced baking powders. It is a mineral poison, and for this reason the sale of baking powders containing it is in many

THREE MORE DIVORCE SUITS ADD. ED TO THE LONG LIST.

Convicted Robber Jumps His Bail and Avolds Sentence-Surety Company Must Pay.

John W. Lynch yesterday filed suit against Anna L. Lynch for a divorce, in Willia & Willia the past six years, started last evening for Sumpter, where he will open a law office.

Mr. Julius L. Haas, for many years one Mr. Julius L. Haas, for many years one child, of which the plaintiff asks have one child, of which the plaintiff asks open a law office.

Mr. Julius L. Haas, for many years one of the firm of Dittenhoefer, Haas & Co. wholesale furnishing goods merchants of this city, is again in our midst. He has the sole agency for Oregon, Washington and Idaho of the Haynemann Company's productions; noteworthy are the well-known Can't Bust 'Em overalla and Excelsior shirts. Mr. Haas has opened sales-rooms at the Imperial hotel, in this city; at the Hotel Northern, Seattle; at the Hotel Spokane, Spokane, and at the Overland hotel, Boise, Idaho.

The Mark Town of Dittenhoefer, Haas & Co. marked in Portland in the year 1852, and have one child, of which the plaintiff asks the legal custody. Lynch in his complaint alleges that two months ago John W. King came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in his complaint allegas that two months ago John W. King came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in his complaint allegas that two months ago John W. King came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in his complaint allegas that two months ago John W. King came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in his complaint allegas that two months ago John W. King came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in his complaint allegas that two months ago John W. King came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in his complaint if allegas that two months ago John W. King came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in his complaint if allegas that two months ago John W. King came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in state of the long came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. Lynch in state of the long came to room at his house, and that be objected to, his presence, whereupon Mrs. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Portland arrivals are guests at hotels here as follows: Martin Winch and wife, C. J. Owen, B. F. Sherman, at the Palace; John Kinnan, George W. Weidler, Mrs. J. C. Van Remslaer, Mr. A. Kadderly, Miss Kadderly, at the Occidental; J. H. McAfee, wife and one sight he came home at 16 o'clock to get some tools, and caught King running away from the house. The plainting and one night he came home at 16 o'clock to get some tools, and caught King run-ning away from the house. The plaintiff asserts further that he has to sleep in the day time, and says his wife, to annoy him, slams the doors and disturbe his rest, and has threatened to smash his head. He states that it is absolutely necessary for him to sleep, and that, being so disturbed, has decreased his strength and impaired his health. In conclusion, Lynch alleges that his wages are \$60 per month

alleges that his wages are \$60 per month, and that he has given his wife \$50 cach month to conduct the house, and that nevertheless she has complained to people that she has not had enough to eat.

Rebecca C. J. Reed has brought suit against Thomas P. Reed for a dissolution of the matrimonial bonds. She avers that they were joined together in holy wedlock November 17, 1839, in Multinomah county, and states that the defendant contracted the habit of excessive drinking in the year 1806 and has since treated her cruelly. year 1896, and has since treated her cruelly. Mrs. Reed alleges that in May, 1899, her husband drew a knife and threatened to assault her, and on December 24, 1890, assaulted her with a revolver. She says he threatened to kill her, and deserted her on December 26. The plaintiff also alleges that the defendant received 115,000 during the past five years as the residuary share of plaintiff in her father's estate, and has applied and converted the money to his own use. There are three children, and the plaintiff asks to be named as then legal custodian.

legal custodian.

Maggie Cooper has begun an action against Lafayette Cooper for a divorce and for the custody of their two children. They were wedded at Astoria in July, 1892.

Mrs. Cooper complains that her husband falsely and maliciously caused her to be arrested in November, 1809, for infidelity on a warrant issued in the municipal court, and says she had an examination and was acquitted on the charge.

Affidavit Was Fatally Defective. Affidavit Was Fatally Defective. James S. Ray, arrested on complaint of Dudley S. Evans as an absconding debtor, was discharged from custody by Judge George yesterday because of the insufficiency of the affidavit upon which the writ of arrest was issued. Attorney Walter Wolf desired to file a new affidavit and cause a second arrest to be made, but was unable to get the necessary bandsmen together. Ray is said to have left the city, and this is doubtless the end of the matter. Ray, it was contended, owed the matter. Ray, it was contended, owed B. Gildner and A. L. Belliveau illi bal-ance on a note, and they assigned the claim to Evans. The affidavit filed in the case was upon information and belief, and recited that Ray was about to leave the state, and that affiant was informed by another person about a week ago that Ray was heard to state that he had money at that time, etc. The affidavit stated what the information was, but did not say that the affiant believed it. This was to amend, but the court ruled that an amendment was not allowable. George held that neither affidavit good, and vacated the writ of arrest. Ray was at liberty on cash ball. An answer has been filed in the case, setting up that the debt was a gambling debt, and not collectible. The action for the recovery of the money may be tried out on its

merits. Probate Matters. The final report of H. M. Potter, excutrix of the estate of L. C. Potter, deeased, was filed. The receipts from ren were 3405, and the disbursements include

the property during her natural life. The other heirs are Lester Potter, Daisy Whitfield, Grace Hughes, and also several grandchildren. The final account of the executrix of the estate of Theodore E. Holmes, deceased, was set for hearing February 12.

The inventory of the estate of Thomas Geldard, deceased, was filed. The total valuation is \$330. H. B. Nicholas was appointed adminis-trator of the estate of Joseph Mueller, de-

need valued at \$500. The heirs reside in Germany. L. A. Macrum, administrator of the estate of R. E. Hurgren, reported the sale of land in Clatsop county for \$300.

Convicted Robber Jumps Bail. Judge George yesterday continued the time for passing sentence upon P. Briborg, until January 20. The significance of this delay is that Briborg is not here. He has jumped his ball. He was released some time ago pending the dispositon of a motion for a new trial, on a bond for \$1000. signed by the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company. The company is good, and unless Briborg is found, the district attorney will enforce the collec-tion of the amount. The surety company is backed by two friends of Bribors, and they will have to settle with the com-pany. Briborg is known to have skipped several weeks ago. He was convicted of the larceny of \$40 from William Pierce, while the latter was a convalescent patient

Court Notes Huston Shannan, charged with larceny, was allowed further time until Wednesday next to plead, by Judge George yester-

at the Good Samaritan hospital,

day. In the case of W. W. Catlin, receiver, vs. the Beaver Hill Coal Company, Judge Beilinger yeaterday overruled a plea of want of jurisdiction of the court, denied a motion for nonsuit, and gave judgm for plaintiff.

In the case of Allen & Lewis vs. the O. R. & N. Co., in the United States court yesterday a hearing was had before Judge Beilinger on the plea of the Oregon Short Line as to the jurisdiction of the court so far as the Short Line is concerned. The matter was argued and taken under

The Mother of Senators.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ohio still stands at the head of the list as the mother of senators, but she has lost one since last year, and now has only 10 of her sons in the senate. New York has nine, while Virginia and Massachusetts each has five. Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont each four, Alabama, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi and Missouri each three, Georgia, Illinoia, Louisian; Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina each two, and Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin each has one

and Wisconsin each has one.