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Oregon from 1841 to

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is adopted as the beovisional government of reason that while there

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t time, the people pro-certain officers, among

L. Babcock as Supremo

tructed to act according to the

ollowing resolution: by the community, Dr. Bab-

as administrator of the estate of

est organization of the provisional gov-

ernment was done, not by representa-tives or delegates of the people, but by

the assemblage of the people themselves, as in the beginning of law-making in

England, or in the home-rule developments of "town meetings" in New Eng-land. The final sanction of the proceed-

ings stands in the record as follows

"Approved by the people, July 5, 1843." This fundamental law was amended and enlarged in 1845, providing for a House

of Representatives, a Governor and other officers, to make the organization more

complete. But Iowa law still prevailed; and it did prevail, with casual amend-ments, chiefly local, during the entire

period of the provi-lonal government. The act of Congress establishing a territo-rial government for Oregon was passed

August 14, 1848, under which General Joseph Lane, who had been appointed Governor by President Polk, was inau-

this year witnessed the first legislature

organized in Cregon under the direct

authority of the United States. This Assembly proceeded to meet at Oregon

City by order of the Governor, and to

bore the title following: "An act to en-act and cause to be published a code of

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Leg-

Under this title they selected and ar

"The omnibus bill" continued the laws

people of Oregon lived under the laws of

But the legislature of 1852-53 passed an act authorizing the election by that body

of three commissioners, who should pre

pare a code of laws for Oregon Terri-

duly elected such commissioners, to-wit

James K. Kelly, Reuben P. Boise and D. R. Bigelow. Mr. Kelly resided at

Oregon City and Mr. Boise in Polk Coun-

ty. But Mr. Bigelow was a resident of Olympia, and represented the Puget

Sound region of Old Oregon, as this ac-

tion took place before the creation of the Territory of Washington, and its conse-

quent separation from Oregon. These commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties immediately after the ad-

journment of the Assembly which created

heir office, and worked faithfully and

effectively until the Legislative session of

1853 had convened, Commissioners Kelly

and Boise had been elected to the Leg-islature of this year, the former to the

Council and the latter to the House of

promote the adoption of their official

work. The commissioners were of the opinion that the act creating the board

did not simply authorize them to revise the statutes then in force, but that it

required them to prepare a full and com-

creditable and satisfactory manner. The

the courts; and the commissioners fol

existed in civil actions and made all nec

utes referring to executors and admin-

istrators and to fraudulent conveyances and contracts. The report also careful-

ly revised and presented all such exist-

the most laborious and conscientious

Representatives, giving them the oppo tunity of appearing to explain and to

And the following persons were

lowa for nearly 11 years.

This

rated March 3 1849

laws.

t Code



commander and Civil Governor by the Washington Government. In that year (1847) he concluded articles of capitulawith Mexico, by which California came a permanent American possession, But if we were to have California and Oregon we must have the right of way to each these new Pacific possessions. It grant trains could reach the Northwest. ut to reach Southern and Central Callnia it was necessary that we have New xice and Arisona. The tide of migra-Edexico and Arisona. The tide of migra-tion could find a better route, shorter and in a more temperate climate by following the 2th parallel through the center of New Mexico, reaching the Pacific near Los Angeles. Here was a region that had et to be made known. Pike had revealed but little concerning it. A few years after Pike-in 1819-Major Long, sent by President Monroe, had explored the Valley of the Platte. Pollowing the south fork of the Piatte, after a journey of more than 1000 miles, Long came to the mountains, in July, 1820, and he left Long's Peak on the map as a memorial of his journey. Long went still farther south to the region below the Upper Ar-kansas, but he brought the world but litthe knowledge of the plains and plateaus of New Mexico and Arizona. To conquer this region and hold it for our own as a of access to California was consid ered of great importance. With this end in view, General Kearny marched from Fort Leavenworth in June, 1846, for Santa Fe. Among his motley force was a band of Mormons, and Parker says "there was half-patriarchal appearance of these armed fanatics, thus on their way, with their wives and children, to find a Mormon Canaan in California." Kearny marched over the old trail through El Moro and Las Vegas, San Miguel and old Pecos and without opposition on August 8, 1886, he unfuried the Stars and

Kearny continued his murch with a part of his men through Arizona to the Pa-cific. On his way he met Kit Carson, the famous scout and guide, who was on his way to Washington as a courier with dis-patches from Fremont. A word only as to this famous courier: Kit Carson, one

Stripes over the Mexican palace of Santa



the most picturesque characters of history, was born in Kentucky While still an infant he was en by his parents to the wilds of Misurl. At the age of 15 he began the ner's life which gave him the trainthat enabled him afterward to render aguished services to his country. No lite man was better known among the and none knew better than he the edian life and character; and it has truthfully said that no man did in Carson to further the settleat of the Northwestern wilderness. In the Mexican and Civil Wars he renred great service to the Government s scout and guide and courier, and much of the success of Fremont's expedi-tions was due to his faithfulness and

Marcus Whitmen and how he saved na. But our account would be inad-te without some reference to the mionary whose early labors and tions contributed so much to our When the four Neg Perces Indians | ter, we located the trouble. What do

the Columbia. Whitman returned the following season with a train of emigrants, and with the tide that set in from the States, American possession-nine points in law-became an accomplished fact up to the 49th parallel from the mountains to the sea. Space will not permit that the story of that ride of Whitman and the consequent coloniza-tion should be retold here. The marvel of it is written in the history of Oregon and in Whitman's self-sacrificing life. The spirit of exploration and adventure, the thirst for knowledge and the insatiable desire to attain the unknown have led men through unspeakable sufferings and hardships and dangers. These motives impelling men to voyage and ex-ploration seem to have found their counterpart in the unconquerable zeal of this patriot missionary, and as long as the names of great explorers are remem-

Indiana University.

WORK OF THE LINEMAN.

is that he must learn not to get dizzy,"

eighth of an inch into the pole, but in working at one fixed place, when he has to throw his whole weight on it, he drives the gaff in about a half inch. This gives him a good, firm hold, if the timber is good. With the gaff as his only support, he often has to haul up crossarms which weigh 30, 40 or 50 pounds. He has to use his tools in the most expert way

in sawing and joining that crossarm to the pole. It can be easily seen that no nervous or giddy man can make much handling of wires, with some instruction and study, to make an efficient lineman, "A lineman generally begins on tele phone or telegraph work, which is much easier than electric-light line work. All wires look the same, and whether a wire is of high or low voltage can only be discovered by looking at the transformers. The transformers show the voltage of the wires. Telephone and telegraph wires have only an average voltage of

230, and are not dangerous. Electric-light wires are about 2700 voltage. "An experienced man often puts in a bad joint, which causes much waste and trouble, and an expert has often to spend days investigating before he finds the

"Several years ago there was a car where a gang of us was sent out to North and Greenmount avenues to hunt trouble which the expert at the power-house said was there. We searched for it, and failed to find the trouble, but later in the day, after following our own noses in the mat-

bered Whitman's name will be found in honorable place among the list.

James A. Woodburn

Note.-This concludes the course enti-

tled "Discoverers and Explorers of North America."

How He Climbs the Poles and Fixes the Wires.

"The first essential of a good lineman remarked one of the oldest electrical workers in the city. "Any ordinary man unaccustomed to climbing runs quite a risk in going to any height and looking down. Nervous men are apt to fall on looking from a height of only 20 or 10 feet.
"The best material for a lineman is a

young man who has been used to climb-ing trees in the country, and who is handy with his limbs. In addition to this qualification, however, a lineman must be able to handle tools well. He has to be able to wield a hammer, a hatchet, a saw and a wrench readily, and do it, too, at the top of a pole, with only one hand free and often swaying to and fro

"When a green man is in training he comes to the business without knowing much about wires. He is given a pair of spurs, a belt and gloves, and is sent some helper work climbing He has to carry all his tools in his belt. Few people know what a line-man's spurs are like, and how much importance they are to him. The spurs are two pleces of iron, strapped to the legs. The gaff of the spur is a piece of steel, about an inch long, filed down to a fine point. This sticks out near the heel of the shoe on either foot. This gaff is the lineman's support when he is working high in air

In climbing he sticks it about an when putting a crossarm on a pole, or framing a pole, as the term is. "He has to do the work of a carpenter

about three years of pole climbing and

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D H Pierce, Harrisburg, Or,
John L Smith, Spokn
S H Wilson, Oakland,
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The Dalles
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THE ST. CHARLES. C. W. Knowles, Manager. Islative Assembly of the Territory of Oregen that the revised laws of Iowa of 1843 hereinafter entitled, as hereafter amended, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the laws of this territory. ranged in order all such statutes embraced in the Iowa code including dates from 1839 to 1842, as appeared to be applicable to Oregon, adding incidental amendments where necessary, and pass-ed the whole in one till. September 29, 1849. A. L. Lovejoy was Speaker of the House of Representatives and Samuel Parker was President of the Council. of Iowa in force up to 1854, so that the

THE ST. CHARLES. O L Richardson, Hood D W McKercher, Grnd

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Marion; James M. Fulkerson, Polk; Liu-cius W., Phelps, Linn; A. L. Humphrey, Benton and Lane, and Levi Scott, Ump-qua, Douglas and Jackson, The House of Representatives was

omposed as follows:

Mesers. Ambrose, Bennett, Boise, Cartee, Chapman, Colby, Carson, Durham, Elkins, Goff, Grover, Hadley, Humason, Jackson, Martin, Moffitt, Miller, Nye, Peebles, Bluck, Smith, L. S. Thompson, R. Thompson, Z. C. Bishop, Speaker. This body of legislators was composed chiefly of substantial farmers and stock raisers. There was one lawyer in the Council, and there were four in the House of Representatives. James K. Kelly, of the Council, and Reuben P. Boise, of the House of Representatives, code commissioners, came to their duties with a liberal education and thoroughly well trained in the profession of the law for the work assigned them. the law for the work assigned D. R. Bigelow, representing the Puget Sound district on the code commission, was also a man of high education, both generally and professionally. The work of this commission being largely origi-nal in its character, laid the foundation of the entire superstructure which by due development has since resulted in a systematic code of laws. And it was great good fortune to the state that the work of revising the code was placed in good hands, as the entire subsequen code legislation of Oregon has been in-fluenced by the character of their labors.

In recognition of these services on the part of Oregon, the people have given a signal expression of their confidence, as both commissioners were elected as mem-bers of the convention which framed the State Constitution; both have been on the bench of the Supreme Court, and while one has served in the Senate of the United States, the other has con-tinued on the bench of this state for the period of more than 32 years, and is still

he State of New York." roceeding took place at a public at the Methodist Mission, Febin active official duty.

Ralph Wilcox, President of the Council, was a ready and efficient presiding officer, affable and generous. He was known in Portland for many years as the 18, 1841. Under this authority, Babcock appointed Rev. David clerk of the United States District Court Benjamin Simpson, at that time repre-senting Marion County in the Council was a man of many-sided ability. Of great energy and facility in all his un-dertakings, a ready and forcible debater, he generally prevailed in all his move-ments. He represented three counties at different times in the Legislature of Oregon, territorial and state, and held many places of trust and honor, all of which he executed faithfully. The other members of the Council were chiefly farmers and land-owners, intelligent and dignifled, and what might be properly termed "old-school gentlemen," capable of ex-pressing a conservative opinion and standing by it with firmness.

George H. Ambrose, of Jackson County, in the House of Representatives, was for a large time Indian agent for the Rogue River tribe. He conducted the duties of his office with tact and intelligence. He was present in concluding the final treaty of peace with those Indians in 1853, and was one of the commissioners appointed to audit and adjust the spoliation claims of citizens growing out of the destruction of property by hostile Indians during the hostilities of 1852.

John F. Miller also at that time

resented Jackson County in the House He had served in the Mexi an War. He was Captain of a company of volunteers during the Rosue River Indian War of 1853. He was afterwards Indian agent at the Grand Round agency, in Yamhili County. He afterwards became one of the leading owners of the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company. Having taken up his residence at Salem, he was one of the commissioners appointed to build the Statehouse. During the Modoc War he served as Brigadler-General of volunteers, commanding the troops of Oregon co-operating with the regulars, in the conquest of Captain Jack and his In-dians in the lava beds, and in defending the citizens of Southern Oregon from further massacres. This duty he per-formed with the highest credit. He was Democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon at a time when it was impossible of success. General Miller was al-ways a man of decision and firmness of John C. Peebles, of Marion County, was an active and intelligent member of the

Legislature of 1853-54. He was a mem-ber of the convention in 1857, called to frame the State Constitution. He served as County Judge of Marion County for Orlando Humason represented at that

He was an active member and a lawyer of ability. He afterwards removed to The Dalles, where he became one of the foremost citizens cnact a code of laws by an easy and peculiar method. They framed what beand business men.
L. F. Cartee, of Clackamas County. after acting for several years as chief clerk of the United States Surveyor's came known as "the omnibus bill." It

office, removed to Idaho, where he be-came Surveyor-General of that state. E. F. Colby, of Marion, became one o the commissioners engaged in building the Statehouse. He was a man of keen perception and unswerving integri-ty, a quiet and valuable legislator.

Hadley, of Lane county, was an tive and influential member. He believed that Eugene City was in the mid-dle of the state and should be the state capital. He usually carried a map made by himself showing many fine roads, all running to Eugene.

Z. C. Bishop, the Speaker of the House, was a merchant at St. Helens. He was a man of intelligence. As Speaker he was quick and just in his rulings, and gave general satisfaction to the Assem-Colonel John McCraken was chief

clerk of the House. He was afterwards United States Marshal of Oregon Territory under President Pierce. He has for many years been a leading merchant of Portland, and is still in active busi-The Oregon Legislature of 1853 seemed

to be a kind of representative body of the United States. There were two members from the State of Maine, one from New Hampshire, one from Vermont, one from Massachusetts, and two from Connecticut, and a majority of the other states were duly represented. All of the individual members possessed characteristics worthy of record. There

has never been a community of original pants of the land since the Garden of Eden where each one lived and acted a life so independent as did the early settler of Oregon, and this independence was witnessed in all the early represen tative bodies. In looking back upon this period of Oregon's development, it is gratifying to recall the fact that whether as a primary voter or as a representa-tive in public bodies, the citizen always endeavored to act conscientiously and independently according to his best information and understanding L. F. GROVER.

American Tyranny in Havana. Baltimore Sun.
The report of Major W. C. Gorgas,

plete code. This they proceeded to do, and accomplished their wok in a most United States Army, chief sanitary offi-cer of Havana, for the month of August New York code at that time presented the best model of reformed practice in is an object lesson in the immense im-portance of sanitation in a city. This report presents an array of vital statislowed this model closely. Their report abolished the distinctions that formerly tics of a most interesting character, showing how the death rate has decreased since the United States Army essary modifications in the practice. They adopted that part of the New York stattook charge of the city. It is now 27.60 per thousand, as against 37.42 in 1890. Havana has a population of 212,000. most fatal disease seems to be tuber-culosis, from which 65 persons, largely negroes, died. Next comes meningitis, of ing statutes of Oregon as seemed suitable and useful in composing a code of which there were 62 fatal cases. Forty-nine died of yellow fever. Of these only one was a native, 34 being Spaniards, 6 laws. This proposed an almost complete departure from the prior system, and called upon the Legislature of 1853 for Americans and the others of various nationalities. It appears from this record that native Cubans have little to fear the most laborious and conscientious work in its final action on the new code. This they endeavored to give.

This body was composed of nine members in the Council and 2t in the House of Representatives. In the Council Raioh Wilcox represented Washington County, which then included Portland, the eastern boundary of Washington being the Williamette River. James K. Kelly. Clackamas; T. J. Powers. Clatson; John Richardson, Yamhill; Benjamin Simpson ter supply. The mortality from yellow fever was lower dulpg this last August than during any August in 10 years, ex-cept in 1888 and 1899, which had a lower



## Woman's Face

Tells its own story. A laugh is often a lie on a woman's lips. It belies the pain which is tearing at the nerves. But the eyes have no part in the laugh. Their purple rings speak of suffering. There are lines too about the mouth which only pain can give. Many women look for-ward to a week of such misery each month. Three months of each year are given up to suffering. It weakens them. It ages them. It robs them of social pleasures and family joys. Can there be any excuse for such women who fail to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? It has cured thousands of such sufferers, Cured them perfectly and permanently. It cures ninety-eight out of dred who give it a fair and faithful trial. It's sure to help. It's almost sure to cure.

"I had falling of internal organs and had to go to bed every mouth; had irregular mouthly periods which would sometimes last ten or twelve days," writes Mrs. Alice I. Holmes, of Coolspring Street, Uniontown, Pa. "Had indigestion so bad that I could not eat anything hardly. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

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tion of immigration. It is the belief that yellow fever can be entirely eradicated by sanitation, and the city seems to be approaching that condition. The report of Dr. Gorgus shows that health officers are busy examining premises and cleaning and disinfecting them. With the continued improvement of the streets and drainage Havana will probably beome as healthy as any American city.

## CORPORATION PUBLICITY.

Emphatic Demand for Precise Statements of Earnings.

New York Commercial. The only explation in sight for cer-tain industrial enterprises listed on the stock exchange by which they can reinstate themselves in public confidence is the elimination of their watered stocks and the adoption of perfect frankness in their treatment of the public. Their reports should disclose fully and plainly their actual condition as to output, stocks on hand, orders ahead, value of plant, markets and prices both for the raw ma-terial and the finished product, outlook for continued and extended trade, etc., in order that the public may be able to judge for itself of the intrinsic value of the securities backed by the industrie thus represented in the market. The day of the licensed lottery has passed—at least in the United States. All projects that in the Chica states in project that require to be backed by securities offered in the general market which are likely to be taken up as the means of preserving and adding to the savings of the people at large are invested with at least something of the nature of the savings bank. They stand very close to the welfare of the middle and laboring classes who strive to maintain themselves through the vicissitudes of even young and middle life and the certain infirm-ities of coming age by prudent invest-ments in reliable securities and these people at least should be protected from the allurements that are too often to be found in the prospectuses of undertakings, the only real purpose of which is to "float" some great combination until its promoters have had time to realize the liberal stock compensation for which they have stipulated in exchange

for their labors. It is in the direction of compelling honesty and good faith in their dealings with the public that legislation can justly and effectively go in governing "trusts and combinations that offer their stocks in the open market.

A Possible Bar to Creed Revision. Chicao Tribune. In connection with the forthcoming ac-

In connection with the intricoming ac-tion of the Presbyteries relating to cred revision, Mr. Henry W. Lambirth, of the Philadelphia Presbytery, has raised the question of the legality of the committee of sixteen on revision, appointed by the last General Assembly, to report to the next, which will be held in that city next Mr. Lambirth contends that the next General Assembly cannot receive any communication from this committee or consider any repot or recommenda-tion because the General Assembly did not follow the requirements of the form of government in appointing it. He cites the rule which provides that in the appointment of a committee to conside the question of any amendment or alter-ation of the confession of faith there shall not be more than two members of that committee from any one synod. In violation of this rule, probably by inadvertence, three members from the Synod of Pennsylvania are on the com-mittee. As the only method of correct-ing this mistake Mr. Lambirth suggests that all action be suspended until the meeting of the next assembly, when a committee can be legally appointed. The point made by Mr. Lambirth has occa-sioned much discussion, but it is the general opinion among the church authori-ties that it will not be a bur to the pro-ceedings of the General Assembly, as the Presbyteries have original and independ nt authority, and even if the Assembly cannot receive a this committee it is within its province to receive the action of the Presbyteries.



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