sons, elected by the qualified voters at the annual election." The judicial power was to be vested in "a Supreme Court, consisting of a Supreme Judge and two Justices of the Peace; a Probate Court and two Justices of the Peace." Proceedings in general were to follow the laws of the Territory of Iowa. This simple outline of the provisions of the constitution of the Provisional Government will suffice, in a sketch like the present one, which can be but an outline. In the official record it is written that this ordinance, the organic law of the nascent commonwealth, was "approved by the people July 5, 1843." The convention proceeded to elect David Hill, Alanson Beers and Joseph Gale an executive committee, and it confirmed the previous appointment of A. E. Wilson as Supreme Judge, of George W. Le Breton as Clerk and Recorder, of Joseph L. Meek as Sheriff, and of W. H. Wilson as Treasurer. It appointed as legislative committee Robert Shortess, David Hill, Robert Newell, Alanson Beers, Thomas J. Hubbard, William H. Gray, James O'Neil, Robert Moore and William Dougherty, and then adjourned. The Provisional Government had been completed and set in operation. The number of Americans in Oregon was still much less than that of the subjects of Great Britain. Many of the latter were, however, within the limits of the present State of Washington, while nearly all the former were within the present limits of the State of Oregon. But a powerful reinforcement of the Americans was on the way and soon to arrive. That was the great immigration of 1843, which reached the Willamette Valley in the Autumn of that year. It numbered about 900 persons, among whom were many men of strong character and conspicuous ability, afterwards famous in our affairs; as James W. Nesmith, Jesse Applegate, Matthew Gilmore, M. M. McCarver, John G. Baker, Absalom J. Hembree, Daniel Waldo, William T. Newby, Henry A. G. Lee, John and Daniel Holman, Thomas G. Naylor, John B. Jackson, the first American settler in the country between the Columbia River and Puget Sound, Peter H. Burnett, who went from Oregon to California and became the first Governor of that state after its admission to the American Union; and many more. With so great a reinforcement of American citizens, maintenance of the supremacy of the United States was no longer doubtful. Not yet for three years was the northern boundary to be settled; but it was certain that a territory which contained so many American citizens would never be ceded away.

A difficulty with the Indians on the Clackamas in the Fall of 1843 led to the death of George W. Le Breton, Clerk and Recorder, a very useful young man who had come to the country by sea with Captain John H. Couch. The alarm led to the formation of a company of "Oregon Rangers," numbering 25 men, with Thomas D. Keizer as Captain. Happily the new commonwealth had as yet no need to use a military force, and this first company was not called into service.

First General Election.

The first general election was held May 14, 1844. It resulted in the election of Peter G. Stewart, Osborn Russell and W. J. Bailey as executive committee; John E. Long, Territorial Recorder; Philip Foster, Territorial Treasurer; Joseph L. Meek, Territorial Sheriff; Ira L. Babcock, Supreme Judge. Peter H. Burnett, David Hill, M. M. McCarver, M. Gilmore, A. L. Lovejoy, Daniel Waldo, T. D. Keizer and Robert Newell were elected to the Legislature. Several of the new officials were of the immigration of the preceding year. The Legislative body met at Oregon City June 18, 1844, and elected M. M. McCarver Speaker. John E. Long, by virtue of his office as Territorial Recorder, was Clerk. The executive committee submitted a message, which was a cautious document and dealt chiefly in generalities. Few recommendations were made, for the young government was as yet feeling its way. The Legislature was, however, gently requested to "take into consideration the propriety of laying a light tax for the support of the government." The Legislature sat ten days and adjourned until December 16. What lay chiefly on the public mind of those times may be judged from the nature of the two principal laws that were enacted—one of them to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, the other to prohibit the introduction of slaves and the advent and residence of free negroes in Oregon. Another session of the Legislature was held in December, lasting eight days.

Each and every year now added considerable numbers, by immigration, to the strength of the American settlement. The organic law was amended in several important particulars, one of which was a provision for retirement of the executive committee and the election of a Governor. The election was held June 3, 1845. The total vote cast was 504, and George Abernethy was elected by a plurality of 98. John E. Long was elected Secretary of the Territory, and Philip Foster Treasurer. Here was the first appearance in public of James W. Nesmith. He was elected Judge at the age of 23.

Members of the legislative committee chosen at this election were: H. A. G. Lee, W. H. Gray and Hiram Straight, from the Clackamas district; Robert M. Newell, J. M. Garrison, M. G. Toisy and Barton Lee, from the Champoeg district; Jesse Applegate and Abijah Hendricks, from the Yamhill district; M. M. McCarver, J. W. Smith and David Hill, from the Tuality district; and John McClure, from Clatsop. This assembly met June 24, 1845, at Oregon City, hitherto known as Willamette Falls. A special committee, consisting of Lee, Newell, Smith, Applegate and McClure, was appointed, charged with the duty of preparing an organic law. This committee, within a few days, made a report; on the 2d of July the assembly adopted it, and three days later passed an act to submit it to the people to be voted on by the people July 26. The assembly then adjourned to August 5. When it met on that day it was ascertained that a majority of 205 votes had been given for the organic law. Of the legislation of the session I can give no account here. It consisted of acts deemed suitable for conditions existing in an infant or pioneer community; one of which was an act that made wheat lawful tender in payment of taxes and judgments, as well as for payment of all debts where no special contract had been made to the contrary; and stations were designated where wheat might be delivered in payment of public dues. This assembly adjourned August 20, 1845. No provision had been made for a new election at this time, and the old members met again at Oregon City, December 2, 1845—that being the day designated for the first annual session under the new organic law. Robert Newell was elected Speaker; J. E. Long chief clerk, and Theophilus Magruder sergeant-at-arms. This session lasted till the 19th of December, 1845.

Under the provisional constitution now in force the legislative power was to be vested in a house of not less than 13, nor more than 61 members, whose number might not be increased more than five at any one session. In 1846, for the second regular session of the assembly, 13 were elected, viz. Angus McDonald, A. Chamberlain, Robert Newell and Jesse Looney, of Champoeg; Hiram Straight, A. L. Lovejoy and W. G. T'Vault, of Clackamas; George Somers, of Clatsop; W. F. Tolmie, of Lewis; J. E. Williams and John D. Boone, of Polk; Joseph L. Meek, D. H. Lownsdale and Lawrence Hall, of Tuality; Henry N. Peers, of Vancouver, and Thomas Jefferys and Absalom J. Hembree, of Yamhill.

Where Washington Comes In.

It will be observed that we have now reached the time when the American settlers within the territory comprised in the present State of Washington began to participate in the Provisional Government. A short statement on this part of the subject will be in place here.

To the four districts defined and named in the first organization, the districts of Clatsop and Polk, lying within the limits of the present State of Oregon and that of Vancouver, within the limits of the present State of Washington, had been added. The Vancouver district was created in 1845. By the act of the assembly the word "county" was now substituted for "district" throughout. Hitherto, there had been no organization north of the Columbia River, except as the districts of Tuality and Clackamas were supposed to extend northward to the boundary line, which the Oregon Legislature had declared was at the parallel of "fifty-four forty." The district of Vancouver, when created, embraced the whole American territory north of the Columbia River and west of the Cascade Mountains. The Legislature appointed these officers, to-wit: James Douglas, M. T. Simmons and Charles Forrest, Justices, and John R. Jackson, Sheriff. On the 9th of December, 1845, the County of Lewis was created out of "all the territory lying to the north of the Columbia River and west of the Cowlitz, up to 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude." No county officers were appointed, but the choice was left to the people at the next ensuing election, which was to be held in June, 1846; when, as we have seen, W. F. Tolmie was chosen to represent Lewis County and Henry N. Peers to represent Vancouver County, in the Legislature. These were men of the Hudson's Bay Company. Between them and the Americans who composed a majority of the Legislature co-operation and harmony were hardly to be expected. In particular, the Americans were determined to have a rigorous prohibitory liquor law, while the Hudson's Bay Company, having a profitable traffic in liquors, stood strongly against the proposed legislation, which, however, was carried over its protest. Again, in 1847, Vancouver County sent Henry N. Peers to the Legislature; Lewis County sent Simon Plamondon. The vote of Lewis this year re-elected Abernethy Governor, the majority south of the Columbia being against him. A. L. Lovejoy was Abernethy's principal competitor, and the men of the Hudson's Bay Company in Lewis County and elsewhere, no doubt advised by Dr. McLoughlin, between whom and Governor Abernethy harmonious relations existed, preferred Abernethy to Lovejoy. No counties other than Vancouver and Lewis were created north of the Columbia River during the existence of the Provisional Government. In 1849, the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of Vancouver County to Clark County. Lewis, Vancouver and Clatsop were at one time associated in the same Legislative district. We find no record of any session of court north of the Columbia during the existence of the Provisional Government. During the latter part of September, 1849, a term of court was held in Stellacoom, by Judge Bryant, to try some Snoqualmie Indians who had killed two white men some months before, and this is the first court north of the Columbia River, of which any record has been preserved in history.

On the 15th of June, 1846, a treaty was concluded between the United States and Great Britain which acknowledged the sovereignty of our country over that portion of Oregon lying south of the 49th parallel of north latitude. Thus at last was settled the Oregon boundary question. It was not known in Oregon till several months later, but was mentioned by Governor Abernethy in his message of December 1, 1846.

The Cayuse War.

The great episode of the Provisional Government was the Cayuse War. Monday, November 29, 1847, the Whitman massacre took place, and became known at Oregon City nine days later. I shall not attempt here an account of the Cayuse War. The expedition undertaken to recover the captives and punish the authors of the massacre was a prodigious effort for so small a population as the country then contained. It was successful. It absorbed all attention for the greater part of the year. Its cost to the territory was estimated at $109,311 50—a very large sum for so poor and small a community. In his message to the Legislature, dated February 5, 1849, the Governor announced that the objects of the expedition had been attained and the war brought to a successful termination.

This was the last legislative body of the Provisional Government. The discovery of gold in California had drawn many persons away from Oregon, including officers of the Provisional Government and members of the Legislature. Special elections were called to fill the vacancies. February 5, 1849, the Legislature met. The following was its membership: Benton County, J. C. Avery; Champoeg, W. J. Bailey, Samuel Parker, William Portius; Clackamas, George L. Curry, Medorem Crawford, A. F. Hedges; Clatsop, John Hobson; Linn, H. J. Peterson, Anderson Cox; Polk, Jesse Applegate; Tuality, Ralph Wilcox, David Hill, S. R. Thurston; Yamhill, A. J. Hembree, L. A. Rice, W. J. Martin; Vancouver, A. L. Lewis. There was no representative from Lewis County, which still embraced the whole country north of the Columbia River and west of the Cowlitz. Levi A. Rice was chosen speaker. The Governor in his message stated that the chief business requiring attention was adjustment of the expenses of the Cayuse war, which it was expected the Government of the United States would assume. This was attended to through an act authorizing the ascertainment of amounts due and issue of scrip; and another act provided for the manner of exchange and payment of interest. Various minor matters of legislation received attention. Among them was "an act to provide for the weighing and assaying of gold and melting and stamping the same." This was the source of the celebrated "beaver money," so called from the figure of a beaver stamped upon the coins. These pieces, coins of $5 and $10, of which 6000 of the former and 2850 of the latter were stamped, are extremely scarce, and almost beyond price. The dies upon which these pieces were stamped were found many years afterward by Hon. D. P. Thompson, in an old garret at Oregon City, and were by him sent to the Secretary of the State for safe keeping. They ought to be transferred to the custody of the State Historical Society.

Enter, Territorial Government.

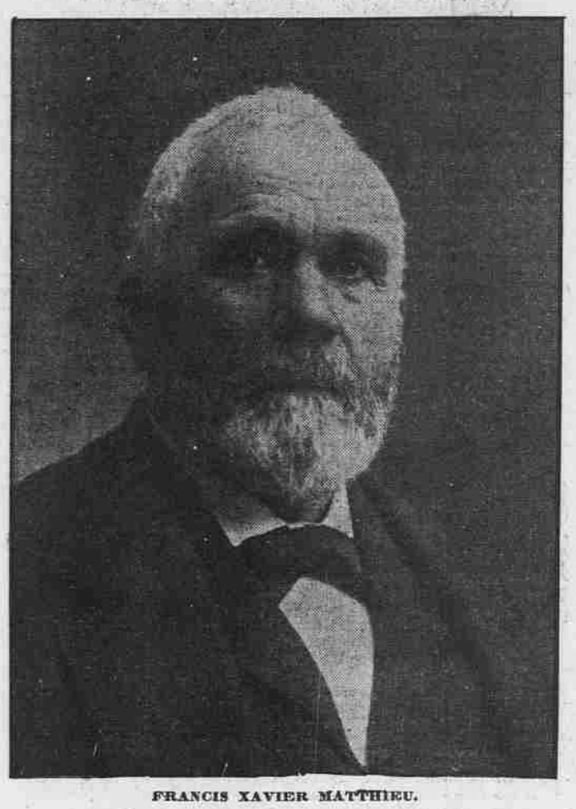
The date of final adjournment of the Legislature of the Provisional Government was February 16, 1849. The work of this government was done. Two weeks later General Joseph Lane, who had been appointed Governor by the President of the United States, under act of Congress of August 14, 1848, entitled "an act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," arrived and lost no time in setting the wheels of the new government in motion. A census was taken, an election was held, and on the 16th of July, 1849, the first territorial Legislative Assembly met at Oregon City.

No delegate to Congress was elected by the people during the existence of the Provisional Government. After the settlement of the boundary dispute with Great Britain, it was hoped and expected that the jurisdiction and laws of the United States would be extended speedily over the Oregon Territory. Yet Congress at the next ensuing session took no action, and the people of Oregon were greatly disappointed. The cost of maintaining the Provisional Government and of upholding the sovereignty of the United States over this vast territory was weighing heavily on them. It was resolved to send a representative to Washington to lay the case before Congress and to urge the erection by the United States of a territorial government. J. Quinn Thornton, who had come over the plains in 1846, and had been appointed Supreme Judge early in 1847, was selected by Governor Abernethy for this mission. It was at first proposed to hold an election, but this was decided to be impracticable, because there was no law to authorize such election, and the necessary arrangements could not be made in time—for it was the Fall of the year (1847)—and the only vessel upon which a delegate could go that year was about to sail. Finally, there was no law of the United States under which a delegate could demand to be received; and it was deemed just as well, therefore, to send a representative, with a letter from the Governor, explaining the nature and objects of his journey to Washington, and what was desired by the people of the Oregon country. Thornton was appointed in October, 1847, and took the bark Whiton, then lying near the site of the present City of Portland, for San Francisco, where he obtained passage in the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth for Boston. He arrived at Washington in May, 1848. Senator Douglas, with whom he had personal acquaintance, introduced him to President Polk, and prepared a memorial to Congress, which was presented by Senator Benton. Thornton's services were useful and important. They contributed very materially to the enactment of the territorial organic law.

It has not been my purpose on this occasion to go into details as to legislation of the Provisional Government and its organic law. Any account of these details would be too long for the present discourse. Many of them may be had in Thornton's sketch, to which I have already adverted. The organic law itself may be found in "Deady's Code"—a book which, though now out of print, is readily accessible. It is also printed in Brown's "Political History of Oregon"—a book of high value, containing a greater number of documents and facts relating to the Provisional Government and the early political history of Oregon than has elsewhere been collected.

What shall I say more of the impressive scene that was acted upon this spot eight and fifty years ago? All the actors save one, the venerable F. X. Matthieu, who providentially is with us today, have passed from earth. The results of their work remain; and what we must regard as a thing of high significance is the fact that they well understood that they were laying the foundations of a state. In what they did here that day there was a clear premonition to them that it was a work for unborn ages. The instinct for making states, an instinct that so strongly characterizes that portion of the human race that has created the United States of America, never had clearer manifestation or more vigorous assertion. On the spot where this work was done we dedicate this monument this day. May every inhabitant of the Oregon country, through all ages, take pride in this spot, and an interest in preservation of this monument, as a memento of what was done here!

UNVEILED THE CHAMPOEG MONUMENT.



FRANCIS XAVIER MATTHIEU.

REV. H. K. HINES' ADDRESS.

Influence of the Missionary Element In Old Oregon.

Rev. H. K. Hines' subject was "The Missionary Element in the Making of Oregon." His speech follows:

What is known in history as the "Provisional Government" of Oregon was the result of predetermined causes and influences extending through all the years of the previous occupancy of the country by any American settlers. Though that had been but a short time—less than nine years—it had been long enough to mark an era or date and epoch in the history of the world. Though the persons prominent and controlling in that brief period were but few, yet that few included an average of high personal character and of intelligent, practical statesmanship that would suffer no loss by comparison between them and any like number of men that have stood as the builders of empire or the founders of commonwealths anywhere in the world's history. We are met, fellow citizens of the great State of Oregon, on this second day of May, 1901, to honor the memory of the men who met here and to commemorate an event that occurred here, on the second day of May, 1843, 58 years ago. That meeting and that event, more than any other single incident or event, were the pivot on which turned the fate of empire in the Pacific Northwest. The work done then with its historic and civic significance has been analyzed and described by the address of Mr. Scott with all that philosophic and statesmanlike discrimination for which Mr. Scott is so famous, and in terms that will prove data of history for all the future and forever landmark the permanent establishment of American civilization west of the Rocky Mountains. Up to that monumental day there was no civic life in this vast region except as it existed in the unharmonized and apparently incongruous elemental conditions of individual thought and action among the few dozens of people that had floated up from the seas or drifted down from the mountains. These were, quite largely, fugitives from defeated commercial ventures on the ocean and in the wilderness, left by what, to them, was a happy fortuity to a chance that placed them among the makers of destiny in the most favored portion of our great Republic.

To me has been assigned, as what I am to contribute to the history of this day, what, I confess, is a pleasing duty, namely, to state the place occupied and the part performed by what is known as "the missionary element" in the old Oregon in the establishment of the government known as "the Provisional Government" which so clearly defined the attitude of Oregon itself towards the debated question of "independency," "British" or "American" ownership of the country. I do not at all ignore the place and part of any other persons or class of persons in this great historic event and work. That, simply, does not come within the scope of my address. So, with an unspoken eulogy throbbing in my heart for every one, I turn to a brief consideration of the single one of whose place and work in the making of the old Oregon I am to speak. A few facts as data for history and premises for conclusions need first to be stated.

Work of the Missionaries.

Up to 1834 all efforts to introduce American ideas and purposes and life, and establish them permanently in Oregon, had failed. Commerce had tired. Its ships had touched our shores, entered our rivers and bays and sailed away again leaving no residuum of American civilization behind them. Astor, one of the boldest, most adventurous and foresightful merchants of his day, had spent more than than a million of dollars in a vain attempt to found a colony and establish a business on the Columbia River. After a quarter of a century of such effort, led by the intelligence and enterprise of such men as Astor and Bonneville and Wyeth, sustained by vast resources of capital, and prosecuted with great bravery and determination, nothing distinctly American remained in this great Westland. Even the Government itself seemed well nigh to have abandoned its pretexts, and to have turned away from the purposes of that high Jeffersonian statesmanship which, in 1805, laid an irrefragable basis of American right to Oregon in the unparalleled explorations of Lewis and Clark west of the Rocky Mountains.

Still there was a form of half-civilized life, in a limited way, at a few Indian trading posts scattered widely through the country, but that was not only un-American, but distinctly and positively British. But this had in it no purpose and no desire beyond a perpetuation of the conditions that had existed in the past. So 1833 closed and 1834 opened upon the old pagan Oregon, leaving the "Oregon questions" not only unsettled in diplomacy, but with every apparent trend of influence and life adverse to Americanism and favorable to its converse.

But a new element was now to enter into the civic equasion, inspired by motives and sustained by forces unlike those that had dominated all that preceded it. That was the element that in the parlance of the pioneer period was known, as it will be known in history, as the "missionary element." Unquestionably, the entrance of this element into Oregon changed the flow of Oregon history, and monuments the introduction of the era that culminated on the second day of May, 1843, and is here monumented by that granite shaft that is this day unveiled in our rejoicing sight. It was the "pebble in the streamlet scant that turned the course" of the mighty river of history west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Situation in 1834.

I wish you to take your stand with me for a few moments, on the summit of the great divide between the East and the West and study a very significant scene. It is the evening of the 15th day of June, 1834. Around Pacific Springs, just west of that summit, is encamped a cavalcade of horsemen, clad in the rough attire of mountaineers. Two men, tall of stature, with strong, intelligent countenances, are walking out together just at the edge of the circle of tents. One is Nathaniel J. Wyeth and the other is Jason Lee. They are typical pioneers, but representing different influences and purposes, and they stand here together on this early Summer evening at the eastern gate of Old Oregon and knock for admission into the concealed world beyond. Wyeth, a brave, intelligent and resourceful man, is the leader of a large and well-appointed caravan of American traders, skilled in the arts and learned in the lore of the wilderness. Lee, no less brave, intelligent and resourceful than Wyeth, is at the head of but three young men, without servants or retinue, and entirely innocent of all training in the cult of the wilderness. They are both looking towards the Oregon valleys and the Pacific Coast as a realm to be occupied and a kingdom to be won. In the confidence of a personal friendship that has been born and fostered through a thousand miles and many weary months of toilful travel up the rocky slopes to the summit on which they stand, they are communing of the future, and each painting to the other the hopes and purposes that beckon them on down the western slopes. It is a prophetic moment and a thrilling tableau, but we can only flash it in outline before the vision of this audience, 67 years removed from the date of its occurrence.

The continuity of history, however, requires the statement that before two years from that 15th of June, 1834, Wyeth and his calvacade and their work and their hopes had disappeared, beaten back and dispersed by a stronger force of commercial and political antagonism. Lee and the cause he represented were immovably entrenched in the soil of Oregon, almost within sight of this granite monument, and the antagonistic force that had destroyed the cause of Wyeth was already feeling the withering grip of the mightier force that Lee's cause had ineradically fixed in the moral and political life of the great Northwest. The missionary herd transcended the trader, and the schoolhouse and the kirk had flung ajar the gates of freedom, never to be closed again. Thus opened the first chapter of missionary life and American ascendency together in Oregon.

Support of the Movement.

This is not the time to trace circumstantial history; only to state facts and indicate conclusions. The missions thus established in 1834 had behind them a support that was invisible to the eyes and incomprehensible to the understanding of those who saw them planted with indifference, or antagonized them in anger. Not to mention providential support, they had the guaranteed sympathy of a denomination of a million members east of the Rocky Mountains, as well as the assured guardianship of the great nation of American freemen. From 1834 to 1840 that sympathy and that guardianship were constantly evidenced by increasing numbers of recruits of able and devoted men and talented and consecrated women, every one under the sacred palladium of American citizenship and sustained by the voluntary gifts of the pious and freedom-loving people of the East.

By 1840, not a mission only, but an American colony, if not greater in numbers, yet certainly greater in intelligence and character and purpose than all the other whites in the country, was thoroughly established in this Edenic valley and carrying on all the industries and arts of civilized life. By this time, according to the most probable chronicles of the period, there were 114 American adults in the country, 86 of whom were connected with the Protestant missions, and 28 were counted as settlers—a name assumed only to designate the fact that they had no official relation to the missions, though they had very intimate social and civic relations with the missionaries themselves. At least two-thirds of all the American homes west of the Rocky Mountains were the homes of missionaries in the Willamette valley. There were Alvin F. Waller and George Abernethy at "The Falls;" Jason Lee, Gustavus Hines, David Leslie, Alanson Beers, Hamilton Campbell, W. H. Willson, J. L. Parrish, L. H. Judson, Dr. I. L. Babcock, James Olley, Cyrus Shepard and their families at the "Old Mission" and Chemeketa, besides several educated and cultivated ladies employed as teachers in the mission. At Wascopam—since The Dalles—were Daniel Lee, H. K. W. Perkins and D. H. Brewer and their families, with J. H. Frost, W. McKane and W. W. Raymond and their families at Clatsop. In the missions of the American board, which were all located east of the Cascade Mountains, which were planted first in 1836, were Dr. Whitman at Waillatpu, H. H. Spaulding at Lapwai and Cushing Eells and E. Walker at Lochimikano, with W. H. Gray holding a general connection as financial agent of these missions. These all had families and they constituted almost the entire American population between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. Besides these there were, as independent missionaries, Harvey Clark and J. S. Griffin, both of whom had families. Besides all these there were a number of persons incidentally connected with the work of the missions as employes, such as David Carter, J. L. Whitcomb, William Geiger and Roy Rogers.

Little Change Until 1842.

There was little change in the personnel of the population between the opening of 1840 and the beginning of 1843, except by the arrival of the emigration of 1842, led by Dr. Elijah White, formerly physician to the Methodist missions, which numbered about 100. Meantime there was much agitation in Oregon on the subject of a government for the colony. As early as March, 1838, a very able memorial to Congress had been prepared by Jason Lee and others praying for an early and efficient occupation of the country by the United States, which was conveyed by Mr. Lee himself to Washington and presented to Congress by Senator Linn. This was followed by another in 1840, largely the authorship of David Leslie, and signed by about 70 American citizens and those desiring to become such, very urgently requesting the protection of the arms of the Government and the establishment of a territorial government over them.

Beginning with February 17 and 18, 1841, public meetings were held at the Methodist Mission House, presided over by Jason Lee and David Leslie, at which a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and a code of laws, and officers to administer justice were elected. Time does not permit me here to follow the incidents attending the public meetings of June 1, 1841, February 2, 1843, and first Monday in March, 1843. These were all parts of the public movement inaugurated at the mission and by the missionaries at the beginning of 1841. The meeting of May 2, 1843, was but the culminating point of all these movements and influences—the natural and inevitable fruit of the presence and work of so large a body of vigorous and educated and loyal American people in the very spot that must forever remain the center of the dominating commercial, intellectual and civic life of the Northwest. And when we lift our thoughts beyond the mere forms of organization and study the impress of the men and families whose names I have chronicled today upon the after and growing life of the now splendid commonwealth thus founded, and remember that not one of them would have been here at that time, even if ever they had been but for the missions, all must see that these were a central and commercial factor in the "making of Oregon." What a changed story must have been written of this coast if the work these people did was blotted out of its history!

Made Oregon American.

Thus have I briefly traced the influences and work of the missions as organized communities and of the missionaries as individuals and citizens in the making of the old Oregon. First in Oregon, they were its real pioneers. First to organize community life within it, they were the conservators of its social and civic order when there were no others that could or would conserve it. First to agitate and demand the presence and protection of the Government of the United States, they lifted a standard of loyalty around which every American and every line of free institutions could and did rally. First to erect schoolhouses and build churches, they were the inspirers of its culture and the teachers of its morality. And when the decisive hour came on the 2d day of May, 1843, which was to decree a government to Oregon that would finally be superseded, in accordance with its own organic law, by the Government of the United States, every man present who had ever had any connection with any of the Protestant missions stood by the side of the men from the mountains and the plains—of Meek, and O'Neil, and Gale, and Morrison, and Ebbuts, and Wilson, and all those worthy companions; with Lucier, and, last, but yet first, of Matthieu, who alone remains the sole survivor of that immortal 52 who on that day, so fitly monumented here and now, decreed a government for Oregon whose banner should forever be the Stars and Stripes of our glorious American Republic. Oregonians will forever cherish their memory and honor and revere their names, and after generations will record them among the real founders of empire and conservators of freedom.

MR. MINTO'S ADDRESS.

The Oregon Wolf Meeting as the Mother of Government.

The concluding address was by Hon. John Minto, of Salem, a pioneer of 1844. He treated of the influence of the "wolf meetings" on the government of Oregon. His address follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We meet here today to commemorate a very important event. No less than the birth of civil government on the shores of the North Pacific Ocean. Fifty-eight years ago, by the action of only 52 free but (speaking comparatively) very poor men, here began the foundation of the provisional government of Oregon. It was in form a small copy of that of the United States of America—a representative democracy—and the word provisional meant a recognition of the right to sovereign dominion over Oregon by the United States derived from the discovery (by Captain Robert Gray) of Columbia River; its exploration by Lewis and Clark, and occupation by these 52 men representing by their action perhaps fully 100 then in Oregon, citizens of the United States or desiring to be; and who had it been possible to analyze each mind would have been found to be imbued with the principles of the Declaration of Independence and present at this meeting mainly by influences from the matchless mind of Thomas Jefferson, its composer.

The 50 men who voted in the minority on this occasion were of a different type, subjects of a different form of government, with which they had little to do. Most, if not all of them, were yet nominal engagees of the Hudson's Bay Company, had been advised and aided to make farms in the Willamette, had been loaned cattle and credit by it to begin settled life with, and were now enjoying a life of peace and plenty under the guidance in business of the chief that they loved and the religious guides to which they were used. Their settlement here, beginning in 1838, had contributed to kill off the wild game for meat, leaving the carnivorous animals numerous and destructive, unmolested by the native race from superstitious dread and a general degradation which had obliterated the hunting spirit. To this condition of these Canadian farmers who had become the pioneers of the American home pioneer home builders, there was another reason for their voting in the negative on this question of civil government. The Methodist Episcopal missionary influence, while it had been made welcome and assisted by free Canadian settlers like Gervais, Matthieu and Lucier, the majority of them kept aloof from its religious influence. This was the chief cause why the meetings called at the Mission House, Wallamet, to institute a civil government, were attended in some cases by "some only" of the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley, and in others not enough to leave a record.

The mission as an object represented a cause felt by some of the members to be above civil governments, "For Christ and Humanity" is the motto over the rostrum of the only Mission House now remaining of this earliest effort to plant the banner of Christ in this beautiful land. I have no word against the persons or purposes of those first planting that banner here. That a mistake had been made in the first location of the first building is of personal knowledge to me, who am perhaps the only person living who can look back over the years and believe yet that I was personally benefited by that mistake, by intimately friendly relation with its most devoted members. Personal interests are too small to allude to even on this occasion, and I leave the mission influence or the history of Oregon to one better able to deal with it, except in the case of those independent of it at that time.

On the 2d day of May, 1843, the M. E. Mission in Oregon was the second largest cattle-owner north of California, as agent of its Board of Missions in New York. It was custodian also of the cattle belonging to the estate of Ewing Young, deceased, and of those belonging to Mr. Slocum, which had been in Young's care at his death. (I am not sure on this point, but Dr. Babcock being Judge of Probate makes it probable to me.) The relations of individual members to the Board of Missions made it difficult for them to sell cattle except to each other or members of their church. Each family of parents having two to four children received $100 each annually to the parents, $16 to each child under 7 years and $24 from 7 to 14 years. This, with estimated table allowances, brought the charge of each family against the Mission Board to about $500 per annum, "sometimes less, seldom more," writes Rev. A. N. Waller, a devoted member.

In a country where there was literally no money as a business medium, this provision—meager as it may seem now to us—was sufficient under the then conditions to place the missionaries in a class by themselves, who though as individuals not disfranchised as American citizens, were yet above the hard struggle for life here as compared with the adventurer whose lot had lodged him here or the one who had deliberately come here with intent to make a home for himself. Both kinds were here on May 2, 1843, and it was their presence in at least double the numbers of the 52 who cast their vote for Civil Government, as in the season of 1842. Sixty-six had come in by overland immigration. Not more than five names of those arriving in 1842 are on this memorial column—but all who had come into Oregon between the first cattle drive in 1837 and the second in 1843 had found it very hard to purchase cattle, and to those who did own any kind of domestic stock, the loss from ravages of wild animals was becoming more and more important, as it was property easy to sell or profitable to own.

Thus it was that this interest in domestic stock was the most general and important one in the Spring of 1843. The more so, because a public-spirited movement to secure more cattle had been begun and was very near consummation. In 1840 eight men, under the leadership of Joseph Gale, who had come to Oregon with Ewing Young, began to build a sloop—as the issue indicated—a means of creating capital to trade for cattle in California. They tried to get necessary material at Vancouver by friendly members of the French settlement, but that could not be done without Dr. McLoughlin's knowledge, and he for some reason refused the supplies. This delayed the finishing of this first ship built in Oregon until Wilkes' exploring expedition entered the Columbia, and McLoughlin called Captain Wilkes' attention to it. The latter visited the little ship and her builders, and was so favorably impressed with their work that he furnished the builders with an anchor, hawser, nautical instruments, a flag and a clearance, and made himself responsible for any other supplies the builders might need.

The result of this was that on the 12th day of September, 1842, this first Oregon-built ship was sailed out of the mouth of the Columbia with Captain Gale as the only experienced sailor on board, and through a fierce storm successfully anchored in the Bay of San Francisco, where she was soon "sold for 350 head of cows."

In the Spring of 1843 Captain Gale started on his return to Oregon, leader of 42 men, bringing 1250 cattle, 600 head of mares and colts, horses and mules, and 3000 sheep. They were 75 days reaching the Willamette Valley. "On their return to Oregon, says J. W. Nesmith in his address to the Oregon Pioneers in 1880, "the monopoly of stock cattle came to an ending in Oregon." The interest of those who controlled the wolf meeting we today commemorate, in this second cattle drive, will be best indicated by the fact that Joseph Gale was made one of the three of the governing committee of the organized government it gave birth to. The men who thus made the existence and destructiveness of the wolf the mother of civil government on the banks of the Willamette probably acted much as did the Trojan settlers on the banks of the Tiber 3000 years ago, and explaining to us the probable meaning "the myth" of Romulus and Remus being of a miraculous birth and nurtured by a she wolf. Through the hunters to pastoral life, is the historic way to settled life protected by law, and the Roman marriage custom of the bride adorning "the door of her husband's home with thread and anointing the door-post with wolf-fat and sitting at his hearth on a sheep-skin" simply meant the wolf was killed and food and clothing for the family life and comfort was assured. Just what we mean when we say "we keep the wolf from the door."

Benediction by Rev. P. S. Knight closed the day's ceremonies.

Takes It Very Seriously.

New York Times.

That very difficult task, the discovery of a new excuse for criticising the papers and people of this city, has been performed by The Portland Oregonian. The ingenious editor of that able journal lectures us all severely because we have hailed with joy the present promises of swift transportation through tunnels, not only through the city itself, but also to its remote suburbs in the regions north, west and east of the metropolis. "This may be an agreeable dream," he says, "for those who have no aim in life but to get somewhere else from somewhere, but for those who have eyes in their heads they wish to use, memories they wish to cherish, and historical impressions they wish to recall, the plan leaves something still to be desired. Is it, then, the traveler's fate that there shall be no more rivers and island, Jersey shore and Bartholdi's statue, Battery from South Ferry, or skyline from Long Island City? Does a man want to enter a railway station in Jersey and come out at only another railway station in the heart of Manhattan Island? Must we progress until all there is in the world shall be walls and pavements?" This, we suspect, was written by a sometime New Yorker, who, in his homesick exile on the Pacific slope, shortens the weary hours by recalling the familiar aspects of river and shore. When he comes back, as he surely will just as soon as he can, he wants to find things exactly as he left them, and the thought of missing any of the well-remembered objects fills him with a hatred of tunnels and of all who make or praise them. The feeling is easy to understand, but sympathy with it will not prevent New Yorkers from going ahead with their plans for underground and underwater transportation. The various objects of interest and affection mentioned by the man out West will not be destroyed by the tunnels, and boats will continue to traverse our rivers till the end of time. The tunnels, indeed, will give him and the rest of us more time for the observation of scenery, and not less, for, with routine daily journeys shortened by half, there will be increased leisure for sentimental and aesthetic saunterings on the surface. Aloft or alow, the New York business man or woman ignores the scenery and reads the paper, when his or her object is to "get somewhere else from somewhere," and for both real rapid transit will be a priceless boon.

THE PALATIAL

OREGONIAN BUILDING

Not a dark office in the building; absolutely fireproof; electric lights and artesian water; perfect sanitation and thorough ventilation. Elevators run day and night.

Rooms.
AINSLIE, DR. GEORGE, Physician...608-609
ANDERSON, GUSTAV, Attorney-at-Law...613
ASSOCIATED PRESS; E. L. Powell, Mgr..806
AUSTEN, F. C., Manager for Oregon and Washington Bankers' Life Association, of Des Moines, Ia.....502-503
BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF DES MOINES, IA.; F. C. Austen, Mgr....502-503
BAYNTUN, GEO. R., Manager for Chas. Scribner's Sons 515
BEALS, EDWARD A., Forecast Official U. S. Weather Bureau 010
BENJAMIN, R. W., Dentist 314
BINSWANGER, DR. O. S., Phys. & Sur.410-11
BROWN, MYRA, M. D.....313-314
BRUERE, DR. G. E., Physician...412-413-414
BUSTEED, RICHARD 303
CANNING, M. J.....602-603
CAUKIN, G. E., District Agent Travelers Insurance Co.....718
CARDWELL, DR. J. R.....506
CHURCHILL, MRS. E. J.....716-717
COFFEY, DR. R. C., Phys. and Surgeon...700
COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY.... 604-605-606-607-613-614-615
CORNELIUS, C. W., Phys. and Surgeon...206
COVER, F. C., Cashier Equitable Life....301
COLLIER, P. F., Publisher; S. P. McGuire, Manager 415
DAY, J. G. & I. N.....315
DAVIS, NAPOLEON, President Columbia Telephone Co.....807
DICKSON, DR. J. F., Physician.....713-714
DWYER, JOE E., Tobaccos.....403
EDITORIAL ROOMS .....Eighth Floor
EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY. L. Samuel, Mgr.; F. C. Cover, Cashier....301
EVENING TELEGRAM .....325 Alder street
FENTON, J. D., Physician and Surg..509-510
FENTON, DR. HICKS C., Eye and Ear...511
FENTON, MATTHEW F., Dentist.....509
GALVANI, W. H., Engineer and Draughtsman 606
GAVIN, A., President Oregon Camera Club 214-215-216-217
GEARY, DR. EDWARD P., Physician and Surgeon 212-213
GIESY, A. J., Physician and Surgeon..709-710
GILLESPY, SHERWOOD, General Agent Mutual Life Ins. Co.....404-405-406
GODDARD, E. C. & CO., Footwear..... .....Ground Floor, 129 Sixth street
GOLDMAN, WILLIAM, Manager Manhattan Life Ins. Co., of New York.....209-210
GRANT, FRANK S., Attorney-at-Law.....617
HAMMOND, A. B.....310
HOLLISTER, DR. O. C., Phys. & Surg.504-505
IDLEMAN, C. M., Attorney-at-Law..416-17-18
JOHNSON, W. C.....315-316-317
KADY, MARK T., Supervisor of Agents Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n.....604-605
LAMONT, JOHN, Vice-President and General Manager Columbia Telephone Co.....606
LITTLEFIELD, H. R., Phys. and Surgeon.206
MACKAY, DR. A. E., Phys. and Surg..711-712
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York; W. Goldman, manager.....209-210
MARTIN, J. L. & CO., Timber Lands....601
McCOY, NEWTON, Attorney-at-Law.....713
McFADEN, MISS IDA E., Stenographer..201
McGINN, HENRY E., Attorney-at-Law.311-12
McKINNON, J. D., Turkish Baths.300-301-302
McKENZIE, DR. P. L., Phys. and Surg.512-13
METT, HENRY 213
MILLER, DR. HERBERT C., Dentist and Oral Surgeon 608-609
MOSSMAN, DR. E. P., Dentist....312-313-314
MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE