THE CLARK FAMILY IN HISTORY

DESCENDANTS HAVE BEEN PROMINENT IN SHAPING THE POLICY OF COUNTRY FROM BIRTH OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Probably no one family has done so much in shaping the map of the United States as have the Clarks. And yet, history has shamefully neglected to give to them such recognition as their marvelous achievements merit. Probably there has been no intention on the part of historical writers, to slight them, but rather the oversight has been due to a misconception of the greatness of the accomplishments of this noble family. There is some promise that history written in the future will more fully recognize the Clarks, according to their just deserts.

When we pause to recollect that had it not been for one of the Clarks that vast territory north of the Ohio River, west of the Alleghanies, and east of the Mississippi might have remained under the flag of Great Britain after the close of the Revolution; and when we recall that the settlement of the great region west of the Mississippi, and along the Missouri, as well as the extreme Northwest, was largely due to the untiring efforts of another Clark, we begin to realize that the family of Clarks have left their imprint upon true American history. Moreover, it was largely through a Clark that the dominion west of the Rockies, including Oregon, Washington, Idaho and part of Montana was held for the United States, instead of becoming a part of the British possessions.

Is All Our Wars.

From the beginning the Clarks have been a patriotic, liberty-loving people. They have been represented in every war in which the United States has engaged, from the early Indian wars down to the present time. The Clarks were leaders in the attacks on the Indians prior to the Revolution. When the Continental Army was raised, the Clarks were among the first to take up arms against England, and throughout that struggle for liberty they served with honor and distinction. The War of 1812 found others of the Clark family under arms against Great Britain, while later generations wore the blue in the war with Mexico.

Being Southerners, the Clarks donned the gray in the War of the Rebellion. They had imbibed the feeling that permeated their section, and fought in a cause which they believed was right. No braver sons of the South than they upheld the principles of the Confederacy. And now in the Spanish War, the later generation has again exhibited its patriotic spirit.

While the entire family has acquired more or less prominence, two of its members stand out prominently—George Rogers Clark, the hero of Vincennes, and William Clark, the explorer of the great Louisiana Territory. Curious enough, these two were brothers, the one the eldest, and the other the youngest son of John Clark. True, they lived at a time when opportunities were abundant, but they had the faculty of grasping their opportunities. The extreme modesty of both makes it somewhat difficult to gather a full statement of their career, for both were men who sought to do their duty as they saw it, and who had no thought of reward.

Their Ancestors.

Little is known of the remote ancestors of William and George Rogers Clark. From the best information available, it appears that their paternal ancestors emigrated from England, and settled on the James River, in Virginia, about 1620 or 1630. This John or Jonathan Clark, as his name may have been, lived in Drysdale Parish, where he owned a large estate. He died in 1734, leaving four children. The eldest son, Benjamin, was remarkable in being the father of 31 children, two daughters and 29 sons; seven of these children, however, died in infancy. John Clark, his brother, married his second cousin, Ann Rogers, of English extraction, by whom he had nine children, the second being George Rogers Clark.

The Hero of the Northwest.

George Rogers Clark, the hero of the Northwest, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, November 19, 1752, near the birth-place of Thomas Jefferson, although Jefferson was about 9 years his senior. In later years, there sprang up the warmest friendship between the two, which lasted to the end of their lives. Not much is known of the early boyhood of George Rogers Clark. Facilities for obtaining a good education were limited, but he availed himself of every opportunity, and for a time studied with James Madison, afterwards President of the United States, under a private tutor. Clark acquired only a common English education, being deficient in spelling, but showing especial aptitude for mathematics and surveying.

About 1770, public attention was turned in the direction of the Ohio Valley, where there was a demand for surveyors. Full of vitality and ambition, Clark determined to go West and unite his destiny with the new country. He was but 19 years of age when he crossed the mountains into the Ohio Valley. By communication with his friends at home, he aroused considerable interest in that section, and induced many settlers to follow him to the westward. He himself built a cabin where the City of Wheeling, W. Va., now stands, and lived there for some time, making a living by surveying. It was while on the Ohio River that he participated in Dunmore's war against the Indians.

Goes for Relief for Settlers.

In 1775 there was a general movement towards Kentucky. Clark decided to go into this region as a surveyor, and to take up a homestead. During this onward movement, Clark became prominent among the frontiersmen. The Indians were on the warpath most of the time, and used every effort to prevent the country falling into the hands of the white man. The pioneers soon found themselves short of ammunition, and decided to send a party back to Virginia to secure assistance from the Government in their fight for the control of what was intended to be a part of the territory of Virginia. This trip was made by George Rogers Clark and a single companion, and the hardships they encountered and the sufferings they endured may easily be imagined. When they reached Virginia the Assembly had adjourned, but Clark used his influence with Governor Patrick Henry in the interest of the frontiersmen. He insisted that if the Kentucky country was not worth protecting, it was not worth claiming; that if Virginia did not send relief to the settlers, they must seek help elsewhere or form an independent state. In the following Autumn, the Assembly granted the ammunition, and Clark, with a party of five, set out to carry it to his distant associates. After many hardships, the trip was accomplished, and the powder brought successfully to the settlements.

Early in 1777, Clark and the party arrived at Harrodsburg. The Indians in that vicinity showed signs of unrest, and soon became bold in their attacks upon the white settlers. Men, women and children were killed; prisoners were taken and tortured; cattle and crops were destroyed. For a time, it looked as if the Indians were to retain control of Kentucky. The settlers were forced to erect forts and carefully guard them. The Indians here, like those to the North, had been largely aroused by the British at Detroit, who were urging the savages to attack the frontier settlements. Scalps of American men, women and children were paid for by the British. There was some fear that the Kentucklans would have to surrender entirely and fall into the hands of the British. Clark realized that there was but one opening. He sent word to Virginia that if Kentucky was to be saved more supplies and food and reinforcements must be sent him.

Clark Raises Small Army.

Meanwhile Clark sent spies into Illinois to ascertain the condition of the French settlements near by. He learned that the British, who held Kaskaskia, were not expecting an attack. They were inciting the French against the Americans, knowing that these people had considerable influence with the Indians. After learning the situation, Clark made another trip to Virginia, where, after considerable difficulty, he recruited a fair-sized body of men and set out for the Ohio River. He was not able to raise this company, however, until a promise was secured from the Government that 300 acres of land in the conquered territory should be given to every man who helped to win it.

Clark started down the Ohio River with 175 men, instead of 300, as he had hoped. He stopped at Corn Island, at the Falls of the Ohio. Up to this time, the men of the party had not been informed that their mission was primarily to capture the British towns on the Ohio and Mississippi River. As they set out on June 24, 1778, they were told an attack was to be made upon Kaskaskia. On the trip a party of hunters was overtaken, who stated that the French people of the town were British sympathizers, because the English officers, by misrepresentation, had led them to believe that the Americans were little more than savages. With one of these hunters as a guide, Clark's party started overland for Kaskaskia, which they reached on the evening of July 4. There was a dance at the fort that night attended by the British officers and many of the townspeople. After the American soldiers had surrounded the fort, Clark stepped into the room and gazed silently but grimly on the scene of gaiety. His discovery spread alarm among the officers, and confusion among every one.

"There is no danger," said Clark, to the assembled party. "Go on with your fun. But remember you are now dancing under the flag of Virginia, and not that of England." The commander of the fort, Philip Rochebelave, was captured in bed. Within 15 minutes the entire town was in complete control of the Americans. From this time on the old historic town, which was to Illinois what Paris was to France, was held by the Americans.

In the days that followed Clark readily assured the inhabitants of the town of the friendliness of the Americans, and soon won them over to his cause. In this effort he was greatly assisted by Father Gibault, the French priest, whose word was accepted on every hand by the French settlers.

The Indians were ready to recognize that the Americans were in control at Kaskaskia and quickly disappeared. Colonel Clark was careful to send them no direct messages, as he wished to convey the impression that his forces were much stronger, and they were. Some of the French persons informed the Indians that their Father, the King of France, had joined forces with the Americans. Soon the leading chiefs came in and made peace with Colonel Clark. Many of these meetings were held at Cahokia, opposite the present site of St. Louis, a place which was captured by Colonel Clark, after the downfall of Kaskaskia. In a short time Colonel Clark had secured assurances of friendship from all of the leading Indian chiefs in the Southern Illinois country.

Vincennes, on the Wabash River, was a larger and more important post than Kaskaskia, and if the Americans were to control this vast territory it was essential that the British be driven from Vincennes. Father Gibault, accompanied by Captain Helm and a small party of men, made a trip to Vincennes and were received without hostility. Shortly after their arrival the people declared themselves friends of the Americans, and Fort Sackville, at that place, was surrendered, being taken in charge by Captain Helm, with one American soldier and several Frenchmen as a garrison. The hoisting of Virginia's colors over the fort made a deep impression upon the Indians.

Americans Lose Vincennes.

As Winter approached word was brought to Clark at Kaskaskia that General Hamilton, of Detroit, with a party of regulars, volunteers and Indians had captured Vincennes and settled down in Fort Sackville for the Winter. With the approach of Spring it was their intention to drive Clark out of Illinois, and then wrest the Kentucky settlement from the hands of the Americans. The danger of delay immediately appealed to Clark and he decided to at once move on Vincennes, even though in doing so he would face a force much larger than his own. The whole Illinois country was aroused. A large flatboat, "The Willing" was loaded with stores and cannons and manned by 45 soldiers under command of Captain John Rogers. On the 4th of February she started on her long trip up the river with instructions to await the land forces below Vincennes, which were to go under Colonel Clark, its commander. On the 5th of February upwards of 170 men, followed by the prayers of those who remained behind, set out with the dauntless Clark on their long and trying expedition.

March on Vincennes.

The march on Vincennes is one of the notable features of early American history. In the dead of Winter, through rain and mud, across rivers and through the forests, this party wended its way. Provisions were scant, and the men depended largely on game that was killed along the line of march. The party soon came to the Little Wabash River, which had overflowed its banks. From that stream to the next, five miles away, the country was entirely covered with water. By means of rough canoes the men were carried across the channel, and there landed, to begin the march through the water for a distance of five miles. In spite of their hardships the soldiers remained in good spirits. Spurred on by the determined Clark, they felt equal to any emergency, and talked among themselves of advancing on Detroit after they had taken Vincennes.

But ahead of this little army were other vast tracts of lowlands which must be crossed, which were all submerged to a considerable depth. Hunting soon became impossible and provisions ran short. The country became worse as they approached the Wabash. On the 17th of February from early morning until 8 o'clock that night Colonel Clark's band waded through water, sometimes to their armpits, fighting against the current and floes of ice, until they came to a spot on which a camp could be made. The place selected was far from dry, having but recently been submerged. There they spent a miserable night.

Situation Becomes Desperate.

Next morning the party were encouraged at hearing the sunrise gun from the fort at Vincennes. That afternoon they reached the Wabash, but were unable to cross, because of high water. Rafts were built and men sent out to seek for boats, but returned without success. The situation was becoming desperate; the men were almost starving; they had had nothing to eat for days and some began talking of turning back. Clark, however, like the immortal Washington, went among his men spreading cheer and comfort and succeeded in arousing their spirits.

A boat containing five Frenchmen was captured that night as it came down the river. From the prisoners it was learned that the British in Vincennes knew nothing of the approach of Clark's party. Early next morning the men were ferried across the river to a little hill, beyond which was another stretch of sluggish prairie. With a spirit characteristic of the pioneer they plunged in again, sometimes in water up to their necks. It was impossible to reach Vincennes that night. The next day was the same, and again they camped after marching but three miles. On the day following they came in sight of Vincennes. But the water was becoming deeper as they went on. Clark encouraged his men to fresh exertions until the party, completely exhausted, at last reached rising ground, where many fell at the water's edge. Great fires were built, but some soldiers could be revived only by being walked briskly up and down between two stronger companions. While camped on this bit of rising ground, a canoe full of corn and buffalo meat was captured from Indian squaws, and from these supplies great kettles of soup were made for the famished men. So great was the fatigue among the men that at one time Colonel Clark felt obliged to order a party of 25 picked soldiers to march in the rear, and to shoot any one who should attempt to desert. The order was received with cheers by the men, who recognized that their commander was doing right.

In spite of the hardships of the trip, as the party paused in sight of Fort Sackville, their courage revived, and they were ready by night to march on and capture the town they had toiled so hard to reach.

Attack on the Fort.

Clark knew that his presence would soon be discovered, so he sent word to the town that he meant to take the fort that night. He notified the friends of the English to join them in the fort; all who favored the Americans were cautioned to keep in doors. The letter was so framed as to convey the impression that Clark had a large force under his command. The country between the hill and the fort near the town was a rolling prairie in full view of Colonel Clark's party. He, with his officers, could see the stir created in the town upon the arrival of his message, although the British in the fort appeared little disturbed. That afternoon Colonel Clark with his little army, advanced on the town, countermarching and displaying banners in such a way as to make it appear from a distance that many hundred men were approaching. The march was timed, however, so as to reach the town after dark. A party of 14 men were directed to open fire on the fort while the rest took possession of the town.

At the first volley the British, who felt safe in their stronghold, tossed aside games and pipes, drums beat the alarm, and the soldiers made ready to defend the fort. The battle soon began in earnest, all of Clark's men excepting a reserve of 50 taking part. The soldiers skillfully threw up breastworks, behind which they concealed themselves in such a way that the British could form no idea of their numbers. Firing was concentrated upon the openings in the block-houses at the corner of the fort, where a number of cannon were mounted. So good was the American aim that the British could not stand to their guns, but in self-defense, closed their openings, and the cannon were discontinued. Clark kept his men firing and shouting at such a rate that the English thought his force larger than it was. Nevertheless, he realized that if the Indians on the outside should attack in his rear he must certainly be overpowered. He, therefore, determined to keep up a steady attack. The firing continued throughout the night of the 23d. The next morning Colonel Clark sent the following letter to Governor Hamilton:

Letter Asking for Surrender.

Sir: In order to save yourself from the impending storm that now threatens you, I order you immediately to surrender yourself, with all your garrison, stores, etc. For, if I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due to a murderer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or any papers or letters that are in your possession, or hurting one house in town; for, by heaven, if you do there shall be no mercy shown you.

A reply came, saying: "Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton begs leave to acquaint Colonel Clark that he and his garrison are not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects."

The firing then commenced warmly, and continued for a considerable time. It was with difficulty the men could be persuaded to not expose themselves, so great was the anxiety to break out and storm the fort. Hamilton finally became depressed, and requested a truce of three days. Clark replied that he would accept nothing but unconditional surrender. A conference was arranged, at which Hamilton asked that his troops be permitted to go to Pensacola in case of surrender. Clark would not accept this, but told General Hamilton that the fort would surely be taken, and that further resistance would be murder. He said he could hardly restrain the American soldiers from storming the fort, and that if they once got in, he would not be able to save a single man. As he turned to go back, Hamilton asked Clark why he refused all terms but unconditional surrender. "Because," was the reply, "there are among your officers some who set the Indians to murdering our friends and relations on the Kentucky border. I wish to put those men to death for the wrong they have done."

After further exchange of shots, Governor Hamilton again sought a conference with Colonel Clark, at which it was agreed that Governor Hamilton was to surrender Fort Sackville, with all stores, supplies, etc., and the garrison was to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war on February 25, 1778. Colonel Clark was greatly surprised when he saw inside the fort, with its plentiful stores, that he had won so easy a victory. Some of the prisoners were soon released and returned to Detroit.

"The Willing" Arrives Too Late.

Captain Rogers, of "The Willing," arrived in front of Vincennes too late to take part in the attack, and while the men on board regretted their failure to arrive before the surrender, they expressed much joy at seeing the American flag afloat over Fort Sackville. On board "The Willing" was a messenger from Virginia bearing the news that the Assembly had adopted a resolution of thanks to Clark's troops for services in capturing the Illinois country. He also bore a commission from Governor Patrick Henry promoting Clark from Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel.

A month after the capture of Vincennes, Clark and the rest of his men embarked on "The Willing" for Kaskaskia. No sooner had they arrived there than word was received that the Delaware Indians around Vincennes were killing traders. Word was returned to the soldiers at Vincennes to attack the Indians at once; kill the men, but spare the women and children. Their camps were accordingly destroyed and many prisoners taken. In consequence, the survivors sued for peace. Meanwhile Clark had been contemplating an attack upon Detroit, having been advised that the garrison was then small. He hesitated, however, fearing that without reinforcements he would be unable to hold the post if taken, and in the end abandoned the idea of immediate attack. Clark then returned to Kentucky, but there again he was unable to raise the necessary force.

That same year Clark established a fort on the Kentucky side of the river, on the site of the present City of Louisville. Surrounding his fort, he proposed to build up a large city, while on the opposite bank he built himself a home and laid out another town, which he hoped would be known as Clarksville.

This latter city, however, failed to thrive.

In Despair, Goes to Virginia.

Through his troubles, Clark still clung to the idea of marching against the British at Detroit and capturing that city. He felt that as long as they remained in control, there was danger of an attack from the northward. He made several attemps to raise a sufficient number of men for this march, but as many times failed. Finally in despair, he went back to Virginia in 1781, and laid his plans before the Assembly and the Governor. Both Governor Thomas Jefferson and General George Washington approved of them, but were unable to aid him, as all available men were then serving in the Continental Army. Clark hoped to leave Fort Pitt with an army of 2000 men, but was obliged to start with but 400. Reenforcements were to follow shortly, but after a series of misfortunes this smaller band was captured, and when this sad news reached Clark, he gave up in despair. He turned his attention to border troubles. Kaskaskia was then in danger of attack. In eKntucky many people had been driven from their farms by the savages. Confronted with these circumstances, Clark again took heart, and went to york with his unfailing courage and outlined a plan of defense. After erecting a number of forts along the Ohio River, he constructed a crude boat, on which he mounted several cannon. With this boat he patrolled the river, and did good service.

Not until the close of the Revolutionary War did the American people begin to realize that George Rogers Clark and his brave followers had saved from the British that vast territory comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kentucky. The war left Virginia penniless, and when it was found impossible to further furnish Clark's army with supplies and money, Clark was relieved of his command, after being bountifully assured of the appreciation of his services. The remainder of his life was uneventful. He negotiated several treaties with Indians in the Ohio Valley, and then retired to his home at Clarksville, on the Ohio River. Each of the men who accompanied him on his march against Kaskaskia and Vincennes was duly awarded the land promised them in the conquered territory, and 1000 acres, opposite Louisville, was set apart for the town of Clarksville.

His Last Days.

Colonel Clark was finally stricken with paralysis, and in his helplessness fell toward the fire, one leg being terribly burned. It became necessary to amputate the injured limb. The brave Colonel Clark ordered the surgeon to "go ahead." Anesthetics were not used in those days, and a man had to fall back on his courage. At Colonel Clark's request, the drums and fifes were played while the operation was in progress, and to the music he kept time with his fingers during the long agony.

Colonel Clark died February 13, 1818, paralyzed, crippled, poor and with clouded mind. He was buried just outside of Louisville. Fifty years later his remains were removed to the Cave Hill Cemetery, in Louisville, where they now rest. In the City of Indianapolis, in February, 1896, a striking monument was erected to his memory.

Jonathan Clark.

Jonathan Clark, the eldest brother of George Rogers and William Clark, in his early youth, became active in the uprising of the Virginians against Lord Dunmore. In 1776 he was commissioned a Captain, and rendered valuable services during the Revolutionary War, participating in the battle of Monmouth and at Paulus Hook. After being promoted to Major, he joined the expedition to Charleston, where he was captured. He emerged from the war a Lieutenant-Colonel. When the country settled down, Jonathan Clark moved into the Ohio Valley, and engaged in business near his brother, George Rogers Clark. Jonathan Clark died at the age of 61.

Richard Clark.

Richard Clark joined his brother, George Rogers Clark at Kaskaskia in 1779, when he was in his 19th year. Throughout campaigns against the Indians, he showed the characteristic Clark bravery. In 1784 he lost his life, while attempting to travel alone from the falls of the Ohio to Vincennes.

Edmund Clark.

At the time Virginia was striving to raise troops for the relief of Charleston, Edmund Clark, next youngest brother to Richard, left school and took a Lieutenant's commission in the Continental Army. He served under Colonel Muhlenberg. After a brief service, he was taken prisoner and held till the close of the war. In January, 1799, he was offered a Captain's commission by President Adams, at the time trouble was expected with France, but when the threatened trouble blew over, Clark resigned his commission, and joined his family in the West, settling in Kentucky. He, like his brother George, never married.

Ann Clark, eldest sister of George Rogers Clark, became the wife of Owen Gwathmey, who served in the Revolutionary War, and later settled in Louisville.

John Clark.

John Clark, the second son, succeeded his brother as Clerk of Dunmore County, Va. He was soon thereafter appointed Lieutenant in the Continental Army, participating in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and other notable engagements. Like two of his brothers, he was captured by the British, and was imprisoned on Long Island, where he contracted consumption, which bore him down into an early grave.

Lucy Clark, the second daughter of John Clark and Ann Rogers Clark, married William Croghan, an Irish-American who was active during the Revolution in the American cause. Their son, George Croghan, while yet a young man, distinguished himself in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, in the War of 1812, and later in the Mexican War. His gallant defense of Fort Stephenson won him great fame, when he was but 21 years of age. For this act he was highly commended by General William Henry Harrison. A striking monument has been erected to Major George Croghan's memory at Fremont, O.

Richard C. Anderson captured the next daughter of the Clark family, Elizabeth. Anderson made a creditable record in the Revolution. The youngest sister of George Rogers Clark, Frances Eleanor, was married three times. Her first husband was Dr. James O'Fallon, the second Charles M. Thurston, and the third Dennis Fitzhugh, her cousin. Surviving all her husbands, this youngest sister died in St. Louis in 1835, at the house of her son, John O'Fallon. By each of her husbands she had two children, from whom have sprung a long line of descendants.

William Clark.

William Clark was the ninth of a family of 10 children. He was born in Caroline County, Virginia, on August 1, 1770, not far from the birthplace of Meriwether Lewis, who, in later life, was to be so closely associated with him in the famous trip of exploration. When about 14 years of age his parents followed their oldest son, George Rogers Clark, to the banks of the Ohio River, where they located a home on the site of the present City of Louisville, Ky. In this place, with crudest surroundings, on the very border of civilization, William grew to maturity. He had not the advantages of any considerable schooling, yet his environment was such as to inspire him with those sentiments and those faculties which, in later years, so far contributed to his success. The difficulties which he encountered and overcame, and the self-reliance then developed in him, more than compensated for the scholastic training which he missed.

Clark and Lewis Meet in Army.

Early in life he chose a military career, being appointed Ensign in the Regular Army when but 18 years of age. Two years later he was made Captain of militia in the town of Clarksville, on the north bank of the Ohio. In 1791, he was commissioned as Lieutenant of infantry under "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and served afterwards as Adjutant and Quartermaster. Ill health induced him to resign his commission in the Army in 1796. A few months before his resignation he became acquainted with Meriwether Lewis, who, as an Ensign, was put under his command. It was a strange coincidence that in later years the tables were to be turned, and Lewis was to be placed, technically, over Clark, although in reality, he would not lay claim to his difference in rank. It was while these two officers served together in the Continental Army that they formed an unending friendship which was responsible for their later association on the exploring expedition.

From the time of his retirement until 1803, when, upon the earnest solicitation of Lewis, Captain Clark consented to leave his farm in Kentucky and join him in the transcontinental trip, little is known of Clark's movements. Suffice it to say that he had developed fully in the first 33 years of his life, and at the time he set out upon that memorable expedition he was fully equipped for the task. His father before him had developed an aptitude for engineering, which was inherited by William, an accomplishment which served him well as he progressed westward into an unknown territory. An examination of the records of surveys made by Lewis and Clark shows with what wonderful accuracy, considering the circumstances, their report was made.

The details of this trip do not need recounting, but will be briefly summarized later on. A bill was passed in Congress in 1807 granting to the noncommissioned officers and privates who accompanied Lewis and Clark, a sum of money equal to double pay for the period of service covered by the trip, and in addition each was granted 300 acres of land from the public domain. Captain Lewis was given a grant of 1500 acres, and Captain Clark 1000 acres, but Lewis objected to the discrimination in his favor. Early in March, 1807, Meriwether Lewis was made Governor of Louisiana Territory, with headquarters at St. Louis, and this office he held until he died, October 11, 1809, at the age of 35 years. The manner of his death is not accurately known, although evidence seems to point to suicide, it being known that he was subject to melancholia.

Clark Made Indian Agent.

A few days following the appointment of Lewis as Governor of Louisiana Territory, Captain Clark was commissioned by President Jefferson as Brigadier-General of the Territorial Militia, and was made Indian Agent, the office which later grew into Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is preserved to this day. His previous training among the Indians admirably fitted him for this position, and it is a matter of note that some of the most interesting tales of William Clark come down to us through translation of Indian tales, which have descended from generation to generation. It devolved upon him to acquaint the Indians of the Great Northwest with the purposes of the Government toward them, and to bring them into obedience to its laws. Furthermore, he did much to reconcile traditional enmities among the tribes. By his own peculiar methods he got the confidence of the Indians and kept it. Fearing his power, most of them came to revere the man. His manliness, honesty and straightforwardness in his dealings were amazing to the Indians, and accounted for his success. He was respected by all tribes, and to this day is referred to with fondness as "Red Head," whose like the Indians have never seen since. Perhaps a part of his success as Indian Agent was due to the fact that he was not hampered with modern beaurocratic control. Clark was practically his own master; his power was absolute. While he held the Indians to strict account, they knew that his promises were always fulfilled. While Clark was Indian Agent, the western country was in an unequaled state of order and decency.

Up to the time of his death Captain Lewis had not been able to complete his journal of the expedition to the Pacific. Clark took up this work, completed the text, and provided for its publication. Had it not been for his care and consideration, the entire work would probably have been lost to history. The first authentic edition appeared in 1814.

Benjamin Howard had been appointed Governor of Louisiana Territory to succeed Captain Lewis. He served until 1812, when the name of the territory was changed to Missouri. The year following Captain Clark was elevated to the Governorship by President Madison, being reappointed by Madison in 1816 and 1817, and again by Monroe in 1820. Upon the admission of Missouri to statehood, he resigned his office. In 1822 he was named by President Monroe to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs, where he again took up the work he had started several years before as Indian Agent. In this latter position he had supervision of all Indians, and was not confined to the Northwest. Clark held this office for 16 years, up to the time of his death. He died at the ripe age of 68, but still in the harness, able and active. He passed away at the home of his eldest son, Meriwether Lewis Clark, in St. Louis, September 1, 1838.

HEROES IN HOMESPUN.

Henry Watterson at Tippecanoe Battle-Field Celebration.

LA FAYETTE, Ind., June 15.—The Tippecanoe Battle-Field Association held its annual exercises in the tabernacle at the battle-ground today. Special trains on all roads were run and an immense crowd attended. The graves of the men who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe were beautifully decorated. An address was delivered by Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, his subject being "Heroes in Homespun." Mr. Watterson was accompanied to the battle-ground by a committee of 50 prominent citizens. At the conclusion of the ceremonies on the battle-field the party returned to the city where Mr. Watterson was banqueted at the La Fayette Club and a reception was held.

Mr. Watterson said in part:

"Traveling from over the twilight of the past into the radiance of the present, and tracing as we go the history of the country along the glorious but rugged route of battle-fields by the glare of fagot flame and rifle flash, it seems ages since Tippecanoe—since Harrison and his hunting-shirts met and vanquished the hordes of the two Tecumsehs; yet are there men still living and here today who, if they were not contemporary with the event and its valiants, can distinctly recall the spirit of these times, the aspects, the very familiar features of those valiants; the atmosphere, form and body of an epoch when from Faneuil Hall, in Boston, from Raleigh Tavern, in Virginia, to Fort Wayne and Old Vincennes, upon the confines of this borderland, the redskin and the redcoat alike stirred to its depths the heart of the young republic.

"I dare say their descendants are equally capable of sacrifices. But it is not of ourselves that we are here to speak. It is to commemorate the slain who lie here and hereabouts; to keep their deeds and their worth for long aye green; to confess the debt we owe them; to garland their graves. The hunters of Kentucky, the pioneers of Indiana, united as brothers in the bonds of liberty, fought the battle of Tippecanoe. It was not a great battle, as battles go, but it proved mighty in its consequences—the winning and peopling of the West; the ultimate rescue of the Union from dissolution; the blazing of the way to the Pacific. They are simple, hardy men. They set us good examples. They loved their country and were loyal to its institutions. They were comrades in hearts and comrades in arms. Be it ours to bless and preserve their memories and perpetuate their brotherhood."

Storm in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Chicago was visited by an electric storm this afternoon, which wrought death and caused a panic among 700 school children, and demolished much property. Three churches were struck by electric bolts, one of them, the Memorial German Church, being destroyed. Calvary Presbyterian Church, West Congress and Forty-second streets, was struck while the Sunday school services were being held. The bolt entered the steeple and tore through the building, causing a panic. The building caught fire, but all the children were rescued without serious injury.

During the storm lightning demolished one of the steeples of the Lady of Sorrows Church, Jackson boulevard and Albany avenue. Joseph Killian, while resting in a fisherman's hut on the shore of Lake Calumet, was killed by lightning, and in different parts of the city while the storm was in progress many other persons received shocks.

Evidently Committed Suicide.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15.—The body of John George Newland, 35 years of age, said to be from Minneapolis, was found in an Exchange-street hotel today with a bullet wound in his head. He had been dead several hours. The door of his room was locked on the inside and he had evidently committeed suicide. Among Newland's effects were found several bankbooks, showing balances in Kansas City and other Western banks.

Jumped From Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A young man who was a passenger on a Brooklyn bridge car tonight suddenly left his seat and sprang over the bridge rail into the river below. The body has not been recovered. Those who noticed the man before he made the jump from the bridge say he was apparently about 27 years old and was well dressed.

Biddle Monument Not Built by Women.

Philadelphia North American.

Investigation of the strange monument erected near Butler, Pa., at the spot where the notorious Biddle desperadoes were shot to death by officers of the law reveals the fact that the stone was not erected by sentimental women, as was at first reported. Two men, strangers in this part of the country, placed the memorial in position.

It is situated on the public highway between Mount Chestnut and Prospect, Butler County. The monument is of rough white sandstone. Chiseled in it are a cross and the initials of the two notorious criminals. The cross and initials are cut deep in the stone and are painted black.

The two men who placed the stone in position drove to the Stevenson house, at Mount Chestnut, and inquired where they could find the exact scene of the tragedy. They were shown the place, and on the spot where "Ed" Biddle fell, pierced with bullets, the stone was set up one day last week. The men have not been seen in the neighborhood since that day.

Since the stone was erected some one has planted a honeysuckle bush at its base.

Took Carbolic Acid.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 15.—Mrs. Carrie Passmore, of Colorado City, committed suicide this morning by taking carbolic acid. She is supposed to have been mentally unbalanced at the time. Her husband, W. G. Passmore, was in Eaton, Colo., at the time. He is a photographer. She had relatives near Fort Scott, Kan.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

A Kolms, N Y
H J Norton, S F
A L Scott, S F
L R Brooks, N Y
W Strauss, N Y
A E Larned, Detroit
P Schlesinger, Milwaukee
A Pigein & wife, Boston
A McArthur, Chicago
L Lazare, Chicago
G H Stiehl, Jr, N Y
L Powell, N Y
B N Fisk, Chicago
S S Straing & wife, Minneapolis
H H Osborn, Chicago
G H Braley, Spokane
M L Hanline, Balto
A Newman, N Y
G Enfers, Milwaukee
H G Atwood & wife, West Superior
T E Burke, Chicago
P L McArdle, Chicago
F M Parker & wife, Los Angeles
A W Middleton, Aberdeen
J A McPherson, Aberdeen
S Wainheimer, St L
L A Merrill & wife, Mason City
J J Haggerty, Seattle
D Driler, N Y
F Drisler, N Y
Mrs F S Davis, S F
W L Arnold & wife, Chicago
L C Scott, Chicago
J W Kline, Phila
W L Tooze, Woodburn
W J Curtis, Albany
J Mahaffey, Clearfield
W B Young, Clearfield
C J Reed, Oakland
DeLos Pierce, Newcastle, Pa
Rev H C Corns & wife, Detroit
Dr K McKay, Midland, Mich
J S Curtis, Pa
W H Mead, N Y
Mrs F N Haits, Cleveland
Miss Marshall, Cleveland
H C Rennison, Toledo
G Lovell & daughter, Toledo
T F Wren, Spokane
W Sweet, Wisconsin
Mrs Nina Larowe, city
Dr N Churchman, city
J L Sawyer, wife & 2 children, city
Miss Mary Sawyer, city
Dr L M Sims & daughter, Kalama
Joe Eisendrath, Chgo
H Lanman, Chgo
R H Parmelee, Illinois
Ben Sweet, Milwaukee
H Black, N Y
E Lister, Olympia
C S Reed, Olympia
G Neal, Olympia
J C Bartine, Spokane
M B Howe, Spokane
E H Andres, U S A
L Farrand & wife, N Y
J Topper, N Y
F C Isolden, N Y
A C Greenswald, Pa
N W Gingrich, Erie
H G Calef & wife, city
M H Calef, city
Mrs Ora Calef, city
S Soule, S F
C P White, Cosmopolis
G H Emerson, Hoqui'm
N Bennett, Tacoma
A D Shepherd, B C
A Cole & wife, London
G K Burton, S F
H Sherman, Salt Lake
H Stulz, S F
E L Sassamon & wife, Toledo
Mrs C E Sutton, Toledo
Dr & Mrs J P Boyd, Akron, O
C H Callender, Knappton
C G Coolidge & wife, Astoria
J M Russell, Dalles
F T Hill & wife, Seattle
E Klein, Cincinnati
Misses Chase, Mass
L Hamburger, St Louis

Columbia River Scenery.—Regulator Line steamers, Dalles, Cascade Locks and return daily, except Sunday, from Oak-st.

HOTEL PERKINS.

J Allen, S F
R S Hutchinson, Quincy
J D McGowan, McGowan, Wash
W A Stone, Spokane
W H Reed, Rochester
Mrs Reed, Rochester
Mr Armstrong, Rochester
Mrs Armstrong, Rochester
S G Cosgrove, Pomery
Mrs Cosgrove, do
G R Reed, S F
Mrs Reed, S F
Mabel F Reed, S F
Jessie M Reed, S F
D V McDonald, Seattle
W D Stevens, West Superior, Wis
J C Barline, Spokane
J E Stewart, Eugene
J M Allen, Minneapolis
F Wentworth, Eugene
Mrs Wentworth, do
A L Bratton, S F
L L Drury, Grants Pass
Mrs L E Warner, S F
Miss E Warren, S F
T Wren, Spokane
E N Botsford, New Haven, Conn
Mrs Botsford, New Haven, Conn
Mrs M A Carroll, New Haven, Conn
W W Carey, Ogden
C M Davison, Beaver Dam, Wis
J L Scott, Heppner
E S Bramwell, Sheffield, Eng
Mrs Bramwell, Sheffield, Eng
Miss Bramwell, Sheffield, Eng
R McKibben, Wichita
Mrs McKibben, do
L W Ball, Omaha
Mrs Ball, Omaha
Lem Parker, Bay City
M Davis, Vancouver
B D Crocker, Walla W
S J Straing, Minnpls
J H Hall, Butte
Mrs Straing, Minneapls
M Rains, Fresno
Mrs Rains, Fresno
E J Sutton, Los Ang
W C Sheffall, Macon
H D Munson, Louisvill
J W Seaborg, Ilwaco
J Stephens, city
C T Wilder, Honolulu
G Tupper, Milwaukee
E H Day, Detroit
E F Hall, Mich
S A Warmley, Ogden
Mrs Warmley, Ogden
F D McCully, Joseph
I J Kern, Astoria
W D Buckley, Stockton
Mrs L Buckley, Stockton, Pa
H L Day, Burke, Ida

THE ST. CHARLES.

J W Collins, city
C W Talmage, Tillamook
T D Foster, Eugene
John Harris, Eugene
J W Shelley & wife, Eugene
J W Driver, Vancouver
F A Smith, city
F Jacke, Marshland
A D Moffett, Iowa
E M Martin, La Fayette
W W Lewis, La Fayette
A Glover, city
B McMullen, Roseburg
W Hoffman, Roseburg
G Barr, Salem
H Henehan, Rainier
C J Hinckle, Hubbard
W T Davidson, St P
C H Packard & family, S F
G F Barth & family, San Fran
H Salmon, Corvallis
W E Williams, Chgo
J Haley, Omaha
W F Morgan & wife, city
F H Holter, Roseburg
R L Smith, St Louis
C Simmance, Butteville
G Smith, Butteville
W H Ritman, Chicago
W St Clair, city
M Gilbert, city
W G Randall, New Richmond, Wis
W R Gilchrist, Centralia
Mrs Hayden, Portland
A H McGraw, Centralia
W Allen, Centralia
Mrs J C Sterling, Minn
M A Kuykendahl, Eugene
Mrs W Preston, Eugene
M B Howle, Eugene
E J Gordon, Eugene
Mrs C J Flynn & son, Eugene
Mrs R A Serris & son, Eugene
A D Shepard, Victoria
S L Thomas, Spokane
J Hemphill, Pittsburg
W H McFadden, Pittsburg
C W Deming, Troutdale
B McAtee, Salem
T Randell, New Richmond, Wis
J E Weidman, New Richmond, Wis
C Stewart, New Richmond, Wis
A Hall, Hillsboro
W A Scott, Eureka
W Arnold, Hammond, N D
Mrs E Dahlke, Genessee
Miss Elda Miller, do
Miss W Krause, do
Miss Flora Krause, Genesee
R D McAlison, city
H D Beards