ONE HUNDRED -YEARS - in OREGON



ASTORIA IN 1845

ly.



The COLUMBIA' Capt Root Gray Entered the Columbia River 1792



LOT WHITCOMB Capt Whitcomb Ouilt at Milwaukie in 1950

"S IR, I have an uncle in the United States, whom I expert shortly, rich enough to buy you out and send you all packing."

An American had exploded in the presence of Dr. John McLoughlin, British Governor of Oregon. The Doctor's kindly face reddened within its silver fringe of nearly 60 Winters. His staff smote the ground spasmodically.

'T'm glad to hear it, Mr. Wood, What's our uncle's name, Mr. Wood? I should like to know him. Mr. Wood." "His name is Uncle Sam, and I hop

you'll know him." The Doctor couldn't understand those Americans-they were so bold, so independent, so self-assertive. There were many outbursts like this of 1841, but as prophecies they were Cassandra-like. The British autocrat of the North Pacific did not yet perceive the ebb of English influence. He fild not see the swelling tide of home-builders that in one year, two

years more, would sweep the English out of Oregon forever. The Doctor had delved into the past further than the Pharnohs and found nothing to suggest the coming of the tide. Just a little while before this episode,

the Americans in Oregon had tried to form a government, but British influence had thwarted them. Hardly more than 100 of these pioneers clustered in the Willamette Valley. Each was an wpitome of the evolutionary process which had made his race the salt of all the parth. Thousands of heroic men and women stamped with the same racial emblem were in a little while to press against and over the crest of the conti-

The finger of God pointed westward. The Oregon trail in three more Summers was to be the greatest highway of the world. The earth would turn but probably sighted the mouth of the Columtwice again before American instinct had







Beginnings of Industry.

Other accessories to farming came more

slowly. Cattle could be driven to Ore-

gon, but plows and implements and

labor-saving machines could not. When

Henderson Luciling brought his "trav

eling nursery" in 1947 industry received

another impulse. In that same year ar-

rived the first large quantities of imple

ments and supplies. Utensils, tools and

plows came more freely after that.

Cereals, vegetables and fruits were

brought across the plains or "around the

Horn." The postal service was extended

to Oregon in 1846, so that pioneers could

send a letter "back to the States" for 49

cents. By this time the territory was

established. Two years later the begin-

nings of Willamette and Pacific Univer-

sities had been laid. Several towns were

competing for metropolitan honors,

among them Linnton, Multnomah City,

Milwaukie, Hilisboro, La Fayette, Cham-

MEN WHO SAVED OREGON.

By Their Efforts the Foundations

for a Great Commonwealth

Were Securely Laid.

CAPTAIN ROBERT GRAY.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

LEWIS AND CLARK.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

LEWIS FIELDS LINN. THOMAS HART BENTON.

NATHANIEL J. WYETH.

DR. MARCUS WHITMAN.

poeg, Buttevifle, Salem, Vancouver, As-

toria and Portland. The metropolis of

today had only two houses. But two years

more it had 2000 people. What was the

The Golden Age Begins.

This metal set up a stimulus in Ore-

gon at once. At its magic touch the

feet. One-third of the male population

DR. JOHN FLOYD.

HALL J. KELLEY.

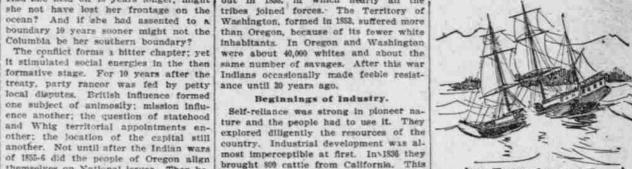
JASON LEE.

cause? Gold in California.

JOHN LEDYARD.

most livestock state.





Ship TONOUN Capt Thorn Crossing Columbia River Bar 1811-



THE BEAVER . Copt David HOME First Steamboat at Vancouver_1836

been singed as badly as was the only Whig Governor Oregon ever had. Oregon would have been Lincoln's graveyard. Yet he would not have found the people warped or doltish; only intense in Democratic sympathies,

Characteristics of early ploneers were respect for law, instinct of social duty and sober political judgment. Oregon's founders felt unconsciously an impulse toward political organization. The early Methodist missionaries had appointed a magistrate and a Justice of the Peace. The British had dispensed justice through stern agencies of the Hudson's Bay Company. Both systems worked together for some time. But later Americans could not tolerate this sort of Government, for they were too democratic and free-willed, Independently they formed a government in 1843, but they could not yet dispense with missionary influence. Two years later, frontier ploneers were in majority and effected organization of what is commonly called the second provisional government.

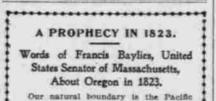
The institution of government in 1843 "until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us." was significant. It worked the final Americanization of Oregon. It was as spontaneous as had been the meetings of the ploneers in Missouri for their journey to the West. It was the germ of the social organism of today. "Oregon owes by far the most of its prosperity and rapid progress," said Judge William Streng in 1879, "to the early formation languishing industries sprang upon their of the provisional government, to the wise laws which were enacted and to the inflexible justice with which

living by employing many resources der. He had sailed from Valparaiso to sluggishly, rather than a few strenuous- plunder the American port and had se-The character of Oregon, therefore, cured-not even a single beaver skin. while serious and determined, was flagging and lethargic. But the old fires burned though they smouldered. Old forces still were potent, yet were latent. When occasion came, old fires, old forces then returned as vigorously as before. the leavening conservatism, and Old Oregon is going fast. Soon it will live only ish, who held it just as long as it enin the fireside tales of the children of pioneers and in musty archives. The half a century ago, once so new and fresh, will repose in dusty, ponderous tomes, Industry Begins. The industrial life of Oregon and the

political life of the United States began about the same time. In 1778 Captain Cook, a British navigator, ex-James amined the Oregon coast and learned about its fur resources. The knowledge acquired stimulated explorations in the North Pacific and many vessels made after he had pushed across the continent voyages hither in the next 14 years. The to the ocean in 1798, the first white man discovery of the Columbia River by Robert Gray, an American, was a consequence of Cook's voyage. This discovery gave

Oregon to the United States. Cook's voyage supplied the world with the first accurate knowledge of the reintion of the American Continent to Asia. He demonstrated that the two bodies of land were separate and showed accurately the breadth of America. He proved

the Straits of Anian to be a myth. Cook's contribution to geographical knowledge marks a most important milestone of history. But his explorations did not give England priority claim to Oregon. for the Spaniards preceded him 100 years.



Our natural boundary is the Pacific Ocean. The swelling tide of our population must and will roll on until that mighty ocean interposes its waters and limits our territorial empire. Then, with two oceans washing our shores. the commercial wealth of the world is ours, and imagination can harly conceive the greatness, the grandeur and

the power that await us.

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In the 16th century they made many voyages north from Central America in search of the Straits of Auian. Juan de Fuca is said to have reached the latitude of Gray's Harbor in 1532. Fonte is reported to have sailed to the latitude of Queen Charlotte Island in 1640. Perez is fabled to have discovered the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 1774. Heceta in 1775 bia River. Bodega and Maurelle reached

ress of Oregon. Five wears before Lewis its business and conservation of the and Clark had spent the Winter at Fort fur resources testify to its sagacity. It stimulated social energies in the then Ciatsop. Their explorations resulted in Its posts were the commercial cen-The early features are going from the and then the Astors. As Cook's voyage in trade for necessaries of existence. This face of Oregon. Railroads have removed isolation. New industrial methods of Oregon, so the visit of Lewis and can who sought trade in Oregon. But ence another; the question of statehood are bringing variety out of the few most Clark is the second and the coming of the episode with which this article beabundant resources. Newcomers are the Astors is the third. The fur trade gins shows change. Americans of anthen became the possession of the Brit- other chas were coming. They were another. Not until after the Indian wars dured, nearly 40 years. For over 20 years, until the American missionaries came, the country yielded only furs, which gave up all their wealth into the coffers of the British. Other resources lay uncovered. The fur hunter and the savage subsisted on the land, none else, Alexander MacKenzie had seen wisely, He outlined the plan 20 years before Astoria fell, by which the British monopolized the Columbia. "American adventurers will instantly disappear before a well-regulated trade," he said. This was

> to traverse America north of the Spanish possessi Jefferson Saw the Way, Jefferson's prescience had forescen the possibilities of the fur trade. Moreover, he was eager to gain a foothold on the Pacific, When he was Minister to France he had suggested to Ledyard the journey across Asia to America. Andre Mi-

chaux had been sent out at the instance of Jefferson by the American Philosophical Society in 1792 to explore Louisiana and Oregon; but had been turned back after the first was planted British inby French authorities. When, as President, Jefferson bought Louisiana, he set about to realize his desire. Lewis and stalled gave way to the homogeneous so-Clark were sent to explore the new pos- cial organization. The English could desession and Oregon. They were none too soon. After them went explorers of the lean farmer was more than a match for Northwest Company, who got no further than the Mandans. Fraser, in the service of the same company, followed to but they could not meet the democratic the sea in 1808 the river which now bears his name. Lewis and Clerk first uncovered the interior resources of Ore-

Their achievement is without parallel in history. Their journal will stand forever as a monument to their genlus. The reader now has made the circle back to Astoria. Astor's enterprise was but_one of many that followed in the wake of the Louismana purchase and Lewis and Clark's journey, but it was the boldest. At this time began the great American fur frade, which lasted 30 years. This trade opened the way for settlement with grographical knowledge, and supplied the notives which bound Oregon inseparably

to the Union. Astor's project was bold and well-conceived. To this day it stands unassalled for its shrewdness and far-sightedness. China and Russia were greedy for furs. American fur enterprises were reaping rich profits east of the Rockles. If everybody in the venture had been true it would have succeeded. Duncan Mc-Dougal was the chief betrayer. The British flag flaunted in the breeze where once had waved the Stars and Stripes. deg., above Queen Charlotte Island, and McDougal was the son-in-law of the proud Chinook sachem, Concomly. Sadly the same parallel. Out of the acquisition of Indian shook his head. His daughter had married not a great warrior, but a squaw Had Astor won, might not the English have been shut out from the Pacific? Might not Americans have occupied up to Russian possessions and without a fight? A glorious opportunity was this that Astor proffered. Failure of the Nation to grasp it is one of the most lamentable shortcomings of American statesmanship. This failure was almost the price of Oregon.

dispossess the Indians must be driven out. | Had she held off 10 years longer, might out in 1855, in which nearly all the Hudson's Bay Company was perhaps the most closely knit monopoly that has ever ocean? And if she had assented to a The founding of Astoria in 1811 marked lived. Its control of natives and emanother milestone in the industrial prog- ployes was remarkable. Management, of coming of Captain Winship in 1810 ters, whither flowed all surplus wealth | treaty, party rancor was fed by petty

*********************** **GOVERNORS OF OREGON.**

Z. F. Moody1882-87

bringing here the home, the corner-stone of social organization. Within a decide fluence had succumbed. The heterogeneous elements of life the British had instroy the American trader, but the Amerthe incubus. To save their influence, the British resorted to agricultural colonies industrial methods of Americans. Jason Lee in 1834 and Marcus Whitman in 1836 had been harbingers of change.

The Turning Point of Oregon.

Thus came another evolutionary stage. The transition brought a radical improvement in industrial life. Dormant resources were called to being. The prophecy of Jason Lee began to verify itself: "It may be thought that Oregon is of little importance, but, rely upon it, there is the germ of a great state." . Lee's prophecy, as years have fled, has

opened more and more. Its meaning will expand as time rolls on. It holds a germ already grown magnificent, but destined still to grow and to become as great as Oregon.

The fertile lands of Oregon responded nerously to the touch of agriculture. The British could not keep this truth families ate and drank from tin plates concealed. On French Prairie, at Van- and cups; many children attended school couver, on the Cowlitz, on Wapato Island, dressed in but a single garment made of and at Walllatpu, the soll gave steady coarse cotton sheeting dyed with copharvests. The news spread Eastward peras. In the Cayuse war women had

boundary 10 years sooner might not the than Oregon, because of its fewer white Columbia be her southern boundary? inhabitants. In Oregon and Washington The conflict forms a hitter chapter; yet were about 40,000 whites and about the same number of savages. After this war formative stage. For 10 years after the Indians occasionally made feeble resistance until 30 years ago. local disputes. British influence formed one subject of animosity; mission influ-Self-reliance was strong in ploneer na ture and the people had to use it. They and Whig territorial appointments enexplored diligently the resources of the other; the location of the capital still country. Industrial development was almost imperceptible at first. InvIS36 they of 1855-6 did the people of Oregon align brought 800 cattle from California. This mselves on National issues. Then bewas the first great industrial effort in gan disintegration of Democracy on the Oregon. Later ploneers drove many highissues of slavery and secession. Oregon bred cattle hither, amld severe hardship was always strongly Democratic, Most The Spanish animals, the only inferior of its citizens had come from Democratic breeds ever in Oregon, have long since disappeared. Today, Oregon is the fore

states of the Mississippi Valley. But they were resolved to have no slavery in Oregon, and equally determined against free negroes. The Cost of Oregon.

boiled wheat, and while harvesting their

The motive of this movement will never be understood. It was unconscious then, for it was but the final impulse that had pushed the race always Westward. Even now the journey is a dream to ploneers and a fable to their children. Some day, but for the written record, it will be as legend or tradition. Romance and poetry and fiction will weave their grace about it and surround it with a halo of imaginative charm.

The standard of value had been the beaver skin: now it was the bushel of wheat, for no metallic money was in circulation until the "Beaver" coins were struck in 1M9. The only markets were Hudson's Bay posts, which could not use the surplus. Granaries, flour mills and lumber mills were overstocked. The best only sheets for shirts for their

accumulations of a lifetime. Each year the mounds and headboards by the trail mutely told increasing tales of misery. Tragedy and death left marks unnumbered. Abandoned wagons; skeletons of horses and of oxen, vestiges of savagery, showed how dear was the price of Oregon. Many familles reached their goal with courage as their only asset. They frequently lived on salted salmon and

first crop went without hat or shoes.

At last in 1848 Congress brought the oung colony under the National aegis. Not more than 12,009 whites were in all Oregon. Their condition was pathetic. But climate used them kindly and the soil yielded sustenance. Yet there was entire lack of the luxuries which in their former homes were necessaries. They had left the Middle West because they could not get markets for their products. Oregon suffered industrial dereasion for the same reason and the Orient had failed to open its gates. These were the days of iron, before the days of gold.

And the cost of Oregon-what was it? The journey "across the plains" wiped out

shed in a government and built a lasting monument to fis genius. It would whirl but five full circles more until England had surrendered Oregon. A republic just 70 years of age would open its Western portals to the Eastern avenues of the Orient. It would do this by occupation, not by war. The title had been left to settlement, and American ers would settle the title. Out of the land secured, three commonwealths would be wrought, within the memory of living men. Wood's prophecy would come true

Prophecy Come True.

With the episode above, history turned. The Nation drove the Government to Oregon and made it take possession of the legacy on the Pacific. This region then was occupied by savages. English fur-hunters, missionaries and a few Amerlean settlers. The 60 years since then have been a period of settlement and of progress. In all this time the land of Oregon has acquired 1,500,000 people. And now another flow of immigration has begun. In another 50 years will Oregon more than double its inhabitants?

The history of Oregon is a record of discovery. It hay directly in the path to India and it came from the vague quest for the Orient. Always since, the contents of the land have been the objects of discovery. The search continues now and always will. The constant aim today is to find new openings for indus-

The quest at first gave furs, then fruits of agriculture. The fur industry is gone, but the other is the primal element of present-day activity. From agriculture has come an industrial growth widely differentiated and becoming more complex. Lewis and Clark almost starved in Oregon 97 years ago. Now a million and a half of people prosper on the bounty of Nature and of white man's art. So many civilized beings have replaced 80,-100 savages.

Oregon's fabric of social organization is essentially a product of its industrial Time enough has passed to thow the general lines of evolutionary process. The record of this process is a Gray was a practical one source of pride to Oregonians. And if made Oregon American. they did not know their history, how better off would they be than if they had no history?

Evolutionary Motives

Means of livelihood offer prime motives social evolution. They prepare the way for integration of communities. Individuals aggregate according to sparseness or abundance of the means of livelihood. However strong the social instinct, it is weaker than the instinct of self-preservation. But abundance of resources is not alone sufficient in an iso lated community for nourishing a social body-there must be variety so as to more artificial sources of variety have pounder." developed from the few.

Oregon was remote, but it had both abundance and variety of resources. had just appeared before Astoria. Some Each of these three factors left its time before the Americans had sold the stamp on the character of the people. ation gave the public mind a provincial character. Abundance made the ploneers easy-going, lacking stir and vigor. Variety enabled them to get a ready

the southwest const of Alaska in 1779 Spanish claims extended northward to 55 Russian claims reached southward to the Spanish claims by the United States in 1819 and out of the treaty of 1824 with Russia, whereby that nation defined its southern boundary to be 54 deg. 40 min., came the cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight," and the danger of war between England and the United States. British claims rested on assumption and occupation and the inability of Spain, Russia and the United States to exclude that nation. Drake in 1579 had reached

only the southern boundary of Oregon. The explorations of Cook in 1778, Meares in 1788 and Vancouver in 1792 gave no valid title because Spanish and Russian navigators had preceded them.

The First American Pioneer.

John Ledyard was the ploneer American on the Pacific. He accompanied Cook and was afterward very eager to get Americans into the fur trade. To him were due probably the voyage of Captain Gray and thus, indirectly, the discovery of the Columbia by that pavigator. Led-First, the land itself was yard tried valuely to enlist the capital of wealthy men of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and New Haven in a fur enterprise. But the risks were considered too great, and besides Ledyard was looked upon as a visionary. Meanwhile English and Russian enterprise was gathering a golden harvest by securing furs on the Oregon coast and

selling them in the Orient. The profits were enormous, sometimes 1900 per cent. Finally Boston merchants sent Captain Gray to enter the trade. The venture was highly successful, and Gray's vessel, the Columbia, was the first American ship to circumnavigate the globe. Moreover, it added to the United States an empire. By mere chance this good for-tune came. Meares in 1788 had denied the existence of the river which Heceta named San Roque. Vancouver in 1792

likewise pooh-poohed the notion of a river. Just two weeks after he sailed past the mouth of the river, Gray entered. Vancouver was a scientific navigator: Gray was a practical one. This difference

> The great "River of the West" was thus discovered, the river which so long had been the subject of many a myth

and fable, the river of which Jonathan Carver 2000 miles eastward had heard in Indian legend and tradition. Fable and tradition had been the forerunners of discovery. They had made the "Oregon" to roll unto the evening sun into a "great salt ses." The river has emerged from shadows' of tradition, but "Oregon" re-mains today unvelled, past finding out. The British Take Astoria. "Is this the fort about which I have

heard so much? D-n me, but I'd batter afford interchange of enjoyments until it down in two hours with a four-

> splaen. The British warship Raccoon time before the Americans had sold the must be the exclusive fruit of the counpost to the Northwest Company. The try. Community life must not be en- For over 30 years England had refused United States and England were then at war. John Jacob Astor had endeavored restrained. Peace with the Indians must sought advantage in delay. At first she to win the fur trade of Oregon.

The British Now the Masters. The British now were absolute masters,

Kentucky and Tennes see to the Atlantic seaboard and the husbands. Some women dressed in buck- gathered in the field and the Legislature halls of Congress. The Government cent skin and judges presided at court in blue agents to spy out the land, who saw the land was good.

An army of intrepid men and women came to win the land of promise. Endowed with courage and with optimism, they brought across the continent ideals wherewith to build a social structure. A region opening on the sea and to the Orient quickened purpose and imagination. From the frontier of the West came tillers of the soil, heirs of all the the same as in other parts of America.

shirts and bare feet. In the whole territory there was not a single span of horses harnessed to a wagon. Yet, in this sad plight, they had fought their first war with the savages and had sent their soldiers 200 miles away to war against the Cayuses after the massacre of Whitman. Strife With Indians. Relations with the Indians were much

ages that lay back of the republic. New | Wars grew out of the universal impossi-England, whence had come the men who bility of harmonious contact between the pointed the early way to Oregon, sent, red and white races. The Indian wars of determined empire-builders to become the Oregon were not, however, as exhausting merchants of the country. These two upon the resources of the whites as in They developed but one resource in the 20 elements started the Oregon of today. many parts of America. In the Willamyears of their dominion-furs. The oth- Even still, a line of demarcation draws eite Valley, where most of the settlers

could not meet because it lacked a quorum. But soon the men began to turn. They brought with them a lubricant for the wheels of trade and industry. Oregon now had a market for its grain and lumber and flour. These products brought in a stream of gold. Puget Sound settlements began to forge ahead, whereas before they had advanced out little since the Americans began them in 1845. Southern Oregon, too, started upon a tapld course of development. Seekers of the precious metal went everywhere, and one gold discovery followed another. All sections of the territory were explored and many new districts were opened to settlement. Early in the '60s these quests were rewarded in Eastern Oregon and Southwestern Idaho. The great Fraser

River excitement began in 1858. All these activities confirmed Portland as the commercial metropolis. They added to the wealth of its_citizens, enabling them to devote their energies to public improvements. The relations of this city have always been cordial with the country. Its citizens have opened new paths into the wilderness and dedicated new regions to civilization. Henry Villard was quick to see the advantages of Portland's position. "Portland will always remain the commercial emporium

of the Northwest," said he in 1881. The dormant forces, stirred by gold, gave untold impetus to progress, Life took on a spice of variety and occupations multiplied. As new resources came to view, new industries developed. Lumber and flour mills became more numerous. Woolen manufacture became an important wealth-producer. Wider distribution of population and wealth over the

face of the country followed, so that agencies of progress became more numerous and interacting. Now there was capital to meet the needs of the growing social body. Facilities of transportation were supplied and communication was improved. The first steamboat was built in 1850, the first telegraph in 1855, the first stage line was established in 1857, and the first railroad was constructed in

Yet the good was mixed with bad. Gold brought prosperity, but it also brought adventurers and evil men. Crime and lawlessness increased. Savages resented encroachments on their lands by gold-hunters, and wars began which lasted intermittently for 29 years. The public was inoculated with speculative passion, so that many persons ,turned from steady industry to follow willes of chance. Oregon became subordinate to

California, losing prospect of a direct railroad to the East. The distance of Oregon from California was a blessing undisguised. It was not too long for commerce, but long enough to keep out plagues that cursed the land of gold-social demoralization,

ness. Strong Political Instinct.

"No, siree," exclaimed Lincoln, when with Indians. These collisions were char- | President Taylor proffered him the Governorship of Oregon. "No, siree." Linpart of the savages. The natives of coin was as wise as he was lucky. He would have plunged himself into a very Captain Black was angry; and no won- cans who came to build homes and to i oned with the American frontiersman, bie. Then a general Indian war broke hotbed of Democracy and might have

administered."

All classes of settlers united under the government. Americans craftly gave British subjects a motive to join by guaranteeing them titles to land. Unassallable title to land is absolutely essential to the contentment of a social aggregation. The transition from für trade regime to settlement made safety of title imperative. The land law of the provisional government, revised in 1845, was exceedingly popular. The unrest was extreme when, at creation of the territory, Congress failed to pass a land law. But two years later Congress restored tranquillity with the donation land act.

Creation of the territory meant that Oregon was merged forever with the Union. Imagination of the pioneers was stirred again. The Nation was concerned in the welfare of Oregon, and Oregon's duty was to help the welfare of the Nation. When Oregon became a state, the touch was even closer. The destinies of each were now the same Permitted to engage in the councils of the Nation, Oregon widened its horizon to a National view.

The trust reposed in Oregon is kept. This state has always given to the General Government whatever strength it ould. It rallied to the Nation's aid in the Civil War and the Spanish-American conflict and in the financial crisis of

1895. The attitude of Oregon in 1860 isanomalous to the student who does not know the temper of the ploneers. Though they were mostly Democrats and South-ern in their sympathies, they railled to the Union, Joseph Lane, who was their idol, stood for dissolution of the Nation -and the idol turned to clay.

Industry Quickens.

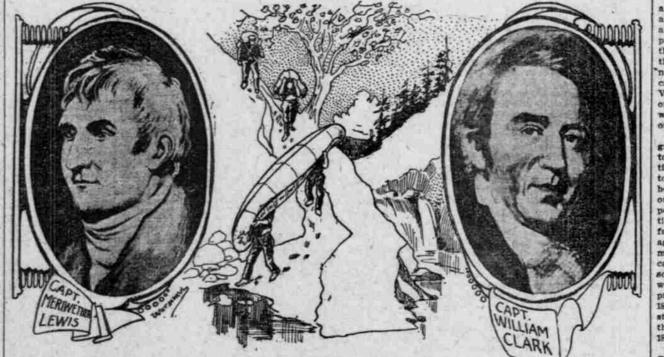
The settlers of Oregon subdued a wilderness unalded. Both in wresting it from the savage and in drawing out its resources they worked alone. ress was slow, indeed, until they gath ered capital for public improvements. Isolution stupefied the energies of the region. Slowly ocean avenues of trade drew open. California sent to Oregon for products of the farm and forest. The nobles of the Orient who liked the furs of Oregon learned to like its other prod-When a shipload went to Liverticts. pool in 1868 an epoch truly grand unfolded. Industrial life at once grew quicker; ever since, the stimulus has

grown in the ratio of progress. A railroad to the East was an early dream. All the way "across the plains" the ploneers had dreamed. When the light of evening camptires flickered on their faces it revealed a hope that amounted to assurance.

In 1845 the provisional government had memorialized Congress for a railroad In seven years more the Government war surveying the route now followed by the Northern Pacific. But the year 1884 came before Oregon was connected with the Meanwhile the telegraph had sent East. its flashes for 13 years.

The first railroad proposed was to conect St. Helens and La Fayette. In 1854. three years later, four companies had been chartered, but only one tried to carry out its purpose. The next project was that of Joseph Gaston, to build a turn with us, it is found that for many

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)



ers they passed over. Americans tried to between them-a sociological peculiarity before 1850 located homes, there was no 1834-5 failed in the face of pitiless competition. Captain Bonneville had to retire from the country in 1834 or starve to grew death. 'The Hudson's Bay Company had absorbed the Northwest Fur Company in

1821 and had become a colozsal monopoly. Over Oregon it held absolute dominion Dr. McLoughlin, its chief factor, had the powers of a despot at Vancouver. The industrial life of Oregon in this period was extremely narrow. The profits trade required barbarism. of the fur Thus English Captain Black cooked his | Within the forts the light of culture might

get a foothold but could not. The at- of the commonwealth. Both built their contest at all, owing to the decayed conof a social fabric that endures today. Oregon before had languished; now it Oregon Was Won Slowly.

But the transition was achieved not in a day, nor in a year. British interests did not vanish all at once, even aiter the boundary settlement treaty of 1846. They had held aloof from the provisional be buried in the gloom of savagery. Furs the settlers; they looked upon the English as the enemies of liberty.

couraged. Social development must be to settle the boundary question, for she acterized by fiendish barbarity on the be maintained. Trouble-bearing Ameri- did gain ground, but she had not reck-

tempts of Nathaniel Wyeth in 1832-3 and homes and here have stayed, the weavers dition of the aboriginals and their powerlessness to resist the whites. White man took up his abode among a powerful tribe, the Cayuses, and his life was the forfelt. A costly war ensued, the severest in the history of Oregon. The savages at first had welcomed the whites. They saw the superior com

forts of civilization and thought that they could attain them by following the ingovernment until constrained to acknowl- structions of the newcomers. They did edge its authority by danger of war. not know that thousands of years of Had English been as overbearing as progress lay between them and their de- prostitution of principle, dissolution of Americans, conflict certainly would have sire. The result of their awakening was intellect, robbery, murder and uncleanburn brightly, but the land without must come. The spirit of 1778 was strong in suspicion, then hatred and finally war.

After 1850 settlers began to spread over the territory. Contests at once began

Southern Oregon gave continuous trou-