THE LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL

The Occasion and Its Observance, by Professor F. G. Young. Secretary of the Oregon Historical Society.

UCH that seems favorable and not | has come to the Lewis and Clark Centennial because its date is just a year Centennial. A striking advantage in to be used. It is the idea of a cantennial at Portland in the Columbia Valley in the very next year following one at St. Louis on the Mississippi that needs to be exploited. In this close succession of these two centennials of the access of the American Nationality regions of which one lies far beyond the other we have the key to the fullest interpretation of the National significance of the anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Nothing else could so tellingly exhibit the basis for a peculiar National interest in our anniversary as the fact that it is virtually contemporary with that to be observed at St. Louis. The purchase of Louisiana bears practically the same natal relation to the western half of the Mississippi Vallay that the Lewis and Clark expedition does to the Pacific Northwest. This the average American citizen no doubt finds it hard to realize Oregon, however, can boast age over the other commonwealths west of the Mississippi, excepting only Missouri and Iowa

and they are barely older. The western half of the Mississippi Valley has far outstripped us in material the conditions of isolation under which the people of Oregon have labored they can be justly proud of the progress that has been made here in all lines of endeavor. St. Louis will be justified in vaunting in 1904 the achievements and results of a century of development in the region of which she is the metropolis. But Portland as the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest would have been culpably derelict if she had not undertaken an observance of the centennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition that shall emphasize to the Nation and to the world, the significance of the occupation of the Pacific Coast by the Amereican people and to foster the aspirations of one of the most favorable sections on the face of the earth. The basis of our claim to a National recognition of our anniversary is something more solid than the fact that we have added what we have to the material strength of the Nation. The secret of the unparalleled effort that Oregon proposes to make for the observance of the Lewis and Clark Centennial lies deeper than a mere feeling of exultation over material development and the hope of advertising our resources to the world.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition has clearly two unique and complimentary missions: It should bring fully into the National consciousness the his-toric services through which this Nation attained an outlook upon the Pacific com-parable with that on the Atlantic and the significance of this to the future of the American people. It should address itself to the peculiar problems of progress on this Coast and thus mark an epoch in the added impetus, the better organization, and the higher aims it gives us as a people; rightly planned it would be an exposition of patriotic National services and of the problems of largest social progress—an exposition of Western history and Western problems.

Lacks Adequate Interpretation. The Lewis and Clark expedition and the Oregon movement or the American movement to the Pacific, which the Lewis and Clark expedition initiated, have not yet had anything like an adequate in erpretation in American history, Oregon terpretation in American history. Oregon represents the greatest opportunity in our National life—an opportunity that the fathers of Oregon made as well as seized. A sequel to the Oregon opportunity, or rather a part of it, were the immense gains south of the 42d parallel on the Pacific slope. Through the Oregon consent. gains south of the sid parallel on the Pa-citic slope. Through the Oregon opportu-nity realized this American democracy has a territorial basis for supremacy among the nations of the world and this Nation and all mankind will profit from it to the end of time. The Lo chase was not an opportunity made but only one accepted when it was tossed into the Nation's lap. The Oregon oppor-tunity as it stands in history and in promise for the future—in what is realized and in what is only potential-is in its import only second to the American op-portunity. It had to do with the win-

portunity in the policy of a domain that made our Nation four-square and continental with a National territory commensurate with the spirit and possibilities of the American Coast which the Lewis and Clark expedition converted into America's opportunity was something like this: Four hundred years ago this continent lay unoccupied save by a ruce destined to melt away before the onslaughts of the sturdler Euro-pean. The Spaniard, schooled by eight centuries of the crusading against the Moor, whom he had finally driven from Spanish soil, was in the moment of vic-tory, when his hands were free and spirit exultant, pointed by Columbus the sup-posed way to the Indies, long-famed for unparalled riches. Spanish hopes were

fired and cavallers came on.

A Prize Contended For. They passed by the West Indies in quest of gold. Cortez and Pizarro found some thing of their hearts' desire in Mexico and Peru. So on they passed down the west coast of South America and up the west coast of North America and across the Pacific But the vigor of the Spaniard was about wasted. He hung helplessiy to his outposts on the flanks of the Pa-cific Northwest. At the beginning of the last quarter of the 18th century he ral-lied and sent vessels up and down the coast of Oregon. But his explorations were not determinate, and they were not followed by occupation. Early in the 18th century the Muscovite, advancing east-ward across S.beria, had reached the for this last great territorial prize on the North American Continent. Elated by her declaive victories over her mortal en-emy. France, and by the treaty of Paris (1763) the proud possessor of all of the eastern half of this continent, of India, explorers to scan the different quarters of the globe for new possessions. Captain other machinery gave her, she dispatched of the globe for new possessions. Captain Cook outlined the shores of Australia and of many other lands of the South Seas. and in 1778 was off the Oregon coast. At the same time enterprising Britons were pressing westward along the Great Lakes and overland toward this still available pressing weathers and overland toward this still available portion of the continent. Thus the progressive nations of the world were closing in on this last choice imperial domain of the temperate gone awaiting a pre-emptor-the possessor of which would be the natural master of the Pacific. At this critical juncture the then young American Nation was fortunate in the spirit of maritime enterprise among the merchants of Beston. Seeking the profits of trade in furs which the voyage of Cook had revealed, they sent Captains Gray and Kendtick to the North Pacific Coust, and Kendrick to the North Pacific Columbia, per-in 1782 Gray, in the thip Columbia, per-

of the special message of January 18, 1801, through which President Jefferson secured an appropriation for it, was the mainan appropriation for it, was the maintenance of the factory system or the trading posts among the Indian tribes of the West. Jefferson took keenest delight in a project to extend the bounds of knowledge and which he hoped would open a water route of commerce across the continent with Asia. Yet on the face of it the Lewis and Clark expedition had primarily its inception as a means for promoting the success of these Government trading posts among the Indians. This governsuccess of these Government trading posts among the Indians. This governmental policy, connected with the administration of the factory system, was the Beginning of Immigration. one comprehensive, wise and humane Na-tional effort to raise a lower race to the plane of civilization. The idea was to supply the Indian at cost, in exchange for supply the Indian at cost, in exchange for his furs and other products, the imple-ments of husbandry and the comforts of civilized life, and at the same time pro-tect him from the demoralizing influences of the vicious among the white men. The Lewis and Clark expedition was thus in its origin associated with a work of the largest philanthropy—"a system," says Captain Chittenden, author of "The Amer-ters For Torde to the Far West." which an Fur Trade in the Far West." ican Fur Trade in the Far west. which, if followed out as it should have been, would have led the Indian to his new destiny by easy stages, and would have averted the long and bloody wars, corruption and bad faith which have gained for a hundred years of our dealings with the Indians the unenviable distinction of a beautiful of dishoner."

National Epic of Exploration. In his instructions to the leaders of he expedition Jefferson showed the tenerest solicitude for the welfare of the edman. The expedition could not have een in better hands. Captain Chittenbeen in better hands. Captain United-den says of it: "This celebrated per-formance stands as incomparably the most perfect achievement of its kind in the history of the world." Dr. Elliott Coues has this to say about it: "The story of this adventure stands easily first and alone. This is our national epic of exploration." To appreciate the unique exploration. To appreciate the unique skill of leadership in this expedition we need but compare its success with the wretched failure of the "Yellowstone Expedition" of 1820, which was to have gone over but a part of the route of Lewis and Clark. This had an outfit many times more expensive than that of Lewis and Clark and ten times as many men. and Clark and ten times as many men, but it went to pieces before it got be-yond what is now Omaha. Unique as the Lewis and Clarke expe-dition was in its original purposes and

dition was in its original purposes and for a period of 20 years the British Hud-in its execution the Oregon people are son's Bay Company was to have almost sponsors for the celebration of its com-ing centennial anniversary mainly be-cause of the consequences with which Clark and Astor did not lapse and could it was fraught. Theodore Roosevelt, in not be set aside through occupation by his "Winning of the West," speaks of it a more trading company. During nearly as "opening the door into the heart of all of this 30-year period the Beston the West." His book has the date mark schoolmaster, Hall J. Kelley, was agi-"1856." It was written before the battle tating the colonization of Oregon, and of Mayle and the treaty closing the

country at this time in having the prescient mind of Thomas Jefferson devoted to
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and, beginning with 19th, annual migrathe form the Mitesian the most interest the interesting the mean o ties presented to them which seized may not give great immediate results, but which have an ever-increasing influence upon their destiny. In the Lewis and Clark expedition this nation took the flood tide to world supremacy. Three years ago, when American arms and diplomacy were exercising such a determining influence on the problem of mankind in China, I heard Professor F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, the highest authority on Western history, who writes so forcibly on the Louistory, who writes so forcibly on the Louislana Purchase in the current number of the Review of Reviews, say that "the occupation of the Pacific Coast by the

Beginning of Immigration

That the American movement Oregon-ward and Pacificward followed strictly in the wake of the Lewis and Clark expedition has many proofs. Even before Lewis and Clark reached St. Louis on their homeward journey they met par-ties of traders and trappers bound for the heart of the wilderness from which they were returning. These were acting on the information Lewis and Clark had sent back from their Mandan Wintar quarters. A few months after they reached St. Louis the Missouri Fur Company was organized to conduct operations on the upper Missouri; that is, on the trail of Lewis and Clark. Four years later John Jacob Aster organized the Pacific Fur Company and devised plans, including a great emporium at the mouth of the Columbia, trade with China on the west, with the Russian settlements on the north and a line of trading posts overland on the Lewis and Clark route. Astor's scheme was a feasible one, but the War of 1812 came on and England dispatched a vessel to capture the American post on the Columbia. Before this reached Astoria the British sympathizers among Astor's partners sold him out. Astor was probably the first to have a vision not only of what the nation was to gain on this coast, but also of what more might have been gained had President Madi-son been as bold in regard to his enterprise as Jefferson in the Louisiana Purcase. Had this been so Captain Chit-tenden thinks "the political map of North America would not be what it is today," implying that there would have been an uninterrupted American Pacific coast line from the extreme north to the Mexican

So far our rights to the region were based on priority in discovery, in ex-ploration, and in occupation. But now for a period of 30 years the British Hud-son's Bay Company was to have almost

Rocky Mountain wilderness, out in the Fall of 1823 a party of trappers pushing westward from the Yellowstone and de-sirous of avoiding the implacable Black-feet on the upper Missouri turned to the south and discovered in South Pass an easy crossing of the Rocky Mountains. The region beyond on the headwaters of the Green and Snake Rivers and in the heats of the Great Salt Juke was found the Green and Snake Rivers and in the basin of the Great Salt Lake was found to be rich in furs. Henceforth to some point in this region the annual cavalcades of the fur companies would come and there meet their own trappers, the free trappers, and the indians of all the interior country. This was the annual rendezvous for trading, for the delivery of the season's catch of furs and for equipment for the next year's activity. In making this annual roundtrip from St. Louis the original route into this transmontane country, the half-circle transmontane country, the half-circle route along the Missouri, was naturally abandoned for a great cut-off from the western borders of the Missouri to the South Pass. A different route northward across the plains of present Kansas and Nebraska to the Platte, up the Platte and the North Fork and its tributary, the Sweetwater was found to be the finest natural highway in the world. To reach Oregon the ploneers took this great cut-off of the Lewis and Clark trail and from western terminus on the upper waters the Snake they had but to follow route of Hunt's Astor party until the original Lewis and Clark trail was struck sgain on the Columbia. The Lewis and Clark trail was thus the basis from which was developed the Oregon trail.

Neglect of Oregon. During the '40s, when the National movement was setting strongly towards the Pacific, Oregon was an uppermost subthe Pacific, Oregon was an uppermost sub-ject in the thought and frequently in the plans of a large portion of the people of this country. Oregon pioneers were clinching our hold upon the Pacific Coast. The party slogan of "5:40 or fight" in 1844 had response deep in the hearts of a great majority of the people of the north-ern part of the Mississippi Valley and stirred the whole Nation. American influ-ence and activities in California from 1846 on radiated mainly from Oregon. Capon radiated mainly from Oregon. Cap tain Fremont was sent out originally to explore the best route to Oregon, and sent to California from Oregon. William Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California In 1848, was an Oregon pioneer of 1844. Peter H. Burnett, the first Governor of California, was an Oregon pioneer of 1843. The exclusion of slave labor from the mines of California was largely due to the "Columbia River men." But now at the close of the 'Was came the diversion of the National interest from Oregon amounting almost to an eclipse of it for some 50 years. The annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the gold discovery in California, the opening of the Kansas and Nebraska lands, the Civil War, the development of the manufacturing industries, the occupation of the Dakotas, absorbed in turn the main attention and sorbed in turn the main attention and

centerinial, therefore, is an occasion in which the American people as a whole and through their Government have the largest reasons for generous participation. For great was the Oregon opportunity to the Nation, and the Lewis and Clark expedition was the key that opened it. All honor from the National opportunity and selzed it. The possession of the Pacific Coast was the corollary and sequel to the Oregon movement; but the Oregon movement Ruelf was corollary to nothing less than the spirit and vigor of the American people and their foothold upon this continent.

department of the classification in accordance with the theory upon which the accordance with the theory upon which the condance with the theory upon which the extend throughout all the fields of lindustry. This correlation of the powers of the brain and of the hand of man extending throughout the entire exhibit scheme of the extend throughout all the fields of industry. This correlation of the powers of the brain and of the hand of man extending throughout the entire exhibit scheme of the brain and of the hand of man extending throughout all the fields of industry. This correlation of the powers of the brain and of the hand of man extending throughout all the fields of industry. This correlation of the powers of the brain and of the hand of man

We have then a National occasion second only to that of Philadelphia in 1878. And the first great mission of the cen-And the first great mission of the cen-tennial will be realized when its occa-sion has been so interpreted and enforced that a hearty and liberal participation in the celebration on the part of the Nation-has been secured so that our American National consciousness may fully realize what has been "the course of empire" with us as a Nation and what it is almost certain to be in the future. certain to be in the future.

The accomplishment of the other mission of the Exposition requires a true in-

terpretation of the problem of largest progress for the Pacific Northwest. Ex-positions worthy of the name can not be hit or miss affairs. They are not mere congeries of remarkable products. An excongeries of remarkable products. An exposition should have an organic unity and
a distinct aim. Its aim must bear directly
on the highest interests of the supporting
community. There are peculiar reasons
for the exercise of the highest degree of
care and insight in the organization of
the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. No people ever before invested so
heavily in proportion to their means as
Portiand and Oregon propose to invest
in the Lewis and Clark Centennial. No
exposition was ever held in a community
so plastic, so completely in the making so plastic, so completely in the making as are Portland and Oregon. The current of common thought and effort is so strongly set towards the Lewis and Clark Centennial that the very cast of Oregon's civilization in the future will surely come from what is realized in that event. The Exposition will leave an inspired, unified and enlightened people, with ideals newly defined and elevated; or it will be followed by more or less of humilitation, factional strife, diagrace, blighting discouragement with sordid ideals and disordered social

to the idea of a celebration. Stronger faith in the good that may come from unity in action toward higher things no other peo-ple has ever shown. And why should not Oregon have faith in greater things for herself and the Pacific Northwest? The Pacific Northwest bears almost ex-actly the same relation to the rest of the Nation East of us geographically, his-torically and economically that Greece bore to the Orient and that England bore to the Continental nations of Europe. A Serious Undertaking.

I take it then that the normal attitude owards the Exposition project is one that regards it as a serious undertaking it was fraught. Theodore Roosevelt, in not be set aside through occupation by his "Winning of the West," speaks of it as mere trading company. During nearly as "opening the door into the heart of the West." His book has the date mark "1886." It was written before the battle of Manila, and the treaty closing the Spanish-American war which placed the Philippines permanently under our care; before America's determining part in pre-

plish a great purpose. The main idea with them is to make a world's fair for the first time represent the world in epitome as a "going concern." They thus express their main purpose: "As to the lesson for the world, the directorate desire to make a leading point. It is to show life and movement. An attempt will be made to put the world before the eye of the visitor, each exhibit being so displayed as to make plain its story, its purpose and its aim." And again. "The department of education is made the first department of the classification in ac-

position, will for the first time in the history of expositions, afford a strictly scientific basis for the collection and classification of objects." And finally: "At St. Louis, the prevailing characteristic, it is intended, shall be life and motion, and the installation of products and processes in juxtaposition. The classification is based upon this plan and its effects upon the proportions of the buildings is noticeable in that Machinery Hail is relatively so small in area. The machines through whose operation raw material is

tively so small in area. The machines through whose operation raw material is converted into use and the processes employed in utilizing natural peoducts will be exhibited, so that not only will the fund of human information be greatly increased, but suggestion will be made to students, scientists and inventors that will give still greater development to genius in the following than in the preceding

Flood Tide of Opportunity.

The World's Fair in this carefully planned purpose affords a fine model for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Portland is not simply to do for the Pacific Northwest and the other peoples in close economic and commercial relations with it what St. Louis aspires to do for the world. St. Louis undertakes what was distinctly the 19th century problem that of complete mastery by man of the physical forces of the world and of more nearly perfect adjustment to his natural environment. The Louisiana Purchase environment. The Louisiana Furchase Exposition with its World Congress of the Arts and Sciences and all of its exhibits arranged to promote the development of invention and the application of scientific methods to industry has a great mission. And yet the peculiar field which belongs to the Lewis and Clark Exposi-tion gives it, if not a greater mission, at least one more advanced—if you please a 20th century mission. Man in the Pacific Northwest has a peculiar problem. All the science and art of the past are his legacy. They fairly press in upon him in their appeal to him for utilization here. Man here has a physical environment so rich and so diversified as not only to invite the largest application of science and art, but also one that demands the highest organ-tration of associated effort. In other ization of associated effort. In other words the Pacific Northwest places man in such relation to history, to nature and to his fellow-man as to promise him here, if his inheritance is not sold for a mess of pottage, man's highest development. It rests with the Lewis and Clark Exposition to rise to the occasion. For it represents a first possible step in a grand co-operative effort to develop a eocial environment here commensurate with what nature has done for us. If for a ruthless, wasteful course of social evolution

as the Lewis and Clark expedition was the key that opened the Oregon opportunity to the Nation so is the Lewis and Clark Centennial admirably adapted to become the key to open the way to the highest development of indusarial democray in the Pacific Northwest and to realize its leadership in social progress on this continent. We have, I think, a fine example given us by the authorities of the Louisiang Purchase Exposition of how to plan definitely an exposition to accomplish a great purpose. The main idea with them is to make a world's fair for the first time represent the world in epi-lows and in miscries.

Co-Operation Needed.

An exposition planned to meet 20th century needs becomes the herald of an incompletely barmonious co-operation for the realization of the highest social ideals. It is dawning upon us that publicity is the first condition of relief from the trust the first condition of relief from the trust evil. We need yet, however, to realize that essential publicity or light is the talisman for developing a true Democratic spirit to which are disclosed ever-expanding vistas of possibilities. The first great duty of the Exposition authorities is to bring to the people of the Pacific Northwest the largest enlightenment on the natural resources of this region. Taking our timber resources at an illustration we timber resources as an illustration, we are painfully aware that the timber hold-ings are not as widely and equably distributed among the masses as one could wish. But we have many rich natural monopolies which the whole people should share. They have common and incalculable permanent interests in the forests of Oragon, in the water power of our streams, in our facilities for tribalities in the mines. our facilities for irrigation, in the mines and in the ensemble of natural beauty here. Shall the great natural forest areas in Oregon which may become the source of an ever-increasing flow of wealth for all time for the whole people be allowed, without state forestry activity, to become Division of Irrigation, that he believes Oregon "has the largest area of unim proved land whereon irrigation is possible of any state in the Union." Here is great interest in which, most fortunately, a policy of co-operation between the state and the Nation has been instituted. What could be more propitious for the good for-tune of the people than an active co-op-eration between the authorities of the Exposition and the United States bureaus irrigation and the United Geological Survey in preparing an exhibit of the data on the interests of the people of the state in these natural resources? With such definite, earnest and laudable purposes in view Congress and the Admin-istration would respond to the claims of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in a very different spirit from that with which they have met recent expositions. By means of models, renef maps, photo-

graphs, drawings, charts and graph resentations generally, along with con gresses and the discussions by the press. the people and their Legislators would come to take an intelligent and farsighted view of these great inheritances of theirs. A whole Summer given to the exposition of the people's interests' in their common heritage with the use of the best art of illustration, representa-tion and elucidation would awaken a living interest, so that they would make sure sources yield their highest social utility, Our experience with our state school lands shows that such a fortunate condition is absolutely impossible without the influence an exposition could exert to-wards an enlightenment on our public in-

An Example to Copy. The municipal exposition at Dresden

Germany, during this Summer, gives a suggestion for a municipal department for our Exposition that would work a transformation in our civic spirit and enlightenment. How glorious it would be for Oregon if the Lewis and Clark Fair clubs would in dead earnest determine to posseas themselves of the philosophy of city-making and to do their best to control municipal activity in Oregon so as to make it conserve highest economic and esthetic ends. and bring about rational unity in all municipal develops foster an architectural spirit? commission a delegate to Dresden? Why not begin to make wholesome, beautiful and edifying the Oregon village and city so that as a whole each may be a post tive joy forever? The same strenuous idealism would find a rich field in the af-fairs of our counties and of our school districts. The Oregon farm must come in for as many meliorating influences as the Oregon town. All that good roads, graded schools, traveling libraries, neighb can do to elevate the aocial conditions of farm life will be greatly furthered by the town and the country, pertains not merely to sharing the unearned increment of the natural and artificial monopolies, but also to participation in the gains of all capital-ized industry. It is the problem of "peo-pleizing" the industries. Corporate organization and management should be a elimination of all the unnecessary risk in investments in corporation securities through effective governmental regula-tion and supervision, the people may gain control and reap the large profits of cap-italized industry. The Exposition will have its highest mission in securing to

ganigations. The next generation of Oregonians will

This outline of the features that the Exposition might include does not debar from it popular and recreative attracthe remarkable products of the farm, the orchard, the mine, the river, the forests and the factory. The ideas emphasized will only give these products multiplied significance, bringing them into vital rela-tions with life that is more than mest. drink and wear. An exposition thus ra-tionally planned will be the poor man's greatest hope. If he loses the aid it would give him toward the right solution of the social problem, the odds are terribly against him in the race for an equable distribution. Such an exposition would go far towards securing an open door to an equality of opportunity for all in Oregon.

cide for the masses.

The dominance of economic forces in progress is becoming more and more exclusive. It devolves upon the people to comprehend fully the living forces, and by comprehending them put themselves in position to control them and mold them position to control them and mold them to the higher uses of conserving an equality of opportunity for all. The Lewis and Clark Exposition lends itself wholly to this great mission. It is hard to see how a means quite so propitious will be available again.

F. G. YOUNG.

PHILETUS ARNOLD, G. A. R.

HILETE" everybody called him, except his old comrades in arms of the Kentish Guards Post 22, G. A. R. The post was made up of 150 office at the hotel, and for this he re
diffice at the hotel, and for this he re
members when Philetus first torized in office at the hotel, and for this he re
members when Philetus first torized in office at the hotel, and for this he remembers when Philetus first joined in '73, but in '97 the old guard was barely

Only since the last Memorial day, an observance that Philetus looked forward to with more zeal than Christmas and Fourth of July combined, just one little Fourth of July combined, just one little year, and five less members had marched in the purade to place the flags on the graves of their comrades. Five more flags to carry and five less boys to carry them. Philetus was not as spry and his feet went heavier in trying to keep time to the went heavier and the post of the could pay a dollar a week on account, and would be all paid up in a year. music this year. Maybe the last sick spell

sured the old members. "Why," he said, "I am the only five-year man left on the ils," and the old members all said "he's right."

last camp ground. He and Philetus had joined on the first call and reached Washington when the Army of the Potomac was merely an idea in the leader's brain. And they had stayed right through to the end, even six months after Appomattox, before they were discharged and got their transportation home.

Philetus didn't go home at first, he wasn't married and had no call to go home, so the transportation money was puted used another way, and Philetus made a a whaling voyage and then another, and it was eight years before he reached Apponaug, and the yarns he insisted on spinning when he joined the boys at the ar-mory the first night, soldier talk mixed with sailor talk, with hundreds of adventures to draw from, made Philetus popu-

Then he settled down and soon cam the wife and later the boy, and a little later the wife was taken away and Philetus had only the baby boy to care for and

Surely there was nothing strange that a man with only a baby boy to care for should have a lot of time to spend in the old armory, and it therefore was a most unusual thing for the members to meet on

unusual thing for the members to meet on Winter nights and not catch Philetus giving his old stories another chance to be heard.

One week during the Winter of "# Philetus didn't come near the armory at night, but the members all knew it was Philetus' baby that was sick and Philetus was home watching him, because the landiady team and with a pair of blue arms around team and with a pair of blue arms around

ceived \$7 a month from the Government, and his board and a very small room in the hotel. No, it wasn't necessary to tell the neighbors that, and they thought that Mr. and Mrs. Arnold would probably have

Philetus used to write cheery letters to

It wasn't necessary to put all that stuff It wasn't necessary to put all that stuff in a letter, thought Philetus, so he told the boy he never was feeling better in his life and that only that very day he had been thinking of buying a bicycle at the hardware store. He said it was a second-hand one just to make it sound more like the truth when the boy read it. And here it was Memorial day again, and they were now soing into the cements. and they were now going into the ceme tery, and the orator of the day was telland he reckoned on doing it a great many

wasn't for this - rheumatism." he said, using some of his sailor language,
"I wouldn't ask for anything better than
to run back to the army," but as he was only speaking for himself, it was not dis-

The boys allowed Philetus to put the hag into the mound over the grave of Corporal Williams, and some of the old indies whispered among themselves as they saw him stoop over and stick the flag in its place. "Philetus won't be putting out flags next year," said the old women, but Philetus was thinking of Antietam and the second Buil Run, and his ears were so full of musketry and shouting that he didn't bear the old women.

And the blurring stayed in his ears so he didn't hear the commander may, "Fall heard it the day Corporal Williams had his left foot shattered, and he and Philete had waited till night to find out if the Unien troops had won or lost a battle. That was a hot day, hotter by far than this day, and yet his head must have been clearer.

And then the old woman saw him fall

that were very impolite for a young doc-tor to say who is trying to establish a practice, especially to a man who was so important as the hotel man; which

Philete recognized no one during the flapping in the breeze. first two weeks after he was taken sick, but one day when one of the post called, he opened his eyes, spoke the visitor's name, and then closed them again and was off to sleep. And the man went out and told the rest of the members that Philetus was getting better.

But the young doctor knew that Philete was bound to go. He knew there was

nothing to build on.
"Oh, if they had only given him one square meal a day, I might do something," he said. "My God! the poor farm patients get more to eat than this man has had. He has been starved to death. best for you, old vet, but I'm afraid we

came in too late."

And Philetus was growing weaker and weaker, but he was able to talk a little now, and the doctor let the old man in to see him and say a few words, and then came the last day, and the doctor knew he could not keep life in the old body another night, and, leaning over, he would like to see the asked Philetus if he would like to see the minister, and Philetus, who didn't quite understand, said. "Yes, bring him in." So a messenger was sent to the parson-ige, and the minister came down and the doctor explained matters to him, and Commander to take a new recruit into his army. Then he took Philetus by the hand, and asked him if there was any-thing he wished before he went away, and Philetus knew that he was going

"just take me out on the hill and put me beside the wife and have all the boys come to the funeral. I always wanted to be buried like a soldier," and, looking down at his hand, he saw a tear splash with the other over the breast, near the place where the old bronze badge had hung for years, and tiptoed out of the

oom.

Afterward the young doctor made out certificate which said that Philetus Arterward ly lyne is 187, at 3 o'clock in the local steps of the way to old died lyne is 187, at 3 o'clock in the large on their way to Afterward the young doctor made out a certificate which said that Philetus Arnold died June 18, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that evening the doctor attended a special meeting of Post 23, G. A. R., and told them of the dying wish of their comrade.

Captain Norton rose and said: "Comrades, you have beard what the doctor

the continent. Thus the prolations of the world were closlations of the world were closlations of the world were closthis last choice imperial dothe temperate zone awaiting a

that the possessor of which would
dural master of the Pacific. At
cal juncture the then young
Nation was fortunate in the
maritime enterprise among the
so Beston. Seeking the profits
furs which the voyage of Cook
led, they sent Captains Gray and
to the North Pacific Coast, and
fur, in the hilp Columbia, perlefeat that secured to this county of right to the basin of the
Still more fortunate was this

tus didn't come near the armory at night,
but the members all knew it was Philetus
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howe was Philetus was
home watching him, because the landlady
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that was sick and Philetus was
home watching him plus hour of blue arms around
him was driven out of the cemetery and
then he was lifted into the doctor's
tells us. We all knew Philetus
was dood solder and a stanch and loyal
member of blue arms around
him was driven out of the cemetery and
then he was lifted into the doctor's
team and with a pair of blue arms around

The members went home to rest and I practice, especially to a man who was so to put some creps on the door at the important as the hotel man; which showed that the young doctor was a humanitarian first and a politician after-unfurled at half staff, and they said 'Good night' and went home, leaving 1'

> Wednesday morning was bright and clear, and at 9 o'clock the hearse was backed up to the curbing at the little Baptist Church waiting for the service. to finish. The old guard was seated, lis-tening to the words of the minister, and the smell of the wild flowers, picked by wrinkled old hands, filled the air in the

Then came the benediction, and the bearers took up their burden and marched down the sisle and out into the open. Everything was solemnly hushed, except for a distant rumbling far up the street and the echo of a bugle call, which chimed

with the chirping of the birds.

Into the hearse they rolled the coffin and Captain Norton gave the order for the formation of his little command. The rumble was growing nearer and nearer, and as they now looked up the village road they saw 139 horsemen turning the curve, and a minute later the command "Hait" was sounded on the bugie, and the horsemen came to a stand, and they heard the word taken up by a deep voice, way down the line, "Halt!" and then a fainter "Halt!"

Captain Norton hurriedly walked over to the minister and said: "The state troops bound for the encampment, par-son. It will take them a half-hour to go by; what shall we do?" The minister's eyes g

by; what shall we do?"

The minister's eyes glistened. "An act of Providence, Captain," he said. "God moves in most mysterious ways. Who commands these troops?"

"This is Colonel Stanwood's division, I believe," replied the Captain. Then he approached the cavalry Major, who had just reached the head of the troops, and

saluted.

Returning the salute, the Major said,
"What have we here?"
"Not much, Major; only an old Grand
Army man, Philetus Arnold, taking his
last ride. We didn't figure on the boys
going through this morning. If old Philetus had been alive, instead of lying cold

camp."
The young Major turned his head away and looked up the line. "A moment, Captain, and I have something to say to you; I will consult with Colonel Stanwood." and wheeling he golloped back own the line.
"I was right," said Captain Norton to

To his horse sprang the Colonel, saving: "Follow me, Major, I wish to interview the commander," and muttering to him-self, "Old Philatus"-yes, now-but once it was 'Young Philetus,' and I have run

But he was halting his horse in front of the church, and the commander was approaching. They shook hands, these old, gray-headed veterans, and the commander said: "Sorry we had to hait your troops, Colonel, but I had forgotten all about you today. You see "Old Philaters" about you today. You see, Old Philetus Arnold is in the hearse, and we were doing our best to give him a military funeral. That was the only thing he asked for when he died, that the boys might all come out and bury him with the honors due a soldier. I'm afraid it doesn't impress you as much as a martial cortege, does it. Colonel?"

"Maybe not, Captain, as it stands now, but you must not forget that this di-vision of men is under my command, and old Philetus will have as good a funeral as the Rhode Island militia can delive at short notice; Major Hicks, detail eight cavalry and eight infantry to act under Commander Norton as escort for the body of Corporal Arnold—I haven't forgotten of Corporal Arnold—I haven't forgotten his rank, you see—then post a trumpeter 200 yards ahead to precede the march to the grave. Make up the line in solid formation, a battalion of infantry, a bat-talion of cavalry, the detail of 25 men from the hospital corps, the machine gun battery, then the platoon of light bat-tery. Order the field music of the dibattery, then the platoon of light battery. Order the field music of the division immediately behind the escort."
Hurriedly the orders were passed down
the line. Two hundred yards in advance
Outrider Begman hears the command
March!" and the impressive procession
marches through the village street to the
sad, slow music of the six trumpeters
playing "Rest, Soldler, Rest," to the time
of the muffled drums, and away back at of the muffled drums, and away back at of the muffled drums, and away back at the end of the line the springless gun carriages give out their heavy rumble as if they, too, were sorry that an old sol-dler was being borne away. Up, up the long hill they climbed, and halt at the cemetery gate, and then the last sad rites were performed, the tat-tered old fing was removed from the

bier and given in charge of the color-bearer of the post, and the minister said, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust." As the handful of dirt was thrown onto

As the handful of dirt was thrown onto the pine box that served as a casket for one of the country's defenders. Division %, with 1160 men, stood at "parade rest" at the grave of Corporal Arnold, and six trumpeters sounded "taps." And as he caught the echo, Bugler Beg-man, away off in the distance, stood at "attention," and said to himself, "It is noble to be a soldier!"

Mirrors for Billiard Tables.

"I was right," said Captain Norton to the minister, "it is Colonel Stanwood's division, and a right good Colonel he is, too. No this soldier about him. Why, he was in command of Philetus' company during the fight at Antietam."

Down the line galloped the Major, and found the Colonel seated at the side of the road, while his horse was grazing in the clover.

"What is the hait for, Major?"
"A funeral at the Baptist Church, Colonel. An old G. A. R. man. The Post Council. An old G. A. R. man. The Post Commander said his name was Arnoid, sir, 'Old Philetus' he called him.

Mirrors for Billiard Tables.

The way in which playing is simplined by the device of a Munich propries. The way in which playing is almost asystem. The sales of an ordinary billiard table are provided with six mirror, one or more of which can be turned down when a play is made, and the advantage in the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror, just as the billiard ball rebounds from the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror shows at coos the different ways in which a short. Even the same angle as that of striking. The mirror shows at coos the different ways in which a short ball rebounds from the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror shows at coos the different ways in which a short ball rebounds from the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror, just as the billiard ball rebounds from the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror, just as the billiard table are provided with six mirrors, one or more of which can be turned down when a play is made, and the advantage in the rest in the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror, just as the billiard table are provided with six asys the American insuch provided with six asys the American insuch playing is simplified.

BY W. H. McMASTERS

into his funeral-almost 40 years ago, and-"

the people an interest in the gains and a share in the control of our industrial or-

not be found wanting in their ardor for the welfare of the state as a whole, in patriotic zeal for the betterment of all the conditions of life here and in aspiration to give the Pacific Northwest leadership in social progress if the schools are fur-nished the story of the Oregon opportu-nity as it was made and realized. This, as told by the actors themselves, should be compiled and distributed to the districts. The highest pitch of emulation in the mastery of this story and interest in the aims of the Exposition may advisedly be secured by a system of prize essays on important topics pertaining to Oregon's

To block the organization of such an ex-position would not be far from social sui-