## SEVEN PURE FICTIONS CONCERNING MARCUS WHITMAN

RINCIPAL MARSHALL quotes correcting another fiction as to the relation of the Hudson's Bay Company to the missionaries of 1836-28.

Six and Seven-Not Only No Opposition by the H. B. Co. to American Missionaries in Oregon, but They Helped Them All to Establish and

Maintain Their Missions.

least opposition on the part of the H. B. Co. to Americans going to Oregon to establish missions, but that the H. B. Co. treated them all with the utmost kindness, and as long as the mission existed rendered them help that was indispensable in establishing and maintaining their several mission stations, and that there was no change in these friendly relations between the various American Board missionaries and the H. B. Co. officers after the arrival of the Catholic missionaries (which was in 1838), is established beyond dispute by the foregoing extracts from the letters and diaries of the Whitman-Spaiding party, and by the following necessarily brief extracts from the scores of pages of the same tenor in the letters and diaries of Rev. S. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Spalding, Rev. and Mrs. C. Eells, Rev. and Mrs. E. Walker.

In 1835 Rev. Samuel Parker went Oregon to explore for a location for the American Board Mission, and that is what the Mississippi Herald, the official organ of the American Board, had to say (on page 455 of its issue of November, 1836.) about the "antagonism" and "opposition to the establishment of Amerionn missions on the part of the H. B. Co." which he encountered:

"Communications have been received from Mr. Parker, dated May 21, 1836. . . . He received much aid and numerous kind attentions from the gentlemen connected with the Hudson's . . . Facilities have been afforded him by them for exploring large tracts of country not other-

Idem, March, 1837, (page 124): "Mr. Parker makes a grateful mention of the kind and polite treatment he had received from the officers of the company, who, together with the gentlemen engaged in trade from the United States, with whom he traveled through the mountains, had borne nearly all his expenses of conveyance, clothing and subsistence, he not having been obliged to spend more than \$2 in money from time he left the Missouri till his arrival at the Sandwich Islands."

Of this time he was the guest of the H. B. Co. continusouly from October 6, 1835, to July 14, 1836, when he reached Honolulu as a free passenger in the

Parker's grateful acknowledgments of the kindness he received at the various posts of the H. B. Co. and his enthusiastic commendations of the kind treatment of the Indians by the H. B. Co., (Cf. "Parker's Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mts.," Ithaca, N. Y., 1838. Pages 130, 131, 132, 148, 169, 172, 272, 273, 304, 347.)
Passing over the very kind reception of the Suniding-Whitman party in

1836 at Fort Walla Walla and the kindness of the H. B. Co. in furnishing them free transportation down the Columbia to Fort Vancouver, and their hospitable reception there, where the two wives remained as guests from September 12 to November 2, 1836, while their husbands were selecting sites for missions and building houses, I can only find space to quote the fol-lowing from Mrs. Whitman's Journal, under date of September 16. After describing the extensive farming and stockraising operations of the H. B. Co. at Vancouver, and their mills there

Co. at Vancouver, and their milis there and at Colville, she says:

"Dr. McLoughlin promises to lend us enough to make a beginning, and all the return he asks is that we supply other settlers in the same way. appears desirous to afford us every fason could have received a more hearty welcome or be treated with greater kindness than we have been since our

This generous offer to help these American Presbyterian missionaries to establish themselves, precisely as two years before he had helped the Meth-odist missionaries, and as McDonnid, the H. B. Co.'s Chief Trader at Fort Colville, helped Spaiding in 1836 and 1838 helped Eells and Walker, with the gift of wheat and other grains and they could raise a crop, and with the of the Whitman legend, notably Nixon only 80 per cent advance on the prime loan of cattle and hogs and farming and Mowry, finding the evidence of Mc- sost in London. We feel ourselves great-

the good deed along by "helping others in the same way," was the curlous manner in which the great-hearted McLoughlin, the true "Father of Oregon," head of the H. B. Co. in Oregon, and whose word was absolute law at and whose word was absolute law at all their posts west of the Rockies from 1826 to 1845, though him-self a Catholic, "opposed the American occupation of Oregon," by Protestant missionaries, and he took the same remurkable way of "opposing the es-tablishment of American settlers," by tablishment of American settlers," by treating the great migrations of 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1845 in precisely the same way, except that, as there were so many of them, and they were not missionaries, he did expect them to pay, from the crops they should raise, the advances he made to them, without which advances there must have been precise suffering among them.

great suffering among them. May 5, 1837, Dr. Whitman, in an eight-page foolscap letter to D. Greene,

secretary, wrote: "At Vancouver we were received in the kindest manner by Dr. McLoughlin, Chief Factor, etc., and by all the other gentlemen of the company. After ob-taining such supplies as we needed for building and exploring and making arrangements for future supplies, we re-turned to explore and build, leaving our wives at Vancouver. . . The present worship of the Indians was established by the traders of the H. B. Co. It consists of singing and a form of prayer taught them, after which the chief gives them a talk. It has had a favorable influence on them in rendering them more civil and little addicted to steal. Some of the leading truths of civilization have been taught them. "A system of punishment for crime, established by the traders, has done

Turn now to Mrs. Spalding's diary, and we find the following: "July 9, 1826"—(at the Rendezvous on Green River) .- "A trader of the H. B. Co., with a party of men, has arrived and camped near. . . He has kindly invited us to travel with his

company, promising to afford us all the assistance in his power."

August 2, 1836, of their reception at Fort Hall, she wrote: "Arrived at this place a little after noon; were invited to dine at the fort, where we again had a taste of broad."

August 20, 1836, at Snake Fort or Fort "Have received many favors from the rentlemen of the fort."

September 3, 1836, at Fort Walla Walla, she wrote: "Reached this post today. Mr. Pam-brun, the clerk in charge of this estab-

lishment, kindly received us into his dwelling as guests, for which may we feel "Reached this place yesterday.... Met with the warmest expressions of friendship and find ourselves in the midst

of civilization, where the luxuries of In the Missionary Herald for October, 1838 (p. 387), is a summary of a letter of Mr. Spalding, dated September 4, 1837, in which, after brief description of Fort Colville, then in charge of Mr. McDonald, and stating that the company raised 2500

bushels of grain and an equal quantity

of potatoes there, it continues:
"Mr. McDonald kindly furnished Mr. Spalding" (not with "a quart of seed wheat," but) "with 25 bushels of grain, 1200 weight of flour, a yoke of oxen and three swine to aid him in beginning his new establishment among the Nez Perces, besides numerous other articles for the

comfort of his family." A later letter of Mr. Spaiding shows that these supplies were a free gift.

March 15, 1838, Mr. Spalding wrote a letter to D. Greene, socretary (from which I think nothing has yet been published), in which, after stating cost of flour at be not too pronounced in questions, etc.

we were told several times while on our of sugar here? Mr. McDonald gave me fourney by a gentleman who had spent to understand when here that the supsome time at Vancouver that we must not expect many favors from Vancouver and Walla Walla. But the Lord ordered with, and that was furnished as a favor, it otherwise, and we find in the gentle-men of the honorable Hudson's Bay Com-pany a disposition to render us every possible favor. Of course there is no reason why this should pass from your room, . . . Dr. McLoughlin leaves this Spring for England, passing with the express to Montreal, and has expressed a determi-nation to visit Boston is possible. He will receive a letter of introduction from us to the secretaries of the board. Should be call he will take pleasure in giving you all the information you may wish I respecting this country. In a former letter I have mentioned his strong desire that the heard should commence imme. diately a mission in the lower country. As you will have seen in a former letter, he speaks very favorably of the Cowlitz."

No wonder that all advocates of the
Whitman legend have avoided quoting vegetables for seed and provision till this letter! Some of the later advocates of barter, they could raise a crop, and with the of the Whitman legend, notably Nixon only 80 pe

have not only disingenuously refrained from quoting any considerable part of it, but have striven to create the impression that he was an exception in this matter. Let us turn aside from Spalding a moment and see what light Whitman's etters furnish on this point.

October 30, 1838, he wrote a three and one-fourth page (large letter paper) epis-tie to D. Greene, secretary, in which, af-ter an account of the 1838 meeting of e mission, he continues:
"I was appointed by the meeting to go

to Vancouver to obtain supplies for the mission. I found Mr. Douglass now in charge, equally as accommodating as Dr.

McLoughlin has been."
The reader is referred to the other leters and extracts from diaries herein for Company's the unanswerable proof that these mis-sionaries received equal kindness from all the other Hudson's Bay Company offiwith whom they came in contact-eod, McKay, Payette, Pambrun, Mc-Kinlay, McDonald, Ermatinger, John Lee Lewis and Peter Skeen Ogden-and with the rigid discipline of that company it goes without saying that the employes generally were as kind to the mission-aries as their superiors in rank. The correspondence and diaries of these missionaries during the whole existence of the mission give no support to the claims made by Revs. Myron and Edwin Eolis, since the publication of my "His-tory vs. the Whitman Saved Oregon Story," that

"While the officers of the H. B. Co. were generally friendly, the employes were at all times hostile and bitter loward the missionsries."

Spaiding to D. Greene, secretary, Sep-ember 11, 1838 (a nine-page letter, hitherto unpublished). After defending him-self and Whitman from the charge that they were devoting too much of their time to farming he goes on:

"The question will be asked, has not the Hudson's Bay Company several es-tablishments in the country where large quantities of grain are raised every year? Yes; two, Vancouver and Colvile. But these and all other posts of the company in the country are for a specified object, and did the gentlemen in charge adhere strictly to their instructions, no mission of anything from these posts except for beaver, and no provisions for that, as they are raised only at two stations to any extent, viz., Vancouver and Colvile, and at these only sufficient to meet the wents of the company, the former designed for the shipping and the posts on or near the coast, the latter for the posts in the interior. But the gentlemen in charge of these stations have seen fit to treat us with the greatest kindness and to furnish us as yet with every needed merchandise, for which they have been blamed from the other side of the moun-tains, and with sufficient provisions for our two families to begin with. But these in the way of trade, and for this truly thankful; but while we remember these favors and bless God for so wonderfully providing for us in the infancy of our nission, I hope that none of us will bring urselves to think that because we are dissionaries, we are therefore not to be regulated by the rules that regulate gentiemen in their intercourse with each other, but grasp all favors we can get and ask for more, which would not only certainly make it necessary for the company sooner or later to deny us and throw us on our own resources, but bring ourselves and perhaps the board into disgrace. Consequently, your mission in this country cannot depend on the Hudson's Bay

Company for supplies of provisions Doubtiess a station in the agion of Colvile would receive, as I have, abundance of provisions for one or two years till it could sustain itself, provided the Yankee Vancouver, he continued:

"The reason of my asking flour from pork?" What will you let me have a Boston was to provide for extremities, as bushel of wheat for?" Can I get a pound eton was to provide for extremities, as bushel of wheat for? 'Can I get a pound were told several times while on our of sugar here?' Mr. McDonald gave me as all supplies from that fort would be, and not in the way of trade. And here let me say that the favors which we have received from Mr. McDonald and wife have not been few nor of little conse-quence to us. Besides the supplies furnished us for a given price, which are no less favors for being sold, and frequent presents of a bag of fine flour, a ham, a

side of pork, buffalo tongues, etc., there has been no charge for the first supply of provisions in 1835, the amount of which I will give you when I am certain it is not to be charged." September 22, 1838, Spaiding to D. Greene, secretary (hitherto unpublished). Besides a financial statement of the mis-

sion it contains the following: "As we are not in a country of trade, except for beaver, all our supplies are furnished as favors and not in the way

to wait two or four years for their arrival

Treatment of the 1838 Re-Enforcement to the Whitman-Spalding Mission by the H. B. Co.

Let us examine, now, the vigor with which Mr. McDonald, the Hudson's Bay Company officer in charge at Fort Colville, "opposed" the establishment of a

The proper spelling of this post is Colvile, it having been named in a Mr. Colvile, not ville. A full account of the Hudson's Bay Company's "oppositionn" to the establish-ment of this mission station is given in

"Fort Colvile, Monday, September 17, 1838." Having that morning esten the last mouthful of the provisions which they had taken with them when they started from Whitman's station to explore for a location for their mission station, the journal reads:

the dlary of Rev. E. Walker, as fol-

"We reached here about 1 this day. Re-ceived a cordial welcome from Mr. Mc-Donald and lady."

"Wednesday, September 13-After din-ner I opened the subject of our coming. Found Mr. McDonald favorably disposed and willing to assist us. This was a great relief to my mind. We purposed starting tomorrow, but he thought it not best, so have altered our determination. . . . Mr. McDonald promised to send tools to us at Big Head's place, so we

the route. "Thursday, September 20-Received a present of two pairs of moccasins this morning from Mr. McDonaid. . . . He seems more and more interested. He has ngaged to give us what supplies we want for the journey, and to send some on for us while building, and told us if we want more to send for them. . Mr. Mc-Donald said he felt very anxious that our station should exceed all the rest in this

"Friday, September El-We did not get prepared to start till nearly II; but when we did we found ourselves well prepared with provisions through the kindness of

Mr. McDonald and lady.
"He sent for an Indian, one of the Ponderays, and told him he must take care of our animals and packs, and must not expect any pay for it, for we come with the Bible and Testament to do them good. They must do all we wanted them to. Accordingly we had but very little trou-

ble with our packs and animals."
After travelling about for five days, they decided to locate at Tshimakain (The Place of a Spring), (the place recommended by Mr. McDonald), about & miles south of Colvile, and not finding any tools and supplies, were worrying about them

"To our joy the Indian sent by Mr. Mc Donald arrived soon after dinner with two axes, 19 pounds of Indian mesl, 39 pounds flour, 19 pounds of buffalo ment (dried). 15 pounds of bacon, all of the first quality, making 35 pounds in all. Big Head" (the Indian chief on whose land soon after, so that we have a good stock of provisions at present, enough to last us what time we wanted to stay." Though this diary has been for quite a

ever given his readers an opportunity to know about these or the various other acknowledgements it makes of the constant kindness of the H. B. Co. in estab-lishing this mission station, and aiding until the Indians have cooled down; but it during its whole existence: stant kindness of the H. B. Co. in estab-Several advocates of the Whitman Saved Oregon Story, notably Gray, Bar-rows and Craighead, have declared that after the Catholic missionaries reached Oregon (which was in 1838), there was a marked change for the worse in the ac-

ord says. July 15, 1841, Dr. Whitman wrote a six- 1838."

Bay Company should have been inter-rupted are not well founded, for it has remained undisturbed up to this date; in-deed, we never were on better terms than at present. I believe I have told you that Mr. McLoughlin and Mr. Pambrun were the only two professed Catholics among the gentlemen of the company with whom we have to do business. To the hour of Mr. Pambrun's death" (which was in May, 1841). "without interruption we were ring more and more in confidence and offices."

Mr. Pambrun had been continuously in charge of Fort Walla Walla, only Z miles from Whitman's Station, from 1832 to 1841, and every American who went there in all those years and has left any record, spoke in the highest terms of his kindness and hospitality.

implements, with no wish for any oth- Loughlin's kindness to the missionaries, ly favored that we can receive our super return except that they should "pass and to other Americans to be irresistible, piles in this country without being obliged. Presbyterian, Archibald McKinjay, who with whom we have had any particuemained in command there till February.

> and in October, 1841, when the Indians became much incensed at the mission-aries, and assaulted both Whitman and Gray, only McKinlay's influence and action in their behalf prevented the destru-tion of the mission. (Cf. on this Whi man's own letter of November 18, 1841, to Pr. O. P. A., 1891, pp. 154-162); and the fol-

orings and news from below. They have hard times with the Indians at Wallatpu and the doctor came very near losing his

man for McKinlay, that when he started for the States he left his wife under Mc Kinlay's charge, and did not, as the Whitmanites say, arrange for her to go to the Methodist mission at The Dalles, the invitation for her to go there not having been received till some time after he left, as is explicitly stated in Mrs. Whitman's letter to her husband, dated March 29, 1843 (being No. 106, Vot. 138, Am. Bd. Letters), from which nothing has yet been

Committee of the American Board at Boson on April 4, 1843, contains the following

"The traders at Walla Walla decidedly friendly and accommodating." October 26, 1845, Dr. Whitman to D. Greene, secretary (covering seven pages

'Mr. Ogden passed down in August last, but was not able to visit us. But Mr. Mc ately and gave us his kindest assurances together with much interesting informa-tion. Mr. Ogden comes back to become the general superintendent of the com pany's business in this country and vi-cinity, and is to travel most of his time from post to post, while Mr. Douglas is to remain at Vancouver and succeed Dr. McLoughlin, who soon retires on his own private account and settles at the falls the Willamette on the south side of which he is the proprietor."

McBean in Command at Walla Walla After February, 1846, Shame-

McKinlay's successor was McRean, who like Pumbrun, was a Catholic, He has been the target for unlimited abuse from Whitmanites, copying Gray's and Spalding's sianders of him, but a careful study of the contemporaneous documents that they have all carefully suppressed will convince any candid mind that, al-though not by nature as genial a man as Pambrun, nor as fearless and tactful in dealing with Indians as McKinlay, he honorable and humane man, way responsible for the massacre, which, it is probable not have happened had W willing to heed the and kindly advice given him by McBean and Paul Kane, the artist, on July 23-24, 1847. (Cf. for this, "Wanderings Artist Among the Indians of America," by Paul Kane, London, 1889.

pages 281-283.) Kane made a swift night ride from Though this disry has been form the Mss. of the walls of the regon Historical Society, no advocate of Walla Walla to Wallatpu, conveying the Whitman Saved Oregon Story has McBean's and his own warning of great danger, and a pressing invitation from McBean to "Come to the fort, for a while at least,

amongst them and had done so much for them that he did not apprehend they them did not apprehend they would injure him."

Turn now again to the records of the station of Eelis and Walker, and see whether or not there was any "change" tions of the H. B. Co. toward Americans. in the treatment of these missionaries Let us see what the contemporary recby the Hudson's Bay Company "after the | 1, 1548, (in a 22-page letter in the form Catholic missionaries reached Oregon, in of a diary), to Rev. D. Greene, secre-1838."

page letter to D. Greene, secretary, (from which nothing has yet been published), in which we find the following:

"Tour fears lest our good understanding with the gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company should have been interrupted are not well founded, for it has its an account of the Hudson's in the Missionary Herald, for October, in the Missionary Herald, in the Mi in the Missionary Herald, for October. No sooner did the intelligence of the 1841. After giving an account of the Whitman massacre reach Fort Van-

Fort Colvile, on hearing of our mis-fortune, unasked, dispatched four men goods, started them under the comimmediately, and they soon made our mand of Ogden to Fort Walla Walla, house habitable. Two gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mossrs. ing utmost possible speed, they reached McLean and McPherson, volunteered Walla Walla December 19, and Ogden their services to assist in whatever immediately began negotiations for the was necessary to be done, and came at ransom of the 51 captives at Whitman's the same time with them, or rather led station, and the nine at Spalding's sta-

the march. "All camped upon the ground when the mercury must have been not less to leave on payment by Ogden of a than ten below zero, and the snow ransom, and so vigorously did he prosfrom six inches to one foot in depth. This is but a specimes of the unvary-Mr. Pambrun's successor in charge of ing kindness shown us by the gentle- | Walla Walla, and the next day they (Cf. Tr. O. P. A., 1839, pp. 33, 86-7)

about that he first met Grover Cleveland

after Cleveland had been elected Governor

come. Grover Cleveland had only a lim-

of New York.

end has ever quoted this letter, or alluded to this action of the H. B. Co. Rev. E. Walker's diary, under date of Sunday, January 17, 1841, reads as "Just as the sun was setting Mr.

McLean and Mr. McPherson rode up with four men to assist in repairing to Mr. Eells and myself from Mr. Mo-Donald.

suffered much on the route." March 18, 1845, Rev. C. Eells wrote an eight-page letter to D. Greene, sec cerning Mr. McDonald, who, till September, 1844, had remained continu ously since 1838, in charge of For

neighbor they had; and who had left For: Colvile, in September, 1844, to take his children where they could be "The kindness of that estimable amily towards us was unabated to the The politeness and cordiality with which we have ever been welco heir generous hospitality, the prompt and cheerful manner in which

Colvile, and was the nearest white

ferred upon us deserve grateful ac-No Whitmanite has quoted this let-

nd gratuitous favors they have

sistance and the numerous unsolicited

John Lee Lewes succeeded McDonald at Fort Colville, and was equally kind

The Actions of the H. B. Co. After the Whitman Massacre

Rev. E. Walker to D. Greene, April 1848, says that on Dec. 9, 1847, when the news of the Whitman massacre reached them, they sent an express to Fort Colvile, and Mr. Lewes at once replied, urging if there seemed to them any danger that they

"Fly to this establishment one and without delay, and I will do my best for your protection till we can Vancouver, or till the times of peace eturn again, making it safe for you to return to your own abode." They remained at Tshimakain till Wednesday, Murch 15, but the following extracts from Mrs. Walker's jour-

nai will show how earnestly solicitous Mr. Lewes was for their safety: Saturday, Feb. 12, 1848 .- An express from Colvile: Mr. Lewes alarmed about We are much perplexed to know what do. We fear to go; we fear to stay." "Sunday, 13th .- This P. M. another express arrived from Colvile. Affairs there have taken a serious turn. The men are under arms and in alarm for

"Sunday, 20th .- Another letter from Mr. Lewes. He has also sent a Canadian to remain a while. "Friday, March 10th .- Thomas Roy

left for Colvile tals morning." Sunday, March 12th.—Frederick Lewes (son of John Lee Lewes) and Thomas Boy arrived, Mr. Lewes seems

"Monday March 13th.-We conclude that it is best to remove to Colvile for a while.

home about noon, perhaps to return no "Saturday, March 18th.-We reached Colvile about noon, where we received

a cordial welcome." The two families remained guests of Mr. Eewes till June 1, 1848, when they left under an ascort of the First Ore-gon Riflemen, and under date of June

fire he continues:

"Mr. McDenald, who is in charge of Ogden fitted out two boats, and with 16 Walla Walla December 19, and Ogden tion, who were virtually captives, since the Nez Perces would only allow them , 1848, the 60 ransomed ones were at

Principal William I. Marshall's Presentation of Contemporaneous Records Correcting Them

> Oregon City.
>
> The whole history of Indian massacr since the settlement of America bega shows no other instance where so man captives were so quickly rescued, with fighting, and with no overwhelming

tary force menacing the Indiana.

The Oregon Spectator, the only page then published in Oregon, in its issue January 20, 1848, printed the following

"Sir:-I feel it a duty as well as pleasure to tender you my sincere thank and the thanks of this community for your exertions in behalf of the widow and orphans that were left in the han

of the Cayuse Indians.
"Their state was a deplorable one, subject to the caprice of savages, expose to their insults, compelled to labor for them, and remaining constantly in dress lest they should be butchered, as the usbands and fathers had been.
"From this state I am fully satisfied we

ould not relieve them. "A small party of Americans would have been looked upon by them with contempt; a large party would have been the ignal for a general massacre.
"Your immediate departure from Van-

couver on receipt of the intelligence from Wallatpu enabling you to arrive at Walla Walla before the news of the American party having started from this place reached them, together with your in fluence over the Indians, accomplished to estrable object of relieving the distress

"Your exertions in behalf of the pripleasure to you through life, but this los we are under to you. "You have also laid the American le

ernment under obligations to you, for their citizens were the subjects of the massacre, and their widows and orphans are the relieved ones. With a sincere prayer that the widows' God and the Father of the Fatherless may to remain, sir, your obedient servant, "GEORGE ABERNETHY.

"Governor of Oregon Territory."
To Peter Skeen Ogden, Esq., Chief Factor Honorable Hudson's Bay Com-For this expenditure of time and labor

and of property, paid for the ransom of these American citizens, no bill was ever rendered by the Hudson's Bay Company either to the National Government or t that of Oregon, nor was any paymen ever made to the Hudson's Bay Company by either government for this service; No other man in Oregon was as co setent to judge of the inestimable valu

of the prompt and entirely voluntary ac-Governor Abernethy, who went out as a lay member of the 1840 reinforcement t the Methodist mission, and for severa years managed the secular business of that mission, and in 1845 was chosen Governor under the Provisional Government of Oregon, and by successive re-elections continued in that position illi on March 3, 1849, the Provisional Govorganized United States Territorial Ge

There was no more pairtotic American than Abernethy, and no other man is Oregon knew so thoroughly what wer-the resources of the Provisional Government for rescuing these captives, and for waging a war with the Indians, and no one was less likely to be swayed by any liking for the Hudson's Bay Con into over-estimating the value of services in this rescue; and there is no

a shadow of a doubt but what this letter to Ogden was fully becaused by over-American then living in Oregon-even by Rev. H. H. Spalding and W. H. Gray-though a few months later, with about lutely no evidence to sustain the charge, they accused the H. B. Co. and the Datholics of instigating the massacre, which was as shameful and baseless a

slander as was ever uttered. Turn now to the very brief record of the overland trip of the 1838 reinforce ment to the Am. Bd. Mission. "Arrive at Ft. Hall. Received kindly

Sunday, July 19th.-About 10 o'clock Mr. Ermatinger comes to invite to break fast; says he has just got up. A breakfast he comes again to invite to have preaching at the Fort. noon, Mr. Eells preaches in the dining-room to some 50 or 60 hearers. Tuesday, July 31st .- Make arrange-

ments for moving camp. . . . . Mr Ermatinger gives ten pounds of sugar. "Wednesday, August 15th.- . . . en-camp on the river opposite Fort Boiser feasted with milk, butter, turnips, puppkin and salmon.

"Thursday, August 18th.—Milk and plen-ty of vegetables to eat. "Friday, August 17th.—Some of the gentlemen at the Post send us a plece of sturgeon for breakfast. "Sunday, August 19th.—Mr. Payton (Payette) sends us another sturgeon"

# The Birds of the Oregon Woods

#### Importance of a Tail.

If one thinks the tail of a bird is not an important factor in flight, he should have seen that mother sparrow try to catch a fly on the wing. Several times I saw her dart out from the tree in pursuit of an insect that flew past. Almost every time she missed at the first strike, and then I could see she sorely felt the loss of her long guiding feathers. She scrambled about in midair in her efforts to turn ab-ruptly and start off in a new direc-She was always successful in the end, although at one time I saw her make five tries before she landed At another time she darted with such vigor that she almost turned a complete somersault before she gained equilibrium. As a family of birds, the wrens have

to be placed near the top in the list of songsters. Oregon is more favored than almost any other state, for I have seen and heard five different varieties. Three of these singers are common about Portland—the Winter wren, which is a tiny shy little body; the Parkman's wren, which loves to build about houses and barns or in bird boxes, and Vigor's wren, which is the larger of the three, and has a long tipped-up fall and a white stripe run-

one picks up many acquaintances rambling about the bills, but, like peo-ple, some are more interesting than others, and acquaintanceship often warms into friendship as the days pass by. While out birding in the latter part of June I was trudging along up one of the shaded raths of the ferone of the shaded paths of the fir covered Oregon billsides, when a little bird whissed bendlong down in its tip-pling flight, barely dodging my head. Both were rather flustered at this sudden and unexpected meeting. The covered Oregon hillsides, when a little bird whissed beading down in its tip-pling flight, barely dodging my bead. Both were rather flustered at this sudden and unexpected meeting. The moment's pause on an overhanging branch was sufficient for me to recognize the hurrying stranger as Vigor's wret. But I hardly had time to see what the small white parcel was she carried in her mouth. It might have been a white miller, which I imagined would seem be therefore the vestige of its own skin is found. Generations ago the ancestral wrens must have fought for protection among the tribes of reptiles, until now the descendants never think of starting upon house for being so noisy and hungry, he hop back down the true into the business. This was infined cause for a family will. This known needing restricted in her mouth. It might have been a white miller, which I imagined home in iritumph as a hearthstane delig.

Almost every feathered creature has

a good photograph of the mother and shrewd to show me her home.

Stole a March. Stole a March.

The next day, however, I stole a march and was well hidden in the bushes near where I thought the nest must be when the wren appeared. I hardly expected to escape that sharp, round eye, and was prepared for the scoiding that followed; in fact, I submitted rather joyously to it. without a word in reply. Perhaps I had no business there on the wren's busiest day. Regardless of the hazsh epithets hurled at me from the alder limb, I was oo absorbed in gazing through my field giass at an ugly piece of snakeskin the wren held in her mouth. Rather an un-canny mouthful, to be sure. The idea of a nestful of gaping mouths vanished from my vision as the brown body fidget-ed about, with her tall over her back, and then whirled away to a large upturned root covered with vines. Here she hopped about in the tangle of brier and fern, ap-parently forgetful of my presence; but those sharp brown eyes, behind which are Her action would have deceived any other creature, but I knew her too well; at the likeliest moment and in an eye's twink-ling she suddenly popped up into the dead body of an aider tree and disappeared into a tiny round hole.

### Traditions of Wrens.

Wrens have traditions, and, like some people, are perhaps slightly superstitious. I was not sure that a Vigor's wren considered a bit of snakeskin the keystone to the arch of its snugly-built home, but I do not remember ever examining the nest of its cousin, the Parkman's wren, and not finding this traditional bit of treasure. Marbe it is a matter of protection, for it

leaves and limbs. We tried for five down a gaping throat. For all my some interesting trait of protection. I different days before we finally secured strategy, this little brown bird was too have always found that the red-breasted nuthatch, after he has excavated his wooden home in some dead stump, never fails to collect a good supply of soft pitch and plaster it religiously about the freied doorway of the log house,

The morning of July 22, when the young wrens were about grown, I saw a tiny brown head peeking out the round nestringing in provisions. The father scolded and stormed like a trooper. The rating he gave me was not very much more severe than the little wretch gave his wife every firms she returned with morsels of food. With all his fault-finding, he made not a single attempt to help her feed the five hungry youngsters in the heart of the fead alder. He grew more rigorous in his language; then, a little later, when the mother returned with a white grub, he darted at her like a mad man. She retreated down the limb and through the bushes, trembling in terror. It looked as if the wren house-hold was to be wrecked. She quivared through the fern toward me on fluttering wing, and then, as if thoroughly sub-dued, she gave the grub to the father. This was the bone of contention. The

beared untillow But what of his actions? The selfish title tyrant flew about the alder, calling in a soft tone to his children within and then smallowed the grub himself. Two or three times he did this, until I was so disgusted that I could hardly soduce him.
If he were hungry, he could at least sixtumish for himself.

If he were hungry, he could at least skirmish for himself.

While I was chiding him for his infamous antions, the mother appeared with a large moth, which he readily took. Among the alder limbs the father flew, and finally up to the nest-hale, out of which was lesting such a series of hungry screams as no parent with the least hit of devotion could resket. I could hardly believe my eyes, for the little knave just went to the door, where each himsery resulting could get a good view of the morsel, then, as if scolding the little enes for being so noisy and hungry, he hopped back down the tree into the hungres.

This was indeed cause for a family revith. This known needing matreat the door green so hold with hunger that he forgot his fear and plunged heading down, catching in the branches below where the father perched. And the pre-

ocious youngster got the large moth as a reward for his bravery.

Not till then did it dawn on me that there was a reason for the father's action. The wrenlets were old enough to leave the nest. Outside in the warm sunshine

WILLIAM LOVELL FINLEY.

#### Charis, Her Triumph.

Ben Jenson.

See the chariot at hand here of Love!
Wherein my lady rideth!
Bech that draws is a swan, or a dove,
And well the car Love guideth.
As she goes, all hearts do duty
Unio her beauty;
And, enamoved, do wish, so they might
But anjoy such sight. But enjoy such sight, That they still were to run by her side,

Through swords, through seas, whither

would ride.

Do but look on her eyes! they do light All that Love's world compriseth:

Have you seen but a bright lily grow Before rude hands have touched ! Have you marked but the fall o' the snow, Have you marked but the fall o' the show,
Before the soil hath smutched it?
Have you felt the wool of the beaver?
Or nawn's down ever?
Or have smelt o' the bud of the brier?
Or the nard i' the fire?
Or have tasted the hag of the bee?
O, so white! O, so soil! O, so sweet is she!

### The Busy Fly.

Somerville (Mass.) Journal, How doth the little busy fly Disturb our morning peace, By bussing busily around, With maddening caprice!

How rudely he disturbs our naps, When we would woo repose, By meanly tickling our ears, Or lighting on our nose! How skillfully he dodges 'round,

could be fed and would grow more rapidly and learn the ways of wood-craft. In half an hour, one after an-other, the little wrens had been persuaded, even compelled, to leave the narrow con-

days and nights unpleasant for one with time shall I come around in the morning the little experience in politics that to begin the work? Do but mark, her foreheld's smoother and from her arched brown such a grace Sheds itself through thy face.
As alone their triumphs to the life, All the gain, all the good, of the elements strife.

> as Manning was reading Cleveland's letter, and when he had finished reading he looked up and saw Lamont. He pondered "An noment and then said; 'Dan, I shouldn't wonder if you might

> > Suppose you run up to Buffalo and try it."
> > "Manning handed Lamont the letter.
> > Lamont read it and said: Lamont read it and said:
> >
> > "'All right. When shall I go?"
> >
> > "Better go right along, said Manning.
> > "So Lamont packed his grip—'And it didn't take much of a grip to carry all I had in those days, Lamont used to say."
> >
> > "Now,' said he, 'let's get to work.'
> >
> > "They went to work, and from Lamont used to say."

""Come in." said a vigorous voice. "Coine in size a right of the form of the standing went in The Governor-elect was sitting at a table. Letters opened and unopened were "As the late Secretary used to say, he in the heart of an August noon."

GTHE late Colonel Daniel S. La- piled and scattered about the floor and

When Dan Lamont First Met Cleveland

said Colonel J. E. Jones, "how it came shape for answering, his coat off and his sleeves rolled up.
"He glanced inquiringly up as Lamont entered the room. 'Mr. Manning sent me from Albany, "Lamont was then a reporter on the Albany Argus, which was controlled by Daniel Manning, and he had little idea of being anything else for a long time to "Colonel Lamont used to say that" mont, by way of introduction.
"Colonel Lamont used to say that Cleveland's face brightened, and he rose

party throughout the state at that time, and though he had not yet been inaugurated, he was being deluged with letters from all over the state, filled with all awhile. Then Lamont said:

"Well, Governor, I guess I'll be going thank up a place to stay. What and shook hands heartly with his visitor.

"But those letters had to be answered, and as they piled up before him day by day. Cleveland saw the necessity of having some one who knew state politics and politicians to help him out of the more ing some one who knew state politics and politicians to bein him out of the muddle. He wrote to Dan Manning and told him of the dilemma he was in. 'For heaven's sake,' he wrote, 'send some one to help said he would go out and get a bite of me.''

Dan Lamont entered the Argus office business in hand.

Something before starting in with the business in hand.

"Entirely unnecessary," replied Cleveland. 'I can feed you right here.'
"And Dan said the Governor bustled around and soon had a good enough apread of cold victuals and a nice cup of be able to help Cleveland out in this hot coffee, the latter made on the stove Suppose you run up to Buffalo and try it. In the room, ready for Dan to pitch in

and eat and drink, Cleveland taking a

snack himself, to keep company. The meal finished, the Governor hastily had in those days. Lamont used to say, in telling about it—and took the first train for Buffalo. It was late in the evening when he arrived there, but he thought he had better report to the Governor before going to a hotel, so he had himself guided to where Clevoland was keeping bachelor quarters, over a store or something. Lamont knocked at the Lamont turned in he saked what time

ment used to relate most amus-ingly to his intimate friends." was plainly working hard to get them in Colonel J. E. Jones, "how it came shape for answering, his coat off and his he was awakened by a noise in the idjoining room. He rose in bed and 1961-

> "He heard the stove being shaken down vigorously and the rattle of coal being put on, and recognized the voice of the Governor, who was doing the shaking down and coaling up, humming the then new and popular song, "When the Robins Nest Again." Nest Again."
> "Lamont looked at his watch. It was

just 4 o'clock! The Governor was up get-ting breakfast ready, preparatory to the beginning of work for the day. "Lament didn't wait to be called, but of up right then and dressed himself and reported to the Governor, who was

plainly pleased with the staying and re-cuperating qualities of his young lieuten-"The system that Lamont put into the mass of correspondence and in a remark ably short time getting it moving in easy and proper channels favorably impressed Grover Cleveland. At any rate, that is the way, so Lament used to say, that he and Grover Cleveland first met. How

#### much that meeting meant to the future of each is history now." He Followed Instructions.

"Children," said the teacher, instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy; simply be yourselves and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings or draw inspiration from outside sources." As a result of this advice Tommy Wise turned out the following composition: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy, out write what is in us. In me there is my stummick, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick of lemon carnly and my dinner."

#### Midsummer.

Elizabeth Woodbridge in the Outlook. ere are sounds of Summer that importune, eming, insistent insect life, he should get up in the morning.

"Oh, never mind that," said Cleveland, But the spirit of summer mass its ward.

Where the figer-lillies are drowally stirred.

By the hum and the hum of the humming-