Editorial Page of The Journal

Don't forget to wear a rose.

OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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A OUESTION WHICH THEY HAVE ANSWERED.

IN A MODEST little paragraph concerning the pres ent campaign the Oregonian arises to assert and inquire: "A Democrat is running as a Democrat against a Republican. Why should any Republican vote for a Democrat to be mayor of Portland?

From the Oregonian's standpoint this is all there is to the campaign. Ignore the alleged politics of it and let the campaign rest upon the proposition of good government, where it belongs, and the decision has been rendered long before the verdict is recorded. The best authorty we know in this campaign to answer the "why should any Republican vote for a Democrat to be mayor of Portland?" is Mayor-Williams himself. In the city campaign of 1896 D. Solis Cohen was the regular Republican nominee for mayor. Judge Williams was the most prominent man who bolted the nomination and set up General Beebe as an independent candidate. In his principal speech in support of General Reebe this is what Judge Williams said in response to precisely the same question which was then propounded:

"I expect you all know that I am a Republican; I respect the principles and policies of my party, but my obligations to honesty, decency and truth are higher than my obligation to party. . . This is a good year for bolting and we are all bolters together and we are allor most of us who are not blinded or bound by our party obligations are-trying to rise above those rules and regulations which the party bosses impose upon us and a change is at least tentatively contemplated by various

They amount to nothing this year; nobody is paying any attention to them. Who cares for the candidate because he is the regular nominee; who cares for the candidate because he is said to be a Republican or a Democrat, so far as the city officers are concerned? There is nothing involved in the city government but an honest administration, an honest disbursement of public money, demuation of any party, ring, clique or faction. the administration of a man who is free from the I leave it to you to say when you go to the polls whether or not you will stand by the reputation and best interests, the prosperity and good name of the city, or whether you will stand by some man that you despise and dislike because he is your party nominee.

These words fit the conditions today even more closely than they did when they were uttered. The Oregonian, the day after last year's election, emphasized the fact that a machine nomination was a positive disadvantage to a candidate.

Auditor Devlin in his book. "Municipal Reform in the United States," says: "Surely the alliance of the business of cities with national politics, and its control by the party machine, is a serious evil. It opens the way for every form of dishonesty and mismanagement which avarice and ambition can suggest. With such methods there can be no good government in cities."

Thus speaks the good citizen who is also a practical politician. What higher authorities could be quoted to show the patriotic citizen the right, decent and self-interested way in the campaign which closes with the voting next Monday?

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

HERE'S more Williams talk than there was, but the reason of it is not far to seek nor hard to find. The Liquor Dealers' association has opened its money sack and the subsidized barkers and spielers are beginning to get active. They have been quiescent pending this interesting event, which had not only been expected, but was solemnly promised. With the liquor men politics is simply and solely a matter of business; to them it is an investment upon which they expect an adequate return. Hence it is that the political heelers and hangers-on look forward hopefully to a campaign dependent enterprises, but in one way or another elecin which such issues are involved, for it means that they will come into convivial contact with some of the of the future for a very large proportion of suburban boodle that is afloat.

The happy period has now arrived in this campaign and the spielers are industriously at work. They are striving the best they know how to earn their stipend, but this is one of the years when what they say will have less effect than ever before. This campaign has not been waged for the past 10 days; it has been going on for the past three years. It is not a contest between political parties, for there is no issue between the Democratic party as such and the Republican party as such, but solely between vicious government and good government. Everything that has cropped to the surface in the past 10 days as so-called campaign material has been more or less thoroughly known to the people for months before the campaign opened. It forced itself forth not as a matter of politics, but as a matter of public information. Much of it was drawn forth as the result of grand jury investigations; quite a good deal of it came out as the result of public trials ending in con-

Indeed the administration has been on trial for the past two or three years. It has been on trial not only because of its own promises both before and after election, but because of the record which it has made in the intervening time. It is by that record it is being tried, and it is upon that record it must stand.

THE CALL OF THE GREAT WEST.

THE WEST and the southwest-the great and splendid Pacific slope, all the way from British Columbia to the northern states of Mexico inclusive, and all the great southwest including Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Arizona-call for men -and women. These vast regions are as yet but sparsely populated. Their natural resources are sufficient to support many times their present inhabitants. A great part of their vast aggregate area is capable of sustaining a larger population per square mile than throngs the Atlantic coast states. There are mountains and deserts, it is true, but there is enough profitably habitable land tains are sources of great wealth and scenes of great industries, and in many considerable areas with irriga- There will be gain and glory enough for all.

tion, from reservoirs of stored water or artesian wells even the desert can be made to blossom as the rose.

All this vast western portion of the continent needs and calls for more men-and women-and children later. It does not invite the tramp, the loafer, the idler, the swindler nor the gambler; it will treat these with scant courtesy, but it calls for men with capital, men of small means, enough to make a start, men of energy and strength, even if they have little or no money, honest, decent, industrious, home-building, state-developing men

The west needs such people, and a great number o such people need the west. In it there are more and better opportunities for them. In it they would be larger, freer, healthier, happier men and women. it their children would have a better chance to make a good start in life.

The west calls to such men and women. Many o them, learning something of this glorious west, are yearning for it. Come on, come out, and grow up with this growing region, the best and to be the greatest portion of our great country.

ELECTRICITY IN LOCAL TRAFFIC.

UCH HAS BEEN SAID from time to time about the experimental or definitive adoption by the railroads of the country of electricity as their principal motive power, at least for suburbar and local traffic, and for runs over a route without heavy grades. The subject is being studied and such railroad presidents and managers. President Baer said the other day that the Reading system had the substitution of electricity for steam for suburban traffic under serious consideration, which, he pointed out, would mean more trains and better service.

A recent issue of the Railroad Gazette contained juite an elaborate study of the question of electric railway competition, in which it stated that in the last two or three years the increase in electric mileage, particularly that of long-distance interurban lines, has been very great, and that it has become so formidable that "it has made serious inroads into short-haul passenger traffic on parallel steam roads," That publication thinks that where prosperous communities are situated within a radius of from 10 to 45 miles of each other it is practically impossible for steam to compete with electricity as a motive power. The principal advantage of electricity is expressed in one word, economy. Electricity makes it possible to move traffic in small units conomically. An electric road can run 15 cars hourly at a cost no greater than that to the steam road o running three five-car trains a day. The cost of fuel is eliminated. And passengers will all prefer the line that not only accommodates them most frequently but is free from smoke, soot and cinders.

There appears to be no good reason to limit the distance of profitable electric railroad operation to 45 miles. Several such roads of greater length than this are in operation, and at least two run over 100 miles each, one of them-from Indianapolis to Lima-being 183 miles in length. Indeed, by connecting links system of electric roads that at first were purely local may extend through many hundreds of miles and across one state after another. Why not?

With a greater population which is coming-the Willamette valley is an ideal region for the construction and operation of interurban electric lines, all the way from Portland to the head of the valley, and on both sides of the river. As has been remarked before in these columns, the building of such roads and the influx of population are mutually both cause and effect. The roads if built will attract people; the additional people will demand and in time force the building of such roads.

It is to be expected that the big steam railway systems will endeavor to acquire these electric lines, and in some cases will build enough of them to head off intricity is almost certain to become the motive power and interurban traffic.

A TRINITY OF GREAT STATES.

SPEAKING for the state of Washington, Oregon's daughter that has outgrown the mother, State daughter that has outgrown the mother, State Senator Piles said:

"A trinity of great states, California, Oregon and Washington, looks toward the orient. An ocean greater than the Atlantic invites our ships, and yonder to our seaward are Hawaii and the other islands of the Pacific. apan is soon to become, if she is not already, a great world-power. Her progress as a nation is one of the marvels of the age. China is awakening from her age of slumber, and in a comparatively short time railroads will penetrate her vast interior and modernize her people. Although England, France and Germany and

other European nations are striving for the mastery of the seas and looking with covetous eyes on the commerce of the orient, that trade is ours if we are but legal box. alive to our best interests. There is only one way in which we can lose it, and that is by allowing state lines and states jealousies to become barriers against our com- carry one. mon advancement. Let it be understood here that the upbuilding of any industry or port on the Pacific coast is to the benefit of all, and that the pulling down or destruction of any is to the injury of all, and the child of today will live to see the commerce of the Pacific surpass that of the Atlantic and flow through the great

states of California, Oregon and Washington." All this, or something to the same purport, has been said many times, though not often so felicitously, but it is worth republishing, and reiterating, and keeping in the city is industriously engaged in immind while we work, and laboring for as we think of the proving the thoroughfares. great things to be. The Pacific coast children of today are born to a great heritage, and in the most favored

portion of the whole globe. Each port of the three principal ones on the Pacific coast-counting all Puget sound cities as one-may and should strive to be foremost, to have as large a share in the coming development as possible, but this should left to make homes for tens of millions and the moun- be done without any petty spite or jealousy, or anything savoring of bitterness or enmity one towards another

DAWN OF GOOD MORALS.

The day dawn of a cleaner, more he day dawn of a cleaner, more blesome life is at hand.

Business men and institutions may be investigated by control at the threats of this coward-live control in the coward-live cow Standing upright before God and man, the newer citizenship, the newer stand-

face the old devotees of vice and crime and drive them under cover.

aid from officials, have made the same vice must suffer at first, but ere long of a better era is at mang.

way knocking for admittance. Union county. Baker county, Morrow county and lastly Umatilla county have reluctantly admitted this evangel of reform.

People of sense and good morals who have been lukewarm in joining the movement for cleaner municipal life will wonder how they could have delied to easert their manhood long belief the coming dawn of good morals and that they would dare to the changed and better condition appreciate their work ere long. Fling back to the departing forces of evil that have struck in the darkness and fied: "In the fell clutch of circumstance, there is no long to the changed and better condition. The only weapon of the vices is the lows. The world will understand and appreciate their work ere long. Fling back to the departing forces of evil that have struck in the darkness and fied: "In the fell clutch of circumstance, the coming dawn of good morals are clined to easert their manhood long belief the changed and better condition, to the changed and better condition, to the changed and better condition, to the changed and better condition. The work ere long. Fling back to the departing forces of evil that have struck in the darkness and fied: "In the fell clutch of circumstance, I have not winced nor cried aloud! In all the bludgeonings of chance."

The only weapon of the vices is the long and business will readjust itself to the changed and better condition. The world will understand and appreciate their work ere long. Fling back to the departing forces of evil that have struck in the darkness and fied: "In the fell clutch of circumstance, I have not winced nor cried aloud! In all the bludgeonings of chance."

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

Citizens of Umatilla county, without in the forefront of the crusade against the frontier tough is doomed to pass on and out of his position of power and influence in municipal life of the Pacity and county, and here the beginning wonder how they could have been wonder how they could have been frightened at the threats of this coward-

SMALL CHANGE

The Trail is a great place to hit.

The tenure of the straw hat is ins

It isn't a dove that will carry peace Responsive reading-Psalms 15, 16. Rojestvensky was knocked out while rying to steal a base.

The Salem Statesman suggests initiating the recall on the referendum.

Picnickers should take umbrelias; y

Keep politics out of the exposition and the exposition out of politics.

Philadelphia feels so happy it is talk ing of celebrating the Fourth of July. It will take a good many visits the fair to see it all as one ought to.

Every year the girl graduates are ust as lovely as they ever were before

The czar is to call an assembly. What

the portage road will be formally

Behind the Republican party mask is the Liquor Dealers', association, that seeks to run Portland.

good many years to duplicate what may be destroyed in a day. The value of those ships will no ount as an offset in the amount of in

demnity Japan will claim. Bears are very troublesome in think he ought to take a trip to New England this summer.

land fair. 'Tis well. They need it every

People in famine-stricken districts Spain are demanding bread or work. In this country the people that demand bread will take no aubstitute in the

Voters are asked to blink everything but party—whiskey domination, Tanne creek sewer, contractorial graftitis—ev erything but party, party, party! But most of them won't.

Portland and Oregon are greatly obliged to President Roosevelt, and Vice-President Fairbanks, and Repre senative Tawney and the rest, and wish they could have the pleasure of staying in Oregon longer.

The Republican newspapers persist lican papers in the country accused him of buying a \$500 helfer — adding a cipher to the amount and changing the sex of the animal. But he has nalled

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Good brick clay on Coos river

Estacada needs more cottages Woodburn is proud of its iron fou

Pendleton is to have

New M. E. Church South in the Call

Home-raised new potatoes plentift n Marshfield.

Hubbard's importance as a trading

night and day to fill orders. Berry and other crops greater than

A sawmill in the Blue mountains, 10 Only four to seven pupils in the Spray

school, yet a newspaper is publishe

Hopgrowers will pay for picking by weight this year, 50 pounds being a A Wheeler county locality is named Six Shooter. Everybody is supposed to

A Marshfield man while carrying ar

ax slipped and fell, and it cut the back of his head open. Gervals Star: The first new potatoes of the season were brought in by Mrs. Louis Schafer. The Star was favored

beyond measure.

suit, and has contracted to pay lawyers \$300 to defend it, while another lawyer offered to do so for nothing.

dace the old devotees of vice and crime boycott, because they have no argument to stand upon. Some of those who stand the cashier discovered that it was a line that from officials, have made the same vice must suffer at first, but ere long ures from a tobacco stamp.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LES-SON for TOMORROW

By M. D. Jenkins, D. D.

Although the fourth gospel gives chiefly those incidents which do not pear in the synoptists' accounts of Lord's career, John dwells upon resurrection with as much fullness. either of the other evangelists. In each account Mary Magdalene is the prominent figure; and it was with this tender, inflexible friend that Jesus had the first giadiess was turned to the shadow of death, was the doubt who should rol away the door from the tomb where the body of Jesus had been laid (Mark xvi 3). John indicates their gnxicty by 3). John indicates their anxiety by noting that the first thing which struck them with astonishment was that the sepulcher was already open. The mas-sive rock with which it had been closed and which a woman's arm could not re move, had been thrust aside. Matthe tells us (ch. xxviii:2-4) that "an angel had done this. Mark says that whe of the cave clothed in white, addresse them and explained the absence of the body (Mark xvi:5, 6). Luke tells us ome that they had themselves prepare from the others, but not more than in from the others, but not more than ac-telligent and truthful persons will do in narrating some strange and exciting event whose incident has overwhelmed them all with astonishment. What all wish us to understand is that the resur end true bodily appearance, was not ex pected by any of his most intimate com panions. Instead of their "affection leading to some "hallucination," as Re nan says, the four writers are anxious b mpress upon all readers that it was a first impossible for the women and the twelve to believe in the reality of the event. It required more than one appearance of our Lord to convince those who most trusted him, that he had in deed risen. And it was this resurrec-tion which, under God, made new men of them. Without it there would have

Verse 11. There were possibly tw Verse 14. There were possibly two groups of women who started from different points to pay the last sad rites to the body of their Lord, but four are mantioned by name. These were Mary Magdalene (v:1) and the other Mary (Matt. xxviii:1), who is called by Mark "the mother of James" (Mark xvii:1), and Salome (Mark xvi:1) and Joanna.
and other women with them, as Luke
(ch. xxiv:1) adds. John is particularly
impressed by the presence and grief of
Mary Magdalene, who is indeed exalted
to preeminence by the fact that Jesus
first appeared to her after his rising
from the grave (Mark xvi:3). The disappearance of the body of Jesus was to
her the last blow. She gave way to a
passion of weeping; but coming up to
the door of the apparently violated tomb
she stooped down and looked in.

Verse 12. It was fit that as angels announced the birth of Jesus they should
announce his resurrection. He was not

announce his resurrection. He was not left to sleep alone or rise unattended However men might turn away from him, he was always accompanied by heavenly ministrants. They were with him in the mount of temptation (Matt iv:11) and in the garden of sorrows (Luke xxii:43), and they kept watch over his sepulcher until the hour 'ar-The gospels make occasional reference gracious ministries of the angels.

Verse 13. The address of the angels was tender, gracious, kind. It is as if in our modern speech one would say, "Madam, what is the matter?" Like their own master, they deal very gently with the ignorance and blindness of a disciple, if so be love be present in the heart. And in the reply of Mary we see at once the dim faith but conscious affection of a true child of God. She had no other thought than that some dastardly hand had violated the sacredness of her Lord's rest; but her Lord he still was, although dead by criminal crucifixion.

Verse 14. Becoming conscious of an other presence, perhaps hearing a ster behind her, Mary turned back and saw some one dimly through the uncertain light of the dawn, still more dimly through the refraction of her tears. Then, too, we must remember that in the personal appearance of Jesus great change, unexplained and und scribed, had taken place. Even those who had known him intimately did not immediately recognize him (Luke xxiv 16); and to the end "some doubted" whether this mysterious being coming and going so noiselessly was really

Jesus (Matt. xxviii:17).

Verse 15. It is probable that during this brief interview Mary had scarcely this brief interview Mary had scarcely looked up to see who was addressing her. Her face was possibly hid in her arm, or she freely indulged her grief behind her veil. But with the quick impulse of a great love, she said, "O sir, if you have taken his body away, tell me where it is, and I will go and rest near to those that loved him." So strong within us all is this undefined instinct of a hereafter. Not even to the Old Testament saints did "death end all" (Heb. xi:22). The veriest pagan does not cast out his dead to rot. Even after the last spark of life is extinct love holds to its conviction that the story is not concluded, the book is not sealed. Mary did not apprehend the resurrection clearly, but still she wanted the body of her Lord where it could be watched over with loving solicitude. Verse 16. There was something in the voice of Jesus which forced Mary to look up, and then with a glad cry.

if afraid that he would presently dis-appear. Jesus assured her that there would be some delay and her duty was to notify his disciples of what had taken place. Various other explanations are suggested but they are to our view farfetched, and the probability seems to us

messenger to announce the great event.
It is not to be wondered at that a gospel
which placed such honor upon the ministry of women has done more for their
social and civil elevation than all
agencies outside the direct influences of
the Christian church.

(Luke xxiv:16), and then he was seen by the cleven who were shut in an upper chamber waiting to see what would be the next blow from their

would be the next blow from their enemies.

Verse 20. Not yet had his body assumed its celestial conditions. It was needful to exhibit it as it had been known to them in order that they might be convinced of the reality of the event. Of course, the resurrection of the body is a mystery, but it is the only resurrection thinkable. The soul is never entombed and can never "rise."

Verses 21-23. Jesus by a tender and significant act reassures them. They are not to be cast out defenseless before their foes. A heavenly presenes shall go with them. The one great offering for sin has now been made and they are to proclaim forgiveness through their Lord. The absolute power to grant or to deny forgiveness never

nake it personally effective.

Jesus is not dead but living. After his ascension Stephen saw him at the right hand of God. Paul met him on the way to Damascus. John talked with him in holy communion while exiled to Patmos. He shall yet return to be our judge. Never was religion the vital e it has been since the resurrection So deeply did that act impress itself upon the thought and feeling of the church that it changed the day of worship. Thus every recurring Sunday a witness to the vitality and vigor

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Is It Patentable? why the doctrinaires and philapthropists, casting about for the means of establishing universal peace, a desider atum devoutly to be hoped for (which the czar of Russia must be most anxious for at present), have not promulgated what seems to me to be an easy means of its accomplishment As so far I have no knowledge it has of doing so and want to know it it is patentable. If so, how can I derive profit from it? It is this: Suppose the hero of the big stick, who now reperting of his misdeed of having been the chief inspiritor of our late war with Spain—by means, according to Naval Secretary Long, not at all to his credit—who finds there is just as much pleasure in shedding the blood of bears, welves, catamounts and other

say: "If I can get the consent of one or two other powers to combine with the United States and declare that we will unite our strength, pledged to the compact that whatever power on earth from this time forward is the aggressor to draw the sword on any pretext whatever, against any other national edge that our united fleets and armies will be set in motion against that culprit."
I believe it almost goes without say "Cour ing that the Japanese would say "Count us in." That of itself would insur-universal peace for all time. But per-

"varmints" and is quite as exhibarating as the shedding of human blood, should

haps France, Austria, Italy, Germany or England, seeing that there is something now in the 'yellow peril' that may well give them pause, would desire admission into the bund. It would not be a month until they would all clamor for admission. Disarmament would follow close on its heels, and thus "the hoarse war drum would cease to beat and man be happy yet." What do you think about it? APPLICANT FOR A PATENT.

The Admission of New Territory. Portland, June 2.—To the Editor of The Journal—Any one who has traveled in eastern states and sees the avidity with which eastern cities gobble up outside territory for the purpose of giv ing them more population is astonished that there should be anybody in Portthat there should be anybody in Portland who is opposed to the admission of the territory lying between Portland and Mount Tabor. This territory belongs to Portland. It is settled by the relatives and friends and business associates of those who live in the present city limits.

When one looks over other cities, both in the east and the west, and sees how they have taken in thousands of second land that is by he stretch of

how they have taken in thousands of acres of land that is by he stretch of acres of land that is by he stretch of imagination called thickly settled, one asks how there can be any objection to taking in a square mile that has so large a population as the region in question. Portland people take a pride in showing up well in matter of population, when compared with other western cities struggling for supremacy. Why should there be a moment's hesitation in taking in the thousands of our peighbors and friends who are asking to be made one with us? R.M. TUTTLE.

Portland, May 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—The writer begs to offer a

Preparations are being made on a large scale for the spring roundup of the control of the spring roundup of th

LEWIS AND CLARK

June 3 .- At an early hour we

and fixed our camp in the point formed by the junction of the river with the Missouri. It now became an interest ing question which of these two stream is what the Minnetarees call Ahma-teahsa, or the Missouri, which they described as approaching very near to described as approaching the Columbia. On the right decision the Columbia of the fate of the expedition demuch of the fate of the expedition the sould find that the river we were sllowing did not come near the Coshould not only lose the traveling sen-son, two months of which had already clapsed, but probably dishearten the men so much as to either induce them to abandon the enterprise or yield us a cold obedience instead of the warm-and zealous support which they had hitherto afforded us. We determined, therefore, to examine well before we decided on our future course; and for this purpose despatched two capoes with three men up each of the streams, with orders to ascertain the width, depth and rapidity of the current so as to judge of their comparative bodies of water. At the same time parties were sent out by land to penetrate the country, and discover from the rising grounds. If possible, the distant bearings of the two rivers; and all were directed, to return toward evening. to return toward evening.

While they were gone we ascended together the high grounds in the fork

enemies, the wolves. Some flocks of elk were seen, and the solitary antelopes with their young were scattered over, the face of the plain. To the south was a range of lofty mountains, which was supposed to be a continuation of the South mountains, stretching themselves from southeast to northwest and ter-minating absuptly about southwest of us. These were partially covered with snow; but at a great distance behind them was a more lofty ridge completely covered with snow, which seemed to follow the same direction as the first, reaching from west to the north of

northwest, where their snowy tops were blended with the horizon. The direcbe long distinguished, as they were so lost in the extent of the plain. branch is 200 yards, that of the south is with a gentler current, is deeper than the south; its waters, too, are of the same whitish brown color, thickness and turbidness; they run in the same boiling and rolling manner which has uniformly characterized the Missouri, and its bed is composed of some grayel, but principally mud. The south fork is deeper, but its waters are perfectly transparent; its current is rapid, but the surface smooth and unruffled; and its bed, too, is composed of round and flat smooth stones like those of rivers

realing from a mountainous country. so much resemble those of the Missouri that almost all the party believe that to be the true course to be pursued. We, however, although we have no decided opinion, are inclined to think otherwise, because, although this branch does give the color and character to the Missouri, yet these very circumstances induce an opinion that it rises in and runs through an open plain cout try, since if it came from the tains it would be clearer, unless, from the position of the country is improbable, it passed through a vast extent of low ground after leaving them. We thought it prob even penetrate the Rocky mountains, but drew its sources from the open country toward the lower and middle north of this place. What embarrasses us most is that the Indians, who appeared to be well acquainted with the geography of the country, have not mentioned this northern river; for "the river which scolds at all others," as it is termed, must be, according to the accounts, one of the rivers which we have passed; and if this north fork be the Missouri, why have they not designated the south branch, which they must also have passed in order to reach the great falls which they mention on

the Missour!? In the evening our parties returned, after ascending the rivers in canoes for some distance, then continuing on foot, just leaving themselves time to return by night. The north fork was less rapid, and therefore afforded the easiest navigation; the shallowest water of the north was five feet deep, that of the south six feet. At two and a half miles south six feet. At two and a half miles up the north fork is a small river coming in on the left or western side 60 feet wide with a bold current three feet in depth. The party by land had gone up the south fork in a straight line, somewhat north of west, for seven miles, where they discovered that this little river came within 100 yards of the south fork and on returning down it, found it. fork and, on returning down it, found it a handsome stream, with as much timber as either of the larger rivers, consisting of the narrow and wide-leafed cotton-wood, some birch and box-elder and un-dergrowth of willows, rose bushes and

dergrowth of willows, rose bushes and currants; they also saw on this river a great number of elk and some beaver.

All these accounts were, however, very far from deciding the important question of cur future route, and we therefore determined each of us to ascend one of the rivers during a day and a haif's march, or further, if necessary for our satisfaction. Our hunters killed two buffalces, six elk and four deer today. Along the plains near the junction are to be found the prickly pear in great day. Along the plains near the junction are to be found the prickly pear in great day. Along the plants to the day are to be found the prickly pear in great quantities; the chokeberry is also very abundant in the river low grounds, as well as the ravines along the river bluffs; the yellow and red currants are not yet ripe; the gooseberry is beginning to ripen, and the wild rose, which now covers all the low grounds near the rivers, is in full bloom. The fatigues of the last few days have occasioned some falling off in the appearance of the men, who, not having been able to wear moccasins, had their feet much bruised and mangled in passing over the stones and rough ground. They are however, perfectly cheerful, and have undiminished ardor for the expedition.