

The Astorian.

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PECKS SUN

ADMINISTERS A REBUKE TO A CERTAIN CLASS OF PAPERS.

A PLEA FOR A NEW PROFESSORSHIP IN FEMALE COLLEGES.

NOT A LAUGHING MATTER BY ANY MEANS.

A Very Sad Case.

We are sorry to see so many of the humorous papers find any fun in the incident of the girl at Keokuk who was hugged to death by her lover. He had proposed to her, in her father's parlor, and she had accepted him, and in a moment of ecstasy he hugged her to his breast, and she died at once. The young man was horror-stricken, and called her parents. It is supposed that she died of heart disease. The case was very sad indeed, and papers should not make fun of occurrences that bring so much sadness. However, while this case is fresh in the minds of old and young, we will embrace the opportunity, and embrace it gently, for fear we will kill it, to again impress upon young people what we have so often advised, and that is to be unusually careful about

How They Hug Girls.

Many a young man hugs a girl almost to death, and he never knows how near he comes to being a murderer. Girls nowadays are not what they used to be when you and I were young, Maggie. They cannot stand as much grief now as girls did twenty years ago. Somehow, they don't seem to be put up for hugging. If a man puts his arm around a seventeen year old girl of the present day, and sort of closes in on the belt, he expects to hear something break. Many humane men let go before they have got a girl half hugged, because the girl looks so frail that he is afraid he will break her in two. Of course there are exceptions to the frail girls, but the majority are too much like a bundle of asparagus. Some of the girls of the present day are robust, and seem to be offered if a person lets up on the hugging on their account, and it is said they

Hug Back with a Vigor

Which reminds a man of the days of long ago, but they are few and far between. Too much care cannot be exercised in putting arms around the young girls of to-day, and we would like to impress this fact upon the minds of the young men who are just coming upon the stage of action. Of course, men along in years do not need advice. The boys are apt to put more force into the right arm than they are aware of, in such cases, a hundred per cent. more than they would be apt to do in sawing wood, or carrying up a scuttle of coal. They should bear in mind that girls are too valuable to be used for developing the muscles, as you would a gymnasium. You don't have to squeeze a girl till her liver is forced from its normal position, and she chokes up and catches her breath, to show her that you love her.

A Gentle Squeeze

Of the hand, the stealing of the arm around her waist when she is not looking, and the least pressure upon her belt, is all that the law requires. She can tell by your face whether you love her, as you sit there in the twilight looking into the guiding star eyes, as well as though you grabbed her as you would a sack of wheat and hung on like a dog to a root. Don't make a barrel hoop of yourself, and try to break every stay in the girl you think you love, and you will not have cause for the sorrow the poor young man in Iowa has, who meant no harm, but lacked a governor to equalize his power. Hug easy till you find that the patient will stand more, and then you can

Apply the Proper Squeeze.

Sometimes we think there ought to be a professorship in our female schools for testing the capacity of scholars for the trying ordeals which they must pass through. If there was such a professorship, and girls were given a ticket or certificate showing just how much

hugging would be good for them, it might save many valuable lives, but we don't know of many who could hold such a professorship with credit. Then if the girls were given certificates, they might alter the figures, and get more hugging than was good for their health. The best way is for young men to use good judgment, and then all will be well. As we said before, it pains us to see the papers make frivolous items about such a sad case.

Did Dr. Whitman Save Oregon?

In my second article in answer to Mrs. Victor's labored article to prove that Dr. Whitman did not, and that he had no instrumentality in raising the emigration company of 1843, that the company was in a month on its way before he left his old home, I quoted the statements of three candid witnesses, while I have many more equally ready to affirm to his noble and unselfish efforts to pilot, aid and assist them on the whole route.

Before we direct our attention to Hon. Jesse Applegate's statements as furnished by Mrs. Victor, it is proper to refer to what she says about Dr. Whitman's going to Washington. She says: "There is no proof anywhere that he went to Washington, though it is probable enough, as all Americans having been in Oregon were welcomed by the government as a means of information."

Can any one inform us why such a statement, implying a denial of a positive fact is made? And in the same short sentence adding, "though it is probable enough, as all Americans having been in Oregon were welcomed by the government as a means of information."

If this does not show a desperate effort to pervert the truth, pray tell us what does. We will place with this statement one from Hon. A. L. Lovejoy, who was Dr. Whitman's traveling companion, and is still living. He says in his letter to me, and the same to Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D.D., after giving his account of their journey to Bents fort: "The doctor remained over night at the fort, and early the following morning to join the St. Louis party. Here we parted. The doctor proceeded to Washington. I remained at Bents fort until spring, and joined the doctor the following July, near Fort Laramie, on his way to Oregon, in company with a train of emigrants. He often expressed himself to me about the remainder of his journey and the manner in which he was received at Washington, and by the Board of Foreign Missions at Boston. He had several interviews with President Taylor, Secretary Webster, and a good many members of congress. Congress being in session at that time. He secured the immediate termination of the treaty with Great Britain relative to this country, and begged them to extend the laws of the United States over Oregon, and make liberal inducements to emigrants to come to this coast. He was very cordially and kindly received by the president and members of congress, and without doubt the doctor's interviews resulted greatly to the benefit of Oregon and to this coast. But his reception at the Board of Foreign Missions was not so cordial. The board was inclined to renege him for leaving his post. The doctor came to the frontier settlement of Walla Walla about one year from the time he left Independence, Missouri, in the month of May, 1843, with an emigrant train of one thousand men, women and children, and his knowledge of the country he rendered great assistance in fording the many dangerous and rapid streams they had to cross, and in finding a wagon road through many of the narrow rugged passes in the mountains. He arrived at Walla Walla about one year from the time he left to find his home sadly dilapidated and his flouring mill burned to the ground. The Indians were very hostile to him, and were killing them, and without doubt, during his absence, the seeds of that assassination were sown, by these haughty Cayuses which resulted in the death of Mrs. Whitman, and many others, although it did not take place until some four years after. I remain, yours with great respect."

It Mrs. Victor who claims to be so "glad Mr. Clarke had furnished me an occasion for pointing out the truth to these who think as I do, that a love of truth is above a devotion to an idea, whether it is religious or political." If she had looked on page 33 of Gray's History she would have saved herself the unpleasant position of an ignorant attempt to falsify a historic fact, that has been and can be proved by living witnesses. In the next two lines she says:

"But we are told in the Missionary Herald, September, 1843, the following: 'We will not repeat the Missionary Herald's statement as quoted by Mrs. Victor, because we have quoted the statements of Hon. John Hobson and of Hon. P. H. Burnett to prove Mrs. Victor and the Missionary Herald both in error; and we are inclined to the opinion that Mrs. Victor placed before her readers the first contradictory and blind excuse for a falsehood in the concluding Missionary quotation, a part of which she puts in capitals; and now she has made and quoted a false statement to repeat the one previously made against the truth of W. H. Gray's History. She says:

Now it will be observed that in this declaration of the motive of Doctor Whitman's visit, it is asserted that an emigration had already begun; that Doctor Whitman was not certain of taking back with him any 'Christian family,' and that he did not set out on his return until June. These assertions, of course, it must be allowed, upset Mr. Gray's statement concerning the instrumentality of Doctor Whitman in raising the emigration company of 1843. That emigration was a month on its way, with wagons and stock, before he left his old home to return to Walla Walla. The above quotation from Mrs. Victor allows us to show how careless she is in quoting and attributing to one person what is credited and quoted from another. W. H. Gray says, on the 28th page of his History of Oregon, 'I find an article in the Pacific of November 9th, from Mr. Spaulding, which gives us the result: On reaching the settlements, Dr. Whitman found that many of the new old Oregonians, naming Waldo, Applegate, Houston, Kreiger, and

others, who had made calculations to come to Oregon, had abandoned the idea because of representations from Washington that every attempt to take wagons and ox teams through the Rocky and Blue mountains to the Columbia had failed. Dr. Whitman saw at once what the stopping of wagons at Fort Hall every year meant. The representations purported to come from Secretary Webster, but were from Governor Simpson, who magnified the statements of his chief trader Grant, at Fort Hall, declared the Americans must be going mad, from their repeated fruitless attempts to take wagons and teams through the impassable regions to the Columbia. Mrs. Victor says:

Hon. Jesse Applegate, whom Mr. Gray mentions as one of those who had abandoned the idea of coming to Oregon because of the representations from Washington that every attempt to take wagons and ox teams through the Rocky and Blue mountains to the Columbia had failed, but who was told by Dr. Whitman that 'his only object in crossing the mountains in the dead of winter, at the risk of his life, and through untold sufferings, was to take back an American emigration that summer through the mountains to the Columbia with their wagons and teams,' denies the truth of these assertions, and so do others of the persons named by Mr. Gray.

Suppose we place John Hobson's name in place of Jesse Applegate, or any other name, will it change the fact of the misrepresentation on the part of the servants of the Hudson Bay company?

In answer to Honorable Jesse Applegate and Mrs. Victor, we will quote a passage from a statement made to us by Mr. J. G. Baker of Walla Walla, Oregon, on the 4th of July, 1880, read and attested by him under oath before Police Judge Peter Runey of Astoria. Mr. Baker says: "Dr. Marcus Whitman overtook us and traveled with us, but before the Dr. joined us we had employed Capt. Gant as guide to pilot us, but he would not promise to pilot us farther than to Green river, or for that matter, Dr. Whitman fell in with us he said he could pilot us through. I regarded from that time Dr. Whitman as a man, and of quite a service to our company. He was up every morning and getting all hands ready for the day's march. Some time before we arrived at Fort Hall the Dr. left us and said he would go on and if he could not find a pilot to conduct us through, he would wait at Fort Hall till we came by. The Dr. remained there until we came up, and told us that he could not get a pilot that he could rely upon to conduct us through."

"Capt. Grant in charge of Fort Hall, after advising us to abandon our wagons or leave them and pack through, said: 'I was going to say that it was impossible to get through with your wagons, but I will not say that, for if the Americans took a notion to remove Mount Hood they would do it.' This I got from Captain Grant's own mouth. Dr. Whitman was present, and said at the same time: 'Never leave your wagons; I will take you through to place this season, and I think you can go to the Dalles, but you can not cross the Cascade mountains this year.' Shortly before we got to his place he left us and said he would make the way, which he did. 'I will now refer to General Palmer's printed journal, page 43, of a more recent or later emigration. He says: 'While we remained at this place (Fort Hall) great efforts were made to induce the emigrants to pursue the road to California. The most extravagant tales were related respecting the dangers awaiting a trip to Oregon, and the difficulties and trials to be encountered. The perils of the way were so magnified as to make us suppose the journey to Oregon almost impossible. For instance, the two crossings of Snake river, and the crossing of the Columbia and other small streams, were represented as being attended with great danger; also that no company, save the one that accompanied us, had ever succeeded in getting over the mountains. We were informed of the shortness of the route when compared with that to Oregon.'"

"In addition to the above it was asserted that three or four tribes of Indians in the middle region from Columbia to the Pacific were to be exterminated for the purpose of preventing our passage through their country. In case we escaped destruction at the hands of the savages, a more fearful enemy, famine, would attend our march, as the distance was so great that winter would overtake us before making the Cascade mountains. On the other hand, as an inducement to pursue the California route, we were informed of the shortness of the route when compared with that to Oregon."

I have quoted the statements of these two witnesses to show the ignorance of Mrs. Victor relative to the subject upon which she quotes Hon. Jesse Applegate, for I do not believe that intelligent and generous man has written what Mrs. Victor claims he has, and quotes as coming from him, and until she can prove that Hobson, Burnett, Baker and Gen. Palmer have falsely represented Dr. Whitman, and the maliciously false representations of the servants of the Hudson Bay company are true, I will not believe she has truly represented his statements. If she has, we must conclude that his memory of that journey is gone, and we must forgive him, while we can honor him for a noble and truthful statement made of Dr. Whitman in his most interesting description of 'A Day with the Cow Column of 1843,' and as Mrs. Victor referred to that article and attempted an excuse for Mr. Applegate in writing it, by saying:

Mr. Applegate, in his article 'A Day with the Cow Column,' attempted to show the true relation of Dr. Whitman to the emigration of 1843, without openly assailing Mr. Gray's statements, but he was too careful in his method. A year or two ago he sent me a copy of Gray's

History with marginal notes. Let us examine this quibble: First, Mrs. Victor says, 'Mr. Applegate attempted to show the true relations of Dr. Whitman to the emigration of 1843, without openly assailing Mr. Gray's statements, but he was too careful in his method,' as above.

To rebut the whole matter, before we quote Mr. Applegate himself, we will introduce the testimony of a young man that was with the Doctor through the whole trip, and has given us his distinct statement in a letter already published as follows, in THE WEEKLY ASTORIAN, December 17, 1880:

Mr. W. H. Gray, while in Lewiston my assistant for Oregon, T. B. Whitman, who was requested to forward his recollections of meeting and coming to Oregon with his uncle, Dr. Marcus Whitman, requested him particularly to be careful and make no statement which he was not positive he could give his oath to, if requested to do so. Following Mrs. Gray's story, we were sure other living witnesses, whose testimony will be written and given under oath in due time:

See Person Agency, Lewiston, Idaho, October 11th, 1880.

To THE PUBLIC:—About the 20th of April, 1843 I left Rushville, Yates county, New York, with Dr. Whitman, my informant for Oregon, T. B. Whitman, who was requested to forward his recollections of meeting and coming to Oregon with his uncle, Dr. Marcus Whitman, requested him particularly to be careful and make no statement which he was not positive he could give his oath to, if requested to do so. Following Mrs. Gray's story, we were sure other living witnesses, whose testimony will be written and given under oath in due time:

Dr. Whitman's trip east in the winter of 1842-43 was for the double purpose of bringing an immigration across the plains, also to prevent if possible, the trading off of this northwest coast to the British government. I learned from him that the Mission board censured him in strong terms for having left his missionary duty and engaged in another, so foreign from the care they had sent him to perform. While crossing the plains I repeatedly heard the doctor express himself as being very anxious to succeed in opening a wagon road across the continent to the Columbia river and thereby stay, if not entirely prevent, the trading off of this northwest coast to the British government. In after years the doctor, with much pride in his success, related to his success in bringing the immigration across the plains, and thought if one of the means of saving Oregon to his government, I remained with him continuously till August, 1847, when he sent me to the Dalles. He was murdered the following November.

We must leave the thrilling statements of Mr. Applegate in regard to Dr. Whitman, for another article as this is too long already. Respectfully, W. H. GRAY.

Notice to Fishermen.

The following law of Oregon will be strictly enforced. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That it shall not be lawful to take or fish for salmon in the Columbia river or its tributaries, by any means whatever, in any year hereafter, during the months of March, August and September, nor at the weekly close times in the months of April, May, June and July; that is to say, between the hours of six o'clock in the afternoon of each and every Saturday, until six o'clock of the following Sunday following, and any person or persons catching salmon in violation of the provisions of this section, or purchasing salmon so caught, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, for the first offense, and for each and every subsequent offense, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, which may be added, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

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