

RECOLLECTIONS OF 1840.

Last week the diary written by Mrs. Griffin was broken off quite abruptly, no reason being assigned. Mr. Griffin, her husband, who is now a resident of Hillsboro, tells us the journal was discontinued. It will be remembered that among the last dates written, Mrs. Griffin describes how her horse stepped in a badger hole and threw her violently to the ground. This fall proved to be quite serious and as Mr. G. states in his interview, necessitated a trip to Vancouver, on the lower Columbia. In the beginning Mrs. Griffin stated that the object in going to Boise was to locate a missionary station. Taking up the story about where the diary leaves off, Mr. Griffin furnished reminiscences which Rev. J. E. Walker has written down as follows: They looked around for some suitable location for a station, some spot where water could be had for irrigation, and yet be out of reach of the summer floods; but in this they failed. Mrs. G. did not recover from the effects of her fall. The flies and especially the mosquitoes were terrible pests. The Hudson Bay company's men made sledges of horse-droppings and the horses would sometimes come to these, paw them over, lie down and roll in them and sing themselves badly. The men suffered so from loss of sleep as to be incapable of work. Mr. and Mrs. G. would take their blankets out on a ridge, and lie with their heads to the wind, and clouds of mosquitoes would be humming over their heads all night; but the wind kept their faces free. After a few weeks of this, they had to give up, and started back for Dr. Whitman's. Dr. Whitman concluded that Mrs. Griffin's spine had been injured. He put her on a stretcher for applying leeches to the spine, but soon concluded that he was too much out of practice to handle her case successfully and so sent them down to Ft. Vancouver. He Dr. Barkley the first physician and Dr. McLoughlin, held consultation but disagreed in their conclusions. Dr. B. contended that (1) Fort Vancouver was his territory, and (2) being recently come out he was more familiar with the latest advances in medicine. He prescribed something to occupy her mind; and they organized a girl's school at the fort with her as teacher. Next she must walk every day, no matter what the weather might be; and lastly he gave her a liniment for her back. Under this treatment she improved steadily.

In the spring Mr. G. looked round for a location, and in the summer of '41, they settled at East Tualatin.

When Spaulding came down from the interior after the Whitman massacre he was offered the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Oregon City. He hesitated; he had been so long with the Indians that he feared he was unfitted to take charge of the church. Mr. G. advised him to accept.

The Mission Stations of the Interior had been practically trading posts of the H. B. C. They furnished the missionaries with blankets and other articles of trade to be paid to the Indians for work &c. Mrs. Spaulding was a domestic manufacturer, she could weave, spin &c. Mrs. Whitman could not. Mr. Spaulding struck in on the line of domestic manufacture for the Indians, and thereby incurred the displeasure of the Hudson Bay Company. (American manufacture against British trade.)

In 1835, Mr. Griffin had helped Mr. Spaulding to cover a wagon. Mr. S. was then thinking of going to labor among the Choctaws. When Mr. G. reached the Mission in 1839, Mr. Spaulding said: "you must preach for us on the Sabbath." He at first declined, but being pressed, accepted, and while turning the Bible over, he came to this text: "When thou criest, let thy companies deliver thee; but the wind shall carry them away; vanity shall take them. But he that putteth his trust in Me shall possess the land; and shall inherit My holy mountain."—Is. 57:13. "When I announced my text, Dr. Whitman groaned as if in agony." The line of thought was that there were these opposing companies struggling for possession of the country. Just as there were caravans from Chaldea and Egypt passing through Palestine, and some telling the Jews to side with Babylon and some with Egypt, so now some would rely on the Hudson Bay Company and some on the A. P. C. But they were to put their trust in God and possess the land.

The Hudson Bay Company saw that under Spaulding's policy the Mission Stations would become centers for independent American colonies.

Rev. Harvey Clark and others were students at Oberlin. Clark had wished to marry Miss Emeline, but her parents refused consent, saying they wished to educate her. Clark said: "I too will get an education." In 1838 Clark and others formed an Independent Missionary Society to go to Asia. Griffin said the country was not yet open; they said it was, but Mr. G. could find no proof, so held aloof. They secured an outfit from the churches, and got as far as New York. There they met a missionary who had just given up and came home, and he told them the way was not open, so they turned back. Clark went to Independence Mo., and there taught school. The churches began by and by to inquire what had become of that outfit, and were told that Clark had &c. When

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin crossed the plains in the summer of 1839, Mr. and Mrs. Clark at Independence wished them to use the outfit; but they feared that Clark wished to shift the responsibility for it off on their shoulders, and so declined to touch any of it, though Mrs. C. besought them with tears, to use some of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin spent the winter of 1839-40 with the Spauldings at Clear Water. He understood blacksmithing, and made hoes for the Indians, selling them four hoes for one good pack horse. He formed the Indians into an agricultural association and had them dig a ditch two miles long along the bank of the stream for a grist mill.

There was there that winter an old man named Blair from Arkansas who understood the making of a rude type of mill. "Lost stones" glacial boulders of granite were found in that region. So Griffin and Blair set out with a basket of "half rounds" and wedges to blast out mill-stones. On the way Griffin saw a horse's leg bone and told the Indians to bring it along. The whole performance greatly puzzled and amazed the Indians. They brought along the bone with much laughter. When a suitable boulder had been found, a set of hoes were drilled in it, the half rounds inserted, the wedges greased with the marrow from the bone were driven home and the boulder split in two. Mr. Blair made what is called a tub wheel, a wheel which lay flat in a tub with the water striking it on two sides. From the center of this a shaft passed up perpendicularly through the lower bar into the center of the upper burr or run. There was a lever by which the run could be raised or lowered to make the mill grind coarse or fine.

When Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were on their way to Dr. Whitman's they had a singular experience. It was a rainy day, and in the Grand River valley they were travelling with 13 Snake Indians who seemed fearful. There were vast numbers of Indians in the valley digging camas. One day as the Griffins and Craige who was with them were at dinner, they heard a shot. Craige remarked that the Indians had shot a horse. Mr. G. said "no, not in camas time." Soon an Indian rushed in saying that an Indian had been shot. Mr. G. sprang on a horse, and galloped to the spot. He found an Indian lying dead on the ground, and covered with a blanket. He turned back the blanket and saw that the man had been shot. A large number of Indians gathered in a circle about him, and he began to feel alarmed and started to leave. But an old chief called attention, and told who the man was. He was an Indian who had gathered about him, numbers of bad men, and robbed others of their horses and even of their wives and divided the spoil among themselves. He had once taken some American horses belonging to Mr. Pemberton, commander at Ft. Walla Walla and had shouted at him from a distance "If you are not a squaw, what will you do about it?" Mr. P. was a crack shot and had the best rifle in the country. He drew a bead on the robber, but lowered his rifle, saying: "There is a better way." He knew that in time the Indians would rid themselves of the robber. That spring the robber had entrenched himself about 40 miles above the Dalles. He had thrown up around the inside of his lodge a bank of earth so that a bullet shot into it would either go into the earth or pass over any one lying down in the lodge. Here he lay with his rifle ready to pick off anyone who should attack him. But the Indians make large bundles of sage brush, and began pushing these before them, and soon they would have had them piled up against the lodge, and fired them. He parleyed with them, and promised to give up his bad ways. He had a father and other relatives who might have undertaken to avenge his death had they killed him. He did not keep his promise, and so a band of Indians took the responsibility of shooting him. He was buried on a bluff that night and his family began to howl for the purpose of inviting the rest of their tribe to avenge his death. After a long time the Indians told them that they had howled long enough; but they refused to stop, so the Indians took and crossed their arms in front, passed a thing from the left hand over the right shoulder and across the back down to the left foot, and the other hand and foot in the same way, and doubled them up backward. This soon brought the howlers to terms. The father of the man killed, shot 40 horses belonging to the band who shot his son; but he did not aim well and only a few of the horses that were hit, died.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GRANTS HORSEMANSHIP.

I have read with great pleasure in your January number the vivid picture of General Grant's life at West Point. It will undoubtedly recall his own experience to every graduate especially those who were there previous to the last few years, before the codding system was introduced. General Grant's horsemanship was widely known. I recall an incident that came under my own view and brought this knowledge very forcibly to some young Italian officers. In the spring of 1878 I happened to be in the city of Milan. Returning to the hotel one afternoon, I saw an immense crowd gathered and a group of Italian officers mounted, their horses grandly caparisoned, them-

selves decorated with the most beautiful of uniforms. In front of the doorway, held by three uniformed grooms, was a beautiful blood-bay horse, equipped with a new English pigskin saddle. It kept the three busy to restrain his plunges; every moment it seemed as if he would leap on top of the holders and break away.

Going to the hotel, I asked what was the matter, and was told that General Grant was going to ride the flower of Italy's army, the pride of all, the flying Bersaglieri. Taking my stand in the corridor in full view, I waited to see our famous general appear.

In a few minutes I saw the general coming down the stairs dressed in a plain black frock coat and trousers and big silk hat. He walked by unpretentious manner towards the door. At this time one of the group of officers stood in the hallway to receive and escort him to the restful stable without, remarked loud enough for me to overhear, "Why does not General Grant come?" I said, "There he goes now," pointing proudly to the simple dressed figure. They looked at me with a doubting laugh, saying, "No that cannot be he."

I replied, "I am an United States officer and know him well."

Meanwhile General Grant came to a halt, having undoubtedly heard the remark, as a good-natured smile lurked on his face. Finally, one of the officers being sufficiently convinced, approached and asked if he was General Grant. Receiving an affirmative reply, a look of utter astonishment came over their faces; they hastened to make amends for their apparent rudeness, accompanying him to the waiting horse, which was making frantic efforts to shake himself free from the three stalwart grooms.

A more restless, wicked-appearing horse I have seldom seen. I was in mortal fear that our general would be speedily thrown and crushed to death by the cruel hoofs. From the sly winks and nudges that passed between these dandified officers it looked to me very much as if they had assigned to the general of set purpose a young, untamable horse that had never been ridden. My fears for him were somewhat removed when I saw General Grant's eyes lighten up with admiration as he gazed upon the horse. Whether it was that the general was not well or was merely assuming a sort of helplessness, I have never been able fully to determine; but in mounting he accepted the assistance of two officers (the horse fully occupied the attention of three grooms), and from an apparent stiffness had some difficulty to get his right leg over the saddle. So soon as he touched the seat, however he grasped the reins, his straightened and the change in his appearance immediately so impressed those around with his thorough horsemanship that spontaneously a shout of applause went up from the crowd. The horse, after a few futile plunges, discovered that he had his master, and started off in a gentle trot. From that time on horse and rider were as one being.

The Bersaglieri are the brag foot-foots of Italy, and perform all their manoeuvres at a run. For two hours most of the time with his horse at a gallop, general Grant kept both mounted and foot troops on the move. On his return to the hotel I could hear murmurs of wonder and admiration from his escort. They themselves looked much fatigued, but the general appeared as calm and unruffled as if he had been seated in a rocking chair.

ALFRED M. FULLER, Captain Second United States Cavalry, in McClure's Magazine for March.

In England the owners of estates above one acre are about 300,000, in France they are 7,000,000. In sixty years 5,500,000 emigrants have left England, and less than 500,000 have left France. In England 33 per cent represents rural population, while in France it is 75 per cent. In the French postoffice savings bank there are \$600,000,000. Small farms well tilled are the best for the individual and the nation. Small farms will bring increased rural population, better roads, better society, free delivery to farmers, and a bettering of all conditions. The good roads of France are a strength to the nation.

The farmers, especially those living near the Canadian border, have reason to be pleased with the Dingley tariff bill. It restores the McKinley duty on nearly all their products, including wool, hay, potatoes, hops, butter, cheese, barley and apples. American farmers, and especially those in the states of the northern border, have suffered greatly because of competition from Canadian and other foreign rivals since the Wilson-Gorman act struck down duties. The new law will give our agriculturalists the protection of which the democratic party deprived them.—Astorian.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy becomes known the people will have nothing else. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

CURRENCY ELASTICITY.

INFERIORITY OF OUR OWN AS COMPARED WITH SCOTCH AND CANADIAN CURRENCY SYSTEMS.

Need For More Money to Meet Crops is At Once Supplied in Other Countries, but Not in This. Root Tea, Food and Delay in Obtaining Currencies Make Our System Inelastic and Increase Rate of Interest in August and September. Better Banking and Currency Systems Alone Can Aid Us in the Future.

Secretary of the Treasury William D. Howells in his report for 1890:

"In my judgment the greatest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. * * * The demand for money, in this country, is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during two months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. The crops of the country have reached proportions so immense that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon the business interests."

"How hard and inelastic is our present unscientific currency system, or lack of system, is apparent when a comparison is made with the currency systems of other countries. In a pamphlet recently issued by the sound currency committee of the Reform Club Mr. Carroll Root illustrates the relative elasticity of 20 different banking systems in 19 different countries. He says:

"The data secured includes weekly or monthly statements of the outstanding circulation of the leading bank currency systems of the world. The period covered in each case is the two years 1894 and 1895. The method of preparation of diagrams has been to take the minimum circulation of the period as a base line and to reduce the amounts on other dates to percentages of this. In this way a common measure has been secured, and comparison of one diagram with another is facilitated."

We reproduce below three of Mr. Root's diagrams which show in a striking way the great difference in elasticity of currencies in Scotland, Canada and the United States.

Diagram 1: SCOTLAND—TEN BANKS. Shows circulation from January 1894 to January 1895. Circulation remains relatively stable, around 100%.

Diagram 2: CANADA—THIRTY BANKS. Shows circulation from January 1894 to January 1895. Circulation shows a sharp increase in late 1894 and early 1895, reaching over 150%.

Diagram 3: UNITED STATES—NINETEEN BANKS. Shows circulation from January 1894 to January 1895. Circulation shows a very sharp increase in late 1894 and early 1895, reaching over 200%.

These diagrams show that in Scotland there is about 20 per cent more of currency in circulation in November than in February. In Canada there is 22 per cent more currency in circulation in October than in May. In the United States there was only 6 per cent change in circulation during the two years 1894 and 1895, and the most of this change is accounted for not by the changing needs for currency at different periods of the year, but by the sales of United States bonds, which made it convenient for banks to increase their circulation. Mr. Root thus explains the changes in Canada and Scotland:

"For instance, on comparing the circulation of Canada and Scotland, the first thing noticed is that in Scotland there are two upward movements, one in May and the other in November, while in Canada the former movement is entirely absent and the other occurs one month earlier than in Scotland. The explanation will without doubt be found in the Scotch practice of making payments on mortgages, interest, annuities, etc., at those dates—a practice not followed so extensively in Canada."

"In general a single annual movement may be said to characterize agricultural communities. This occurs in the fall, and is due to what we have come to call 'moving the crops.' The explanation may be found in the fact that farmers, as a class, are not accustomed to make use of bank deposits, and consequently when payments are made to them for their crops (largely at a single season of the year) the surplus over immediate payments is required by them in the form of notes—it being unquestionably true that in any of our agricultural communities in this country the average farmer has in his possession during the six weeks following the sale of his crop a much larger amount of currency than during the rest of the year. The result in the aggregate is an extraordinary demand, such as that which leads in Canada to an annual expansion of 20 per cent in the bank circulation."

Undoubtedly the needs for currency in the United States change about as

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much as in Canada, but the cost of buying bonds at a high premium, at which notes can be issued only to 90 per cent of their par value, the red tape necessary to obtain these notes from the government and the tax on circulation makes a delay and cost in increasing the circulation which practically prohibits an increase until the need for such increase is past. Therefore interest rates in this country run up rapidly in August and September without appreciably affecting the supply of currency.

In Scotland and Canada the machinery necessary to increase the supply of currency is simple and is entirely in the hands of the banks; hence the cost and delay necessary are much less than with us. Thus in Canada a few big banks with numerous "branch banks" supply all parts of the country with currency. When more money is needed in any province—as in Manitoba when the wheat crop is being harvested—rates of interest begin to rise. The profits of supplying currency in this province are increased, and immediately additional supplies of currency are sent from the big banks in Montreal, Quebec or Toronto to their branch banks in Manitoba. Thus the cost of moving the crops is much lower in Canada than in the United States, where rates of interest go up and down without materially changing the supply of currency. Of course the farmers, through increased competition of bidders, who obtain plenty of money at low rates of interest and can afford to pay high prices, reap most of the benefit.

There are other advantages connected with "branch banks" which it is unnecessary to explain here. It is sufficient to say that in Canada there is no silver question to disturb business and occupy the time of politicians and legislators. It is not likely that we will have financial peace until we greatly improve our banking and currency systems.

One of the most important factors in modern diplomacy is the enormous national debt which is borne by nearly all the great nations of the earth. The Turkish empire would have fallen asunder years ago if it had not been for its enormous national debt, the bonds being held by capitalists in Germany, France and England, who, if the Turkish government should go to pieces, would be left with bonds as worthless as those of the Confederate states at the pres-

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