

THE SAYING OF OREGON.

HOW DR. WHITMAN BRAVED
BLIZZARDS AND DEATH.

Determined to Save Country From
British—Daniel Webster Opposed
to Retaining Territory.

A bloody trophy in possession of the government at Washington is an Indian hatchet. The tomahawk reeks with red and horrid association. It is the weapon with which Dr. Marcus Whitman, the Indian missionary and his wife were slain in 1847 and with which the first blow of the tearful Whitman massacre was begun—an enormous crime which nearly obliterated the white American settlers in the Oregon country, sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the American people the great northwest country out of which Oregon, Washington and other states were created. It is one of the very cruel chapters in history—a chapter embracing eight years of war between settlers and savages the result of which was that the Hudson's Bay Company and the British crown were compelled to relinquish their claim to the territory. Another result was the virtual annihilation of the Cayuse tribe of Indians. So much tragic history centers about this rusty hatchet that it is one of the rarest relics of the government. A government official familiar with the period says "The Whitman massacre was the result of the machinations of England to secure by treaty or otherwise all

lands across the continent and in the autumn entered the valley of the Oregon.

Develish Work.

The British agents slowly poisoned the minds of the savages against the new comers but it was not till 1847 that the savages in council determined to massacre all the American settlers in their country.

The site of Dr. Whitman's dwelling was on the north bank of the Walla Walla river at what is now the town of Wabula. The Indians surrounded the houses of the mission their weapons hidden under their blankets. At dawn of November 29, 1847 an Indian entered the doctor's house and asked for medicine. As the missionary turned to his medicine chest the savage buried his tomahawk in the good man's brain. Mrs. Whitman was killed a minute later by the same savage with the same weapon. The murder of the missionary was the signal for the wholesale slaughter to begin. The butchery commenced on all sides. The crash of firearms, the groans of the dying, screams of women, yells of the demons filled the air. The Indians women and children danced and sang as the atrocious work went on. They mutilated the dead. Women and children of the settlers sank under bloody knife and club. The massacre lasted all day and then murdering parties started in every direction. Everybody in the Whitman mission was killed and many settlers all through the woods were slain. The Cayuse attacked a mission among the Nez Percés but these Indians beat them back and took the sides of



DR. WHITMAN
STARTING
EAST ON HIS
PERILOUS TRIP
ACROSS THE
ROCKIES.
PLEADING HIS
CAUSE BEFORE
WEBSTER AND
THE PRESIDENT.

the territory west of the Rockies and north of the 42nd parallel of north latitude.

First White Women to Cross Rockies.

It was in 1836 that Dr. Marcus Whitman and the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, with their wives—the first white women to cross the Rocky Mountains—went among the tribes of the Far Northwest. The country was then in the control of the Hudson's Bay Company a British monopoly with nearly a thousand employees. Its power over the Indian tribes was nearly absolute. It had a string of fortified Canadian posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The company owned by men in London desired to exclude American settlements and to foster British immigration. The Washington government so far from having any conception of the value of the northwestern country stubbornly maintained that it was worthless and inaccessible by land. The great Webster said that it was a land fit only for savage beasts and still more savage men.

Dr. Whitman established his mission among the Cayuse in the state of Washington near what is now Walla-Walla, then Fort Walla Walla, trading post. In 1842 while attending a council given in honor of the arrival of some British officers news came that a company of British immigrants were on their way and had already crossed the Rocky Mountains. There was great excitement at the table and a young officer unconscious of the presence of the American missionary jumped to his feet exclaiming "Hurrah for Columbia! the Oregon country! America is too late! We have got the country."

Dr. Whitman perceived that it was the purpose of the British to claim the country by right of settlement. He left the table rode rapidly to his wilderness home and after a brief pause there set out for Washington. His parting words to his wife were "I am going to cross the Rocky Mountains, reach Washington this winter, God carrying me through and bring out an immigration through the mountains next spring or this country is lost."

An Awful Journey.

Winter had set in and the old chronicles tell it was a severe one marked by terrific storms and deep snows.

Dr. Whitman reached Washington crippled by frozen hands and feet. The news he brought caused excitement among the populace and concern among many of the government officers. He saw Daniel Webster Secretary of State represented to him the grandeur and value of the Oregon country, told him of the need of immigrants and explained the reason that had induced him to brave the rigor of the season by making the trip. Mr. Webster was about to conclude the Webster-Ashburton treaty renouncing any claim we might have to the great northwest for a Newfoundland cod-fishery. Webster was not impressed with Whitman's patriotic enthusiasm. He considered the country of no value. He thought it would be as well to let Great Britain have it. Not satisfied with his interview with the Secretary of State Dr. Whitman sought President Tyler who heard him with attention, and promised that the diplomatic deal for the trading of Oregon should be held up and that a military escort should be given to the missionary's train.

In the spring of 1843 Dr. Whitman led a party of one thousand Ameri-

the settlers, dispatching parties of braves after the murderous Cayuse.

American Immigration Won the Day.

The surviving settlers were not slow in seeking revenge and they made the name "Paleface" a fearful word to the redskin murderers of the northwest forests. War to the death was carried on against the Indians for eight years. Government troops were in the country, and a stream of immigration had set in. The leaders of the Cayuse who attacked the Whitman mission were captured by the Nez Percés on the upper John Bay river and five of them were hanged at Oregon city.

The graves of Dr. Whitman and his wife are pointed out near where they fell at Wabula on that bloody November morning 1847.

In the light of this does it not seem that the government might have been a little considerate in its treatment of the late chief Joseph and his Nez Percés band?

The World Moves Quickly.

How the thought of the world passes from one thing to another, and then forgets. Attention for months was centered upon Port Arthur, and then it was transferred to the movements of the naval fleets, the meeting of which was so disastrous to Russian hopes. It will be remembered that when Rojstvensky entered the China Sea he wired to the Czar: "If I am victorious I shall inform you. If I am vanquished, Togo will inform you." To the public Port Arthur is no more than one of the countless red spots that disgrace history, and the naval battle of all history is already relegated to dry discussions as to what branch of service was most disastrous to ship and lives.

Enforcing the Laws.

From the Washington Star.
There was nothing original in Gov. Folk's address at Chautauque, N. Y., recently, but the well-known truth he enunciated took on greater weight for his indorsement. He is no closet philosopher, giving to the public the results of reading and speculation, but a man of affairs who has done things and noted the consequences. He was elected District Attorney in St. Louis in the expectation that he would ignore the laws and let those who were violating them continue to flourish on their iniquities. Instead of that, he enforced the laws and saw conditions all around him rapidly improve. When therefore, such a man tells us that a cure for many of the ills we are enduring as a people is the simple execution of the laws, he has the strongest possible claim upon our attention, and his advice is worth following. Laws are of little use unless their enforcement is demanded and backed up by public sentiment.

Literature and Music Prosper.

During the past year the Library of Congress made entries for copyrights to the extent of 106,577, an increase of 7,141 over those made in 1903. Of these, compositions of a musical character head the list, there having been entered for copyright 23,740. Periodicals in single numbers follow closely behind, with a total number of 21,041. The classification of "books" showed entries to the number of 29,516, some 18,691 of which were books and the remainder booklets, leaflets, circulars, cards, newspapers and magazine articles.

PALATIAL R. R. STATION.

NEW WASHINGTON STATION THE
FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Construction of Structure and Building
of Adjacent Largest of Freight
Yards to Cost \$22,000,000.

With all the talk relative to Government control of railway rates, and the probability of Congress giving the subject at least consideration, the busy solons of the Senate and House this winter may not appreciate that within a radius of eight miles of the Capitol building there is work of railroad improvement going on having a value of over \$22,000,000.

Just across the Potomac River, between Washington and the historic but sleepy town of Alexandria, the Pennsylvania railroad is well along in constructing the largest freight yards in the United States, at a cost of \$7,000,000, while the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads are expending \$15,000,000 in the city itself in eliminating grade crossings and erecting a new Union station—a station which, when completed, will be the largest passenger station in the world, even exceeding that at Hamburg, Germany.

Compares in Size with Capitol.
The new station, in itself but five feet shorter than the Capitol building, will face a plaza 500 feet wide by about 1,000 feet long, decorated with artistic balustrades, terraces and fountains. Nine streets will lead into the plaza, which itself will provide a space for massing troops and spectators for public ceremonies. To give the required elevation to the station so as to admit the two passenger tunnels from the South, it was necessary to fill in the site of the station, some 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth being required to form the new plaza, the fill for a considerable area being over 35 feet in depth.

Sanitary Train Sheds.

Unlike most railroad stations, the architectural beauty of the Washington station will not be marred by the usual gigantic semi-circular train shed, but each pair of tracks will be covered over with a sort of umbrella train shed, which will protect alighting and departing passengers from the elements, but will also allow the smoke and gases to rise into the atmosphere. The baggage trucks will pass to the cars through tunnels to the end of the tracks, where the trunks and parcels will be brought to the surface by elevators, so that at no time will the passengers be in danger of collision with the baggage. The train concourse will be the largest single room in the world, nearly 700 feet long, the entire vista being unbroken by the usual labyrinth of pillars. The ceiling is to be constructed in what is technically known as of the self-supporting type. There will be 33 passenger tracks, 27 on the main floor level and six on the tunnel floor where trains from the South will arrive through the double tunnel under Capitol Hill. A feature of the station will be the absence of stairs, so that even in a large crowd, for which Washington is famous during inaugural or convention times, there will be no danger of accident to the passenger arriving or departing.

Presidential and Diplomatic Entrance.

There will be special entrances and also rooms for guests of the nation, the diplomatic corps and for the President of the United States, who will thus be enabled to quietly seek their train without hindrance.

In the original bill introduced in Con-



STATION AND PLAZA WHEN COMPLETED.



RAISING THE STREET LEVEL THIRTY-FIVE FEET.
Views of
NEW WASHINGTON
R. R. STATION

gress allowing the railroad companies to construct this station, provision was made to drive a tunnel directly beneath the Capitol building, with elevators running immediately from the Senate Chamber and the House Chamber into private Congressional stations. The bill would have enabled the United States Senator from Oregon, for instance, to pass out of the Senate and walk directly aboard his Pullman sleeping car without exposure to the open air until he reached his far western home. A great convenience this, doubtless, to delicate legislators; but a literal undermining of Congress by the railroads probably wisely excluded from the architectural plans.

The Brickbats Never Touched Him

He had a funny dream last night. Thought that John D. Rockefeller was running for office.

And he was about to make a speech in a brickyard, when I woke up.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Tales of Diplomatic and Court Intrigue.

It seems that Mr. W. W. Astor has bought the historic Hever estate in Kent, England, and is improving it. It includes 2,000 acres of land and a moated castle, nearly six hundred years old, where at one time Henry VIII. maintained Anne of Cleves. On this estate Mr. Astor has put to work about one thousand men, with due apparatus, and is making changes rated as improvements which the calculating natives estimate will cost him a million and a quarter pounds. He is building a lake, a model village, roads, bridges and gardens, and is doubtless having a good deal of the sort of fun that Mr. Kipling in a recent story has suggested as a suitable recreation for tired Americans.

Though the Sultan is himself a total



THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

abstainer, the finest vintage wines are always offered to such guests as dine at the palace.

The recent visit of the Shah of Persia to England recalls a former call of his upon Queen Victoria, when London was startled at the Oriental methods employed by this picturesque Eastern potentate. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done in the famous Buckingham Palace by the nomenclature of the Shah. The sheep which provided his mutton were brought into the palace rooms, which had been placed at his royal disposal, and slaughtered upon the magnificent and costly rugs and other such extravagant practices were the order of the day. While the meat which the Shah eats is always supposed to be slaughtered before his eyes, it was believed at the time that these performances were simply the carrying out of an Eastern royal fancy, to show Western barbarians what the Orient was accustomed to.

The Queen's maids of honor have very little to do. They live at home, and when the Queen is in London they are conveyed to Buckingham Palace after luncheon in royal carriages, and remain in a suite of charming salons until required to accompany the Queen and her unmarried daughter out driving. They must dress very well and not appear in the same clothes too often, and, above all, study the wishes of Her Majesty in regard to colors and modes. The millinery embargo, that is, not to wear a picture hat, must be followed to the letter. With a salary of \$1,500 and the attachment of "Honorable" to their names, the fair maids-of-honor manage to worry along until they marry.

cell in order that he may be saved trouble." As a dismissal this could hardly be improved upon.

Father John of Cronstadt, whose extraordinary influence over the Czar, no less than his propaganda against the revolutionaries, continually rouses the ire of the secret committee, is 86 years of age. In personality he answers to the description of the average Russian peasant, only in his case abstemiousness has wrought a refining effect on his features.

VAN CALAVA.

COUNTING UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

Occurs Every Time a New Treasurer is Appointed.

Owing to the recent change in the office of Treasurer of the United States, a task of no small magnitude is going on in the Treasury Building. Every time one Treasurer gives way to another the cash must be counted and verified before the new official becomes responsible for the money under his care.

As soon as a change is made the Secretary of the Treasury appoints a Committee of Three to select a force to count the cash. This committee picks out a number of clerks in the various offices of the Department, and they are set at work to count the millions. Perhaps there may be forty men selected to perform this huge count; maybe fifty or eighty. It is always considered an honor to be one of these counters.

The total sum counted by these men is somewhere in the neighborhood of five hundred and thirty millions in money, bonds, notes and everything else. One vault alone contains over a hundred millions in silver dollars. Another has a heavy amount of silver fractional currency, and many tons of nickel five-cent pieces and pennies.

The working cash is handled first, and in order to give it a chance to do regular duty it is counted at night. Most of the money is counted in bulk and stored away in bags, each containing a certain sum. These are weighed, and if there is even one dollar short, there is instant detection of the wrong count. As each bag is filled by a clerk, who attaches his name by a tag, any discrepancy in the number of coins or any coin missing from the sack is charged to him. This is done, not only to check any tendency toward dishonesty, but also to cause each counter to exercise the greatest care. The new Treasurer is Charles H. Treat, of New York, who takes the place of Ellis H. Roberts.

The Unemployed in Germany.

It seems from consular reports that there are none. Colonies for the so-called "unemployed" take them out of this class immediately and make pauperism unknown. Each city supports large offices where hunters for work go and register. They get a bath, have their clothing disinfected, and if the unions which support these institutions have no work for them in cities, they are sent to the farm colonies in the country, where they can work at farming, land reclamation, and in other productive capacities. The system of these unions is said to be very comprehensive; they are open to all, and besides providing opportunities for workers, have systems of old age pensions, insurance against accidents, and other benefits.

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