NOT DONE BY A THIEF.

The Murderer of Nellie Harrington Knew Her Well.

WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE HOUSE.

Senator Buck, the One Man Who Could Throw Light on the Mystery, Is Dying.

San Francisco, June 3.—The murder of Miss Nellie Harrington is still unsolved. Although the police are exerting all of their energies to find the murderer, their efforts so far have not been productive of desired results. In speaking of the murder, Capt. Lees said tonight:

"The man who murdered Miss Harrington was familiar with the interior of the flat, and had been there many times. He knew her ways, and was in a position to carry out his cold-blooded butchery before she could suspect his intentions and raise an outcry. The fact that he locked the door in the hallway leading to the rooms occupied by Mrs. Kellogg is one thing that leads me to that conclusion. He must have known that Mrs. Kellogg was there, and locked the door to prevent any interruption from her while murdering the girl. What I am trying to discover is the motive. It was not robbery; what was it? I have her purse, which was found in her bedroom, and which contains $5 in gold. It is a small purse, and I doubt very much if Mrs. Kellogg has ever seen it. The purse she saw is not the one evidently in which she kept money. If Mrs. Kellogg gave her some silver when she paid her the rent it is not unreasonable to suppose she had spent it. I am pegging away at the case, but I have nothing as yet to give for publication. I have absolutely nothing to say about Mr. Buck. I have received a telephone message that he was sinking."

The detectives have not yet been able to find the missing watch of the murdered woman. The presumption is that the murderer took it away with him, which leads to the suspicion that there was an inscription that might give a clue to his identity.

Detective Seymour was over in Oakland yesterday. He saw Frank Buck, son of Senator Buck, who told him that C. S. Chamberlain, of 472 Tenth street, and William Moore, a hackman, could give him information as to his father's movements on Saturday. Chamberlain could not be found, but Moore, the hackman who drove from the Sixth street station to his home on arrival of the train from Sacramento, was seen. Moore told Seymour that at 11:40 a. m., while driving with a load past the station at Seventh and Adelaine streets, he saw Buck there waiting for the train to go to San Francisco.

Chicago, June 3.—Miss Nellie Harrington, who was murdered in San Francisco Saturday, formerly lived in Chicago. She was a daughter of Timothy Harrington, who died in this city many years ago. Mrs. Alonzo Ramsdell, of 1223 West Harrison street, is a sister of Miss Harrington, and Mrs. K. C. Harrington, of 370 Oak street, is a sister-in-law. Mrs. Harrington is a sister of John R. Walsh. Mrs. Ramsdell first heard of the terrible affair through the papers. "My sister has not lived in Chicago for twenty-five years," she said. "Miss Harrington went from here to Dubuque about 1870 to take a position. Several years ago Mrs. Clark, the manager, was transferred to San Francisco, and my sister went with her. She worked for the company there up to five or six years ago. She saved her money, speculated in mining stocks and made a little fortune. The interest on this and her room renting gave her a good living. She was in Chicago during the World's fair, and she told me she had loaned some money on a fruit ranch at good interest. I don't believe any one can say a thing against my sister's character. She was exceedingly particular about such things. A brother, Daniel Harrington, and two sisters, Mary Ray and Johanna Harrington, live in Sacramento."

A BANKER CUTS HIS THROAT.

Ex-Senator Cassatt, of Pella, Iowa, Attempts Suicide.

Des Moines, Ia., June 3.—E. R. Cassatt, ex-state senator and president of the First National bank of Pella, made a sensational attempt to commit suicide. The bank was closed today by order of Comptroller Eckels. It is in bad shape, and much indignation exists over the matter. Cassatt was largely interested. For some time he has been speculating on the Chicago Board of Trade, and had suffered heavily of late, one deal last week costing him about $14,000. For some time past he has also been drinking heavily.

About 10:30 Sunday morning the assistant cashier saw Cassatt in a room at the rear of the bank lying on a cot with blood oozing from ugly gashes in his throat. He was alive, but weak and unconscious, and probably still under the influence of liquor. It appears that Cassatt poured poison into the wounds to aid death, but the whisky counteracted this. His family is prominent. His friends claim that depositors in the bank will be paid in full.

Suicide of a Murder Witness.

San Francisco, June 3.—Howard Smith, one of the main witnesses for the state in the case of Mrs. Jennie Matthews, for whose death O. W. Winthrop, superintendent of Laurel Hill cemetery, is in jail, committed suicide today by cutting his throat with a razor. Smith was employed in the cemetery, and helped Winthrop carry Mrs. Matthews home, but said he believed she was shamming when she declared she was poisoned.

No Pardon for Mrs. Hartley.

Carson, Nev., June 3.—The request for a special meeting of the board of pardons to consider the case of Alice Hartley was complied with, and the board met today. Petitions from all parts of the state asking her release were read, and many friends spoke in her behalf, but they were of no avail. When a vote was taken one was for pardon and four against. Mrs. Hartley is sentenced to eleven years' imprisonment.

FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

The Chinese Defeated by the Japanese Imperial Guard.

Yokohama, June 3.—A dispatch from the island of Formosa says that the Japanese imperial guard landed near Keetung Wednesday night, and fighting ensued. The Chinese lost heavily.

Rome, June 3.—News has been received here that the Japanese have captured Keetung, in the northern part of Formosa. Three hundred Chinese were killed.

Shanghai, June 3.—Intelligence has been received that between May 29 and 31 the French Catholic and English and American missionary property at Chingtoo, capital of the province of Szechuch, Western China, was destroyed by rioters.

VENEZUELA GUARDS HER BORDER

There Will Be Fighting if England Advances a Step.

New York, June 3.—Important official news regarding the controversy between England and Venezuela has just reached this city and is made public through the Venezuela yellow book. This volume is the report of the minister of foreign affairs to the national government, and corresponds with the annual report of our state department. It contains full details of Venezuela's attitude toward England's movements in Guiana.

Referring to the boundary controversy, it first calls attention to the fact that the congress of the United States has done its utmost to bring the question to arbitration and in fact has even gone so far as to request England to settle the dispute in this way. It also states that the press of Venezuela and all English corporations doing business there have also endeavored to bring about the same end. Even the pope has interested himself in the controversy and offered his friendly services.

Other important steps taken by the Venezuelan government were its efforts to prevent the circulation of incorrect maps of the country, and a request to the American government that the internal office should make such changes in the maps published by England as will do justice to the rights of Venezuela. The report closes with the significant words: "After having explained all the measures taken by the present government in this important matter from the day of its inauguration, the English have not advanced one step into the territory of the republic, and it is impossible for them to do so without having collision with the Venezuelan authorities."

Turkey Promises Reparation.

Constantinople, June 3.—The Turkish government has promised representatives of the powers that full satisfaction will be given for the outrageous behavior of the Turkish gendarmes at Moosh, who forcibly entered the residences occupied by foreign envoys, attempted to arrest one of their servants and used insulting language toward the foreign representatives.

Peoria, Ill., June 3.—A private letter received in this city from Beyrout, Syria, under date of May 7, contains the following important statement: "Two United States men-of-war that came here created quite a stir. Only one, the Marblehead, came to Beyrout, but she met the San Francisco at Alexandria, and the admiral on board the San Francisco sent to the Turkish pasha to come down from Adana to Mersine to meet him, and gave him a very plain talking to about respect for American citizens. Admiral Kirkland is a big, bluff old fellow, just the one to bulldoze Turkey, and he did it in style. The Turks had been quite nasty up there of late. A great impression was created in Beyrout too. People here had fears of a massacre by the Moslems, and it is thought the arrival of the Marblehead prevented it."

The Captain-General of Madrid Shot.

Madrid, June 3.—Lieut. Clavigo has for some time been paying addresses to Capt. Gen. Prima Rivera's daughter, and today requested her hand in marriage. He was refused, and hot words were exchanged, resulting in the lieutenant drawing a revolver and shooting the captain general. The general is still living, although dangerously wounded in the breast and arms. His assailant was cut down immediately after the shooting by an aide de camp of the captain general.

London, June 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times reports that a court-martial is sitting in the case of the shooting of Capt. Gen. Prima Rivera, and that it is probable that Lieut. Clavigo will be sentenced to be shot within forty-eight hours.

Bond to Be Premier of Newfoundland.

St. Johns, June 3.—Colonial Secretary Bond's success in negotiating a loan has set afoot a scheme to run him for the premiership to replace Sir William Whiteway, who is now old and is regarded as being behind the times. Bond leads the radical element in the Whiteway party, which outnumbers the others considerably. The movement is being pushed rigorously. Whiteway will receive a supreme court judgeship if a vacancy occurs. If not, he will be relegated to a seat in the legislative council. It is believed two-thirds of the Whiteway party will support Mr. Bond.

The Rebellion in Ecuador.

New York, June 4.—A special to the Herald from Panama says: News has just been received here from Ecuador that the revolutionary forces which have been stationed at Manavi, Esmeraldas and Machala are now marching upon Guayaquil.

Additional details of the battle of Babahoyo show that it lasted eight hours, and that more than 100 government troops were either killed or wounded. The revolutionists had forty-five killed and eighteen wounded. Col. Maldonado, who deserted the rebel general Plutaro with 200 men during the attack on Babahoyo, is being pursued, and if captured will be shot as a traitor.

Brigands Ravaging Macedonia.

London, June 3.—The Chronicle contains today an article giving details of how bands of brigands are ravaging Macedonia. The writer declares that lives and property of Christians are entirely unprotected. Abduction and murder are every day occurrences, and the whole county is infested with brigands.

Olney to Succeed Gresham.

New York, June 3.—A special to a local paper from Washington City says: The Hon. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, the present attorney general, will be the successor of the late Hon. W. Q. Gresham in the office of secretary of state. Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, will continue in the office of assistant secretary of state. It has not yet been determined who will be chosen to fill the vacancy in the attorney generalship created by the transfer of Mr. Olney to the state department.

There has been much speculation in Washington City as to who would be Gresham's successor. The death of the late secretary was unexpected, and it is doubtful if Mr. Cleveland permitted himself to think of a possible successor. When the reality of Gen. Gresham's death came upon the president he was stunned. Then followed the hasty transfer of the body to Chicago, the funeral ceremonies, by which Mr. Cleveland was deeply affected; the hurried return through the torrid heat to Washington City, where the party arrived late Friday afternoon. It was not until last night that executive consideration was given to filling the vacancy. Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont were invited to the White House after the president's arrival there from Woodley. There is good reason to believe that the president conferred with the two secretaries named upon the subject of the succession in the state department. After the retirement of these officials to their respective departments, it is known that Attorney General Olney was summoned to the executive mansion, and it is almost certain that the office of secretary of state was tendered to and accepted by Mr. Olney.

Senator Thurston for McKinley.

Portland, June 3.—Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who is here as counsel in the Short Line receivership case, when asked today who he thought the Republican candidate for president in 1896 would be, said: "I am of the opinion that Maj. McKinley will be selected as the standard bearer. I am for McKinley. I believe he is the logical choice of our party."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes, of Ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes, of tective agency.

The British steamer Enchantress, disabled at sea, has been towed to New York by the Furnessia.

The Knoxville, Tenn., Evening Sentinel has purchased the Morning Tribune and will continue the publication.

The attorney general has decided that a firm of bidders for government work cannot withdraw a bid on the allegation that its bid was made under a mistake.

The suit of August Spreckels against the directors of the Oceanic Steamship Company to compel the election of new directors has been decided in favor of the company.

The great forty-inch lens, the largest telescope ever made, which Alvin E. Clark has been working on for more than a year for the Yerkes telescope, is completed and will soon be shipped from Cambridge, Mass., to its destination. The Yerkes telescope will be so much bigger than the Lick, now the largest in the world, that the promoters are confident that astonishing discoveries may be made as soon as it is set up.

Fishing Tackle.

Lines, rods, reels, flies, everything that is needed to make a fishing trip a success. Stock must be closed out and prices are the lowest ever offered in this city. Gordon Hardware Co.

See J. S. Graham's new Eton duck suits, the talk of the town.

For Whom?

Hurried, busy, nervous women are the ones for whom Paine's Celery Compound was especially prepared. These men and women with nerves all gone and feebly nourished, need just the invigorating, strength-giving effect of Paine's Celery Compound. Use it now, and keep well.

THE NORWAY CRISIS.

An Intelligent Statement of the Pending Trouble.

NO LOVE LOST ON THE SWEDES

How the Two Countries Were Bound Together Under One of Napoleon's Soldiers.

The long narrow strip of country facing the Atlantic on the Scandinavian peninsula, mountainous and rugged, and rather stepmotherly endowed by nature, is inhabited by a race of people intelligent, patriotic, frugal, industrious and intensely liberty loving. They are at this moment drawing the attention of the world to their country. The development of Norway in the last forty years has been marvelous in all branches of her industries; but particularly as a maritime nation, possessing today a merchant marine ranking third among the nations of the world. It is true, that her large fleet was mostly of wooden ships, but with commendable energy, she is now replacing the former with first-class iron and steel vessels, mostly steamers, and they are building them at home, thus utilizing their own material and labor. While the returns are not as remunerative as formerly, Norway's flag is seen in all waters, and as fast as the ships are finished there seems to be charters awaiting them. On the budget of the storthing for last year was found a large sum as expenses and salaries for special civil agents sent out by the Norwegian government to different parts of the world to work up markets for the different productions, and also procure charters. These men are selected with great care, being mostly young men of experience in business. These agents are entirely independent of the official consular agents, appointed for both Norway and Sweden, and would be unnecessary if Norway had separate consuls. The great majority of the consuls and diplomats, however, are Swedes, especially in Europe. A great many are appointed through court influence, many being encumbered noblemen and aristocratic sprigs with no experience to represent a maritime nation like Norway, the Swedes being more of an agricultural and lumbering people, with considerable effort at manufacture.

Here is where the present controversy comes in. Up to date the diplomatic and consular appointments have been vested with the Swedish minister of state, who only consulted the Norwegian minister when the appointment went to the latter country. There is not one word mentioned in this act of union, or riks act, about diplomacy or consular service, and the Norwegian storthing claims that what is not mentioned in this act of union does not concern either country. Originally it was allowed to exist, from economy, as the two countries are entirely independent of each other, having separate governments, parliaments, laws, different custom regulations, independent navies and armies, separate postal regulations, different flags, and, in fact, are different people, with different languages, so that to the majority translation is necessary. The only thing common is the king, and indeed his position at present is not to be envied, as he has sworn to support the constitution in both countries, and must govern accordingly. His sympathy undoubtedly is with Sweden, where he was educated and truly belongs, and whose language he properly speaks.

The constitution of Norway is one of the most liberal in the world. In fact, a copy of the American and that of the first French republic, and under its shadow there is not much glory left to the monarch. The power of appropriation belongs exclusively to the storthing. A bill passed and vetoed, if passed the third time, becomes a law without the royal signature. War and peace are lodged with the storthing. Under this constitution Norway has developed to one of the most progressive and civilized countries in the world. Particularly have reforms followed one another in a parliamentary way so rapidly in the last few years as to almost take the breath out of the conservative party in Norway and the still more conservative Swedes. Norway has no nobility and no great landed estates. The land is mostly owned in small holdings. The parliament of Sweden, as late as 1866, consisted of four houses, a relic of the dark ages, respectively the nobles, the priesthood of the state church, the burghers of the city, and at last the farmers. Any one can imagine what progress a country could make handicapped by such a classified and antiquated body as that. The same spirit of classes is manifest there today. There is a large and powerful nobility with great landed estates and privileges, while the upper house of the Swedish parliament today is more properly a house of lords, the election to it is so difficult and complicated that there are practically none but counts and barons and wealthy aristocrats sitting there. The great masses are overawed, and only a limited number of her citizens have a right to vote. The press, with a very few exceptions, is intensely conservative, and consequently the nation is politically educated that way, and the masses look up to royalty as sacredly as of old. It is, therefore, no wonder that the two countries do not harmonize politically. Otherwise, there is a more intimate union between the two people, religiously, in literature, in arts, in trade, in which they have come nearer together. Norway had about 400 years' experience of a voluntary union with Denmark, up to 1814, and consequently does not wish any closer union with any one after such a fatal mistake. Norway is, indeed, able to take care of itself. When Sweden, aided by England, was not able to conquer their country, in 1814, the population then being only 300,000, bankrupted by Denmark, left without a dollar in their treasury, no credits, no allies, only one old wooden frigate and a dozen gunboats of that day for a navy, a failure of crops for three consecutive seasons, the usuries of no benefit to them, as their coasts was blockaded by an English fleet, a Swedish army in two divisions threatening their border in the east—still they did not yield, but with their brave little army were able to keep the high-handed robbers out. Sweden gained only an insignificant border fortress, and in most of the engagements the patriots were victorious, though battling, beside, against famine and poverty. Some of England's late, but most prominent statesmen have uttered words that it was to the everlasting shame of Great Britain that they aided Sweden in the war. Norway did not owe one penny to either Sweden or England. She was in no way responsible for the acts of Denmark. When, therefore, Bernadotte, the Swedish king, saw he could not possess the land which was given to him by the robbers, he did the next best thing—he offered a union of the two countries, independent of one another, and offered to accept the constitution of Norway as it was. The outcome was the Riks act or union; but the old Frenchman was tricky and treacherous, and afterward tried to nullify the bargain. However, the storthing was ever vigilant, and baffled him every time.

But what could be expected of one who turned against his own country and with an army of 10,000 Swedes joined the powers that crushed Napoleon at Waterloo? That was undoubtedly the best for the world, but it was not consistent for Bernadotte to do, and would have been accomplished without the handful of Swedes, but he was at the time the only one of Napoleon's creatures sovereign left in power. He undoubtedly felt uneasy in his possession, and wanted to do something to assure the powers. It is said that when Napoleon was apprised of his general's election as crown prince of Sweden it seemed to please him. After a few days' consideration he gave his consent, stipulating, however, that Swedish arms should never be used against France. How well Bernadotte kept this promise history tells us. The newly-made prince started immediately for Stockholm via Havre, where a small Swedish fleet was waiting to convey him to the Swedish capital. Twenty-four hours later an imperial courier was sent post haste to intercept the general, but arrived too late; the fleet was just disappearing in the distance. With telegraph or telephone on that occasion history could have been changed to some extent.

So the royal family of Norway and Sweden today is of rather plebeian origin. Queen Desideria, the consort of Bernadotte, was the daughter of a wine merchant. By intermarriage with petty German princesses, the present king and his son have become related to some of the reigning families of Europe, and the ambition of the crown prince, together with the ruling class in Sweden, is, no doubt, to try and regain the prestige their country once possessed, perhaps dreaming of a Scandinavian empire, with a liberated Finland joining the union on more intimate terms than Norway. That this dream is not altogether castles of the air the military and naval increase of Sweden goes to show. The crown prince is utterly detested in Norway, and to some extent in Sweden, but King Oscar has been a rather popular regent in both countries. However, he is growing old, and is more and more controlled by his son, who is ambitious, but not very brilliant intellectually, nor was he ever accused of possessing any statesmanship. He apparently does not seem to understand the popular movement in Norway, nor is it understood by the Swedish people at large, whose press unmercifully abuses them, mistrusts them, misrepresents them to the world and to the Swedish people themselves. Radicals, they sneeringly call them, forgetting to mention that what is brightest intellectually, what is truest in manhood, what is most patriotic, the noblest of young Norway, have flocked to the standard of the Liberal party.

Norway wishes as a nation to define her position. The people are not willing to embark in any kind of adventure with Sweden, be the gains what they may, prestige or territory. They for themselves seek only peaceful ends and pursuits. They will make war on no one, but are determined to defend their country and flag to the last. The topograhy of Norway proves it easy of defense. Sweden found that out in 1814. Norway is in reality a republic and mismamed a monarchy, but as long as the present conditions exist, and the technical power the king possesses as an executive is used in a constitutional and parliamentary way the people will not object. The storthing successfully impeached the government of King Oscar in 1884, and will undoubtedly do it again if need be. Norway has not much of a navy, but a splendidly developed torpedo system; no standing army to speak of, but an excellent organization of volunteer sharpshooters, numbering 25,000 men in time of peace. These are independent of the small standing army. In time of war no one is exempt from military duty. The government furnishes competent officers to instruct and drill these independent sharpshooters, and also supplies them with the very best of modern arms and ammunition. But there will be no war between Norway and Sweden. King Oscar is not a fool, but has the name of being one of the wisest of European monarchs. It must not be forgotten that he has a small following, even in Norway, mostly of the official class and their friends who would be the losers by a more popular form of government. Should the king, however, by imprudent counsel of the nobility and bigheads in Sweden, resort to arms and send Swedish troops over the border they will meet a united people.

The first shot fired will no doubt be the lighted fuse that will set armed Europe ablaze. The hereditary foe of Sweden to the northeast, with its young emperor, is undoubtedly watching progress on the Scandinavian peninsula. The official press of Russia is friendly to Norway, and if hostility should begin Russian troops would undoubtedly be massed in Finland. The German fire-eating emperor would no doubt like to help crush liberty-loving Norway, but he evidently has his hands full at home, and if Germany should attempt to assist Sweden recuperated France would throttle her, and one of the most fearful of wars would ensue. The outcome would not be doubtful. France and Russia would come out victorious; Norway would be a republic and Sweden lose another slice of territory. England would keep neutral, unless there was gain of money or territory in view. Why Russia should aid Norway, the two countries so politically opposite, many would question, but the same question was put when Russia sent a large fleet of cruisers to New York in 1863, when France and England seemed ready to interfere in favor of the rebellious states. It had effect.

The Swedish people at large are undoubtedly opposed to war, and when they see that Norway does not bluff, but find out that they can have all the fight they want, the question will be settled in peace and on terms to suit the storthing. The liberal party never had a brainier set of men than the present parliament. Mr. Castelar, the great Spanish orator and statesman, calls the Norwegians the brains of Europe, and not without reason, for no nation of Norway's size today has produced such a host of literary giants, many of them famous in this world.

Such a war, if waged by Sweden upon Norway, would chronicle one of the darkest pages in the history of the former country, even outstrippping the deeds of the lunatic King Charles XII in his mad career through Europe, ending in his being shot at Fredrickstein, Norway, while besieging that place in his unjustifiable war on Norway.

If war cannot be averted the Norwegians can count on the moral support of the enlightened world, and patriots will flock to her standard from many countries and the little Yankee land of Europe will march progressively onward, outstripping her king-worshiping neighbor to the East. JUSTICE.

MARCUS WHITMAN.

The Truth About His Winter Journey to the East.

Portland Oregonian.

The name of Marcus Whitman as a pioneer of the Northwest will be held in everlasting remembrance. His celebrated winter ride across the plains from Walla Walla in 1842-43 was a feat of incredible daring and endurance; its purpose, never well understood, has been the subject of speculation and romance, and many whose attention is first drawn to it at this distance of time dwell upon it with profound interest, surround it with a halo of luminous mist, make themselves and try to make others believe that but for "Whitman's ride," the Oregon country would have been lost to the United States, and that the migration of American citizens would not have been started across the plains in considerable numbers in 1843 and subsequent years.

Whitman, indeed, did much for the Northwest, and the pathetic end of himself and his devoted wife will consecrate their names forever in the history and legend of American pioneer life. Their life, self-sacrifice and martyrdom will never be forgotten; and the effort that is making under the direction and patronage of one of the most powerful church organizations of the country (the Presbyterian) to endow Whitman college at Walla Walla, in a manner that will render it a perpetual memorial of the name, is a just recognition of the Whitmans and of the labor and sacrifice of their lives.

But there is no actual foundation for the assumption that the Oregon country would have been lost to the United States but for Whitman's winter journey in 1842-43. It is said that he went to Washington and interceded with Webster, then secretary of state, so that measures were taken to support our claims to the country, without which the title would have been lost. But there is no positive proof that Whitman visited Washington or saw Webster; no paper or memorial on the subject of Oregon by Whitman belonging to that time has ever been discovered in the state department. There had been an agreement between the United States and Great Britain, from 1827, for joint occupation of the Oregon country, coupled with the stipulation that either party might rescind it by giving one year's notice. This agreement was still in force in 1842, and is was not till 1846 that the United States gave the notice and proposed to adjust the question by making the boundary on the parallel of 49 degrees. It does not appear, therefore, that, even if Whitman went to Washington on this errand, his work bore any actual fruit. For all that appears to the contrary, the claim of the United States would have been maintained had he never gone to Washington, or had he never come to Oregon. Romance, however, can always do much with such a theme.

It is said, further, that but for Whitman the large immigration of 1843, which became so potent a factor in the settlement of Oregon, never would have come to the country. Undoubtedly Whitman, by letters and conversations, and perhaps by public addresses, had done a good deal to spread the name and fame of this new Hesperian paradise. Others had done the same—notably Jason Lee and Elijah White, who, like Whitman, had visited the country and had spoken and written of it. It was Lee who had started the Peoria party to Oregon in 1840; it was White who had formed and led to Oregon the party of 1842. Whitman had been in the country since 1836, and no doubt had written for publication in the East, as others were constantly doing, articles setting forth the attractions of the country. But to say that it was Whitman who collected at Independence, on the Missouri frontier, in the spring of 1843, the train of nearly 1,000 persons for Oregon is gross exaggeration. His work in the collection of that body of emigrants was too small to be distinguished from that of others who were talking about Oregon, and who had spread the fame of the country among those pioneers of the West who were little satisfied as long as there was any country behind them. James W. Nesmith, one of the party of 1843, has left on record a statement of the manner in which that party was formed. He himself had never heard of Whitman, nor, so far as he knew, had any of the party. By a sort of spontaneous impulse they came together in the spring of 1843 for the march across the plains. There was talk of Oregon in the air. Missouri was the chief center of it, for her senators, Benton and Linn, were taking great interest in the Oregon question, and the talk about Oregon was spread through their contact and correspondence with their people. Moreover, the Missouri frontier was the starting point for the long journey, and the gathering of a wagon train for Oregon was an event that called the adventurous and curious to witness it and swelled the numbers of the emigrants. Nesmith himself had intended to come the year before with the White party, but was a little late in reaching the rendezvous, and so waited till the next year. Some of those who gathered in 1843 at Independence may have heard of Whitman, but Nesmith and others have always said that, if Whitman had any part, agency or influence in assembling the train, they did not know it. Whitman, returning from the East, overtook the train in the Platte valley, after it had been a month or more out, and his advice and guidance during the remainder of the journey were very valuable; but we are not aware that any member of the party of 1843 has ever attributed to Whitman any appreciable share in the collection of the body of emigrants who came to Oregon that year. Much fiction, therefore, is associated with the narratives of recent times about Whitman's having saved Oregon by his winter ride in 1842, and his having organized and brought out the first large body of emigrants to the country.

Nevertheless, Whitman's name is imperishably associated with the history of the Northwest. Somewhat tardy recognition was given him by bestowal of his name on one of the counties of Washington; and we shall be glad to see Whitman college made successful and great. The sad fate of himself and wife not only forbid any attempt to detract from their merit, but give sympathy and romance opportunity to enlarge upon their constancy and devotion to the purposes of patriotism and humanity. It is altogether probable, however, that, had they not met their cruel death at the hands of the treacherous savages to whom they were trying to do good, nothing like so much importance would be attached to the name of Whitman in the matter of saving the Oregon country to the United States. This, indeed, is mostly fiction or myth, which has had its rise during the last twenty years. The legend that goes with history as its shadow, or, rather, its luminous corona, usually gets more attention, awakens more interest, than any plain, verifiable narrative of actual facts.

Hood's at the Head

It is because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest blood purifier that it is able to cure diseases that other remedies can not touch. The following is the experience of many:

"For a long time I was in poor health. My bones ached, my liver and stomach bothered me, and my appetite was poor. In fact, I had no life or ambition. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used two bottles and improved so much that I bought six more. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved a great investment. It has made a different person of me. It was the only medicine during my three years of doctoring that had any effect. It is at the head of all blood remedies, and I would not be without it at any cost." John Lotton, 885 Thirty-fourth street, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Hence it gives perfect health, steady nerves and a good appetite.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

THE MAGAZINES.

A new story by Rudyard Kipling, relating the adventures of an American in England; a fantastic "Tale of Revenge," by Robert Barr; and a brave story of adventure by Stanley J. Weyman, akin in its time and setting to Weyman's popular novel, "A Gentleman of France," in themselves give the June number of McClure's Magazine special distinction. But there is no lack of other significant matter.

The Monthly Illustrator for June is a number as brilliant as the opening of summer calls for. It represents the work of Eastman Johnson, Henry Mosler, Carleton Wiggins, J. Francis Murphy, John Rettig, Matilda Browne and many others, and its list of writers includes George Parsons Lathrop, Clarence Cook, Edward King, Hillary Bell, Alfred Trumble, Ernest Ingersoll, Philip G. Hubert, jr., Chas. Turner and several more.

The June number of Current Literature is brimful of delightful articles from all sources. An excellent digest is given of Nordau's charges of degeneration against the world's greatest authors of the day; an excellent description of a sea fight with pirates; an amusing sketch of "A Doll's Funeral," beside other special features, and interesting matter about authors, plants, animals, sociologic questions, music and drama, medicine, travel, adventure, etc.

A few men have sometimes, at Thermopylae and elsewhere, made a strong stand against great odds and been remembered afterwards. Gen. G. A. Forsyth, of the United States army, in the June Harper's tells the almost forgotten story of the brave fight of forty cavalrymen at the battle of the Arickaree fork of the Republican river, when they withstood the repeated attacks of a thousand Indian warriors. This battle was one of the most desperate in the history of border warfare, and it is due to the good sense of Gen. Forsyth and the courage of his men that the little command was not annihilated.

The Century for June will have a notable article on "The Comedie Francaise at Orange." It will be remembered that last summer the great company of French actors made a visit to Orange in the south of France for the purpose of giving representations from the Greek drama on the stage of the Greek theater at that place. The "Oedipus" and "Antigone" were given with great effect, and Mr. Thomas A. Janvier, who writes the article, says that "the somber grandeur of the tragedies was enlarged by the majesty of the background, and play and players alike upraised to a lofty plane of solemn statelliness by the stately reality of those noble walls, which themselves were tragedies, because of the ruin that had come to them with age."

Tit for Tat.

New York World.

He—I say, I've decorated your hop card. Did it in water colors—just a little, y'know.

She—Oh, Jack, you don't mean it?

He—Yes.

She—Well, how?

He—Oh, first dance, one engagement ring.

He—Second, dance, two; third dance three, and so on. Last dance, myself with a broken heart.

She—Indeed. Well, Jack, to tell you the truth, I've decorated your hop card.

He—Have you really? How?

She—Well, first dance, one bottle; second dance, two, and so on.

He—Oh—

She—Yes, and last dance, myself trying to pretend that I don't know you.

Slow to Tumble.

Detroit Tribune.

She had become desperate.

"Your family has a grand name," he observed.

"I would prefer almost any other," she rejoined with a promptness sufficient to suggest that she had given the subject thought.

After a time she sat as one in a trance, and wondered what would be the chances of his tumbling if a wheat elevator were to precipitate itself upon him.

—AT—

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