

minor importance, but afterwards telling of meeting the Columbia and Gray's wonderful announcement of discovery and sailing into one of the great rivers of the world.

It must have been a bitter hour for the veteran—his lack of a little Yankee curiosity and insistence had lost his country one of the brightest jewels in her crown, for in the negotiations afterwards between the United States and Great Britain, the prior entry into and naming the river by Captain Gray (and that act only) was finally recognized as giving sovereign rights over all contiguous territory. As it was, the long diplomatic exchanges ensuing grew at times quite acrimonious.

Vancouver sent Broughton into the river afterwards but another had shown the way and to him forever all the glory of such accomplishment belongs.

Captain Gray in the Columbia, returning to Boston, a scheme of colonization was devised—settlers invited in prospectus printed in "English, French and German," to settle on the near 3,000 square miles of land acquired of the tribes, (the only owners) but nothing came of it.

We of this good year of 1915 find it hard to believe that for years our government looked upon this vast region with but a languid interest, as the debates at that times show, looking upon it as almost a useless asset, nothing but mountains, useless forests and unnavigable waters, almost ready indeed to disclaim ownership, and but for the historical trip to Washington city of the patriotic missionary, "Marcus Whitman," and intercession (al-