COLLEAGUE OF BENTON'S

DR. LINN CHAMPIONED OREGON'S CAUSE IN THE SENATE.

Understood the Possibilities of the West and Urged American Expansion.

Dr. Louis Fields Linn, who was a United States Senator from Missouri when this country was expanding toward the Pacific, was an ardent champion of Oregon. reply to Senator McDuffle, of South Caro-lina, was one of the most forceful speeches on the Oregon bill. O. H. Smith, who was of the Indiana, Senators, describes Senator Linn in "Early Trials in Indiana," as a "piain, direct and intelligent" apeaker. "The mind of Senator Linn," says Senator Smith, "was West, and while his own Missouri was never absent from him, the still farther West, the great slope between the Bocky Mountains and the Pacific, was ever present to him; the territory of Oregon, the country on the Columbia River, the Valley of the Wil-lamette, were cherished objects of his

Senatorial regard."

J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of chipschools of Kansas City, Mo., in an address delivered before the Greenwood Club, of Kansas City, outlined the career of Dr. Linn, whose professional and public services, he said, "ought to be better known to the people of Missouri, and more fully understood and appreciated by the people at large." Mr. Greenwood said: Dr. Lewis Fields Linn's ancestors emi-grated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in after the Revolutionary War, and settled near the City of Louisville, Ky., where Lewis Fleids was born, November £ 1795. At the time of young Linn's birth, both banks of the Ohio River were the hunting grounds and fastnesses of bloodthirsty and ferocious Indians, who spared neither persons, property, age nor sex. They were indiscriminate butchers. Both of the grandparents of Dr. Linn with seven members of their families, fell victim to the merciless and bloody scalping-knife. His intrepid grandfather, Colonel William Linn, after having passed through the stormy period of the Revo-lution, finally gave up his life in battle against the Indians in a conflict on the Ohio River near Louisville.

Dr. Linn's father was named Assel, and his mother, Ann Hunter, who was twice married; first, to Israel Dodge, of Louisville, the father of General Henry Dodge, who was Governor of Wisconsin territory and Delegate to Congress, and from 1868 to 1857, United States Senator from that state. He died at Burlington, Ia., June 19, 1867. He was also the father of Augustus C. Dodge, who was born in St. Genevleve, Mo., January 2, 1812, and represented lows in the Senate from 1848 to 1855. After the death of her first husband, Israel Dodge, Mrs. Ann Hunter Dodge married Asael Linn, of Louisville, Ky., the father of Lewis F. and Mary Ann Linn. She never lived to learn the gratifying fact that two of her sons, Henry Dodge and Lewis Fields Linn, and ome of her grandsons, Augustus C. Dodge, were members of the United States Sen-ate, and during periods nearly simulta-

The two children, Mary Ann and Lewis Picids, were left orphans early in life, Mary at the age of 14 and Lewis at 12. Between them a remarkable similarity of character and personal appearance existed. Both were handsome in form and features; both were endowed with a pre-coclous self-reliance and an elevated and fearless spirit. Their dispositions were genial, buoyant and cheerful. Mary's was that of the continuous sunshine without shadow: but Lewis' was more of light and shadow. Her proverbial brightness preserved the equilibrium of the two.

Upon entering the Senate, Dr. Linn first acquainted himself with the routine du-ties of his position, and he addressed himself diligently to the work that was to be done, and how it should be accom-

Indifferent at first to his own powers

Political Career.

When he entered the Senate, party feeling ran high, and the senior Senators were rather averse to forming intimate acquaintances with the new Senators of the opposite party, except there was some strong social or intellectual tie, but in the case of Dr. Linn this was not so in any sense. Yet he had been in the Sen-ate some time before anything beyond the mere common civilities of life had been interchanged between him and Mr. Clay. The following touching incident will il-lustrate this trait in Dr. Linn's characr: "One of Mr. Clay's sons had come visit him in Washington, and a few days after his arrival, se was taken very sick and his case was regarded as hop less. Many of Mr. Clay's warm personal friends had received medical ald from Dr. Linn, and they urged Mr. Clay to send for him. Mr. Clay said it was impossible to ask such a favor, as he was scarcely acquainted with the doctor, and he knew the doctor would receive no remunera-tion for his services. Young Clay grew rapidly worse, and finally Mr. Clay sent a note to Dr. Linn inviting him to come as a "Good Samaritan," and strive to save the precious life of his son, Mr. Clay the doctor at the door of the sick room, his countenance expressing the deepest anxiety. He said: 'Doctor, I thank you with all my heart for coming to see my son, but it is too late. I am confident his hours are numbered; my dear boy must die.' After an examination of the patient, the doctor said: 'Mr. Clay, trust your son to me; go to the Senate, and should my vote be wanted for Missouri, send for me; in the meantime I will stay with your son, using every effort with God's blessing to save his life.' The son was restored to health, and the closest and warmest friendship aprang up between these two men which lasted while they lived." Notwithstanding the demands made

upon Dr. Linn's time, both public and social, he kept constantly in mind the wants of the people of Missouri and of the great West, and he devoted much energy toward developing the great natural resources of his state. He sent a lump of iron from Iron Mountain, weighing two tons, to Paris for the scientists to inspect as to its properties. They reported that it was of the very best quality, and for most purposes superior to any they had seen. Also some of the pure white sand which is so prevalent in the Southeastern part of the state near where he lived he had taken to Pittsburg to be tried in the glass works there, and, upon trial, it was found to make the most beautiful of glassware. Not satisfied with a knowledge of the progress of mining in this country, and believing that Missouri held inexhaustible treasures of the useful metals, he decided to visit the mines of Europe, and to bring home with him experienced miners who could instruct our people in this subject, which then was so imperfectly understood. So highly pleased was Colonel A. D. Stewart. Paymaster United States Army, this enterprise, that he tendered Dr. Linn what money he could readily command. and his credit for any amount he might find necessary to carry out his plans on

While in Europe, he sent many very interesting letters home to his family, giving lively occounts of what he saw. One of his letters from London, Septem the ar his acters from London, September 17, 1839, is published in his life. Here is an extract: "I will commence where I left off in my longest letter. I took lodging in a boarding-house kept by an English woman on the plan of an American house. She is short, thick, fat, loguasus, obsequious to those above her, and twrast to those below; keen, sarcastic,

unfeeling and avaricious—these are her principal virtues. Her daughter, Miss F., is about 22 years of age, above the ordinary stature, quite fat, or rather as a Frenchman would say, inclined to 'embonpoint,' with a tolerably handsome face, shaded very much by a profusion of dark brown curis of her own, or borrowed from the dead or bought from the living—cannot say which. She plays well on the piano and harp, and speaks the French remarkably well. She is certainly an accomplished woman, and would she permit common sense to have fair play, would be an interesting one. She assumes the delicate, sensitive, languishing, lacadaisical beauty. Her eyes are usually cast down, and a half-sleepy and dreamy expression.

He was a modest man in the Senate, distrustful at first of his own ability, yet there was nothing in the Mississippi Valley or the far West that escaped his attention. After settling many of the land claims under the Spanish and French grants, and determining what claims were valid and what ones invalid, he gave much attention towards putting the Western country in a state of defense against the large bodies of Indian tribes that had been settled by the Government

only to the earthly rewards of hazardous

enterprise. But the Eastern States fur-nish others, whom a sacred call has led to trace the pathless wilderness, careless

of all human protection; who, in the true spirit of Christian philanthropy, have braved every privation and danger

to carry to the valleys of the Oregon and the Willamette the light of the Gospel, and its attendant, civilization; accom-plishing there by their devotedness, those

which have within the last 20 years been achieved in these things may well ex-cuse those who look upon the results I have mentioned as possible, even within the compass of the present generation.
All predictions, even the most sanguine, have in this country been so distanced by the actual progress of its prosperity, that gentlemen who foretell the other way should beware of the error of the Millerites, and not lay the accomplishment of their prophetics to close at and its attendant, civilization; accomplishing there by their devotedness, those noble benefits which it was your part to have performed. The Christian spirit of men has outstripped the tardy policy and goodness of the Government, and these Gospel-bearers have at once formed a paradise, where your statesmen imagined nothing but sterile sands, or a surface blackened by volcanic fires.

"Of the horrors of such a sojourn, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. McDuffe) seems to have formed a particularly lively conception, and has conveyed it (as was to be expected) in a very powerful form. Had he (he said) an honest or deserving son, who desired to immigrate thither, he would say to him: 'Don't go; stay where you are.' But had he one fit for a convict-ship or Botany Bay, he would tell him without hesitation; 'Go, by all means.' Now, for the Senator's information, I beg to read a few well-authenticated descriptions of this blasted land of his. The reports of the mission-aries, and the narratives of Captain

mountains, astronomical observations were taken, to ascertain latitudes and longitudes, the face of the country was marked as arable or sterile; the facility of traveling, and the practicability of routes, noted; the grand features of nature described, and some presented in drawings; military positions indicated; and a large contribution to geology and botany was made in the varieties of plants, flowers, shrubs, trees and grasses, and rocks and earths, which were enu-merated. Drawings of some grand and striking points, and a map of the whole route, illustrate the report, and facilitate the understanding of its details. Eight the understanding of its details. Eight carts, drawn by two mules each, accom-panied the expedition; a fact which attests the facility of traveling in this vast region. Herds of buffaloes furnished sub-sistence to the men; a short, nutritious grass sustained the horses and mules Two boys (one of 12 years of age, the other of 18), besides the enlisted men, accompanied the expedition, and took their share of its hardships; which proves that boys, as well as men, are able traverse the country to the Rocky Mountains

"The result of all his observations Mr. Fremont had condensed into a brief report-enough to make a document of 90 or 100 pages; and, believing that the document would be of general interest to the whole country, and beneficial to science, as well as useful to the Government, I move the printing of the extra number which has been named.

"In making this motion, and in bring-ing this report to the notice of the Senate. I take a great pleasure in noticing the activity and importance of the Topo-graphical Bureau Under its skillful and vigilant head (Colonel Abert), numerous valuable and incessant surveys are made; and a mass of information collected of the highest importance to the country generally, as well as to the military branch of the public service. This report proves conclusively that the country, for several hundred miles from the frontier of the Missouri, is exceedingly beautiful and fertile; alternate woodland and prairie, and certain portions well supplied with water. It also proves that the valley of the River Platte has a very rich soll, affording great facilities for emi-grants to the west of the Rocky Moun-

The printing was ordered.

The printing was ordered.

In March, 1843, as Dr. Linn was returning home from Washington, he caught a severe cold, which came very nearly ending his life, and, although he recovered, he did not regain his usual health; lingering, he expired suddenly October 3, 1843. As soon as his death became known, meetings were held in every county in the State of Missouri, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the lamented statesman. Letters of condolence were received from many of the most distinguished statesmen and citizens throughout the country, and Wisconsin and Iowa, then territories, mourned his death as if he had been their own honored Senator. He had represent-ed both territories so ably in the Senate that their citizens felt with deepest gratitude and affection what he had done for them, and both Legislatures, after pro-nouncing most beautiful eulogies, passed appropriate resolutions in each body to wear mourning for him and to send let-ters of condolence to his widow and family. Such was the affection in which he

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

Josephine Stanton
Henry Hallam
W H Fullwood,
A C Pell,
W H Fullwood
J Clarence Harvey Henry Hallam
W H Fullwood,
A C Pell,
W H Fullwood
J Clarence Harvey
and wife
Lillie West
W H Mead, Brooklyn
W E Tallant, Astoria

THE PERKINS.

THE PERKINS.

E Pike, Goldendale
L Jacobsen, Chicago
D H Ginas, Seattle
W H H Dufur, Dufur
Wm Miller, La Grande
Oscar Tibbetts, Walla
G M Davis, La Grande
L H Baey, Rockford
H Emerson, Seattle
J DeLacy, Cooley Co
Sydney Platt, do
C F Rupell, Seattle
F Warrant, Des Moins
C A Lindner, Grand
Rapids, Mich
Ed Boyer, Lo
L E Crown, Dalles
G W Crosfield, Wasco
W A Johnson, Dalles
G W Crosfield, Wasco
W S Lysons, Kelso
W G Gardel
H Hirshborg, Independence, Or
Mrs G Linsdale, Salem
E E Williams, Or City
Wrs A Ohmast, Salem
E E Williams, Or City
W S Lysons, Kelso
W S Lysons, Kelsons
W S Lysons, Kelso
W S Lysons, Kelsons
W S Lysons, Kelso

THE IMPERIAL. C. W. Knowles, Manager.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

Senator Peel
L. O. Leonard, Butte
Mrs Leonard, Butte
H. Sherman, Salt Lake
G. O. Morse, Omaha
Mr. Emlemen, Duluth
Mrs Emleben, Duluth
Mrs Manaussan, do
E. N. Jones, Spokane
B. J. Smith, Hood Rvr
J. B. W. Johnston, Tacoma
B. S. Smith, Seattle
G. T. Preston, Hood Rvr
Mrs Schloss, city
Al Ellis, city
M. Schloss, city
Al Ellis, city
M. Schloss, city
M. Sch

J Mandry, Marshiand E Carroon, Cathlamet W Carver, Horrison-ville
CB Johnson, Hwaco GT Peer, Portland J H Pearson, White Salinon O Reinseth, Kalama C E Doughty, Hillsboro A Reinseth, Kalama C E Doughty, Hillsboro H Kuyler, Long Beech J Featherstone, do Mrs B F Cos, Astoria J G Slingerland, Seattle, Wash Mrs J G Slingerland, Seattle, Wash F Rhode, Waseva J R Richardson, Deep River Wm Costello, do John Green, city A D Monroe, Rainier O Holm, Moquian N Nelson, Humptulips R Stringham, do THE ST. CHARLES.

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle. ropean; first-class. Rates, 75c and up, block from depot. Restaurant next

American plan. Rates, \$3 and up. Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma

made by Mr. Fremont, to ascertain elevations, both of the plains and of the FORMING OF PARTIES

BEGINNING OF POLITICAL LIFE IN MANILA.

Sensation Caused by Carman Incident-Hatred of the Friars-Recent Events.

MANILA, Feb. 23.—(Special Correspond-ence.)—The Catholic party and the Fed-eral party constitute the two political organizations of Manila at the present time. The last named was the first formed. It is a political party organized for the apparent purpose of assisting the Govern-ment in the pacification of the islands. The Federalists, so called I suppose from their avowed sympathy with the United States Government, are mostly Filipinos, the leaders being men who are ex-afficials in the insurgent government, as the two Paternos, Maximo and Pedro, Felipe Buencamo, Pardo Tavera and others well known in the political circles of the archipelago. The Catholic party is com-posed of Spaniards and natives. It was called into being not to oppose the political principles of the newly formed Federal party, but is antagonistic to it on religious grounds. The Federalists are in favor of a complete disestablishment of church and state. They are bitterly opposed to the friars,

and intensely anti-Spanish in sentiment. Their views, should they prevail, would go far to completely revolutionize the ancient order of things in the islands. Could they have their way the monaster-ics would be disestablished, and the brotherhoods expelled from the country. During the discussion over the recently enacted school law, the Federalists, by their representative before the commis sion, strenuously urged striking out a pro-vision permitting priests and clergymen to teach in the buildings devoted to educational purposes.

The relative positions of the two par-ties regarding educational and religious questions cannot be better illustrated than questions cannot be better illustrated tran by the action taken by the representative of the Catholic party during the pendency of the same bill. While the Federalists moved to strike out the section entirely, as savering of the union of church and state, the representative of the Catholic party moved an amendment to the effect that the teaching should be confined to Catholic oriests and that none but Catho lic teachers should be employed in the

There seems to be an utter misconcep tion or want of conception of American institutions and political systems among the people here of either party. The Fili-pino women some time since formed a pcace league, which many American women have joined. An effort was made by the native members to obtain signa-tures to a petition to the Military Governor praying the release of the pris-oners of war, a somewhat peculiar mens-ure during the existence of hostilities, but one may expect anything proceeding from a Filipino or Filipino origin. The issuing of this circular seems to have somewhat checked the ardour of the American women who had connected themselves with the league.

The situation here is very interesting.

There are indications of a general breaking up of pre-existing orders and society. A spirit of uneasiness and disquietude prevails. The religious world is apparently undergoing a change. New politineal societies are being formed. The business world has been thrown into a ferment by the recent arrest of D. A. Carman, a prominent business man from the United States, who is charged with traffic with the enemy. If the allegations against him are true, the offense runs perilously near the line of treason. Carman came here a poor man, as is generally understood, and rumor makes him worth anywhere up to \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. sum therein expressed must be divided in half to mean American money. Carman was in the good grace of General Otis from the first. It is said that Mrs. Carman was related to the wife of the Mottary Governor. For the wife of the Mottary Governor. man was related to the wife of the Mil-tary Governor. For the purpose of ob-taining information Carman was furnished with a pass permitting him to go within insurgent lines. At that early day after the American occupation, the produce of the provinces, such as hemp, copra, etc. was rotting in heaps, awaiting shipment. It is alleged that Carman bought up great quantities of the stuff, and, when the port was opened, took advantage of the market, making immense profits. Since his arrest no disclosures have been made How far his transactions were covered by his pass, and to what extent, if any, he trespassed beyond the limits permit ted by the pass are questions to

the public anxiously await responses. There are grave suspicions entertained as to the legality of the dealings of prominent firms with the insurgents, the matter of Carman is, however, more serious, being the acts of an American citi-zen. It is highly probable that business firms gave forced contributions to insurgent leaders for the purpose of pro-tecting their property. While, legally speaking, this would be no defense, it is a matter of doubt whether any action will ever be taken in such matters. Senor Felipe Buencamino, a former insurgent official, and a present member of the Federal party, has inaugurated a se-cession from the Catholic church. This is

another new movement of which it is difquestion in the Philippines is of all the most peculiar. The people are well nigh unanimously Catholics, yet the natives are intensely hostile to the friars, or members of the religious brotherhoods. The Spanish population is a friend and adherent of the friars, and as a rule does not like the natives, or Chinese Mestizos, In the Spanish population is found what may be appropriately termed the old Cath-olics, the Federalists representing the new Catholics. The line of demarcation is the Monastic orders, the former adhering to the religious brotherhoods, the latter urging their expulsion from the country. The natives, as before stated, are Catholics, but demand the admission of the Filipino priests to all sacradotal offices, and, as I understand, claim possession of the church property, and demand that the large landed estates of the brotherhoods be appropriated by the state and parti-tioned in small holdings among the native population.

agrarian sentiment seems deeply rooted among the people. In the Island of Negros lives a celebrated character known as Papa Islo, of Yslo, who com-mands a band of fanatical followers, attached to their leader by bonds appar ently partly religious, partly political. Papa Islo does not seem to be an insurgent, but to lead an outlaw band, which has united with the insurgents, and the insurgents with them, for mutual advan-tages, or as is likely the case, thieves and outlaws have taken the role of inand outlaws have taken the role of in-surrectos, and joined with Papa Islo for purposes of pillage. The former com-manding officer of Negron states that Papa Islo promised his followers to de-stroy the sugar plantations, drive away the men of white faces, put a stop to the cultivation of sugar, and that only palay or rice should be raised, and the island be divided into small farms for

the benefit of the people.

Jealousy of the large landed holdings of the friars, whether well founded or not, seems to be the real cause of the hostillty of the native people. There seems to be a deep-sated agrarian sentiment among the more intelligent of the natives throughout the islands. I mean by the more intelligent those who may be con-sidered civilized in distinction to the savage or half-savage tribes. The land question is perhaps the most serious and diffi-cult with which the commission will have to deal in legislating for these islands. W. F. NORRIS.

The Tehuelches, Southern Patagonia National Geographic Magazine. As a people, though not the race

giants they were commonly reported to be by most early writers, the Tehuelches

are, nevertheless, decidedly above the average size. Of the 300 Tehuelches living between Santa Cruz River and the Strait of Magellan, I should place the average height of the men at not less than 5 feet Il inches, with an average weight of 175 pounds, while the fully grown women (those above 24 years of age) I should estimate at 5 feet 7 inches, and of an average weight of but little, if any, short of that of the men. This lack of disparity between the physical development of the sexes is paralleled also in their mental development. It is noteworthy, and is due very largely to the division of labor among them. The labor necessary for the support of the family is more equally divided between husband and wife, among the Tehuelches, than is common with the

Indian tribes of North America.

These Indians are muscular and well proportioned. There is a tendency to obesity rather than angularity. Conscious of their physical strength, like most persons of great physique even among the more civilized nations, they exhibit a kindly manner and gentle disposition Accustomed to the free life of the plains, and living in the midst of an abundance of those animals that for centuries have supplied all their simple wants, they display that homely hospitality so characteristic of well-fed and well-clothed savage and semi-civilized people in sparsely settied countries. The frank, open counten-ance of the Tehuelche at once allays any uneasiness and establishes a feeling of onfidence in the mind of the solitary traveler who, in the course of his lonely wanderings throughout Patagonia may, by chance or necessity, be thrown among

Cuba's Sanitary Question. Review of Reviews.

It is not fortresses or naval stations or commercial relations that are chiefly imortant to us as regarde Cuba, but something wholly different. Through our en-tire lifetime as a Nation, we have been sorely plagued and inculculably harm d by epidemic diseases that have visited us from the West Indian ports, and particularly from Havana. In times past we larly from Havana. In times past we have thus imported emalipox, typhus, cholera and, worst and most frequently, yellow fever. Since the American occupaion of Cula we have been doing all we ould to improve sanitary conditions there or the good of the Cubaus, and also for our own benefit. We are making some wonderful demonstrations as to the way in which yellow fever is propagated, with the prespect that we may in a few years stamp it out altogether. It would be worse than frivolous folly-it would be criminal for a handful of Cuban politicians on the sans and self-rightcous American newspapers on the other, to force a precipitate independence upon Cuba that would simply mean the yearly dread of cholera to our entire Southern scaboard. The people of the South should see this matter clearly nd in its true light, and should insist that their representatives at Washington put important considerations first, and resegute to a second place an assumed duty of "putting the Administration in a hole." The United States sanitary authorities, at least, should not be withdrawn from Cuba, no matter how soon Governor-General Leonard Wood may be recalled.

Thirty-nine Indian boys and girls have just received their graduating degrees at the Indian schools in Carlisie, Pa. Sixteen of them are girls, and in the entire class of graduates nearly every one of the principal tribes is represented. All of the boys have learned trades and the girls have served apprenticeships in the sewing department, laundry and kitchen,

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, April 7, 8 P. M.-Maximum temperature, 51; minimum temperature, 18; river reading at 11 A. M. 8.8 feet; dhange in 24 hours, 3; total precipitation, 8 P. M. to 8 P. M., ol of an inch; total precipitation

	18	lain last	Wind.		× 20
STATIONS	AE Temp		Velocity	Direction.	Vestber
Astoria					Cloudy
Buker City					
Bismarck	48	0.00	12	SE	Cloudy
Boine				NW	
Eureica				N.	Clear
Helena					Cloudy
Kamloops, B. C.				SE	Clear
Neah Bay	48	00.00	-65	NW	Clear
Pocatello	34	0.04		N	Snowing
Portland	351	00.00	(.6	NW	Cloudy
Red Bluff	62	0.00		N	Clear
Roseburg	52	0.00	8	NE	Pt cloudy
Sacramento	(60)	(00,00)	12	NW	Clear
Salt Lake City .					Cloudy
San Francisco				W	Clear
Spokane				192	Pt cloudy
Seattle	52	0.01	18	W	Clear
Walls Walls	750	0.00	48	152	The inflavoring

WEATHER CONDITIONS. Except a few small showers or snow squalls

Southern Idaho and Utah, no rain or snow f consequence has fallen during the last 24 tours in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. It is slightly warmer in Washington, but elsewhere the changes in temper-ature have been small and unseasonably cool weather prevails in all of the Rocky Moun-tain and Pacific Coast States. The indicaions are for fair weather in this district Monday, with severs from in early morning. WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours anding midnight, Monday, April 8, 1901: Portland and vicinity-Fairt with frosts in arly morning; warmer during afterno Western Oregon and Western Washingto

Fair, with frosts in early morning back from east; warmer during afternoon; northerly Eastern Oregon-Fair, continued cool, with

freezing temperatures; northerly winds. Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho-Fair, with frosts in early morning; light var-Southern Idaho-Generally fair, with fronts west, and continued cold east portion; north-

EDWARD A. BEALS, Forecast Official.

NEW TODAY.

Timber Lands

I have a few quarter sections for sale which owners are anxious to close out at once, Great bargains can be had in these now. Some of it is near Columbia River, some on Nehalem me pine in Southern Oregon, R. M. WILBUR, 233 Stark.

S. S. Monmouthshire

For Europe, via Straits of Magellan, has accommodations of the best kind for a limited number of first-class passengers, Apply to

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO. PORTLAND, OR.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of making an examination of all persons who may offer themselves as candidates for teachers of the schools of this county, the County School Superintendent thereof will hold a public examination in room 22, Park School, commencing Wednesday, April 10, at 9 a clock A. M., and continuing until Friday, April 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD-GRADE CERTIFICATES.

Wednesday-Penmanship, history, orthography, reading. Notice is hereby given that for the purpose f making an examination of all persons who

Wednesday - remains and the partial pa

Thursday—Art of questioning, theory of eaching, methods. County School Supt., Multnomah Co., Or, Dated this 31st day of March, 1961.

along the borders of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Nat-urally sensitive on the Indian question, he earnestly sympathized with the plo-neer settlers, and he was their greatest advocate in the Senate. Many of the Indian tribes had been removed from the older states by the General Government CHAMPIONED OREGON'S CAUSE IN THE SENATE. and located along the border settlements. He claimed that these acts were made in the interests of the older states and to free them from the Indians as a disturbing element, hence it was only justice to the newer states and territories that a sufficient military force should be stationed along the Western frontier to keep the Indians in awe as well as to prevent their depredations on persons and property. He was continually in dread of a general uprising of the Indians extend-ing from our Northern boundary to the Gulf of Mexico, He knew well the In-dians' thirst for plunder as well as re-venge, and how easy it would be to excite this inflammable matter to burn, murder and destroy, and that were they hard pressed by the soldiers, they could easily fly to the plains which lay back of them, rendering pursuit and punish-ment exceedingly difficult. Dr. Linn believed most thoroughly in preventive neasures against combinations and bor-Whatever measures were enacted by Congress touching the Indian question during the 30 years he was in the Senate

were due almost entirely to his efforts. When he spoke upon this or any other topic, he confined himself strictly to a statement of the facts in the premiser and the deductions that could be logically drawn from the data involved. A Firm Friend of Oregon. Another subject of the deepest solici-tude to Dr. Linn was for our Government to gain possession of Oregon so as to exclude the English from it. He was the best-informed man in the Senate on the Oregon question, and he was unwilling that this country should be partially dis possessed of any part of that vast re-gion, or to share her title with any other nation. On February 7, 1838, Senator Linn introduced a bill authorizing the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon

der wars.

River, establishing a territory north of latitude 42 degrees, and west of the Rocky Mountains, to be called Oregon Territory. Some discussion followed the intro-duction of the bill, and eventually Mr. Linn made one of the clearest and most convincing reports on the Oregon Territory that was ever submitted to the Sen-ate. His report is a complete historical and legal presentation of the entire sub-ject, including every incident of import-ance connected with the territory from the time the Americas first claimed the country to June 6, 1838. It is one of the ablest papers ever presented to the Senate. The rise, the progress and the history of the entire era is traced with great and exact minuteness. All claims by Spain, Russia and England are presented with great fairness. This report is the basis upon which all subsequent historical discussions are based. It shows to the best advantage the resources, the breadth and extent of his information, as a public speaker, he devoted much of his time chiefly to the private claims of Missouri. By his quiet, dignified, courteous manner, he soon won the respect of every member in the Senate without regard to party affiliation. His intellectual faculties were of a high order, and he was resolute, courageous and ardent in every pursuit in which his energies were enlisted.

Description of the best advantage the resources, the breadth and extent of his information, and the wide range of subjects which he had mastered, arranged and classified. Had this report been the only thing he ever did in the Senate, it would entitle him to the foremost rank as a statesman, and yet his name is scarcely mentioned in history in connection with Oregon. On December 11, 1838, he introduced a bill authorizing the occupation of the Oregon Territory, which was read twice. Oregon Territory, which was read twice and referred to a special committee, con-

sisting of Mr. Linn, chairman; Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, Mr. Walker and Mr. Pierce. On January 28, 1839, he presented the memorial from the citizens of Oregon Territory. This petition was signed by J. S. Whitcomb and 35 others, residing south of the Columbia River, praying Congress to extend protection to their settlements and embrace Oregon under Federal jurisdiction. In the advocacy of the passage of his bill, Senator Linn pointed out that the occupation by the Inited States of Oregon would secure the sources of vast wealth in the fur trade, the fisheries, the trade with California, the Hawaiian Islands, China and Japan and the Orient in general. He prophesied many things that have since come to pass, dwelt upon the magnifi-cent scenery of Oregon, its fertility of coll, and the mildness of its climate, concluding with the statement that its poscupation dangerous. Mr. Linn believed that the time had come when the United States should stretch its protecting arm over all its citizens residing in the Oregon Territory. He brought forward different bills hav-ing for their object the same general

urpose. Thus matters stood till August 31, 1842, when Mr. Linn asked permission to address the Senate concerning the occupation of the Oregon Territory. He argued again that this country should assert its title to Oregon, and enact measures to encourage immigration, and to take such other steps as the urgency of the situation seemed to demand. His remarks were pointed, clear and convinc ng, but his friends urged him not to press the issue at this session owing to the the issue at this session owing to the negotiations then pending between Great Britain and the United States, and so the matter was held in abeyance until February 6, 1843, when the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 22, passed the bill. Thus Dr. Linn, after laboring incessantly for five years, had at last the satisfaction of seeing the bill pass the Senate and his efforts crowned with partial success. The following tribute from a speech delivered by Senator Benton in St. Louis shortly after Dr. Linn's death, will set this matter in its appropriate light: "But how can I omit the last great act, as yet un-finished, in which his whole soul was engaged at the time of his death. The bill for the settlement and occupati Oregon was his, and he carried it through the Senate when his colleague, who now addresses you, could not have done This is another historical truth, fit be made on this occasion, and in which is now declared to this large and re-spectable assembly under all the circum-stances which impart solemnity to the declaration. He carried that bill through the Senate, and it was the measure of a statesman. Just to the settler, it was wise to the Government."

Senator Linn worked in another cause in the Senate, for the passage of a bill to remit the fine which had been im-posed on General Jackson for proclaim-ing martial law in New Orleans in 1815. This was one of the best speeches the Senator ever delivered, and it shows the same deep grasp of the subject as does his report on the Oregon Territory. His whole heart and soul were in it. He re-garded the fine imposed on General Jack-son as an act of the grossest injustice. These were the motives that prompted him. They were honorable, manly, just

and humane. Reply to Senator McDuffie. Replying to Senator McDuffie, of South

MISSOURI.

THE PORTLAND.

A Hazelton, N Y
I Friend, N A Ha he thinks, can alone have led these wan-derers so far. Was it such that brought our sturdy ancestors to the Rock of Plymouth? May not their descendants speed to this further West with like visions of some noble futurity to be realized? There is a fascination in these half-read dreams which I have witnessed and felt; and had I wealth to pay, or could such things be bought, I know not what I would give to have felt the wild and strange rapture with which Boone must have gazed, for

DR. LEWIS FIELDS LINN, FORMERL Y UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM

the first time, from the summit of the Cumberland Mountains over the matchless plain of Kentucky; or, yet again, when he had passed through that Eden-like wilderness, and, from the top of one of the mounds of a departed race, looked in bewildered delight over the magnifi-cent banks and streams of the Ohio. These, sir, are sensations not to be purchased. There is in them no touch of anything mercenary; and they animate en to ventures which no gain can refinding or pay, but which surely, in finding or founding empires for us, deserve encouragement and protection, as much as any labors of that more sordid kind which seek and make themselves, in safety, rewards at home. There are men who go forth to the wilderness like our first parents, when God sent them forth from the Garden of Eden to subdue the earth. Such feelings, to our own immediate an-cestors, shed an ideal beauty over the barren Rock of Plymouth; one day, un-der their all-subduing spirit, to blossom like the rose. The same impulse yet animates their race, and will bear them across deserts, as of old across the deep -give them only the protection of your laws and the countenance of the Gov-ernment. I recollect, Mr. President, at the last session of Congress, to have heard a venerable and respected lady say that, when she removed, at the close of the Revolution, from Annapolis to Cumerland, in Maryland, she was looked upon as having gone out of the world, and as about to become a semi-savage. In such a light were your forefathers (Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, in the chair) viewed when, in their forlorn search for freedom, they abandoned the ease of civilized life, and, for freer homes, braved the dangers of the deep and the terrors of a savage shore. They but obeyed the instinct of our peculiar race—that invincible longing for liberty and space which impels those of Anglo-Saxon descent to trace the rudest tracts, the wildest seas, range the Atlantic and Indian waste of waters, explore the vast Pacific, and break through the key bar-riers of the Polar Oceans. With a spirit

renewed from our virgin soil, and from Nature itself in this untamed continent, it looks back to the land of our forefathers half ready to spread there the regeneration which constantly agitates itself. Other nations may enlarge themseives by physical conquests; but we (I thank God for it!) can subdue only by the dominion of mind, the moral empire of institutions. If neighboring counpire of institutions. If neighboring countries are, at any future time, to be added to our Union, it will be they who will have sought, the blessings of our free institutions; not we who will have covered the observement of our territors by ed the enlargement of our territory by conquering fleets and armies. "Sir, I confess that this wealth of the surface, and the still vaster treasures that lie beneath, unmined but not unknown, have awakened in men, and seem to me to justify, the expectations which

man and philosopher! The chain is

also that 1000 extra copies be printed.
"In support of his motion," Mr. Linn said, "that in the course of the last Sumbeen undertaken to the Rocky Mountains, ordered by Colonel Abert, chief of the Topographical Bureau, with the sanction of the Secretary of War, and exe-cuted by Lieutenant Fremont, of the to-Rocky Mountains; and especially to examine the character, and ascertain the latitude and longitude of the South Pass, the great crossing-place to these mountains on the way to Oregon. All the objects of the expedition have been accom plished, and in a way to be beneficial to science and instructive to the general reader, as well as useful to the Govern

enough to ascertain its character, and then crossed over to the Great Platte, and pursued that river to its source in the nountains, where the Sweetwater (a head branch of the Platte) issues from the neighborhood of the South Pass. He reached the pass on August 8, and de-scribes it as a wide and low depression of the mountains, where the ascent is as easy as that of a hill on which this Central stands and where a platty best Capitol stands, and where a plainly beatcn wagon road leads to the Oregon
through the valley of Lewis' River, a
fork of the Columbia. He went through
the pass, and saw the headwaters of the
Colorado, of the Guif of California; and,
leaving the valleys to indulge in leaving the leaving the valleys to indulge in laudable curiosity, and to make some useful ob-servations, and attended by four of his men, he climbed the loftiest peak of the Rocky Mountains; and especially to ex-amine the character, and ascertain the elevations of the plains, and the courses of the rivers, on August 15, he looked down upon ice and snow some thousand feet below, and traced in the distance the valleys of the rivers which, taking their rise in the same elevated ridge, flow in opposite directions to the Pacific Ocean and to the Mississippi. From that ulti-mate point he returned by the valley of the Senator considers so visionary. Over such a region, the passage from the rich-est valley in the world—that of the Misthe Great Platte, following the stream in its whole course, and solving all ques-tions in relation to its navigability, and the character of the country through sissippi-to a new and wide commercial

Carolina, when the Oregon bill was pending, Senator Linn said:

"These are the views of those who look canals mere day-dreams. The wonders ed route, barometrical observations were

rary, of the first-born of the Pilgrim Fathers. What a picture does this present for the contemplation of the statesplete from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans-from the first-born of Massachusetts to Clark on the borders of the Western Ocean."

Lieutenant Fremont's Expedition. A communication was received from the War Department, in answer to a call heretofore made for the report of Lieutenant Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Linn moved that it be printed for the use of the Senate; and

mer a very interesting expedition had pographical engineers. The object of the expedition was to examine and report upon the rivers and country between the frontiers of Missouri and the base of the general

ment.
"Supplied with the best astronomical and barometrical instruments, well qualified to use them, and accompanied by 25 voyageurs, enlisted for the purpose at St. Louis, and trained to all the hardships and dangers of the prairies and the mountains, Mr. Fremont left the mouth of the Kansas, on the frontiers of Missouri, on the 10th day of June; and, in the almost incredibly short space of four months returned to the same point, without an accident to a man, and with a vast mass of useful observations, and many hundred specimens of botany and geology.
"In executing his instructions, Mr. Fremont proceeded up the Kansas River far

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma